

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



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## AGRA.

AGRA is one of the north-western Provinces of Hindostan, bounded on the north by Delhi, south by Malwa, east by Oude and Allahabad, and west by Ajmeer. It lies between 25 deg. 35 min. and 28 deg. 18 min. N. lat. The chief rivers of the province are the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Chumbul, and there are some smaller streams; yet the country is ill supplied with water, and that to a considerable extent from wells. North of the Chumbul, the country is for the most part flat and badly timbered; but on the other side of that river, and towards the north-western quarter of the province, the surface is somewhat hilly, and more plentifully covered with trees. The climate, during a part of the year, approaches to temperate, and in the winter may even be pronounced cold; but during the prevalence of hot winds, to which the whole of Central India is occasionally liable, the

heat is insupportably great. The soil is in general well adapted for the production of indigo, sugar, and cotton. The country between the Ganges and the Jumna, called the Doab, is the most fertile part of the province, and furnishes all these articles for export. Some coarse cloth is manufactured, principally for home use, and fine muslins and silks were formerly made to a large extent, but these branches of industry have now much diminished, by the introduction of British manufactures. The city of Agra was founded by the Emperor Acbar, in 1566; it was previously little more than a village. He changed the name to Acharabad, greatly enlarged the city, and built a very large fort surrounded with high walls, which still remains, as well as his palace overlooking the Jumna. The city continued to be the seat of the Mogul Emperors till 1647, when Delhi was constituted the capital city of Shah Jehan, from which period the

decline of Agra may be dated. Agra is still very large, but in a comparatively ruinous state. The population is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000. Of the public buildings in the city, besides the palace, one of the most beautiful is the Motee Musjud, a mosque of white marble, covered with sculptures, or rather stone carvings, of the most delicate simplicity and elegance. There is a central college in Agra, with first and second teachers of Arabic, Persian, Oudoo, Hindoo, and Sanscrit, besides teachers of the English language, writing, and arithmetic. Agra is one of the military stations of the British Government. The city has been much improved within a few years, in consequence of its having become the place of residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-western provinces, and the centre of a considerable commerce between the eastern and western parts of Hindostan.

## THE HERO OF AGRA AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It will gratify our readers to learn that the services of the gallant Colonel Greathed have been recognised by the Commander-in-Chief, and that on the arrival of Sir Colin at Alumbagh (November 9), he immediately gave Colonel Greathed the command of the Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 8th, 75th, and two regiments of Punjab Infantry. At the same time Sir Colin most handsomely intimated to the hero of Agra, "that, after all his successes with his avenging column, he would not let any one interfere with his command." Nobody knows better than Sir Colin Campbell how to appreciate real merit in a soldier; and we hope the time is not far distant when we may congratulate Colonel Greathed on receiving some substantial acknowledgment at the hands of his country for his distinguished services.



THE CITY OF AGRA.



## NEWS OF THE COURT, &amp;c.

The QUEEN, with the Princess Royal, drove and walked in the Home Park on Saturday morning. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Leiningen, went out shooting. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary took leave of Her Majesty, and left the Castle in the forenoon, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Major Home Purves. The Duke of Cambridge returned to London in the afternoon, attended by Col. Tyrwhitt. The Bishop of London arrived in the afternoon, on a visit, and dined with Her Majesty in the evening. The party also included Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lord and Lady Rokeby, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Sir James Clark, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private Chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon.

The QUEEN walked and drove in the Home Park on Monday morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore; Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa accompanied Her Majesty. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting. The Bishop of London left the Castle in the forenoon, and Colonel Francis Seymour C.B., also took his departure.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park on Tuesday morning. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went to London and attended a lecture at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. Lord Dufferin and Mr. Gibbs were in attendance on his Royal Highness.

The QUEEN, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the Home Park on Wednesday morning. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting.

## THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The public will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by tickets, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, and the two following days; and to the Chapel and State Apartments in the following week. Tickets of admission will be issued at the Lord Chamberlain's office on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES.—We understand that Her Majesty the Queen has graciously signified her intention of honouring with her presence a series of four festival performances, intended to be presented at the approaching nuptials of her Highness the Princess Royal with his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The general arrangements are under the direction of Mr. John Mitchell, in co-operation with Mr. Lumley, and favoured by the assistance of the following managers of metropolitan theatres:—Mr. Smith (Drury-lane), Mr. Buckstone (Haymarket), Mr. Webster (Adelphi), Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne (Lyceum), Messrs. Robson and Emden (Olympic), and Mr. Phelps (Sadler's Wells).

## FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Viscount Canterbury has returned to town from a tour of visits.

The Ladies Charteris have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Scotland.

Lord and Lady Harry Vane have left town, for Brighton, for a few weeks.

The Earl of Lonsdale arrived in town on Saturday afternoon, from Folkestone.

The Count Edward d'Alten has returned to the Brunswick Hotel, from Brighton.

His Excellency the Minister for the Hanse Towns left town a few days since for Berlin.

The Right Hon. C. Villiers, M.P., left town on Monday, on a visit to Lord Broughton, in Wiltshire.

The Countess Dowager of Macclesfield and Lady Louisa Parker have arrived at Howchin's Hotel, St. James's-street.

Lady Duckett and Miss Meakin have left the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, for Gloucester Gardens, Hyde-park.

His Excellency Count Von Platen, the new Minister from the Court of Sweden, has taken a large mansion in Grosvenor-place.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. Barrington have arrived in town, from visiting Lord and Lady Barrington, at Beckett House, in Berkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Mulgrave arrived in town on Monday evening, from visiting the Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland, at Newton House, Bedale, Yorkshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are expected in town about the 15th instant, from Trentham Hall, where they have been entertaining a numerous circle of friends.

The Marquis of Exeter, accompanied by Lords Edward and Henry Cecil and Ladies Cecil, has left town for Burghley. The Marchioness is in too delicate a state to be removed from London at present.

The Prince de Moskowa has arrived from Paris at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, where the Marquis and Marchioness de Cadore, the Count and Countess de Labedoyère, and the Count de Castelbajac have joined his Highness.

## WESTMINSTER BOYS.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who signs himself "Once a Boy," writes an amusing letter, protesting against the invasion of "the flannel waistcoat and comforter element" into Public School education. He grieves that, with regard to sports, "which really are half Public School education, a course is pursued which resolves itself into a fear lest the boys should take cold." Recalling the times of his own "old schools," he says:—"I may be a very hard-hearted parent, but I own I think that a Westminster boy ought to take the water like a duck, and that it does not much matter whether a weak boy or two is removed, before the cares of life fall upon him, to what we are taught to consider a better and a happier place. I should sympathise heartily with the bereaved parents who had lost one they loved, but I sympathise much more with the School. I think it a pity that we have now-a-days no Eton and Westminster boat-race, simply because, in some race, a boy overheated himself, caught cold, and died. There is a wear and tear of public school life, just as there is a wear and tear of public life. Here and there a wheel stops, a spring snaps, as this great engine of life whirls on; now and then a champion even in the forefront of the battle of life totters and falls, and many in the rear rank totter and fall behind him; but these losses are soon repaired, and the machine, taken as a whole, is as strong as ever.

"Then, too, there were—I wish I could say there are—those pleasant games at hockey in the Abbey Cloisters. 'Hockey in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey! What profanation!' exclaim a dozen mediavalists. Yes, hockey in the Cloisters every day, and twice a-day, and brave sport it was, and under cover too. Many a struggle Haglan and Markham, and Barnard and Greathed had in those Cloisters, and hard work it was to get the ball round the Corner, and tried every muscle. All this is now gone and has been gone for years. I believe it was stopped because the monuments suffered. Now and then an angel lost a nose or toe, or the curls of a wig had the dust scattered from them. Sometimes even 'a rap' of the marble lock' followed; but, strange as it may seem, I prefer boys to monuments, and a merry peal of laughter from young lips is sweeter to my ears than all the virtues of old families inscribed on wood or stone.

"Then, too, there was and there is the 'fighting green.' That is the true name of the smooth bit of turf enclosed in the Cloister tracery, like an emerald in a precious setting. Here in my time, long ago, there were constant battles. Some boys are bullies, but it was a well-known fact that bullies seldom appeared on the 'fighting green.' The bully's bravery is only skin-deep; if you graze it the coward peeps out. Sometimes a bully was dragged there by one of his own size, and generally, for there is a Providence that watches over schoolboys, got a good thrashing. Many a good fair stand-up fight have I seen in that green, and many friendships were begun there which have lasted ever since, for prowess brings mutual respect, and respect brings friendship.

"Besides, the manual dexterity, the knowledge how to use one's hands, how to make the best use of one's weight, the 'Science,' in short, learnt in that arena have often stood young and old Westminsters in good stead. Just listen to my own case. I remember on St. Peter's Day, which falls, as you know, on the 29th of June—in the year,—Well! the year does not much matter. We had all just come out of the Abbey after the Saint's Day service, followed by the shortest sermon I ever heard. Eleven minutes and a-half, text and blessing included. Think of that! 'Habituans in Seculo,' who stood so near to me in the form, and say if I do not remember every word of it. I am sure I do. This was the text—1 Cor., ix. 24,—'So run that ye may obtain;' and then, without more ado, the preacher compared our games and races with that great race to which the Apostle alluded, and exhorted us to strive for that incorruptible crown which some of us might one day obtain. Then he gave us his blessing and sent us away happy.

"It was a lovely day, and I rushed to the water with three others, and rowed up in a randan to Richmond, for there was a swinging tide. Well! we spent the day innocently and merrily. There were none of these everlasting name-callsings in those days which make one fancy that boys now-a-days forget their names several times in the day; so we had plenty of time; but just as we were leaving the place where we had landed our boathook was missing. Where was it? At last our steerer, a tiny child of fourteen, whose bones now lie somewhere in Afghanistan, saw the missing object in the hands of a man. 'Holloa, master, that's our boathook; we want it.' 'Then you shan't have it; I want it.' Getting into a quarrel is like putting your feet in icy water—no one likes it at first. I was the biggest of the party—seventeen, slight, and not tall. By this time the man who was depriving us of our property had been joined by one or two more who had come up in a 'four.' They were men, and we were boys, but we were not going to give up our boathook without a struggle, so I assumed the lead and marched up my party. 'Give us our boathook,' 'You shan't have it.' 'Then we'll take it,' and I made a snatch at it. The fellow struck at me with it, but I sprung back, and the blow fell harmless. Now one's blood was up. 'Will you fight for it, a fair stand-up fight?' I cried. 'You won't get it without fighting,' said the robber. 'So we were to fight for the boathook, and adjourned to what an Irishman would call a 'convenient' piece of sward. As we stripped I was glad to see that my antagonist, though many stones heavier, was not much taller than myself; but I own that I felt rather rueful at the thought how the Saturday after there was to be a fancy fair in Lady Penryn's grounds, at which a young

lady of the mature age of seventeen was to assist, and how very awkward it would be to appear at the said fair with a black eye. As we squared up to one another my foeman grinned at the sight of my hands and wrists, and, I fancy, must have repeated something to himself from Dr. Watts, 'Your little hands were never made,' &c.

"If he did so he soon found out his mistake, for, not to blow my own trumpet too hard, I will only say that in ten rounds he was unable to come to time. The only serious blow I got from this ruffian—for he had all a ruffian's will without the power to work it out—was a body blow in the first round just over the heart. As soon as I saw his style I knew I had him. It was circular, something like the action of a cow with her hind feet when galloping. In that round I hit him under the left ear. The second and third saw each an eye closed, and all the rest were mere blind rushes to get at me, which I never allowed him to do, and ended when he was exhausted—the wretch was miserably out of condition—in my depositing him on the earth, which was too good to be his mother, by a good straight-forward blow. So we got back our boathook, were cheered by a crowd of the aborigines, and rowed back to Westminster triumphant.

"I need not say that I went to Lady Penryn's, saw the young lady of seventeen, who it is as unnecessary to say is not my wife, ruined myself with all sorts of useless purchases, among others a purse, which I have got somewhere still, and was asked if the cat had scratched my forehead, for the only mark I had was a claw from the fellow's nails in one of his feeble attempts to grapple with me."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EDITH.—The instrument called the Harmonica was invented by Dr. Franklin, who, although influencing the destiny of nations, and being himself a most distinguished philosopher and eminent statesman, could still find amusement in playing on this instrument simple pastorals, when he had reached the advanced age of nearly eighty.

AMELIA.—It is a species of swallow, whose nests are used by the Chinese for culinary purposes, and are highly prized by them, as they purchase them for an equal weight of silver, and employ them in the composition of their soups. They are formed of a substance resembling jelly.

ELEONORE.—Paper similar to the pattern received can be purchased in London; but it is against our custom to advertise names of parties in business. It is called Berlin paper. There is also another sort which is divided into squares of different numbers, which is called Point Paper, and is more especially for the use of weavers, but answers the same purpose as the Berlin paper. If our correspondent will send us a private address, we will forward to her the information where they can be purchased.

G. P. G.—A melancholy national catastrophe occurred at the same time as the death of Titian, which took place in Venice, when that city was largely depopulated by the plague, which proved fatal to seventy thousand persons. Titian was one of the victims. A remarkable fatality also attended this great master's productions, as many of his finest pictures were destroyed by fire in that city. A pathetic end both for the painter and his works.

A MOTHER.—It is quite true that Queen Elizabeth was attacked with that most grievous complaint, the small pox. Then little could be done; now much is in human power. No precautions can be too great to avert the ravages of this dreadful malady.

MRS. H. G.—Somerset House was built by the Protector Somerset, in 1549. It came to the Crown after his execution.

MARTIA.—It is not considered by medical men that the motion of the treadmill is in any way injurious to criminals when properly regulated as to duration. The great pity is, that there should be so much perfectly wasted labour.

A SCHOLAR.—Formerly the Irish linen was sent in immense quantities to Haarlem to be bleached, the water of the Lake being esteemed peculiarly favourable for the purpose; the Lake is about fourteen miles square, and was formed by an inundation three centuries before. This appalling catastrophe overwhelmed seventy-two villages, with a frightful destruction of human life.

A. E. G.—We very much regret the omission of the numbers, but will endeavour to arrange an explanation for next week, which shall obviate the difficulty. The shading must, of course be the same as the previous part. It is both a pleasure and an encouragement to receive such kind commendation of our Work-Table labours.

SOUTH END.—Drake commenced his voyage round the world November, 1577, and returned in the same month of the year 1580. His exertions were duly appreciated, for on his return he had the honour of entertaining the Queen on board his own vessel, at a grand banquet, on which occasion Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood. He was one of the most liberal men, either of his own or any other day, for he not only divided all prize-money with his men, but even threw into the common stock the valuable presents which he received for his own to the Indian Chiefs.

MARIANNE.—The laburnum was introduced into England from Hungary.

LYDIA.—New year's Day is the oldest institution as a feast upon record. It was esteemed by the Romans as a most lucky day.

LAURA.—We believe that it was the Moravians who first led the way into the field of missionary labours.

GENTIANELLA.—We do not see any impropriety in ladies receiving riding lessons attended by their friends; nor is it contrary to custom. Parties or classes of ladies frequently receive such lessons together at respectable riding schools. Your other question will be best answered on inquiry at the riding-school.

A CONSTANT READER.—There is no method of effacing the marks except by having the mahogany scraped and repolished.

ESQUIRE.—There are two kinds of mummies. One kind consists of bodies dried by the heat of the sun. These are found in the sands of Libya. The other kind, consisting of bodies embalmed, after the Egyptian manner, are found in the catacombs of Egypt.

MARY.—The word muslin is supposed to be derived from Mons-soul, a city of Mesopotamia, where the article is said to have been first manufactured.

CONSTANCE.—The mulberry-tree is a very good guide for the gardener, since the appearance of the leaves is a sign that the severity of the season is over. This circumstance was noticed by Pliny, who recommended gardeners to attend to it; and Evelyn says that, "when the leaves of the mulberry-tree burst forth, the gardener may safely expose his greenhouse plants."

A HOUSEKEEPER.—We can recommend an excellent furniture polish, one which is easily prepared, and free from any disagreeable odour. Whisk, or mingle well together sweet oil and vinegar, in the proportion of a table-spoonful of oil to a tea-spoonful of vinegar. First remove the dust from the furniture with a dry cloth, then dip a piece of flannel in the oil and vinegar, and rub it on, passing the flannel always one way. Finish by rubbing the furniture with a clean dry cloth.

**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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## THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

## OUR FUTURE INDIAN POLICY.

With a nature like ours, and in a world like this, who does not know that to do wrong is easy, and to do right is difficult. This is a singular moral phenomenon in the experience of men; but, however some may cavil, and however others may doubt, a fact it is—confirmed as such by the history of nations, as well as of individuals, in every age, and under every sky. Convinced that in a journal whose province is to instruct and to amuse, this question would not be a proper topic for elaborate discussion, we must refrain from entering on the tempting theme of inquiring into the philosophy of the cause, and content ourselves with assuming the fact, and also the inference—namely, that the accomplishment of any good, affecting the higher interests of nations, or of individuals, is not only difficult in itself, but attended with temporary inconveniences, and even what the world calls sacrifices.

What a striking illustration of this fact we have in the present mutiny in India! That the said mutiny will end in the complete triumph of our arms, in the perpetuation of our rule, and in the extension of our empire, we never had a doubt; for who could have such a doubt who has ever studied the import of the historic past, that England's flag has braved, for more than a thousand years, the "battle and the breeze?" But we had another ground for our belief and expectation. We remember the fact, that for more than a century India has been virtually under the control of the British sceptre, and that Divine Providence, in the working out His mighty designs, must have had some wise and merciful purpose in permitting—and, in this case, more than permitting—the QUEEN of the ISLES to control the destinies of one-sixth of the population of our globe; and we conclude that such being the purpose, and such the Power pledged to accomplish it, the ultimate moral good is sure of being realised, whatever difficulties, and, as we have already said, temporary inconveniences, may attend that realisation.

The proposed plan for abolishing the system of "double Government" in India has been partially disclosed, but not in that authenticated mode which would justify us in accepting the disclosure. We see, however, quite sufficient to convince us, that, as Sir ROBERT PEEL once said of Ireland, Lord PALMERSTON may now say of India, "It is the difficulty of my Government." Assuredly, our venerable PREMIER will find it so. We plainly see that there are political partisans who intend to turn this pressing difficulty to political account, and, in the interest of themselves and their party, intend to make out of it political capital. But how can they accomplish their object? or, rather, on what ground will they plan their opposition? True to their natural instincts, they will appeal to the religious sympathies of the nation; and, like their great prototype, who himself was an "outside pillar" of the Church—a "pillar" because in Parliament he supported, and an "outside" one because he never entered it—they will take hold of the religious question, and endeavour to work it for the glory of God—and for their own benefit! To



be forewarned is to be forearmed; and, therefore, we use the freedom of submitting our views, very briefly, to our readers, on the best mode of dealing with, and settling, the vexed question.

That the English rule in India has thus far tended to encourage Paganism and its abominations, and to sustain Mohammedanism and its superstitions, no one of ordinary candour and intelligence can doubt. We once had an interview with the Venerable Dr. MARSHMAN, the father-in-law of the renowned hero of Lucknow; and we never can forget the pathos and humour with which he told us that he and his missionary colleagues obtained permission to proceed from Calcutta to Serampore by the ignorance of the officials leading them to mistake "Baptist" for "Papist;" and thus, anticipating no evil from the introduction of Jesuits, permitting the simple-minded Baptists to obtain, in that great Continent, a "local habitation and a name." And, up till this hour, all efforts to diffuse England's faith in that country have been officially discouraged. Only think of the present GOVERNOR-GENERAL—and whatever has been said or written to the contrary, we regard him as an able and amiable man—issuing a proclamation for a day of humiliation and prayer, and, instead of addressing that proclamation to Christian people, and recommending them to meet on their own Sabbath, fixing on another day, and commanding all classes of HER MAJESTY'S loyal subjects to unite—Pagans, Mohammedans, as well as Christians—in prayer to ALMIGHTY GOD for the speedy subsidence of the present mutiny! And think, moreover, of a fact which, since we commenced this present writing, has come under our notice. A late GOVERNOR-GENERAL, in his tour through the Upper Provinces, visited a celebrated shrine of Hindoo idolatry, took off his shoes in honour of it, as holy ground, and with his own hands deposited before the idol a bag of several hundred rupees! Thus was the majesty of Christian England seen in the act of doing homage to Indian idolatry.

But the difficulty is, in changing our past policy—for that must be changed—what shall be the policy which England, true to her own profession, and duly recognising the inherent rights of an idolatrous and Mussulman population, can safely and consistently adopt? We have read much, and thought more, on this difficult and delicate question; and, we confess, that, thus far, our judgment adopts the following explanation of what we ought to do, and of what we ought to avoid, as one of the best in principle and felicitous in expression with which we have met:—"It is the duty of the QUEEN'S Government and of the Indian executive, as England is a Christian country, in no way whatever to sanction, encourage, or maintain the idolatrous and false religion of Hindostan; and that, whilst liberty should be left to Mohammedans, Hindoos, and others, to practice their religion in matters where public order and public morals are not affected, the Government, if it interfere with education at all, ought neither to institute, continue, nor contribute, to any school or system of public instruction whatever, from which the inspired Word of God is excluded." Withholding our full assent from the last clause, we give to this clear and judicious statement our *ex animo* assent; and we hope to hear that this noble sentiment will characterise the future policy of England, as we are sure that its practical adoption would beneficially influence the future destinies of India.

#### THE EMPRESS AND THE AUTHORESS.

We may abuse our liberty of speech, but it is sweet to have it. Not only does the Englishman appeal to his great Magna Charta, but woman pleads her birthright all over the world. Grumbling is indeed the safety valve of passion. By its means, injuries evaporate in air, that else might be suppressed, until they burst in burning lava. At this moment, all Naples is glad to see Vesuvius breathing fire and flame, and to hear it bellowing threats of vengeance. They are glad, because they hold those ebullitions to be the explosion of the elements which threaten their destruction through the safety valve of nature. Here we have the most apt parallel of liberty of speech. Sometimes the unchecked torrent expends itself in empty air; sometimes, its claims being just, it forces the world to honour

its appeals; sometimes it brings its own disproving, and so is silenced in its own shame. In all cases the unshackled freedom of tongue either proves the wrong or establishes the right.

In England we rail, and so do without revolutions. In France, not being allowed to rail, they resort to revolutions. "Which has the better bargain?"

The Press is the true guardian of the throne. Woe to that ruler who gags and manacles the impersonations of Intellect and Truth in the nineteenth century.

We have been led into these remarks, from seeing that the EMPRESS of the FRENCH is more and more tightening the chain which holds the press in bondage, and that, singularly enough, this despotism over the mind and the will of France has brought on to the arena two women of remarkable position and character—the EMPRESS of the FRENCH and Madame DUDEVANT. One of the leading French journals having made some luckless snatches at liberty of speech, and being at once suppressed for its unwise temerity, the consequence has been that a large staff of workmen have been thrown into a state of pitiable poverty. Be it remembered that, however much our own liberty of speech may use or abuse its license in declamations against our workhouse system, yet the good, wholesome law of the land recognises the right to live on the land of every man, woman, and child, in QUEEN VICTORIA'S dominions. There may be melancholy exceptions, but these only prove the rule, the good old rule—all honour to it, even loaded as it is with numberless abuses. France has no similar institution. The small alleviations which the State provides are slight bulwarks against starvation. Yes, poverty is poverty in France; it may well drive the hungry man to barricades and revolutions, urged on by pitiless want and a family crying for bread. The EMPRESS knows that well. Hence the regeneration of the splendid city in tenfold augmented grandeur. Paris re-glorified is not only to keep beforehand with the other cities of the world, but, at the same time, to give food to its hungry population, and hold the great mass of workmen out of revolutions by means of finding them something else to do.

This brings us back to the point from which we started—the condition of the operatives of the journalist press in France, together with such associations as present themselves in the persons of an Empress and an authoress. These are curious things in this century of ours, and perhaps they have the sympathy of our own journal more than that of any other, for not only have we our own share in the interests of the periodical press, but that interest is also a feminine one. Hence we look upon the question as doubly our own.

This question of popular liberty of speech must soon come to an issue in France. The crisis is drawing near. This very conjunction of affairs marks approach to the culminating point. Madame DUDEVANT has long been a zealous writer for the public press. The fierce passion of her words has run in blazing lines throughout the land, scorching themselves into the heart's core of republican France. We speak not now of the sins which sully literature, which she has committed, but of that democratic war to the knife of classes into which this amazon of the pen has thrown herself as a leader. Such is the woman who takes up the cause of the workmen of the press, paints their hardships in glowing words, and, as a woman to a woman, implores the intercession of the EMPRESS to gain the rescinding of a sentence which consigns the highest class of operatives, many of them being educated men, to a condition of destitution, making them suffer for the offences of the journalist writers, over whom they have not the least control.

There is something very striking in this interposition of the authoress with the EMPRESS. We know that she is deep in the enmity of the enemies of the EMPRESS. Is this asking for mercy crying for quarter for her party? The fiery spirit of this female champion of Republicanism forbids the supposition. Has prophetic encouragement led her to suppose that despotism would gently relax its grasp with so fair an excuse before the world, as woman pleading through woman—the one an authoress, the other an empress? or is the expected denial intended to sound as the tocsin for all France?

The world will soon see. If indications are of

any value, we might note them in the words of a newly installed Editor heralding in a forthcoming French journal under authority. A few little phrases imply the maintenance of the Imperial will against literary liberty of speech; at least, so we read such as the following:—"The executive power is at the Tuileries and in the great bodies of the State, and not in half-a-dozen inkstands." Again, "The Press envenomed questions without solving them; the Government solves without envenoming them." If these sentiments are indorsed by the EMPRESS, we can only say he might have braved the dangers of a thousand battle-fields with more safety than he can defy one drop of the dark fluid contained in those same inkstands.

#### WEEKLY RESUME.

THE last Indian telegram brings the mournful intelligence of the death of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK. All England will lament his loss, as of her favourite Indian hero; for though many gallant men have won glorious distinction for themselves, there is none who now dying would leave such a memory behind him. Long exposure and anxiety have brought his victorious career to a premature close, before even he had heard of the honours that a grateful people were ready to accord him. The other news received through the same medium is of a chequered character. General WINDHAM marching out from Cawnpore appears to have attacked the Gwalior Contingent of 8,000 men with some 2,000 troops, and to have been compelled to retreat after sustaining a severe loss. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, of whose movements we are at present but imperfectly informed, arrived from Lucknow in time to repair to some extent the mischief thus occasioned. He attacked the mutineers a second time, and with the loss of a single officer, succeeded in inflicting summary chastisement upon them, and in capturing all their stores and baggage. We note a remarkable change in the tone of the Indian press with regard to Lord CANNING and his Council. Recent victories had put all parties into good humour with each other, and we no longer find that fierce and bitter spirit of accusation which on the first outbreak of the mutiny denounced the GOVERNOR-GENERAL as the most effective ally the rebels had. There is now a disposition to judge his measures with some degree of fairness, though he is still charged with showing undue leniency to the native soldiers. What that leniency consists in may be understood from a proclamation he has lately issued, that all soldiers of the mutinied regiments who were on leave at the time of the outbreak, or against whom no charge is made, shall be paid their wages up to the day of their return, and then discharged. If they are a day behind the time prefixed, or if they present themselves at any other place than that which was the head-quarters of their regiment when they left it, it is pretty plainly intimated that they will not receive even their pay.

The latest news from Hongkong is that the small English force there was preparing for an attack upon the city of Canton, which it is proposed to take possession of, and to hold till the Emperor of CHINA be brought to terms. For the capture of any other city in the world, the force at our disposal would seem ludicrously inadequate—only 7,000 men in all, of whom more than half are sailors, to conquer and maintain possession of a town as populous as Manchester. Assistance has been promised us from the French squadron now in these waters; but the utmost our allies can muster in the way of reinforcements is about 600 men.

The returns of the Revenue, both for the quarter and the year, show a decided falling off. On the quarter, the decrease is about three quarters of a million; on the year, it is nearly two millions. Large as the decrease is, it would have been still larger but for the sale of old Government stores remaining over, we believe, from the Russian war, the proceeds of which placed nearly half a million in the Exchequer. The falling off is the more serious, as it extends to almost every branch of our revenue—the Post-office is the only department that shows a decided increase—indicating a general falling off in the comforts of the people. The most serious deficiencies, however, occur in the income-tax and in the customs' duties, in both of which reductions were

made during the past year. The removal of the war income-tax would be sure to make itself felt, and the reductions in the duties—tea and sugar—though not on the same scale, would tell in the same direction. But, it must not be forgotten, that those reductions are not of themselves sufficient to account for the serious falling off in the revenue. Another unpleasant feature in the return is that the expenditure for the quarter exceeds the income; and, though that may be accidental, and may be retrieved by a corresponding surplus in some of the other quarters of the year, still it is not satisfactory to find that our revenue falls off just at the moment when so many causes concur to increase our expenses. There is small prospect of a diminution of taxation forming any portion of the CHANCELLOR'S next budget.

The Earl of HARROWBY has resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal, and the Marquis of GLANRICARDE has been appointed in his place. We believe we record the unanimous opinion of the press in stating that this is the worst appointment of Lord PALMERSTON'S making during the whole course of his administration. As a politician, the reputation of Lord GLANRICARDE does not rise beyond the shallowest mediocrity, and there are objections of a moral nature to his character, which makes it a matter of surprise that a Minister who has upon the whole shown so much regard to the religious feelings of the people, should so utterly neglect them now. The surprise is the greater, as it was understood at the time that the appointment of his predecessor, the Earl of HARROWBY, was a concession to the feelings of the Evangelical party in the Church of England. The earl began life as a Conservative, and never recanted his opinions; even when a member of the Cabinet he recorded his votes against the admission of the Jews to Parliament; and, though ill-health is given out as the cause of his resignation, it is surmised, not without reason, that the measures now in preparation for Parliamentary Reform have had some influence in quickening his determination. He was not therefore a very fitting member of a Liberal Cabinet, but even in that respect he had immeasurably the advantage over his successor.

Mr Serjeant BYLES has been appointed to the puisne judgeship, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Justice CRESSWELL to the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes; and Mr. Justice WILLES is to be the new Judge of the Supreme Court of India. By the death of Judge MOORE, one of the puisnes of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, a vacancy has been created. The Irish Attorney-General, Mr. FITZGERALD, has declined to become his successor; Mr. DEASY, M.P., Serjeant O'BRIEN, M.P., and Mr. ISAAC BUTT, M.P., are among the names from which a selection will be made.

Efforts have for some time past been made in the metropolis by both sections of the Church of England to attract the masses to attend their services. A very short time since the Evangelical section of the Church were frustrated in an attempt to keep open Exeter-hall on Sunday evenings, by the incumbent of the parish in which the building is situated prohibiting the services. This step led to the introduction of the Earl of SHAPTESBURY'S Religious Worship Amendment Bill in the House of Lords. Last Sunday evening, the High Church party used Westminster Abbey for a special religious service, for the benefit of the poor, on which occasion the Dean of WESTMINSTER preached. The attendance was very large, nearly three thousand persons being present, of whom a great proportion did not belong to the working classes, but were evidently regular Church goers.

The veteran soldier of Austria, Marshal RADETSKY, has died at Milan, in his ninety-third year; and the great French tragic actress, RACHEL, has at length succumbed, after a long and wasting illness. A few days preceding her death, RACHEL renounced the Jewish faith, or rather joined it to that of the Christian.

SOMETHING LIKE A WELCOME.—"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a hostess to her visitors one day. "I am at home myself, and wish you all were."

NEW MEDICINE.—A lady said to a gentleman who was suffering with the influenza, "My dear sir, what do you take for your cold?"—"Five pocket handkerchiefs a day, madam."

PROVIDING FOR A RAINY DAY.—"I say, Jim, I know of a new-fashion macintosh to keep out the wet." "What's that?" "Why, if you eat a red herring for breakfast, you'll be dry all day."





## Match or No Match?

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE WEDDING RING," &c.

### CHAPTER IX.

WHEN Christie Corbell parted from Harold Grant at the shrubby gate, her face was "celestial rosy red," and she seemed to walk on air. He, after leaving her, passed on, with his eyes on the ground, with a step not over buoyant. When people have a little lead upon their conscience, it is quite astonishing how heavily it makes them tread.

Harold Grant thought of his parent, and felt self-reproached. He had not intended to go so far; but, having taken one step of descent down the hill, he slipped a few more, and found that he had spoken out what he only meant to hint. Feeling a little ashamed, and not quite satisfied with himself, he walked musingly up the portico steps until he nearly ran against somebody who was descending. Looking up, he saw that the somebody was his own father.

Poetical, conversational tradition tells us of strong men being knocked down with a feather; that was just the sort of feeling the young gentleman experienced.

A spasm of angry temper vibrated through every muscle of Mr. Grant's face. Boyish follies and extravagance had never produced anything approaching to that expression in the countenance of the father, who had always been good-humoured and easy to a fault.

"Harold! you here!"

"Father! you here!"

"Yes, Sir, I am here!"

At that moment the thought came across Harold, "Why was his father there?" and some very uncomfortable feelings rose up in reply.

"I left you in trust, in my stead."

"I could not go without seeing her."

"The fruits of folly!" said Mr. Grant.

His son would have detained him, but shaking off his feeble hold, he passed on with such a look as perhaps had never been seen on his face before.

"It was wrong," said Harold to himself, "he left me in trust. It is that which makes him so angry. But why did he come here?"

Leaving the young gentleman to his own thoughts, we will just pay a visit to Mrs. Wintersham, in her dressing-room.

Christie Corbell came in. The glowing light had not yet died away out of her face, and yet something like a shadow was also there. Looking at Mrs. Wintersham, she perceived that

throughout the whole of her experience of that lady's temper, she had never seen the expression so dark, dreary, and discouraging.

"What is it, Miss Corbell? I did not send for you. What have you to say to me?"

"When you are disengaged—another time will do as well."

"You have something written in your face, child. You would make a bad hypocrite. Say it, or leave it alone. Tyrant as I may be, I do not hold a blunderbuss of words at your head, and say 'Stand and deliver your thoughts.' Keep them, or speak them, just as you like. They are your own."

"I have something that I wish to tell you, if I may," said the young companion.

"As you please, up to the last moment. Mind, I don't ask you for it."

"I will speak while I have the courage. If I wait that may die away." And Christie came and sat down on Mrs. Wintersham's footstool.

Mrs. Wintersham looked down on her young companion, but did not answer.

"I am afraid to speak, and yet I cannot keep silent."

"Take till to-morrow to decide," said Mrs. Wintersham.

"I could not spend four-and-twenty hours with this upon my mind. Now, if you please, let it be now."

"As you like. Let it be now, if you really wish it."

"I do wish it,—if I only had the courage. But I will have the courage! Mrs. Wintersham, I do not know whether you have, or you have not, noticed that your nephew, Mr. Grant, has paid me some attentions, which—I ought, perhaps, to consider as condescensions when I think who he is, and what I am. To-day it has reached a point which has made me come to you and tell you that—that—"

"What! Have you seen Harold Grant to-day?"

"I have just left him."

"And he has made such a fool of himself as to—" Mrs. Wintersham stopped short, as though it were difficult for her to find a phrase.

Christie's blush of girlish shame deepened into one of indignant and wounded feeling.

Mrs. Wintersham rose from her chair, and rang the bell with a violence that broke the wire.

The sound, giving the impression of some frightful accident, was followed by the rush of the man-servant into the room, forgetful of all customary punctilios.

"Where is Mr. Harold Grant? Find him, and tell him I wish him to come here this moment! this moment!"

That young gentleman had also heard the alarming peal, and had followed the domestic into the room, not without certain misgivings.

"So, Sir, you are here. I could not have believed it on moderate authority."

"I hope my being here does not displease you, aunt?"

"Does it displease no one else, Sir? Your father, for instance?"

Harold remained silent, in some confusion.

"Madam," said Christie interposing, "I cannot, I must not, be the occasion of any displeasure between you and Mr. Grant."

"Keep out of the matter until you are brought into it. That will be time enough. I was not speaking to you."

"Aunt," exclaimed Harold, "once before I expostulated with you on your arbitrary manner to Miss Corbell. Then I only used the privilege of my relationship to you. Now I have a nearer right—a dearer right—I am permitted to hope that she will be my wife, and on that ground I presume I am authorised to interfere."

Mrs. Wintersham threw back her head, and looked her nephew over from head to foot.

There is this difference between a genuine and a spurious spirit. The one always rises, the other always sinks when the testing time comes.

Harold Grant instantly made his decision. He walked up to Christie Corbell's side, and would have taken her hand, but she withdrew it from him.

"I hope to be her protector through life," he said.

"Learn to take care of yourself first," said Mrs. Wintersham, "and in the meantime leave Miss Corbell as you found her. You can do her no good, and you may do her much harm."

"I should ill deserve her confidence if I could stand calmly by and see her feelings outraged."

"Don't you feel the ice you are treading on crackling under your feet, young Sir?" said Mrs. Wintersham, throwing back her head, and drawing up her tall gaunt figure to its full height.

"In presuming to interpose, I have the double satisfaction of protecting her, and proving to you that I am not influenced by mercenary considerations, and I know that in your inner nature you will not like me the less for that."

"Inner nature! What do you know about anybody's inner nature, a raw boy like you, just off your rocking-horse!"

Young Grant coloured violently with indignation. Christie Corbell turned towards him, and with something like forgetfulness of herself and her own condition, spoke warmly.

"Mr. Grant, you are quite, quite mistaken! Mrs. Wintersham is more than kind to me. She

makes me feel that she is my friend in all that she says and does. If she speaks sharply to me, she allows me to speak honestly to her, and I prize that far more than a smooth complaisance, which means nothing. I thank you, but you are utterly and entirely mistaken."

"I do not want you to defend me to my own nephew, Miss Corbell," said Mrs. Wintersham.

"I beg your pardon," Christie replied, "it was the impulse of the moment. I ought not to have spoken."

"If I am mistaken," said Harold, "I also beg your pardon, not once, but a thousand times."

"If I am acquitted, I am not to be condemned. How sage, how sensible, how altogether worthy of yourself, is that conclusion." Mrs. Wintersham spoke with great bitterness.

"Miss Corbell's sweetness of temper sees everything through its own softening and harmonising medium," said Harold.

"Let me tell you, for your information, that Miss Corbell has sufficient spirit of her own to carry her tolerably well through the world if that quality can do a woman any good."

"Do you think I would have brought a matter of private feeling first of all to Mrs. Wintersham, if I had mistrusted either her kindness or her judgment?" said Christie to Harold Grant, with one of her own Aurora blushes.

"You have done this?" Harold asked, in great surprise.

"Could I do less? Could I remain here under false colours? Concealment in such a case would have been deceit."

"Is there no condemnation for you, Harold Grant, in that sentiment?" asked Mrs. Wintersham.

"I have spoken to my father," said Harold.

"And he sanctioned your addresses?"

"He permitted me to hope. He laid no embargo on me to the contrary. Was not that sanction enough?"

"You have been too hasty, young man," said Mrs. Wintersham; "you ought to have known that I could have nothing clandestine here; no disobedient sons paying unauthorised addresses to any one residing in my house, let her be ever so much of the angel. One word for all. You come no more here, unless you come with your father's entire approbation."

"Aunt!" exclaimed Harold, with a great distraction of feeling; "then you do not yourself disapprove!"

"You have put me out of the question. I only repeat, come no more, or come with your father's approbation."

"He will approve! He will, indeed!" Harold exclaimed, with great earnestness, but now he was speaking to Christie, not to his aunt.

"It is time that I should speak," said Christie, again interposing. "Mrs. Wintersham, your nephew must not be banished from your house for any fault of mine. I may have done wrong in listening, but it is not too late to get back to the right road. All that has past was only conditional. A few words too hastily spoken must not bring division into your family—at least, not through me—not through me! Mrs. Wintersham, permit me to leave you as soon as possible. I know that you will do justice to my motives; but I feel that I ought to go—that I must go."

"What! leave my aunt's protection! Go into the world some other way! Go among strangers who will either care for you too little or too much! Aunt, will you suffer this?"

"We will talk of it another time, when you are not here," said Mrs. Wintersham, "Are you not the cause of all this mischief? Are you anything better than a hare-brained boy, coming with your foolish fancies to disturb the quiet of my house? Be thankful that I keep my patience with you. Go, and never let me see your face again, unless—"

Harold Grant was rushing from the room in great indignation, but Christie held him back.

"Unless," Mrs. Wintersham went on, "you come with your father's full and unfeigned approbation."

(To be continued.)

On Sunday last the Earl of Ilchester, a Whig nobleman of high character, although of little fame, breathed his last. The late noble earl will long be remembered by his tenantry as an upright and exemplary landlord. We also regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Hackblock, the member for Reigate. He was an advocate of advanced Liberal principles.



## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Robe of brocaded silk of the *bouton-d'or* tint. The skirt has *quilles* formed of passementerie, set on in a zig-zag direction, and finished at each side by pearl ornaments. The corsage is pointed at the waist, and has a berthe ornamented with passementerie in the same style as the *quilles*. Above the berthe there is a chemisette formed of folds of white tulle. Bracelets of enamel and topaz. The front hair is turned back from the forehead, and a bandeau of pearls passes across the forehead. The back hair is in bows and rouleaux, fastened by pearl pins.

Fig. 2.—Dress of very light green glacé, the skirt entirely covered with narrow flounces pinked at the edges. At intervals broad bands of black velvet are disposed in the manner of *quilles*. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed in corresponding style. Shawl mantelet of black velvet, trimmed with rich Maltese lace. The hair is disposed in rouleaux, and fastened in bows at the back of the head.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Some of the newest bonnets are of a plainer style than those which have latterly been fashionable. In the trimming no lace is now employed. A single feather sometimes forms the only trimming; but tufts of feathers placed one on each side of the bonnet, are not so frequently adopted as heretofore. Rose-colour is at present a very fashionable tint for trimming bonnets composed of black or dark-coloured velvet. Many of the new velvet bonnets are trimmed with satin of corresponding hue. For instance, a bonnet of brown velvet is trimmed on the outside with satin of the same colour, and in the inside with a single rose.

The most novel evening head-dress which has yet appeared consists of a crown or caul of cerulean blue velvet, which is worn over the plaits of hair at the back of the head. It is richly embroidered with gold, on one side there is a twist of blue feathers, one waving gracefully over the neck. Another *coiffure* of the same style as the one just mentioned, is composed of red velvet. This one is not embroidered, but is covered with blonde lace. One of the new *coiffures* consists of a gold plait encircling the head and having blonde lappets.

Satin, as we have before remarked, is again obtaining favour as a material for dresses. Since its restoration to fashionable favour, satin has been chiefly employed for evening dresses, and the bright hues suitable for that style of costume have, consequently, been usually selected for the purpose. Now, however, dresses of black satin, and of satin in dark tints, are beginning to appear. A dress of black satin and one of dark-green satin have just been completed by a fashionable modiste. The Empress of the French has recently worn a dress of violet satin, with two skirts; the upper skirt, sleeves, and corsage being trimmed with bands of grebe. A dress of pink satin, in which her Majesty the Empress appeared, a few evenings since, at the Opera in Paris, elicited general admiration. It was made with two skirts; over the upper skirt (which was edged with a puffing of satin) descended a jupe, or tunic, of white lace. The corsage was ornamented with a lace berthe. A dress of pink satin, similar to that just described, has the uppermost, or third jupe, and the berthe, composed of white blonde, instead of lace.

A Parisian lady of acknowledged taste recently wore in negligé evening costume a dress of maroon silk, having the corsage high, and with a small basque. The dress is made with one skirt, which is ornamented with a *tablier* trimming formed of bows of brown velvet. The sleeves were plain and tight, and over the upper part descended a short sleeve trimmed with a frill. The corsage was ornamented with very small velvet bows. The *coiffure* adopted was in harmony with the plainness of the dress. The front hair was turned back in full bandeaux, and two large emerald pins fixed the plaits at the back of the head.

A dress of plain black silk, of superior quality, has just been made with a double skirt and a high corsage. The latter has a long basque trimmed with a

quilling of black ribbon, edged with very narrow green fringe. The sleeves are of the pagoda form, and are trimmed with frills and a bow of black ribbon edged with narrow green fringe.

We may mention a much admired dress worn by a young lady at a fashionable party which took place a few evenings ago. It was composed of white silk striped with cerulean blue. The corsage was ornamented with a berthe of silk, and was finished at the upper edge by a puffing of silk surmounted with a row of Valenciennes. The skirt was ornamented on each side with bows of cerulean blue velvet.

A unique specimen of hair-working has been produced in Paris. A spray of orange blossoms to be worn by the bride at an approaching wedding, is composed of a beautifully fine tissue formed of hair of so pale a shade as to be almost white.

## SUNDAY SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

In accordance with previous announcement, Westminster Abbey was opened last Sunday evening, for evening service; and so, as far as numbers are concerned, what the Dean had spoken of as "provisional and experimental," proved highly satisfactory in the inauguration. Seven o'clock being the hour fixed for commencing the service, as early as six o'clock a large number of persons had assembled

Crystal Palace Company, as was obvious from the mark upon them: they were all immediately occupied. Every part of the nave was filled, several hundreds of persons being compelled to stand, and there were probably in all upwards of 3,000 people assembled.

Divine service commenced at seven o'clock. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Haydon. The Scripture lessons were read by the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, the sub-Dean, and the sermon was afterwards preached by the Dean of Westminster, who, after ascending the pulpit, cast a scrutinising glance around the vast congregation before him, probably with the view of ascertaining what proportion of his hearers belonged to those for whose benefit the service was chiefly designed. He selected for his text the sixth and following verses of the thirteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel: "He spake also this parable. A certain man had a figtree planted in his vineyard, and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none. Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard,—Behold these three years I come seeking fruit on this figtree and find none, cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground? And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it and dung it, and if it bear fruit, well; and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down."

(1855-56) included only 47,872 Europeans against 231,276 natives, and the same alarming disproportion is noticeable in former years. In 1854-55 the revenue of India amounted to 29,133,050*l.*, and the expenditure to 27,741,721*l.*, leaving a net deficiency (after deducting 3,011,735*l.* for "home charges") of 1,620,306*l.*. The revenue of Bengal was 11,691,344*l.*; that of the North-Western Provinces, 6,254,268*l.*; that of Madras, 4,929,346*l.*; that of Bombay, 4,950,347*l.*; and that of the Punjab, 1,307,745*l.*. The items of the revenue have been given in former returns. The charges in 1854-55 included 2,500,358*l.* for civil and political establishments, 2,395,220*l.* for judicial and police charges, 10,873,525*l.* for military (exclusive of war) charges, 439,179*l.* for marine and pilotage, 2,035,915*l.* for the interest of the debt, and 2,585,020*l.* for home charges, making a total expenditure in India and in England of 20,753,456*l.*. The debt of India in the year 1854-55 amounted to 51,615,528*l.*, and the bond debt in England to 3,915,592*l.*, the whole debt amounting to 55,531,120*l.*, and the interest thereon to 2,189,433*l.*. In the same year, 1854-55, 25,325 vessels of 3,252,256 tons entered into and cleared out from ports in British India (exclusive of the native craft engaged in the coasting trade), 4,728 British vessels of 1,822,157 tons so entered and cleared in that year. The total value of the imports by sea into India in the year 1854-55 was 14,770,927*l.*, and that of the exports 20,194,255*l.*. The imports from the United Kingdom alone were valued at 9,853,646*l.*; from Arabia and Persia, 1,027,765*l.*; from China, 1,287,678*l.*; and from Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, 543,686*l.*. The general list of exports included 1,426,149*l.* of indigo dyes, 1,231,153*l.* of rice, 213,614*l.* of gunnies and bags, 229,241*l.* of jute, 3,694,817*l.* of opium, 457,714*l.* of saltpetre, or nitrate of potash, 646,089*l.* of seeds, 460,309*l.* of raw silks, 248,557*l.* of silk goods, and 355,827*l.* of skins and hides. Such is a summary of the statistical tables relative to our East Indian empire.

## OBITUARY FOR 1857.

Death has been more than ordinarily busy among the titled orders during the year which has just come to a close. The obituary for 1857 contains the names of no less than twenty-two members of the peerage of the United Kingdom. The list is as follows: The Dukes of Rutland and Marlborough, the Marquis of Ely, the Earls of Buchan, Amherst, Castlestuart, Ellesmere, Mornington, Fife, Fitzhardinge, Fitzwilliam, Harwood, and Spencer; Viscounts Downe, Lisimore, and Strangford; the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; and Lords Alvanley, Douglas, Milford, Radstock, and Thurlow. Of these the peerages of Lords Alvanley, Douglas, and Milford have become extinct, as also has the English barony of the late Earl of Fife. During the same period the following members of the baronetage have paid the debt of nature: Sir Hugh R. Hoare, Sir Edmund Filmer, Sir Robert Barlow, General Sir J. A. D. Agnew-Wallace, Sir G. L. Phillips, Sir Compton Domville, Sir J. R. Rowley, Sir J. Kennard Shaw, the Reverend Sir R. Fleming, Sir C. W. Taylor, Sir G. W. Denys, Sir E. Haggerston, Sir Norman R. Leslie (killed in the Indian mutiny), Sir Orford Gordon, Sir T. B. Lennard, Sir R. Howe Bromley, Sir C. Dods-worth, Sir W. G. Milman, Sir J. A. Boyd, Sir George Parker (killed in India), Sir Charles M. Clarke, Sir Digby Mackworth, Sir Charles P. Shakerley, Sir C. H. Rich, Sir Robert Price, Sir C. Wolseley, Sir J. Boswell, Sir Theophilus St. George, Sir George Cayley, Sir F. G. Foster, and Sir A. Dixie. Out of the above thirty-one baronetcies only the titles of Price and Boswell have become extinct. The list of Knights Bachelors and Knights of the Bath who have deceased during the year 1857



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

## EAST INDIAN STATISTICS.

We extract the following statistical details from a blue book (just issued), containing a mass of tabular information relating to the colonial, &c., possessions of the British empire (part 2). The total population of the British and other States in India amounted at the last returns to 180,367,148 souls, including 97,763,562 in the Government of Bengal, 22,437,297 in Madras, and 11,790,042 in Bombay. Thus the population of the British States was 131,990,901 souls. The population of the native States included 33,702,206 in Bengal, 5,213,671 in Madras, and 4,460,370 in Bombay, making a total of 43,376,247 souls. In the French and Portuguese territories there were 517,149 souls. The total area of the territories thus peopled was 1,465,322 square miles. In 1854 there were apprehended for offences in Bengal 101,781 persons; in the North-Western Provinces, 104,196; in Madras, 207,890; and in Bombay, 73,262 persons. The total number of British troops employed in India (British) in 1855-56 amounted to 279,148 (including 25,825 Royal and 253,328 Company's troops) against 280,633 in 1854-55 and 282,236 in 1853-54. The number employed in Bengal (1855-56) was 167,796; in Madras, 63,241; and in Bombay, 48,111. The 279,148 soldiers employed in the last named year

includes the names of Sir E. H. Alderson (Baron of the Exchequer), Sir Nicholas Thorne, Sir John Owen, Sir G. W. Anderson, Sir R. J. Hare-Clarges, Sir J. Macdonald (of Glengarry), Sir W. Lloyd, Sir G. Magrath, Sir Wm. L. Herries, Sir Jas. Eyre, Sir Robert Carswell, Sir C. B. Egerton, Sir Hugh Pigot, Sir John Bent, General Sir H. W. Barnard, Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, General Sir Hugh M. Wheeler, Sir H. W. Dillon, Sir J. Doveton, Sir G. H. Berkeley, Sir A. Clarke, Sir Thomas Le Breton, and Sir Francis Beaufort—in all twenty-three. Among the other notables who have died during the past year we ought to mention her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Lieven, General Cavaignac, Viscountess Keith, Mr. Morrison (the millionaire), Mr. James Coppock, Mr. J. Wilson Croker, Bishop Blomfield, General Neill and Nicholson, Eugene Sue, Dr. Dick, the Rev. Mr. Gorham, Canon Townsend, the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, and the following members of the House of Commons: Mr. G. F. Muntz, M.P. for Birmingham; Mr. D. Saunders Davies, for Carmarthenshire; Mr. A. Stafford, for Northamptonshire; Mr. J. Platt, for Oldham; Mr. A. Hastie, for Paisley; Mr. Robert Hall, for Leeds; Major G. D. Warburton, for Harwich; Mr. Charles Hindley, for Ashton-under-Lyne; and Mr. R. C. Hildyard, for Whitehaven.



## POETRY.

JESSIE BROWN.

BY A BRITON.

In Lucknow's fort a gallant band,  
Though scarce a thousand strong—  
With dauntless heart and iron hand,  
No coward soul among—  
Had braved a fierce, relentless foe  
Atheist for English blood.  
Firm and unmoved at every post  
Each British soldier stood.

The cruel Sepoys raged around,  
Loud roared the din of war;  
The rattling sound of musketry  
Might then be heard afar—  
A soldier's wife was with that band,  
And worthy so to be;  
A daughter of the Scottish land,  
A Highland girl was she.

Tired with the fight, and scared with fear  
And watching there so long,  
She fell asleep, and then to dream  
Of her own Highland home—  
Amid the sounds of war and strife  
Her soul was far away;  
She waited for her father's step  
At home at close of day—

A start, a shriek, and gazing round  
With fixed and sparkling eye,  
She said, "I hear that thrilling sound  
Upon the wind pass by,  
Do you not hear the bagpipe shrill,  
Do you not hear it now?"  
The soldiers gazed with "bated breath  
And every heart beat low.

Their Lowland ears were slow and dull  
To catch that welcome strain,  
They thought her mad, and every heart  
In sadness sunk again.  
"Do you not hear the Campbells' step,  
The bravest of the brave,  
Mac Gregor now is nigh at hand,  
He comes, he comes to save."

A moment more, and on the breeze  
More shrill than booming gun,  
The pibroch sounds, the bayonets gleam  
Bright in the shining sun.  
"God save the Queen" was then the cry  
From every Briton's voice,  
Hope sparkled bright in every eye  
And made each heart rejoice.

The bagpipes played the Highland air  
Of "Dear and Auld Lang Syne,"  
A British cheer rose high and clear  
And rang through all the line—  
Brave Havelock was nigh at hand,  
His gallant band came on—  
The charge was made, the Sepoys fled,  
The victory was won.

Lift up the heart—lift up the voice  
To God, who thus did save  
Poor Jessie Brown and all that band  
From such a cruel grave.  
May He still guard them from the foe  
Who know not mercy's name—  
Whose deeds of heartless cruelty  
Have crowned their race with shame.

## LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the Editor, 63, Fleet-street, London.

*The Political Economy of Art.* By J. RUSKIN, M.A. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

The volume before us is an amplification of two lectures delivered by the author at Manchester, in July last. The theme is Political economy,—not the economy of Art exclusively, and so far the title of the book does not correctly describe the contents. However, the work will well repay perusal, whatever opinion the reader may entertain of the duties of Government. The author treats the subject under four heads: viz.—How to discover our genius; how to apply our genius; how to accumulate its results; and how to distribute them. There are many passages in the book of great beauty, and containing truths but little considered. Here is one on the Vandalism of the world:—

Fancy what we should have had around us now, if, instead of quarrelling and fighting over their work, the nations had aided each other in their work, or if even in their conquests, instead of effacing the memorials of those they succeeded and subdued, they had guarded the spoils of their victories. Fancy what Europe would be now, if the delicate statues and temples of the Greeks,—if the broad roads and massive walls of the Romans,—if the noble and pathetic architecture of the middle ages,—had not been ground to dust by mere human rage. You talk of the scythe of Time, and the tooth of Time: I tell you, Time is scytheless and toothless; it is we who gnaw like the worm—we who smite like the scythe. It is ourselves who abolish—ourselves who consume: we are the mildew and the flame; and the soul of man is to its own work as the moth that frets when it cannot fly, and as the hidden flame that blazes where it cannot illumine. All these lost treasures of human intellect have been wholly destroyed by human industry of destruction—the marble would have stood its two thousand years as well in the polished statue as in the Parian cliff—but we men have ground it to powder, and mixed it with our own ashes; the walls and the ways would have stood—it is we who have left not one stone upon another, and restored its pathlessness to the desert; the great cathedrals of old religion would have stood—it is we who have dashed down the carved work with axes and hammers, and bid the mountain-grass bloom upon the pavement, and the sea-winds chaunt in the galleries.

*Esmond: a story of Queen Anne's Reign.* By W. M. THACKERAY, author of "Vanity Fair," &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Those of our readers who have had the opportunity of perusing the "History of Henry Esmond, Esq." will not be surprised at learning that a new edition of this work of Mr. Thackeray's has been demanded and given to the world. The incidents in this autobiography are sufficiently striking to interest ordinary readers; and many others will discover and enjoy the fine vein of satire which pervades the whole work.

*The Young Ladies' Guide to Arithmetic.* By JOHN GRIEG. New edition, revised and enlarged by John Reynolds, L.R.C.P. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

This is a new edition of a very useful little work for the class for whom it is intended, each rule of arithmetic being applied to a variety of practical questions on domestic affairs. Some specimens of notes of invitation are given to initiate young ladies in this necessary portion of female correspondence; as well as the method of making bills of parcels, book debts, receipts, &c.

## COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

DIRECTIONS FOR CARVING.

HOW TO CARVE YOUR FORTUNE.—Cut your poor relations, and slice away as deeply as you can into the pockets of others. Help yourself always first, before you think of helping anybody else, and help no man that is not likely to help you in return. Be careful about forking out, until you have secured as much as, if not more than, you want.

HOW TO CARVE YOUR WAY THROUGH A CROWD.—Get a chimney-sweep to walk before you.

HOW TO CARVE YOURSELF A NAME.—Fine chiselling will do it, so that your name, in a short time will figure very largely in all the police reports.

THE BEST WAY OF CARVING A GOOSE.—Cut him up finely, in the presence of his lady-love.

"THE MAN AND THE HOUR."—A night-watchman going his rounds.

HOW WIT RUNS IN THE STREETS.—Impudent Little Boy (to a very fat Old Gentleman, who is trying to get along as fast as he can, but with very indifferent success).—I say, old fellow, you would get on a jolly sight quicker, if you would lie down on the pavement, and let me roll you along.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—Who can witness the representation of *Don Giovanni*, and listen to the tremendous music which accompanies the appearance of the statue in the last scene without being reminded by the marble visitor of the celebrated African traveller, Dr. Livingstone?

REVOLTING DISCLOSURE.—An advertisement in the *Liverpool Daily Post* states that an active servant is wanted, "who must be a plain cook and able to dress a little boy five years old." Are the advertisers Cannibals? And (we ask only for information), with what sauce do they eat little boys five years old?

A DARK INSINUATION.—A Patriotic Austrian (a rare species in Austria, where there is so very little to be patriotic about) was bragging to the editor of Murray's *Handbook* about his country. It took the lead in civilisation—it was the grandest, the purest, the freest, the best fatherland. "In fact, Sir," he exclaimed, "I tell you that Austria is before all the world." "Yes, much in the same way that Chaos was," was the happy reply.

THE COMPRESSION OF POLY.—We notice a book advertised under the title of the "History of Court Fools." The subject is a rich one, but to our great surprise we find the subject compressed into one short volume. With such an abundance of material, we should have thought that there would have been matter more than sufficient to fill twenty volumes. It is an endless, towering theme, and we hardly think Dr. Doran has behaved generously to it, in dwarfing it down into such very pigmy proportions. It is very clear that the book, from its extreme smallness, cannot take in any of the "Court Fools" of the present day.

A CAPITAL CHRISTMAS GAME.—(To be played by any young sprig inside an omnibus).—Get into an omnibus filled with ladies. Take your seat quietly in the midst of them. After awhile, pull a piece of mistletoe mysteriously out of your pocket. Smack your lips as though unconsciously, and, waving the branch gallantly to and fro, begin casting your eyes about in all directions, as if you were perplexed as to whom your flattering choice should fall upon. In a very few minutes the consternation will be general, and the loud cries to the conductor to "Stop!" all but unanimous.—N.B. If the ladies in the omnibus are somewhat elderly, the fun of the game is proportionately increased.

LEVELLING FOR LOVERS.—From Smiles to the station at Kisses is 500 sighs, from Kisses to Pop-the-Question is 1,500 sighs, and from thence to the terminus of Pa's Consent, is 2,500 sighs, making a grand total of 4,500 sighs. To arrive at Pa's Consent, however, the engine of Love has to ascend a steep incline, the gradients of which are enormous—two in three—causing a vast number of sighs to be heavily drawn in reaching it. Some sentimental surveyors have, therefore, proposed to facilitate the communication between Pop-the-Question and the terminus of Pa's Consent (which may easily be done if they can raise sufficient capital), or, failing in that, to form a loop-line to Ma's. Being personally interested in the undertaking, we wish it success with all our heart. The estimated saving is not far short of a thousand sighs!

A young writer in the *Gazette de Paris*, M. Raymond, lately recounted in his journal that during the performance at the French Opera a certain well-known duke, not a Frenchman, had been observed playing a game of chess with a friend in his box. He expressed an opinion that such an unusual proceeding, more especially on the part of a personage who emblazons a royal coronet on his armorial bearings, was an insult both to the audience and the performers. Everybody may not go quite that length, but it is certain that such *sans gene* is altogether contrary to French notions of politeness. The duke in question, who took offence at the article, has made the matter worse by the mode he has chosen to obtain satisfaction from the writer. This mode is altogether in conformity to the mercantile spirit of the age. He has not ordered his menials to give the newspaper man a beating, as a grand seigneur might have done before '93; he has not defied him to mortal combat, as he would have done before 1830, but he has brought an action against him before the juge de paix; and this duke, who is rolling in riches, and whose diamonds are celebrated all over the world, demands 10,000fr. for damage done to his honour!

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Madame Piccolomini appeared on Wednesday night, for the first time this season, in the character of Maria in *La Figlia del Reggimento*. *La Figlia* being a short opera, the evening was eked out by means of the last act of *La Favorita*, in which Spezia, Giuglini, and Belletti appeared.

BUTCHER'S PANORAMA.—On Boxing-night, and all the following week, Mr. W. F. Butcher's Moving Diorama of India was exhibited at the Lecture-hall, Carter-street, Walworth, to very numerous and attentive audiences, who expressed their approbation with a hearty good-will. The explanatory lecture, by Mr. W. T. Raine, was instructive and amusing. Mr. W. F. Butcher sang "Fair shines the Moon to-night," "Madoline," "Shilly Shally," and other songs, with great effect; and Mr. Thompson sang "Charming Smile" and the "Horn of Chase" with great feeling. A celebrated pianiste presided. The views are well painted, and the whole combination forms one of the most interesting entertainments in London. The Duke of York's School, with their band, attended on Wednesday afternoon.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—A concert was given on Tuesday night by the Royal Surrey Gardens' Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Land, by whom that society was founded. It was a genuine English concert, both in respect to the music and the performers. The first part was selected entirely from the works of Bishop, the second part was miscellaneous. In the first part, among other things, we had the choral serenade, "Sleep, gentle lady;" the hunting glee, "What shall he have that killed the deer," the solo parts sung by Messrs. Barnby, Lockey, Howe, and Gadsby, with the horn accompaniments played by Messrs. C. Harper and Standen; the glee and chorus, "The winds whistle cold," the solo parts by Messrs. Barnby, Howe, and Lawler; the Hunting glee, "Foresters, sound the cheerful horn" (with the horn accompaniments), the solos by Messrs. Lester, Lockey, Howe, and Gadsby; the glee and chorus, "Mynheer Van Danek;" and the trio and chorus, "The chough and crow to roost are gone," the solos by Madame Rudersdorff, Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. There were also several airs—"Bid me discourse," sung by Madame Rudersdorff; "Be mine, dear maid," sung by Mr. Lockey; "Tis when to sleep," sung by Mr. Lawler; and the duet, "As it fell upon a day," sung by Mrs. Lockey and Miss Banks. All these pieces were admirably performed both by the solo singers and the chorus, which was numerous, powerful, and thoroughly disciplined. They were warmly applauded, and several of them encored. The miscellaneous portion of the concert included several very pleasing things; particularly Pearsall's popular madrigal, "O who will o'er the Downs so free;" Land's pretty song, "When sorrow sleepeth," sung by Mrs. Lockey; and the famous old madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale." The great Music Hall was full in every part.

Advices from Canada state that there has been a large gathering of the unemployed in Quebec. Colonel Gage, who attempted to pacify the crowd, was chased into the Court House, the doors of which, being closed after him, were beat down. The mob were then dispersed by the police, but afterwards an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob some flour stores in the lower town.

A form of Petition to Parliament has been issued by the Special Services Committee, in connection with the recent movement at Exeter Hall, and is already in course of signature. It simply recapitulates the facts with which our readers are already acquainted, and prays the House to take the premises into consideration, and so amend and extend the Religious Worship Act as to enable the ministers of the Church "to preach the Gospel as their undoubted right and privilege, without let or hindrance from any person under any pretext or authority whatever," or to "give such other redress and remedy as to the House shall seem meet."

The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday (Jan. 2) was 1,431, of which 755 were deaths of males, 676 of females. In the ten years of 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, was 1,288; and if, for comparison with last week's return, the average is raised in proportion to the increase of population that has taken place since the deaths in those years occurred, it will become 1,417. Six nonagenarians are included in the present return: one was 90 years of age at death, one 92, two 93, one 96, and one 97 years. Besides these, a man in Aldgate was registered at the age of 100 years.

Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, last session, on the Sale of Poisons' Bill, after pointing out that arsenic was much used in several manufactures, such as in the manufacture of glass, especially opal glass, of shot, in the steeping of grain, and in killing the fly in sheep, states that the largest quantity of arsenic used in this country is used in the manufacture of paper for covering walls. He considered it very injurious both to those living in a house papered with this article, as well as to those employed in the manufacture. An instance was published in a medical work of some cases of illness occurring to persons living in a room papered with this paper, and the effects were described as those arising from arsenic. The colour, says Dr. Taylor, is put on very loosely; it contains nearly fifty per cent. of the poison. In addition to the above, Dr. Taylor handed to the committee an envelope, the green tint on the inside of which he examined, and found to be formed of arsenite of copper. There is also an orange yellow which contains arsenic.

## THE INDIAN REBELLION.

LATEST NEWS.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign-office and the East India House:—

SUEZ, Jan. 1.

From Her British Majesty's Vice-Consul, Suez, to Acting-Consul General Green, Alexandria:—

General Havelock died on the 25th November, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th of November, an affair took place near Cawnpore between General Windham and his division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated, with the total loss of the tents of the 64th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments, 3,000 in number, which were entirely burnt by the enemy. The 64th Regiment is reported nearly cut up.

A message, received by the Governor-General from Sir Colin Campbell, of the 7th December, contains an account of an action fought by him with the Gwalior Contingent near Cawnpore, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages of different sorts, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. The British loss was insignificant, one officer only killed, viz., Lieutenant Salmon.

All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow, have arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* contains a very deeply-interesting detailed account of the defence of Lucknow, being the official report of Brigadier Inglis. The privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

Colonel Rooke, 19th Regiment, died at Calcutta, from cholera, 30th Nov. Captain Day, of the 64th, is reported killed at Cawnpore.

The following regiments have arrived at Calcutta: 8th Regiment, 87th Regiment, 79th Highlanders, 7th Hussars, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of artillery.

Very little news from China. The Adelaide, with the last detachment of 500 Marines on board, passed on from Singapore on the 2nd December, and an attack on Canton was expected to take place on their arrival.

This telegram arrived at Malta by Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Caradoc*, at noon on the 6th inst., from Vite.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* supplies some few fresh facts respecting the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell. He gives the following account of his operations:—

"Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore on the 3rd of November. It was believed that he would advance immediately, and, indeed, statements apparently authentic were received of his arrival at the Alumbagh. It appears, however, that he waited for some heavy guns which were long upon the road. As Sir James Outram had informed him that he could hold out for some days longer, the delay was simple wisdom. At length, on the 11th of November, he started with two squadrons of cavalry as an escort, and a sharp ride of forty miles brought him the same evening to his camp. There he found the following force collected: He was joined at the Alumbagh by 900 effective men, and had with him, besides, two troops of European Horse Artillery under Captains Remington and Blunt, with five guns each; a European Horse Battery under Captain Bouchier; 60 European Royal Artillery, with two 18-pounders and two 8-inch mortars; 320 of the 9th Lancers; a squadron of Sikhs and Pathans from the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry and from Hodson's Horse—altogether 430 men; 600 of Her Majesty's 8th and 95th Regiments; 1,000 of the 2nd and 4th Punjab and Sikh Infantry; two Companies Sikh Sappers, and some of the old Sappers and Miners; nearly the whole of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; 200 of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; 350 men of Her Majesty's 53rd; 300 of the Naval Brigade with guns, and two squadrons of cavalry, with two guns, that escorted the Commander-in-Chief from Cawnpore to the British encampment.

"Some of the camp followers had died of hunger, but the Europeans were in tolerable condition, and the entire force, though short-handed as to artillerymen, was in admirable order. At the Alumbagh he was joined by a European disguised as a native, with despatches from Sir James Outram. The information they contained changed the Commander-in-Chief's plans. He had intended, as I informed you, to cross the Goomtee, shell out the enemy from the further side of the stream, and bring off the women and children under cover of his guns. He found, however, that the garrison was in good heart, able to hold on, and most anxious that no thought of them should impair the completeness of the victory. He discovered also that to cross the Goomtee would be to spare the most dangerous portion of the town. The enclosed plan of the city will explain the difficulty, the quarter furthest from the Residency being the one occupied by the main body of the mutineers. Accordingly, all preparations being completed, on the 13th of November he attacked and blew up Jellalabad, a small fort near the Alumbagh. On the 15th, following up his stroke, he stormed the Martinière—the great fortified house built by Claude Martinière—and the Dilkosha, the King's Palace. Thence, after repulsing one desperate sortie, he advanced upon the city proper, smashing the way, as he had threatened, with his big guns. On the 16th he crossed the canal upon the Secunderbagh, which was carried after a most severe struggle, the enemy suffering enormously."



"These positions having been occupied, the Sahmuck was attacked with heavy artillery for three hours; it was carried at dusk, after some of the severest fights ever witnessed. Early on the 17th communications were opened to the left road of the barracks towards the canal. A cannonade having been kept up all the morning in the Mess-house, that very strong position was carried by assault at three p.m. The troops pushed rapidly on after carrying the Mess-house, and were able to seize the Motee Mahul before dark. Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock then came out to meet the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief's wound is very slight, and does not interfere with his duty. In other words, the Commander-in-Chief had fought his way right through the great suburb east of the Cawnpore-road. No details of his loss have yet transpired, but it must have been very considerable. The enemy fought splendidly, as they always do under cover, or on ground where shiftiness is more valuable than steady valour. The list of officers killed and wounded is a heavy one in proportion to the force. Sir Colin appears to have taken himself and his staff into the thick of it, forgetting that his death at this moment would be as disastrous as a defeat. It must have been a strange meeting that between him and General Havelock, both having accomplished the same task in the same way, though it may be hoped with a different result. It is understood that Sir Colin Campbell's first object is to send off the sick and wounded women and children to Cawnpore. It is supposed that this task is easy, as his communications have evidently been kept open. He will then open fire on the remainder of the city, reduce it as far as possible to a ruin untenable even by Sepoys, and then establish himself firmly either in the Residency or one of the Palaces. As reinforcements arrive they are to be formed into flying columns, which radiating from Lucknow, will cleanse Oude, Goruckpore, and the North-East countries. To strengthen these columns every soldier who arrives at Benares is ordered on to Cawnpore, with strict injunctions not to fight if he can help it by the road. This order leaves Benares, Allahabad, and Behar almost defenceless, but the new fort at the former place is rising rapidly, and will contain 10,000 men. Allahabad is similarly protected already, and Behar, though denuded of Europeans, is garrisoned by two regiments of Sikh police."

In a postscript the writer adds: "The women and children began moving from Lucknow on the 20th of November. The Motee Mahul must have fallen under the Residency guns. Sir C. Campbell has demanded orders to hold or leave Lucknow. He wants reinforcements bitterly, the Sepoys swarming in the city and fighting as desperate Asiatics always fight. Fifteen hundred dead bodies, all Sepoys, were counted in the Secunderbagh alone. Where are the reinforcements to come from? Ten thousand men have arrived in Calcutta in the past fortnight, but there are no means of carriage. The Gwalior men, with their heavy artillery, are threatening Cawnpore. Our dawks have been seized within five miles of the station. Our troops, two thousand strong, with twelve pieces of cannon, are posted on the road four miles outside Cawnpore."

The Calcutta Englishman estimates the loss of the rebels in these several engagements at 7,000 men. The Daily News correspondent states that it was in the attack on the Sahmuck that Sir Colin was wounded, and that he did not for a moment think of leaving the field, but continued personally to direct the assault.

The Calcutta correspondent of our contemporary says: "Although Lucknow has fallen, every spot of ground yet remains to be conquered in Oude. Imagine the Russians 10,000 strong making a descent upon London and seizing it. England would not then be conquered; every castle, every mansion would be converted into a place of defence. And yet Oude is larger than England; her people, though defeated, hate us with an intensity of hatred scarcely to be accounted for. Every class has turned against us, from Maun Singh, the Prince of Zemindars, down to the poorest ryot who cultivates the soil. They have murdered our countrymen to the cry of 'Death to the infidel!' and their hatred will not be appeased, even if we would allow it to be so, by their dispersion at Lucknow. The very day before the Commander-in-Chief made his successful attack nineteen of our countrymen and women, who ever since the insurrection in June, had been hidden by a faithful Zemindar, one loyal amongst a thousand traitors, were brought into Lucknow. Every one of them was inhumanly butchered."

With respect to Maun Singh, it is now stated that he has lately died: "He was severely wounded at Lucknow, on the occasion of the first engagement with General Havelock's forces, and finding his end approaching, desired to be conveyed to Adjoohia, the most holy city in Oude, where he died after making his will. It is said that he bitterly repented having been persuaded to turn against us. His hands were never embued with the blood of our countrymen, and he betrayed, even in his enmity, higher ideas of civilisation than any other amongst our opponents."

The Times correspondent notices one remarkable phase of general public opinion in India—the utter incredulity that pervades the native mind as to the reality of the successes we have obtained. He says: "One thing is certain the majority of the Sepoys disbelieve the fall of Delhi. The Kotah regiments mutinied in consequence of that belief. The 32nd Native Infantry considered the story an invention. The Sepoys at Lahore laugh at the assertions of Government. Even the men at Barrackpore doubt and ask travellers. The unfortunate mistake made with respect to the King deepens the prevalent impression. It would appear that the instructions

issued by Mr. Colvin, though long since cancelled, are still obeyed at Delhi."

A private letter from Calcutta from one whose official position gives him access to the most correct information, and who from the commencement of these disturbances has been "the reverse of an alarmist," says: "Lucknow has been relieved, but not taken possession of; indeed, the latest news only places us in one of its outskirts, which was not gained until after some very severe fighting. My opinion is that there will yet be very serious opposition in Oude; and where the news of the fall of Delhi is believed, it does not seem to have had the anticipated effect. But you will be surprised to learn that it is very generally disbelieved by Mohammedans, and here, in Calcutta, it is a fact that up to this day they believed that we land a regiment and send it down the river again and re-land it as a means of impressing the people with an idea of the rapidity with which large reinforcements are arriving. This seems incredible, but I repeat that it is a fact."

The Times correspondent, glancing from Oude over the remainder of the North-West, finds scarcely a vestige of authority. "In Bareilly a Mussulman named Mohammed Khan reigns supreme. His forces comprise three regiments of infantry, a thousand cavalry, some artillery, and an irregular corps of 500 butchers. They were recently threatening Nymee Tal, but the Ghoorkas there were ready for them, and Mohammed Khan disappeared into a less dangerous neighbourhood. Goruckpore and Jaunpore are still in disorder. Allahabad is menaced every now and then by great bodies of men, who advance, create a panic, and retire. Mirzapore was threatened on the night of the 10th of November by the mutinous companies of the 32nd; and as there was a disarmed regiment in the city itself, the inhabitants were collected for security. The alarm, however, proved unfounded, the 32nd avoiding the city, and marching apparently towards Rewah."

Of the state of affairs in this district the Daily News correspondent thus speaks:—

"Proceeding nearer towards Calcutta, we find Allahabad and Benares almost, and Mirzapore entirely denuded of troops. This last-named station had been threatened by the 32nd as they passed; but when the time for the attack came, finding preparations had been made to receive them, they went off in the direction of Koor Singh's encampment. That worthy, however, had but shortly before been met and beaten by the Rajah of Rampore, and by the latest accounts was in full flight for Gwalior. Two other mutinous companies of the 32nd, after nearly capturing the Commander-in-Chief, on his way up country, had been met on the banks of the Soane by Captain Rattray with about two hundred Sikhs. The enemy were strongly posted in a village when the Sikhs advanced against them. The mutineers defended themselves bravely, and actually succeeded in repulsing our troops, notwithstanding all the efforts of their officers whose gallantry was conspicuous. One of them, Lieut. Boyd, was killed whilst leading on his men. Within 300 miles of Calcutta a native magnate, the Rajah of Pachete, has been found amassing stores and ammunition, collecting troops, and fortifying his house. When called upon to answer for his conduct and afford explanation, he gave insolent or evasive answers. The consequence was that a detachment of the Shekawtee Brigade was sent against him. Surprised before his preparations had been completed, he made no defence. A large quantity of stores and weapons of war were found concealed on his premises; and it cannot be doubted that he was biding his time and waiting an opportunity to take part against us. It would have naturally been imagined that the fall of Delhi would have deterred the Sepoys generally from following the example of their comrades; but this supposition has not been borne out by facts. Only this morning [Nov. 24] intelligence reached Calcutta that three companies of the 34th N.L., stationed at Chittagong, have risen in revolt, plundered the treasury, and let loose the gaol birds. No murders were committed by the Sepoys, but it is feared the released prisoners may be less scrupulous. The Government cannot now plead paucity of European troops; they still, however, manage to do things just too late. Tomorrow morning a detachment of the Rifle Brigade with 100 police leave for Chittagong, and three companies of Her Majesty's 54th Foot for Dacca. Between them there can be little doubt but that the mutinous companies of the 34th will be well cared for."

An order has been issued by the General Commander-in-Chief embodying a number of rules for the disposal of men on furlough, belonging to regiments which have mutinied or have been disarmed. The chief of these provides that "native officers, non-commissioned officers, and Sepoys who were absent from their regiment when it mutinied and became non-existent shall, on rejoining their station at the expiration of their leave, or on reporting themselves at any other station, be discharged, receiving their pay in full to the day of discharge. The corps is dissolved by its own act, and they must take the consequences. In the certificate of discharge furnished to such men it should be simply stated that, their regiments having mutinied, their services are no longer required." As, however, in several regiments that have mutinied a few men of a regiment have remained true, and as even where none have remained faithful there may be among the men who return from leave some whose cases deserve special consideration, it will be left open to the officers of regiments to which such individuals belonged, to bring under the consideration of Government the cases of any such persons. "But it is to be observed that all such exceptional claims to consideration must be supported by clear and specific reasons, and that in the absence of such reasons the general rule as above stated is to be adhered to."

An expedition was about to leave Calcutta for the

purpose of exploring a portion of the Andaman Islands, with the view of ascertaining their capabilities as a penal settlement. It was supposed to be the intention of Government to transfer thither the Kings of Delhi and Oude, with many of their devoted adherents.

The question of compensation has been settled by the publication of an order. The pensions are all to be paid by the State instead of by the funds, and the widows of Europeans not in the service of the State are pensioned like uncovenanted servants—that is, rather better than the widows of officers. The highest pension for the widow of an uncovenanted servant is 180*l.* a year, with 20*l.* more for each child. On the other hand, the grants of money are very small, and the compensation for loss of property is very small. The device for avoiding native claims is exceedingly ingenious, and in practice thoroughly just. Every native who has assisted Government is compensated. Every one who aided the mutineers by remaining passive must take the consequences of his apathy. Considerable dissatisfaction has, however, been expressed with the scheme as a whole.

#### MUTINY AT DACCA.

A private letter, dated "Calcutta, November 25," says:—

"It was in the newspapers this morning that three companies of the 34th N.L., stationed at Chittagong, had mutinied, and, after firing their lines and the bungalows in their neighbourhood, had taken themselves off—it was expected in the direction of Dacca. Since the express closed I have heard of a portion of the 73rd, stationed at Dacca, having gone also, so that now there is not one single regiment of the Bengal army, undisciplined, which has not mutinied. The 73rd Regiment has often been reported as shaky, and great tact must have been used in keeping them together so long; but on the news of the decadence of the 34th reaching Dacca it was thought unsafe to leave them with their arms longer. The only Europeans at Dacca (fighting men I mean) are sailors; and they, with a few volunteers, were sent out to disarm the company of the 73rd. The latter resisted, were beaten, and took to the jungle. Fifteen of the sailors are reported to be killed, and forty of the Sepoys. It does seem infatuation in these mutinying at this late hour of the day. No black face is trustworthy. With these men going it is difficult to believe that the Madras and Bombay troops will not yet go. For the troops still on their way out there will, I fear, be plenty of work yet. Old Sir Colin is said to be urging the Government to push up reinforcements, or he will be in the same position that Havelock and Outram were."

#### THE QUEEN OF DELHI.

The following are extracts from a private letter, dated "Delhi Palace, Nov. 16"—

"It is a frightful drive from the Palace to the Cashmere-gate—every house rent, riven, and tottering; the church battered, and piles of rubbish on every side. Alas! the burnt European houses and deserted shops! Desolate Delhi! and yet we are told it is clearing and much improved since the storming of the place. It has only as yet a handful of inhabitants in its great street, the Chandnee Choke, who are all Hindoos, I believe. Many miserable wretches prowl through the camps outside the city begging for admission at the various gates, but none are admitted whose respectability cannot be vouched for. Cartloads of ball are being daily dug out from the Moiré Bastion, now a shapeless battered mass. The mutineers are collected in Oude in formidable masses. Most of them are represented as hopeless, and aware that they are only assembling there to die. After Oude there will ensue a Rohilcund campaign. There will be ample work for every man whom mother England has sent out; but it is a triumph of the great Anglo-Saxon race that so much has been accomplished, before the reinforcements came, by India's army of heroes, 'few, but undismayed.' The finger of God is indeed traceable in the taking of Delhi. Let no man at home dare to underrate the work, or talk of the delay of its accomplishment. It was a daring, fearful undertaking for our small army, against such a city of endless fortification and so very numerous an enemy. Had not God been on our side, that vast army of mutineers could never have been driven from such a stronghold. How heedless, how purposeless our enemies have been; though at times they have fought desperately. Great perils may attend the passage of the column we are to accompany. It may possibly meet bodies of mutineers on the road in sufficient numbers to attack us, and we may find ourselves in the midst of a battle; but, as ladies are permitted to go under its escort, it is of course hoped that the road will not be impeded. Many unusual precautions will have to be taken, no tents or servants can be sent on over night (as in peaceful times) to await our arrival in the morning; but we must carry our small tent only, which cannot be struck till we are about to march with it ourselves. All must keep close together; there would else be certain harm from armed thieves. I fear we may lose some of our baggage, but we shall arrange and hope for the best. Some artillery go with us and some Carabineers, and a party of the gallant Sikh Guides, and a Punjabee Ressalah is expected in time to move with us. Most of the neighbouring Nawabs have been brought in captive, to give an account of their conduct during the last few months. Some are crininated beyond doubt, others have only been very discreditably neutral. We have seen the captive King and Royal family; they are in ruinous little rooms in one of the gates of the Palace. The old King looks very frail, and has a blank, fixed eye, as of one on whom life is fast closing. He certainly is too old to be responsible for anything that has been done. With his sons much more guilt may lie; some have been shot, as you must have read, some are yet

untaken. The youngest son we saw looking like fifteen, they say eighteen, bold and coarse to look at. He is the only child of the Queen. With her some of our ladies have had a long interview; they found her seated on a common charpoy (bedstead), dressed in white cotton clothes, with few and very trifling ornaments—all her grand things having been taken from her. She is described as short and stout, above thirty years of age, with a round, animated face, not at all pretty, but having very pretty little plump hands; she was cutting betelnut to eat with her pawn. Some thirty females, relatives and menials, surrounded her. She professes the utmost horror of the 3rd Cavalry, to whom she traces all her misfortunes. She says the King was helpless to control them, and that when their arrival had placed Delhi in rebellion against us they were as ready to rob her as anyone else. She says the mutineers did rob the Palace, and that all her jewels were only saved by being buried. She does not seem to blame us for their present captivity; she understands the necessity for inquiring into guilty or innocent parties; but she did not seem to assert the King's innocence as much as her own. She said he had been in the hands of bad people. There appeared to be frightful rivalries among the women; it is said she criminated the sons of the former wives, she being the last. Her sister is represented as much better looking than herself, and has a daughter of thirteen married to the King's youngest son, already mentioned, and reputed very beautiful. Our ladies describe her as having superb large eyes, and a most beautiful little mouth, but her face otherwise too flat and full. Some of the women told them they have had English women and children in the Palace after the massacre, in hope of preserving them, but that the mutineers demanded them and could not be resisted. They say the Sepoys complained that the King was feeding Englishwomen faintly, while he only gave them gram for food. Heaven knows if the Royal family be clean in heart and hand or not. I say nothing sentimental about them, but I pity them. Their religion is quite enough to excite our pity, and if they have been abettors of murders they ought to be pitied for their sins. If they are, as they say, innocent of any share in the rebellion, they are victims indeed. I trust all examinations may be judiciously and fairly conducted. Mr. — is an excellent man—most upright and indefatigable in discovering the truth, and withal most tender-hearted. He will not spare the guilty, nor inflict suffering on the innocent."

#### ADVENTURES OF A LADY.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Calcutta, Nov. 10: "I hope that my friends the L.'s have reached home safely ere this. Please tell them, if you have an opportunity, that I have seen poor Mrs. M., who has at last arrived in Calcutta. She was the wife of Major M., of the Artillery, who perished after the mutiny at Fyzabad. They were very great friends of the L.'s, and poor Mrs. M., with her three children, was to have come away with them, but they were forced to escape in their boat and leave them behind. She was the last European female left, among nearly 2,000 Sepoys. How she escaped she hardly knows, but the Lord delivered her from their hands, though they took away everything she possessed, even to some of her clothes, I believe. For a month she and her children wandered up and down the country, living in the jungle when man refused them shelter, and feeding on whatever they could get. In the morning she would seek some village, and look out among the women in the streets for one with an infant at her breast apparently of the age of her own, which she would hold up to her to let it speak its own little wants and tale of early sorrow. Sometimes the woman appealed to would gladly nurse the babe, sometimes she would turn away and refuse. How she lived all that time she can hardly tell. One day she had failed to find any village or habitation, and was sitting under a tree with her three little ones (the eldest a girl of seven, the next a very fine boy of three, and the third an infant of eight months), having made up her mind that the end of her journey was come. She saw some armed horsemen (natives) coming towards her, and, fearing their errand, she rose with her little ones, walked quietly up to them, and said, 'I know you are seeking me to kill me; I have just one thing to ask—kill the children first, don't torture them, and then kill me.' Their hearts were in the hands of Him who hears the cry of the widow, and they said they would not kill them, but asked why she stayed there. She said, 'Where can I go? I cannot find any village.' So they took her to one, and found some shelter for her. Soon after which some native of influence sent her to Goruckpore, a station where there were some Europeans, who took her in, and did all that could be done for the comfort of herself and her little ones. Then, and not till then, her mind seems to have failed her, poor thing, for she told me that she could remember nothing of what occurred for many days—save that her baby died from causes originating in the want of nourishment, which it had suffered for so long. When able to travel again, she was brought to Gazeepore, where, for the first time, she heard for certain that her husband had perished. This was a terrible shock to her, as she seems to have had a very strong hope that he had survived. Shortly after this her little boy was seized with cholera, and for a time his life was despaired of; but he was restored to her, and they all reached Calcutta nearly a fortnight ago. I knew Major M. very intimately when in Oude. She was not with him then, but had heard of me from him, so she sent a message to me on her arrival, begging I would go and see her, which I quickly did. She used to be an exceedingly delicate and nervous lady, and after all her terrible trials you may well imagine that it is a wonder that she lives at all. I hope to see her frequently, poor thing, whilst she remains here. She expects to be confined in January! So just imagine what she must have come through of bodily and mental suffering."



## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

ALTHOUGH the exquisite fibre which we receive from Nature's own instinct-taught spinners, the silk-worms, colonised in their vast groves of mulberry trees, is in truth the perfection of nature, we have another still finer, more delicate, more resplendent spun glass, which we may well call the perfection of art. One only quality is wanting, flexibility, and in this art is unable to approach the native excellence which is an endowment of creation, and not derived from human ingenuity or inductive skill.

Many experiments have been made to impart the much-desired toughness and flexibility which would render the introduction of woven glass into the fabrics of dresses so brilliant an improvement in their manufacture. The extreme pliability of melted glass admits of its being drawn out in a continuity that is almost wonderful, the delicate threads possessing tints and a lustre which would make its introduction on silk in the patterns of elegant brocades an unspeakable improvement in style and effect. If this desired quality could be obtained, durability would be one of its most valuable characteristics, as the wear which fridges the silk and hastens it into shabbiness would be avoided. In another respect, the low price of glass would work advantageously, as throwing no embargo on its most liberal use. Many attempts have formerly been made to attain this object, but not with full success; although some articles have been produced which are wonders in their own respective ways. Exquisite feathers and splendid girdles only incite to greater exertions from their extreme beauty. In the great French Exhibition there was a lion which was a perfect wonder of art in this way. The whole coat of the animal was produced in spun silk, with such surprising accuracy, that many spectators passed by believing it to be a production of nature, and not a marvel of art, as it really was. Until the desired quality can be obtained, the material cannot be introduced with advantage into fabrics designed for wear in the form of dress, as the sharp points protrude, producing both injury and discomfort. The subject, however, has been pursued with the appearance of success by some enterprising French manufacturers,

who have revived the hope and expectation of achieving this great object; and though we are cautious in saying that they have fully accomplished

their purpose, yet it is stated that they have succeeded in spinning a glass thread which can be knitted and woven into fabrics, accurately repre-

sents something in effect from assimilating in colour with the velvet; the second is the most elegant, but is too easily sullied; the third appears to us

sending the most brilliant effects of gold and silver brocades.

## BRIOCHE CUSHION.

This elegant drawing-room appendage, possessing both simplicity and richness of effect, is well worthy the attention of any lady who may desire to ornament her dwelling with the tasteful works of her own leisure hours.

There are two materials employed in covering this Brioché cushion. The back is of violet coloured velvet, which is brought over the front and gathered so as to reach the inner points of the large star, which forms its front, and which is made of white cashmere. There are two different ways of covering the necessary part with the velvet. The first is cutting a round large enough to come over the edges of the cushion, gathering it, and fastening it on. This is the most easy way, but it requires that the velvet should be wide, which cannot always be so easily procured. The other way is to take a sufficient length to reach from the centre of the back to the inner points of the white cashmere star, to gather this into the exact centre of the back, which may be covered with a flat button, to gather also the other edge, and so fasten it well down. Both these ways produce the same result, and the cushion done either way will be ready for further progress.

The star of white cashmere, which forms the principal part of the front, is made of a square of cashmere cut into eight points, according to our illustration. On these our design is to be traced in silk braid, the one-half being black, the other violet colour; thus giving the appearance of two narrow braids put together. The spots which are sprinkled over it are single small black beads. These eight large leaves having been done, each exactly in the centre of its own compartment, the edges having, of course, been previously tacked down, are to be carefully fastened on the cushion. A good fringe is then to be carried all round, a short cord with tassels placed in the centre, and our Brioché Cushion will be complete.

There are three sorts of fringe eligible for this Cushion—purple, white, or a mixture of the two. The first is the most durable, but loses something in effect from assimilating in colour with the velvet; the second is the most elegant, but is too easily sullied; the third appears to us



BRIOCHE CUSHION.



WINTER UNDER-SLEEVE AND SCALLOP.



the wisest choice, being not only pretty, but partaking of the merits of both the others.

Let us add, that we recommend this cushion to the attention of our lady-subscribers, in great confidence that, when completed, it will not disappoint their expectations, but prove an elegant article of drawing-room decoration.

We have given two illustrations: the first, of the cushion in a complete state; the second, of the leaf of the size required to be braided.

#### WINTER UNDER SLEEVE, IN BRAID AND SCARLET MERINO.

A very comfortable and useful under-sleeve is now much worn, which is far better suited to the cold season than those hitherto in use. It is composed of scarlet merino, and braided in a handsome pattern either with the same colour or black braid. They are



BRIOCHE CUSHION.

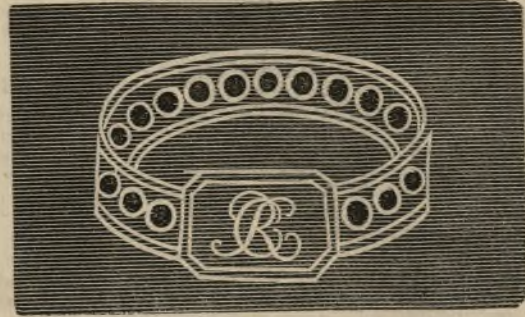
made long and rather wide, and are gathered into a wristband. There is a particular appropriateness in the colour of red for winter, as it possesses something like the power of imparting warmth, or at least it has a comfortable influence, the very opposite of cold; therefore has it been chosen for this particular season of the year, and introduced into many articles of a lady's toilette; the under-sleeve being one of them. We have given a design for this purpose in braiding. It is an improvement to the general appearance of a dress to have the small accompaniments to match; and for this reason, a scarf of the same material and colour is now usually worn with this sort of sleeve. The pattern given is arranged to suit the double purpose, only requiring the last portion to be omitted in the working, as it is wider than would be necessary for the scarf.

A silk braid must be used of a narrow width, and the ends finished with a fringe to match.

#### DRAWING-ROOM CANDLESTICK ORNAMENT, IN CRYSTAL AND QUICKSILVER BEADS.

Among the many pretty productions of the Work-table, there are few which have found greater favour than the one we are now presenting to our subscribers. It has also the advantage of requiring but a short time for its manufacture, and the materials are of very slight expense.

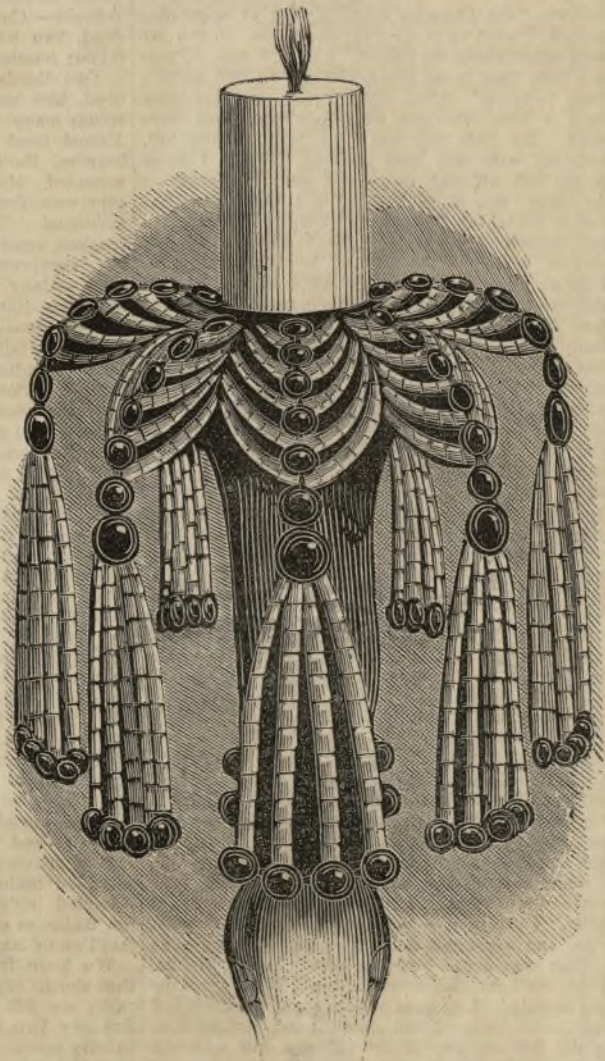
The crystal O. P. beads and rather a large size of the quicksilver beads are the two sorts required. The kind of cotton is also of importance, as it either keeps the ornament in shape or leaves it to fall into irregular forms. Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 10 Knitting Cotton answers the purpose perfectly, as it fills the bore of the bead without being stubborn. To commence



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

adding two more beads to every fresh row of loops until the required depth is reached. For a candlestick ornament five or six are the usual numbers.

The work being so far advanced, it is ready for the insertion of the quicksilver beads, and the finish of the tassels. To do this, pass the needle through whatever beads may be between up into the foundation row, bringing it out between any two of the beads in the centre of the loops. A quicksilver bead is then to be taken on the needle, the cotton is looped over the middle of the next row, which fixes this bead firmly in its place, and the same thing is repeated down to the point, when the tassel is attached, and the needle again brought out in the right place for doing the same to the next row of loops.



DRAWING-ROOM CANDLESTICK ORNAMENT.

#### THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Daily News* learns, "from sources on which it has been accustomed to place great reliance," that by Lord Palmerston's India Bill "the political affairs of India are to be transferred to the direct management of a member of the Cabinet, who, it is understood, shall be a Peer, and in whom all patronage—with one exception—is to be vested. This member of the Cabinet is to be President of a Council to whom simply consultative functions are to be entrusted; they are to have neither administrative nor executive powers. The members of Council are to be six in number; and they are to be chosen in the first instance from the existing Court of Directors. The European portion of the Indian Army is to be greatly augmented, and placed directly and exclusively under the Crown. All regulations and orders regarding it will emanate from, all patronage will be exercised through, the medium of the Horse Guards. The Native Army will be confided to the charge of the local Government in India. The Indian Services will be kept distinct from the Home Services, and charged directly and exclusively on the revenue of India.





## FAMILY POISONED AT SHOREHAM.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Shoreham by the mysterious poisoning of a family named Puttick. They occupied a small cottage at the rear of the Swiss Gardens, the family comprising Puttick (who by trade was a butcher, but had recently got his living by jobbing and catching rats), his wife and two sons, the eldest fifteen years of age. On Thursday, Puttick and his wife and the eldest son dined together, having for the meal bacon and greens, and some hard pudding, which Mrs. Puttick had made from some flour she had purchased on the previous day, and of which they had before partaken, without experiencing any unpleasant results. In the course of half-an-hour after they had had dinner, Mrs. Puttick and her son were seized with violent sickness and pain in the stomach. They gradually got worse. The son died about six o'clock the same evening, and the woman lingered in great agony until the following morning, when she expired. Puttick was also attacked in a similar manner, and it was not until Saturday morning that he was pronounced to be out of danger. Dr. Fuller, who was called in to the relief of the sufferers, on examining the remains of the pudding, found it to be strongly impregnated with arsenic.

On Monday the inquest was opened upon the bodies of the deceased. The jury having viewed the bodies in the cottage in which the tragedy took place, proceeded to a bedroom in the same cottage to hear the depositions of Thomas Puttick, who was still too ill to leave his bed. On being sworn he deposed as follows: "On Thursday morning, Dec. 31, about nine o'clock, I went up to my slaughter-house. I and my wife talked about the dinner. I think I said, 'There is a little flour in the house, you may as well make a little pudding.' After that I went away, and came back a little after one o'clock, when I had done work. My little boy was then gone up the hill, and my wife was busy washing. When I came in she left off, and came and put the dinner on the table. She placed pudding and cabbage and bacon on the table. My son, the deceased, did not dine with us then. My wife and I dined together. My wife partook of part of the pudding, bacon, and cabbage. I did not observe whether she ate heartily or not. I also partook of everything. Late more of the cabbage than I did of anything else. Just before I left the slaughter-house I had a bun and a pint of porter, and that rather took my appetite away. I did not eat so heartily as I do sometimes. In the course of the morning I had partaken of two pints of porter. My son came home about an hour afterwards. The first thing after dinner my wife cleared away, and she came over very sick and pale. She had a pain in her chest, of which she had complained for some time. That was about a quarter of an hour after dinner. Some people then came in to see what was the matter. My wife's sickness continued a long time, and she vomited a great deal. I also experienced symptoms of sickness very shortly afterwards. About half past two I began to vomit also. People still kept coming in, and I said I would go up to Mr. Hore, surgeon. I did go to Mr. Hore, and told him how she was, and that she had got a pain in her side. He asked me what she had been eating, and I told him. He said she had the spasms. I did not mention the vomiting and purging, because she had not begun hardly when I went away. Mr. Hore did not come to see her, but gave some stuff in a little bottle, the half of which he told me to give her then, and the remainder in half-an-hour. I was gone about a quarter of an hour. On my return I found my wife rather worse than when I went away—she was almost distracted. The people down stairs, or one of them, sent for Mr. Fuller. I was in such pain that I did not know what to do, and could not go. When my little boy came in, that was about half-past three, I said to him, 'Fred, don't eat that cabbage; it has upset me most terribly.' I then set out the pudding, which had been cut off, buttered, and placed in the oven for him. He did not eat any of the cabbage, but took the pudding that had been cut off for him, and some of the bacon. After dinner he went up to the train to watch for Mr. Fuller, who was absent when first sent for. On the road the boy also took ill, and could hardly get home." In reply to questions, witness stated that two or three ounces of arsenic were kept in the house for poisoning mice. It was kept in a chest, of which his wife had the key. The pudding was made in his absence. His wife was subject to fits nearly every day. When she "came to" she looked wild and would do almost anything. Edward Henry Moore, chemist and member of the Pharmaceutical Society, deposed that he had analysed a portion of the pudding. In that he found arsenic in great abundance; in fact, so great was the quantity of arsenic in the pudding that he believed 2oz. of it would be sufficient to destroy human life. He also examined a portion of flour, about 2oz. or 3oz., which had been taken from the bag, but he did not discover the least trace of arsenic. The inquiry was then adjourned for a short time for the purpose of awaiting the medical evidence respecting the post mortem examination which the jury had ordered to be made. On resuming, Thomas Fuller, surgeon, of Shoreham, gave evidence as to his being called in to attend the family. He described their symptoms, which were such as would be occasioned by arsenic. When first called in he had not been aware that Puttick was in the habit of keeping arsenic in the house, and upon hearing it from one of the neighbours he asked Puttick, who admitted that it was true, and described where it was kept, and the position in which it was placed in the chest upstairs. In answer to his inquiry, the deceased woman said she could not account at all for the poison getting into the pudding. Arsenic was not to be detected in either of the bodies with the naked eye, although the redness of the intestines would lead to the belief that they had died from the effect of arsenic. The coroner said it was clear that the two deceased had died from the effect of arsenic, but beyond that

the evidence did not go. The jury then retired, and after a short deliberation, decided upon adjourning the inquest for a fortnight.

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES.

The official journal of Naples gives some further accounts of the recent earthquake in that kingdom. It describes the two awful shocks as having been at Potenza of equal duration, accompanied by a fearful rumbling, the air being serene, and the weather tranquil. The first shock was undulatory and perpendicular, but that which followed in about three minutes after was marked also by violent convulsive and vertical movements. Thus the waters rose and fell, and the heavier objects of furniture were moved out of their places, and, as it were, whirled round, whilst lighter articles were thrown to a considerable distance. The greater part of those who were buried in that city were of the humbler class, or who had already gone to bed. Those who could fly escaped undressed or ill-clad to the open country. As yet the number of the dead there, as in many other places, is not known, nor are they indeed as yet disinterred. The dreadful destruction that has, however, taken place may be imagined from the following details: In Brienza the earth opened through the whole length of the piazza; the buildings were immensely damaged, and about a hundred persons have been already dug out. The greatest part of Picerna is levelled with the ground; eight dead. Pietrafesa—Many houses down; a few wounded, none dead. Atriola—Cottages ruined, houses destroyed; one dead, two wounded. Vignola—Very many houses fallen; number of the dead unknown. Marsiconuovo—Two thirds of the houses destroyed; very many dead, how many unknown. Calvello—A mass of ruins; many victims; all not dug out. Vigiano—Almost level with the ground; a fire increased the horrors. Barile—Many houses ruined; two dead one wounded. Montamoro—Level with the ground; few survivors. Tranutolo—All ruined; dead unknown, but moltissimi. Belvano and Moliterno—All the houses cracked, some fallen. Saponata—Entirely destroyed, few survivors, and those wounded. Tolvi and Bella—Many houses and churches destroyed. Guardia—100 dead, as many wounded; churches, chapels, dwellings all fallen. Sarconi—Almost all the houses fallen; victims as yet known from 20 to 30. Ferrandina—Many houses ruined; four victims. Salandra—Seven houses fell; three victims. We omit the names of many other places which have suffered, and pass into the province of the "Principato Citeriore," where Cava, Baronissi, and Olevano had suffered much in the houses. St. Arsenio had two victims. Nocera—Many houses falling. Pagan, St. Giorgio, Siano, and Braccigliano—Many houses and churches were destroyed. In Pertosa already seventy bodies had been found, and it was expected that 300 would be disinterred. Many other communes are added, the names of which it is superfluous to repeat, showing how widely spread has been the disaster, and how violent the movement which occasioned it. The official journal, which suppresses much, already admits that 3,655 bodies have been disinterred; speaks of "moltissimi attori," and describes the work of taking out the dead as still going on. The *Daily News* correspondent is still of opinion that the "real number may amount to upwards of 12,000." Great numbers of persons are employed in erecting temporary barracks for the people, for the performance of Divine worship, and for the administration of justice. Others are employed in taking down the houses now rendered useless for dwelling in, whilst many are occupied in disinterring and in burying the dead, for bodies *en masse* must have been crushed, entire families, or many families united.

We learn from Naples, under date of the 2nd, that shocks of an earthquake and vibrations of the earth are felt almost every day. On the 1st of January two violent shocks occurred, and others equally severe succeeded the disastrous ones of the 16th December on the 28th and 29th. No serious accident has taken place; but the public panic is intense and general.

## THE BLEEDING BARBERS OF NAPLES AT WORK.

A letter from Naples gives some curious insight into the customs of King Bomba's subjects. The writer says:—"The proverb which says that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good was never more strongly exemplified than in the case of this earthquake. One might suppose it difficult that such a calamitous convulsion of nature should bring benefit to any class, but we learn that it has filled the pockets of the barbers of Naples. The Neapolitans are in the habit, when anything occurs to shock or terrify them, of getting themselves bled. I am ignorant in what this curious custom originated—whether those who persevere in it can assign for it a plausible reason; but it is certain that after a violent emotion most Neapolitans would consider themselves in peril if they had not immediate recourse to phlebotomy. I know a Neapolitan gentleman who was once sought after by the police for political causes. He was well concealed, and ultimately escaped; but his father's house was searched, to the great alarm of the family, and the *sbirri* had hardly left it when the barber was called in to bleed every member of the household. Now it is difficult to imagine a severer shock to the system than that of an earthquake, and we can imagine the dire consternation that prevailed at Naples, when, at ten at night, houses rocked, chandeliers swung to and fro, and furniture was overturned; and accordingly we need not be surprised to learn that the barbers and their lancets were in immediate request, and in fact could not meet the demand for their services. It is estimated that 36,000 persons were bled."

## DEATH OF MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

Intelligence has been received in Paris announcing the death, near Cannes, of the great actress, Rachel, on Sunday night, at eleven o'clock. Mdle. Rachel was born in March, 1820, at the little Swiss village of Munt, during one of the professional tours of her parents, who were Jew hawkers, named Félix, gaining a livelihood by periodically visiting various towns in Germany and Switzerland. The family at last settled in Lyons, and in 1830 came to reside in Paris. Sarah, the eldest girl, was accustomed to sing at the various *cafés* to the accompaniment of an old guitar, while little Rachel went from table to table collecting the offerings of the kindly-disposed. It is said that on one of these occasions the little wanderers attracted the notice of M. Choron, the founder of the Institution for the Study of Sacred Music, and he made arrangements for admitting them among his pupils, taking charge more particularly of Rachel. After a short experiment, however, he found that the sonorous organ of the young girl was better suited for declamatory expression than for music, and he transferred her as a pupil to M. St. Aulaire, who enjoyed at the time a high reputation as a dramatic instructor. For four years that gentleman unweariedly pursued his task, and laboured incessantly to implant in the mind of his pupil a true conception of the highest classical characters, such as Hermione, Iphigénie, and Phèdre; she at the time "infinitely" preferring the Dorines, Lisettes, and Philamintes of Molière. In the course of time her performance in *Andromaque*, at a private representation, was considered by some theatrical dignitaries so admirable that by their good offices she was admitted to the Conservatoire, and in October, 1836, joined the class conducted by Michelot. Here studies were interrupted by an offer of 3,000*fr.* a year at the Gymnase, and on the 24th of April, 1837, she made her debut in a piece written expressly for her, called *La Vendémiaire*. It appears beyond a doubt that she did not produce any great sensation, and Mdle. Rachel seems to have not appeared again prominently before the public until the 12th of June, 1838, when she performed *Camille* in *Les Horaces* at the Théâtre-Français, her engagement at the Gymnase having been dissolved by mutual consent. She had for some months been studying under Samson, who always predicted her great success. The Parisian critics were startled by her powerful acting and by the originality of her conceptions, and, above all, by a certain concentrated power of expression which thrilled to the very soul of the hearer. In the winter of that year she also performed the parts of *Emilie* in *Cinna*, *Aménide* in *Tancrède*, *Eryphile* in *Iphigénie*, and *Momme* in *Mithridate*. It was afterwards that she added *Roxane* in *Bajazet*, *Pauline* in *Polyeucte*, and the chief part in *Phèdre*. Her popularity sprang to its highest point almost instantaneously, and no better proof can be adduced of the fact than the circumstance of her salary, which was 4,000*fr.* the first year being 20,000*fr.* in the second. In after years her income varied from 300,000*fr.* to 400,000*fr.*, according to the number of representations which she gave during her annual *congé*—in her case of several months' duration. Mdle. Rachel, in the course of time, extended her repertoire by the representation of parts in modern works, and attracted crowded audiences by her performances. Up to her very last season she continued to study regularly, and it is said that a strong proof of her progress was to be found in the successive changes and very decided improvements which took place in her enactment of the part of Phèdre, always, no doubt, a great performance, but in latter years beyond comparison a finer and more finished representation than it was when first attempted. Never of a strong constitution, Mdle. Rachel gradually found the arduous labour of her profession to affect her health, and at last to lead to the illness which has now cut off this great actress, so prematurely, in the thirty-seventh year of her age.

## THE LEVIATHAN.

On Tuesday morning the slow-pushing efforts which constitute the process of launching this vessel were recommenced for the sixth time with the same sanguine hopes and confident assertions which have distinguished all other attempts during the last two months. It was intended to have gone to work soon after daybreak, but the severe frost of the previous night had frozen all the water in the ram pumps and feed pipes, and even the pistons into the cylinders of the rams themselves. This, of course, occasioned a delay, since fires had to be lighted, and the pipes and pumps thawed, before anything could be done, so that it was near eleven o'clock before all was in readiness for another start. The fires which were lit had to be kept up throughout the day, and some twenty-five or thirty were burning in the fore and aft cradles in huge iron braziers, when they were used in heating the water before it was pumped into the rams. Great care had to be taken that this was properly done, for the strongest hydraulic machines in the world would be burst instantly if the water commenced freezing in the cylinders. By the new arrangement, by which all the hydraulic machines are joined with supply pipes in groups of three, the pressure was got upon the cradles so equally that the Leviathan, after a rest of nearly three weeks, slipped at once for two or three inches, and in short slips of the same kind she continued to progress throughout the day. At five o'clock, when work was discontinued, she had made twenty-six slips in all—in lengths varying from two to five inches each, according as the pressure was great and the elasticity of the timber threw her off with more or less force. Her whole progress was eight feet three-and-a-half inches at, and three feet one inch forward. The reason of this great difference between the progress of the stem and stern is, because the fore-part of the vessel is already so much in advance as to

have twisted the cradles on the ways. On Tuesday, therefore, almost the whole of the pressure was applied on the aft cradle, and the difference of position between that and the forward one in a great measure removed. There seemed no reason to doubt that if the tackle which hauls her towards the Thames could have been used, the result of the day's work would have been some thirty or forty feet, as it is the strain applied upon the immense chains across the river which keeps her in motion for three or four feet when once the rams have started her. As it was, however, in consequence of the accident which happened the day before, when the steam barge, with all the gear for hauling in the chains was sunk by a barque, nothing could be done with the river tackle. This portion of the launching apparatus is under the charge of Captain Harrison, who has exerted himself so indefatigably since the accident happened that the damage will be almost immediately repaired, when 80 tons strain will be ready at the stern, and 120 at the bows. In addition to the admirable arrangement of joining the rams in threes, each machine is now fitted with a pressure-gauge, which records the exact weight per circular inch on each ram. Each ram also, though nearly all are capable of bearing a pressure of four or five tons to the inch, has been gauged, and the escape-valve so weighted as to let out the water at a pressure of 30 cwt. to the inch. With these precautions it is next to impossible that they can now be burst. The united pressure of all the twenty-one rams now fixed, and working at 30 cwt. the circular inch, would amount to no less than 4,000 tons, which, as the resistance of the Leviathan has never yet been known to exceed 1,900 tons, is, of course, more than double the force they are likely ever to be wanted to exert. From a record kept on Tuesday of the pressure upon the rams when each slip was made it seems that the average strain required to move her was 1,300 tons. The variations above and below this standard, however, were constant, and occurred in a most unaccountable manner. Sometimes she slipped when the register barely showed 1,000 tons pressure, and then, probably, at the next movement, a force of 1,700 tons was exerted before they could get her to move an inch.

Advices from Mexico of December 3rd state that the vessels of war were to be armed again. The Indians in many Northern States commit great ravages. The revolution in Campechy has been suppressed, the island of Carmen having submitted to Government.

The last accounts from the frontiers of Asia state that Abbas Mirza, brother of the Shah of Persia, to whom Bagdad is assigned as a residence, had protested in legal form against the proclamation of Emin Nizari as heir to the throne of Persia, and that the British Minister at Teheran is the only foreign representative who has consented to receive this protest.

The fourth annual meeting of the Architectural Association was held, at the Gallery of British Artists, on Monday. This exhibition of architectural drawings was, in every respect, excellent, and worthy of commendation. Competent judges expressed the opinion that these annual exhibitions, although of such recent origin, had already greatly contributed to the progress of architectural art.

On Sunday evening the first of the new series of Nonconformist services at Exeter-hall, designed for the benefit of the working classes, took place in the spacious building, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Spence, minister of the Independent Chapel in the Poultry. The congregation was as large as it ever was during the old series, the rivalry of Westminster Abbey not having in any perceptible way affected the number of persons who attended.

It appears from information received by the *Athenæum*, that, after great difficulty, Madame Pfeiffer reached the sea-coast, at Madagascar, and embarked again for Mauritius. She had caught the terrible Madagascar fever, and was seriously ill after her arrival at Port Louis. Thanks to the climate of that island, and to the kindness of her friends at Vacoa, she was quite convalescent at the departure of the overland mail on the 14th of November. Madame Pfeiffer was then meditating a voyage to Australia.

Great consternation exists at Augsburg. The *Gazette* of that town informs Europe of some vampire in human form, who, with aid of chloroform, stupefies ladies at dusk in the street, and cuts off their hair, without doing any further mischief. Latterly this scalp-hunter has been at his pursuit in the open daylight, and ladies go out attended by armed lacqueys to obviate a rape of their locks. Dark mystery shrouds the affair, and the burgo-master is dumbfounded.

The Bishop of London arrived at Windsor Castle, on Saturday afternoon, on a visit, and dined with Her Majesty in the evening. On Sunday morning, his lordship preached in the private chapel of the Castle, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household.

The last India mail brought home a letter from the secretaries of the Calcutta Relief Committee to Mr. Finnis, giving a narrative of operations in the distribution of assistance to those who have suffered, and stating that the sums thus spent have been distributed irrespective of creed or colour, or of Protestant or Roman Catholic distinctions. The Calcutta Relief Committee, in answer to an inquiry sent out to them from the Mansion House, say that they are unable to state what the probable requirements in the shape of funds may be.



## MISCELLANEA.

Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal have subscribed 600 thalers to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Mayence explosion.

Mr. Serjeant Byles has at length had conferred upon him the *puine* judgeship vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Cresswell.

The Poet Laureate is, it is said, pruning his poetic wings for a flight—an epithalamium—on the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal.

It will be remembered that the mildest Christmas-day on record (that of 1837) immediately preceded the long and severe frost of January and February, 1838.

Last week the births of 1,041 boys and 892 girls, in all, 1,933 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1,437.

At many of the London churches on Thursday night there were midnight services for the purpose of enabling congregations to spend in devotional exercises the departure of the old year and the setting in of the new.

The Catherine Adamson, which sailed from Gravesend on the 20th of July, was wrecked inside the North Head (Sydney) on the 24th of October, after a passage of ninety-six days. Twenty-five of her crew and passengers were drowned.

Thomas Taylor, a man of about forty years of age, married, and with five children, and who has been for many years coachman to Mr. S. Hue, of Bedford-square, blew out his brains on Monday morning with a revolver. He had been for some time past depressed in spirits, but no one seems to know why.

On New Year's-day, the singular custom of distributing a penny roll to all the unmarried persons of the parish of St. Leonard, Colechester, was observed as usual, and all ages, from the infant in the nurse's arms to "hoary old age," of both sexes, received the gift.

We learn from the *Northampton Herald* that an accident befel the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, whilst hunting the other day with the Fitzwilliam hounds. The honourable gentleman's collar-bone was fractured; but under skilful treatment he is progressing favourably.

The *Morning Advertiser* has been informed that the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Bazaar, which closed on Friday last, realised, after paying all expenses, 900*l.*, towards the erection of a suitable tabernacle for Mr. Spurgeon and the members of his church and congregation.

Contradictory statements are propagated on the Continent relative to the share which France will take in the approaching slaughter at Canton. One affirmation is that the French admiral in the Chinese waters has received instructions not to act in concert with the English admiral there.

The public will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by tickets, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and the two following days, and to the chapel and State apartments in the following week. Tickets of admission will be issued at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Letters from Bagdad announce the appearance of the cholera in that city, and that a number of deaths had already taken place. Accounts state that the small-pox had broken out with great violence at Adana, in Asia Minor, and the neighbourhood. About 4,000 children had been attacked by the disease, of whom nearly 2,000 had died.

A Parliamentary paper, giving a comparative estimate of the votes for the various departments of the Civil service for the years 1852-6, was issued on Tuesday. It shows an astonishing increase in the latter over the former of these years. The total sum voted in 1852 was something upwards of four millions and a quarter; in 1856 the votes amounted to six millions six hundred thousand pounds.

New Year's morning was appropriately observed by the Young Men's Societies in London. The members of the Church of England Young Men's Society met at the early hour of six a.m., when addresses on stability, a right aim in life, and earnestness were delivered, accompanied by devotional exercises. An early communion was held in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, at St. Alban's, Wood-street.

We are happy to state that the Court of Directors have, with commendable liberality, admitted Lady Neill to the benefit of the Compassionate Fund, consisting of an annuity of 120*l.* to herself, and 18*l.* per annum to each child under eighteen years of age; and in addition to the pension of 500*l.* a year, previously granted, they have conferred upon her a gratuity of one year's bare pay, and one-third of a year for each child.—*Home News.*

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Florence makes known the fact that Sir Charles Eastlake has purchased a collection of paintings of the Early Tuscan masters for the National Gallery. "In purchasing the most valuable portion of the Lombardi collection," writes the correspondent, "our Government has profited by an opportunity which might never again present itself of furnishing artists and amateurs with the materials for an unbroken and continuous history of art, as exhibited in the productions of the Florentine school, from its glorious dawn with Cimabue, to its meridian splendour under Masaccio and Filippino Lippi." The purchase consists of twenty-two pictures, by Cimabue, Giotto, Duccio, Segna di Duccio, the priest Emanuel (a great artist), Taddeo Gaddi, Spinello Aritico, Jacopo di Casentino, Andrea Orcagna, Fra Angelico, Gentile da Fabriano, Pietro della Francesca, Andrea del Cas-

tagno, Filippo Lippi, Masolino di Panicale, Filippino Lippi, Paolo Uccello, Andrea Mantegna, and Margherita d'Arezzo. If we take into account the separate compartments into which the pictures are divided, the number would be much greater. That of Andrea Orcagna consists of ten separate pieces, the Jacopo di Casentino of nine, the Taddeo Gaddi of seven, &c. The entire collection has been bought for 7,000*l.*

The practice of clergymen holding public readings for the working classes appears to be spreading. A correspondent of the *Record* states that it has been adopted by the Vicar of Dedham, who selected, on two separate occasions, "John Hampton's Home," and "The Recluse," which were listened to with the most intense interest.

The Duchess of Sutherland has taken great interest in the success of the grand fancy bazaar which was opened for four days this week in the Music-Hall of the Surrey-gardens, in aid of the fund for erecting a place of worship for Mr. Spurgeon. Through the exertions of her Grace more articles of taste and art, the work of fashionable fingers, found their way into the recesses of the stalls, than was ever known to be collected for such a purpose before.

On New-year's Day the whole of the inmates of the several metropolitan prisons, 810 persons in all, partook of a dinner consisting of round of beef, bread, and potatoes, and one pint of porter each, being the gift of Alderman Lawrence and William Fernelly Allen, Esq., Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The numbers who dined were as follows:—Whitcross-street debtors' prison, 250 prisoners and 30 officers; Holloway criminal prison, 400 prisoners and 15 officers; Newgate, 100 prisoners and 15 officers.

Arrangements have been made for holding special services for the working-classes in the churches of St. Pancras, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Mary, Whitechapel, and St. Barnabas, Kensington, during each evening (except Saturday) this week. The incumbents of the three churches first mentioned seem not to have thought it ill to associate to themselves eminent men of higher ecclesiastical opinions than their own in a work to which the Church should lend its united energies. It has also been arranged to have a series of "Short New Year's Addresses" this week in the new church of St. Thomas, Lambeth. Each night different ministers will officiate.

The train from Ramsgate to London conveyed, one day last week, a mother with her family of little children. At the Canterbury station the guard looked to see that all the carriage doors were fastened; when, just as the train started, and unnoticed by the guard, a woman opened the door of the carriage in which the family were, and, soon after the train left, a little girl three years old fell out at the open door. The agonised mother, as also the other passengers, were unable to make themselves heard by the guard; but as the train passed Chatham the gate-keeper made signals, and stopped the train. The engine went back on the down line immediately to Canterbury, and found the child lying uninjured.

Mr. Walter Savage Landor has the following dedication in a new work with a quaint title, which he has just published:—"W. S. Landor to L. Kosuth, President of Hungary.—At your gate I lay my fagot of Dry Sticks, and go away. I offended you by attempting to bring fortune thither, whom I never solicited to favour me personally. My zeal was inconsiderate, but, perhaps, it ought to have offended less that lofty pride, to which alone I was ever obsequious. Permit me to offer the only amends I can—permit me to show my respect and reverence towards the man who has worthily occupied a higher station than any one in this country can attain. The eloquence of Milton and Demosthenes failed in the support of their cause—the same cause and the same eloquence as yours. Supply me with your English, and I may be able at last to express my veneration of your virtues."

The manifesto of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, in favour of household suffrage, 10*l.* county franchise, vote by Ballot, re-apportionment of seats, triennial Parliaments, and abolition of property qualification, has received the subscription of some thirty members of Parliament, and to their names are appended a list of more than 200 Reformers, living in various parts of the country. The names of some Reformers are missing, who, it is said, are of opinion that it will be unsatisfactory to make an appeal of this kind for less than the principle of manhood suffrage. The new Reform Committee, it appears, has little intention of conducting a public agitation in the proper sense of the term, and, according to a circular they have issued, they mainly rely on the press to inform and stimulate the minds of the people.

On Saturday evening a telegraphic communication was received at the Greenwich police-station, giving the description of two men, who, after sleeping at the coffee-shop of a Mrs. Armitage, in Dale-street, Liverpool, absconded after forcing an entrance into the bedroom and stealing therefrom 135*l.* in Bank of England notes and gold, together with two gold brooches. Whilst staying at the coffee-house one of the men had a letter directed for him to a collegeman in Greenwich Hospital, and on the robbery being discovered, the first thought that suggested itself was that the thieves belonged to, and might possibly be found at Greenwich. Accordingly, an officer of the Liverpool constabulary, with the son of Mrs. Armitage, arrived in Greenwich on Sunday, in order to prosecute their search. On Monday morning, about noon, they were together at the Prince of Wales Tavern, London-street, Greenwich, when the band of the Royal Marines happened to pass through the town playing. This attracted the attention of the officer and Mr. Armitage, and whilst listening to the music they

espied the two identical men whom they were in quest of, and having obtained assistance they were both speedily in custody. A cab was then called, into which they were both forced, when one of them was observed to throw something out of the window, which, on being picked up, was found to be a 10*l.* note. They were then taken to the station, and on the cab being subsequently searched, a purse containing 5*l.* in gold was found under one of the seats. They gave their names Henry Smith and Robert Moore, but refused their address. In the afternoon, from further information received, Mr. Inspector Willson caused a Greenwich collegeman, named Phillimore, and his wife, and a woman named Minze, to be apprehended on a charge of feloniously receiving a part of the stolen property, and from facts then divulged, the 64*l.* in gold, and seven 5*l.* notes were afterwards taken possession of by the police from a man with whom this amount had been deposited, unconscious that it was the proceeds of the robbery, and who will appear as a witness against the prisoners.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia has received from the King of Saxony the insignia of the Order of the Green Crown.

The celebrated Barnum's house at Bridgeport was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th ult.; the loss was one hundred thousand dollars.

A Bucharest letter of the 21st ult., in the *Post Ampt Gazette*, says:—"The president of the civil tribunal of this place was assassinated to-day about twelve o'clock, on his seat of judgment. The murderer is a Greek, aged twenty-two, who had just lost a suit for the prosecution of which he had been obliged to sell all his property. When he heard the judgment pronounced, he drew a pistol from his pocket and blew out the president's brains, exclaiming, 'At last, justice is done!' He then wanted to kill himself with another pistol, but he was prevented and lodged in prison."

Some discussion appears to have already arisen among the municipal councils of different towns in Belgium as to the title which ought to be conferred on the approaching scion of the Royal house of Belgium. The communal council of Mons has resolved to send an address to the King praying that the title, if the expected infant be a prince, shall be Count de Hainaut. The town of Louvain, on the other hand, claims the right of giving the title of Count de Louvain, and founds its pretensions on the fact that such was always the title of the eldest son of the Dukes de Brabant.

Dr. Forbes Royle, the distinguished botanist, died suddenly on Saturday last, at Aton, where he resided. He had been unwell for several weeks previously, but up to the last moment his illness was not believed to be of a dangerous character. "Dr. Royle's profound knowledge," says the *Times*, "of the material resources of India, especially in the vegetable kingdom, and the warm interest which he took in everything calculated to increase the industrial prosperity of our Eastern empire, render his death a public loss. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in his own department of science had a European reputation."

In consequence of the decease of the widow of the late John Hinchcliffe, Esq., of Notting-hill, on the 28th of November last, in her ninety-second year, the bequests under his will have fallen in, and are now being paid by his executors:—1,000*l.* in the Three per Cent. Consols to each of the following institutions: Cancer Hospital, Charing-cross Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Asylum for Idiots; 1,000*l.* in the Three per Cent. Reduced, to the Indigent Blind Society, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Westminster Hospital, Magdalen Hospital, Lock Hospital, London Fever Hospital, London Truss Society, Journeymen Tailors' Institution; and 500*l.* to the Houseless Poor Society, and 500*l.* to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society.

It will be recollected by our readers that about three weeks ago a man, having in his possession a quantity of skeleton keys, and a six-barrelled revolver, was arrested at Tower-hill, and taken before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house. From a description of him which appeared in the papers, the chief constable of Shrewsbury felt satisfied that he was one of two men who had perpetrated a burglary in that town nearly two years ago. He accordingly proceeded to town, accompanied by a witness, who swore to the prisoner's identity, when the latter, who had assumed the name of "John Palmerston," was given into the constable's custody, by whom he was safely conveyed to Shrewsbury, and there committed for trial at the borough sessions. On Friday he was accordingly indicted for being concerned in the burglary referred to. On a Sunday evening, in March, 1856, the shop of a Mr. Evans, provision-dealer, was broken into, and a quantity of plate and other articles abstracted. Two men were seen coming out of the premises, and one of them, named Craddock, was apprehended, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude for the offence. The other escaped, or the time being. The witnesses who appeared on the former trial now gave evidence of "Palmerston's" (who is better known by his sobriquet of "Back Bill") identity, and he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. He cross-examined the witnesses with great skill, and defended himself in a speech which the Recorder characterised as evincing great ability.

PARSIMONY AND ECONOMY.—Burke thus felicitously distinguishes these opposite lines of conduct, which in domestic affairs are too often confounded. "Mere Parsimony is not economy. Expense, and great expense, may be an essential part in true economy. Economy is a distributive virtue, and consists not in saving, but in selection. Parsimony requires no providence, no sagacity, no powers of combination, no comparison, no judgment. Mere instinct, and that not an instinct of the noblest kind, may produce this false economy in perfection."

## MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of English wheat are small, and we have moderate arrivals from abroad. The trade has been more active to-day, and English wheat has been sold at 1*s.* 2*d.* advance, and foreign sorts at similar improvements since this day week. Flour sells more freely, at a small advance. Barley is 1*s.* dearer on the best qualities, and all descriptions sell more freely. Beans and peas meet a better sale. The arrivals of oats are small, and the trade is better, and good qualities are 6*d.* per qr. dearer. We have had business in cargoes, and have still demand for wheat, Indian corn, and barley, at fully late rates.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.*; poultry, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; ducks, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; tame rabbits, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; wild, 8*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; pigeons, 8*d.* to 1*s.*; large Surrey fowls, 6*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.*; leverets, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; hares, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; grouse, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; pheasants, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; partridges, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; woodcocks, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; snipes, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; teal, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; wild ducks, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; widgones, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*; plovers, 8*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; guinea fowls, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; roasting pigs, 3*s.* to 3*s.* each; English butter, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. English eggs, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; French butter, 1*s.* to 0*s.* 0*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.
Cowpen Hartley	15	0	North Hartlepool	16	6
Killoe	23	0	Hough Hall	21	0
Belmont	20	6	Stewart's	23	6

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BURRELL.—Jan. 2, at Dorchester House, Park-lane, the wife of Robert Burrell, Esq., of a daughter.  
CAVENDISH.—Jan. 5, at Ayott St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, of a son.  
COCHRAN.—Jan. 1, at Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, the wife of Capt. Thomas Cochran, Royal Navy, of a son.  
DAUNT.—Dec. 21, at Warrenside, New Brighton, Cheshire, the wife of William Hughes Daunt, Esq., of a daughter.  
HARRIS.—Jan. 1, at the Vicarage, Stoke, Kent, the wife of the Rev. A. E. O. Harris, of a daughter, still-born.  
HERBERT.—Jan. 4, at Wrockwaine, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. R. Herbert, of a daughter.  
HUSSEY.—Jan. 2, at 58, Lower Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, of a son.  
RIDLEY.—Jan. 2, at Hollington House, East Woodhay, the wife of the Rev. Nicholas J. Ridley, of a son.  
SANDYS.—Jan. 2, at 22, Park-crescent, the wife of Major-Gen. Sandys, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BUCKLEY—MILDMAY.—Jan. 5, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Carew St. John Mildmay, Alfred, eldest son of Major-General Buckley, M.P., to Geraldine Mary, only daughter of the late Captain St. John Mildmay, R.N.  
D'AQUILAR—DAWSON.—Jan. 4, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Arthur Cust, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Torrens D'Aquilar, late Grenadier Guards, and eldest son of the late Sir G. D'Aquilar, K.C.B., to Frances Catharine, third daughter of the Lady Elizabeth and of the late Hon. L. Dawson.  
ELLIOT—MORTON.—Jan. 2, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Bristol, William B. Elliot, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P., to Mary Geraldine, third daughter of Justin M'Carty, Esq., of Carrignavar, and widow of the late T. C. Morton, Esq.  
GILBERT—ROSS.—Dec. 31, at Little Bentley, by the Rev. C. W. Ross, brother of the bride, Robert Gilbert, Esq., of Ashby Hall, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late D. Ross, Esq., Captain, R.N., of Walmer, Kent.  
HERRIES—WICKHAM.—Jan. 5, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Montreal, Herbert Crompton, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir W. Herries, C.B., K.C.H., to Leonora Emma, only daughter of Henry L. Wickham, Esq., of 15, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair.  
HOBHOUSE—BRODRICK.—Jan. 1, at St. Catharine's Church, Wells, the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, Vicar of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, second son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen, Somerset, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late General the Hon. John Brodrick.  
WEIR—JONES.—Dec. 29, at Christ Church, Highbury, by the Rev. R. J. McGhee, M.A., Rector of Holywell, Huntingdonshire, assisted by the Rev. A. Pownall, M.A., of St. Catharine College, Cambridge, the Rev. Archd. Weir, B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, to Cassandra Rebecca, eldest daughter of A. Jones, Esq., of Highbury.

## DEATHS.

DYSON.—Jan. 1, at his residence, Waltham Cross, Richard Dyson, Esq., in the seventy-seventh year of his age.  
HACKLOCK.—Jan. 2, at the residence of his brother, Brookham Warren, Betchworth, Surrey, William Hacklock, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Reigate, and magistrate for the county of Surrey, in the fifty-third year of his age.  
HURDIS.—Jan. 1, at Westfield House, Brighton, Captain George Charles Hurdis, R.N.  
JAMES.—Jan. 1, Miss J. B. James, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. James, Canonbury, aged thirty-nine.  
JOHNSON.—Jan. 5, at 31, Queen's-row, Walworth-road, after a severe illness, Mr. W. J. Johnson, jun., in the twenty-seventh year of his age.  
MACFARLANE.—Jan. 1, at 7, Northampton-terrace, Compton-road, Islington, Jane Hall, daughter of the Rev. J. Macfarlane, aged two years and eight months.  
MARTIN.—Jan. 1, at 24, Beaufort-terrace, Maida Vale, London, Capt. James Martin, H.E.I.C.S., aged seventy-six.  
ROYLE.—Jan. 2, at Aton, Middlesex, John Forbes Royle, M.D., F.R.S., Officer of the Legion of Honour, of the India House.  
STOWELL.—Jan. 2, at Barnsbury Park, the Rev. William Hendry Stowell, D.D., late President of Chestnut College, Herts, aged fifty-seven.  
WILLAN.—Jan. 1, at Gainsborough, the Rev. James Henry Willan, Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, and Vicar of Boyle, aged forty-nine.

We are happy to quote the following interesting information from Dr. Barry's report on cures of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, without medicine, by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food:—Eight years dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectively removed by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.—Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk.—Cure 52,612. Rostrevor, County of Down, Ireland, Dec. 9, 1854.—The Dowager Countess of Castlemartyn feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Dr. Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness, and irritability, of many years standing. This food deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing. Inquiries will be cheerfully answered.—Cure No. 1,609. Three 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 Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. Alexander Stuart, Archbishop of Ross, Schiberson. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Warner; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemartyn; 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 cisterns, 11*s.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; 21*s.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; 51*s.* 11*s.*; 121*s.* 2*s.* The 121*s.* cisterns are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order, Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. LIVERPOOL 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 "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."



## KHOTAB-MINAR, NEAR DELHI.

In our description of Delhi we omitted to mention the Khotab-Minar, a high round tower of very beautiful proportions and exquisite workmanship. It is considered to be the tallest building of this description in the world. Its height is nearly 260 feet, is built of red sandstone and white marble, and has numerous texts from the Koran engraved upon it. At the base it measures sixty feet in diameter, and consists of four stories, whence balconies project. The summit is crowned by a cupola, resting on eight columns; this is reached by a winding stair of 387 steps. The view from the top of the staircase is very beautiful. This monument was built by Khotab Eddeen, the first Afghan Emperor, and his sons, and occupied nearly twenty-seven years in its erection, having been commenced in 1193 and finished in 1220. It is the spot near which that aged monster, the King of Delhi, was taken, when he fled from the English troops at the taking of the city.

## ICELAND AND ITS INHABITANTS.

(Continued.)

In the eastern parts of Iceland reindeer are found, but they are not used, as in Lapland, as beasts of burden. They confine themselves in summer to the highest points, and only descend to the valleys in very hard winters. These animals were introduced about 200 years ago, but were not made use of, as the Icelanders possess a very useful breed of horses as well as a good race of dogs. Pigs are rarely to be met with in Iceland, as the inhabitants have a great objection to the flesh of swine. They have very few kinds of insects, but amongst these the moths stand pre-eminent; few countries can boast of so great a variety; frogs are quite unknown. The flora of Iceland is very scanty, in north Iceland neither tree nor shrub is to be found, with the exception of a spot about eight miles from Akurey, where there is a patch of about three acres, on which a small species of birch, about three feet high, grows. We will now give a slight sketch of the inhabitants themselves. In stature the men are not very tall, but are strong, muscular, and healthy. In disposition, good-tempered, mild, unsuspicious, but very inquisitive. The women are shorter than the men, and more inclined to corpulence; a certain degree of beauty is not rare among the girls. The Icelanders are subject to cutaneous diseases and pulmonary complaints, owing to the climate, to their great want of cleanliness, the nature of the food, and their often remaining with their wet woollen clothes on. Men and women wear woollen shirts and drawers throughout the whole year. Leprosy is indigenous; to the country, it is contagious, and ends, in most cases, fatally. There is a great mortality amongst children, owing to a want of proper nourishment, and to a most extraordinary custom which prevails on the birth of a child; if a female be present, she takes away the child to her own home, and feeds it with the richest cow or sheep milk for the first few weeks of its existence. After this, a course of most indigestible fish diet is forced upon the child. If it survives this treatment, it is restored to its mother; however, about one-fourth only of the children are able to pass through the ordeal. The difficulty of obtaining medical advice is another great source of death; only six medical men are appointed by government, to each of whom a district is allotted, which is of so great an extent, that he is rarely enabled to make more than one visit to each family in the course of the year. In consequence of the paucity of regular practitioners, the number of quacks is considerable, and the people, as is usually the case, fall victims to the ignorance of those persons; the medical man is only applied to when his skill can be of no avail. Many of the old superstitions still hold their ground amongst these people, and not a few still believe in the existence of fairies, water sprites, witches, and hobgoblins, who are supposed to inhabit the clefts of rocks. And they also believe that the young sprites fall in love with the young maidens of Iceland, and bear them off to their stone palaces. Another belief of this kind is in the existence of the Water-horse, who, they affirm, inhabits the depths of the lakes, and, attacking the unwary traveller, plunges with him into his watery abode. The Icelanders are by no means deficient in natural abilities, but, unfortunately, the want of schools and seminaries is a great obstacle to their development. The education of the youth of both sexes is acquired principally at home, when the long winter nights are passed by the parents in instructing their children, the father taking the boys and the mother the girls. By this means, there is scarcely a person who cannot read and write fluently and correctly, and who at the age of manhood is not able to provide for himself. As we noticed in a previous number, fishing is one of the principal occupations of the Icelanders, and the capture of the hawksbill affords employment to a great many persons. It is a fish of great value, from the quantity of oil procurable from the liver. In the autumn the killing of sheep and cattle for the winter's provision gives plenty of employment to the farmers, a great portion of which meat, together with salt fish and furs, are exchanged with Danish merchants for foreign necessities and luxuries. Those persons who are too poor to follow either of these avocations occupy themselves in weaving cloth, knitting stockings, jackets, and in hunting the foxes, swan shooting, and gathering Iceland moss, in which latter employment they generally take a horse or two with them as well as a small tent and other articles. In Iceland, every man is his own carpenter, joiner, and smith, but we look in vain for tailors and shoemakers, these trades being part of the duties of the females of the house. The Icelanders belong, without exception, to the Lutheran faith, but they still retain many of the customs of the Roman

Catholic Church. A fine trait in their character is their hospitality; and to such an extent is this feeling carried, that it is considered a mark of evident disrespect if a traveller pass a house without partaking of some refreshment, or, at any rate, resting for a moment.

In concluding this sketch of the Icelanders, we are sorry to say that truth compels us to observe that both men and women are exceedingly fond of strong drinks, and the quantity consumed yearly is altogether surprising. The female portion of the population excel in brewing a very strong beer, and also in the manufacture of toddy, of which they are passionately fond. Since the commencement of last year, the different ports have been thrown open, and many persons will, no doubt, be induced to visit this interesting, but hitherto almost unknown, locality.

## MILITIA RIOT IN ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

The 100th, or Royal Dublin Regiment of Militia, seem to be earning for themselves, wherever quartered, a most unenviable notoriety. On Christmas-eve, and on the following Sunday night, they were rioting at

been drinking) rushed into Mr. Cunningham's house, tore down the gas-pipes in the lobby, and with their belts and any other weapon they could seize, they commenced a violent attack on the company. One fellow seized a poker, weighing upwards of 14lb., which hung over the mantel-piece, and used this murderous weapon with savage force against the quiet civilians in the house. They then left the house, being reinforced at the door by about 100 more of the same regiment; and they then attacked indiscriminately every one who came in their way, besides smashing the windows and window panes of the Shepherd's Home, whooping and yelling like the white like madmen. In trying to protect his windows from destruction, Mr. Cunningham received three serious wounds on the back of the head, from soldiers' belts, which brought him to the ground and left him for a short time in a state of insensibility. So sudden and unexpected was this attack, that the few policemen near the spot could do but little to preserve the peace. Indeed, as soon as the riotous militiamen saw the peace officers, they pursued them with threats up the Market Avenue, rapidly clearing it of everybody, and tearing down the gas-pipes of such of the butchers' and fishmongers'

and it was stated that two had given wrong names on their apprehension.

Mr. N. Buckley, the chief constable, stated that about seven o'clock on Friday evening a civilian, named Murphy, went to the Shepherd's Inn, Old-street, and quarrelled with the persons drinking there. On leaving, he said there would be a disturbance, and he returned shortly with six or seven militiamen, carrying their belts in their hands, and one of them said, "Where's the man who dare strike me?" Another cried out, "Go on, Milligan," and they then attacked the civilians with their belts. They were driven out, however, and when outside broke the windows. Their numbers increased, and they divided into different parties by one of which the shop of Mr. Stanley was entered, and the windows broken. They marched through the streets brandishing their belts and shouting, to the great alarm of the inhabitants. The fire-bell was rung, special constables were summoned, and twenty militiamen were apprehended; but four of them were afterwards discharged, having been taken to the Town Hall merely to protect them from the crowd.

The first witnesses examined were John Harling, a tripe dresser, who was at the Shepherd's Inn at the time of the riot; Eliza Cunningham, the landlady; and policeman Dunn, who was sent for to the public-house. These gave evidence corroborative of the chief-constable's statement, and proved that the gas-piping of the house was torn up, and that glasses were smashed.

Dr. Lees stated that he was passing along Old-street shortly after seven o'clock on Friday evening. On going up the Avenue he saw the shopkeepers putting up their shutters, and some of the windows broken. There was a great crowd between Old-street, and the market-place. On going towards Cunningham's public-house, he saw three or four militiamen running from that direction, and carrying their belts in their hands. Three of them rushed at witness, saying "That's him." They struck him several times over the hat and face with their belts. His hat was knocked off and broken in. At that moment a person in the crowd called out, "that is Dr. Lees," and witness said, "I am not a policeman; why do you attack me?" After that he received no further molestation. His upper lip was bruised by a blow from a belt. He could not identify any of the prisoners.

Sarah Ann Stanley said she assisted in her father's shop at the corner of the Market Avenue. On Friday evening, about seven o'clock, she saw the militiamen breaking windows at Cunningham's house with their belts, while another body of them were running up and down the street. In a few minutes afterwards one of them entered her shop and struck her in the breast, knocking her down. There were several men outside, but only one entered. A messenger was sent for her father, and on his arrival he pushed the militiaman out of the shop. As soon as the man got outside, he broke the glass with his belt.

The next witnesses were Inspector Chadwick, John Rogers, a man who saw the prisoner Mallabond strike a person with a bayonet, and took it from him after a severe struggle; John Kinder, a spinner, who was looking on when a militiaman struck him across the face, entirely smashing his nose, and rendering him senseless. He was found in a field near Kenworthy's pit, where he had been carried and thrown. He did not recover consciousness till next morning.

The prisoners were identified as having taken part in the riot, with the exception of three, who were discharged. They all denied their guilt, asserting that they had only used their belts in self-defence; and some attempted to show that they were intoxicated, but the evidence on this point was not conclusive. The eleven prisoners against whom the charge was proved were committed for trial at the Salford Sessions.

## A MAN ROASTED ALIVE.

An inquest was held, on Saturday, at Aberdare, upon the body of a man named David Thomas, who was literally roasted alive. On the previous morning, while the deceased, a carter in the employ of the Navigation Coal Company, was engaged in his ordinary avocation, he drew a cart-load of lime from the lower part of the kiln, and requested his wife to run to the top to see if the burning limestones had sunk down. She went, and replied in the negative, and he thereupon most foolishly followed her to the top of the kiln, taking with him a long iron bar. He was about to stand upon the burning mass of limestone, but his wife begged him to desist, lest, in striking he might be drawn into the fire. Contrary to her entreaty, he took his stand on the top of the kiln, and began to force it down with the iron bar. The result was that he rapidly sank into the burning mass. His wife stretched out her hand to save him, but could not do so, and her screams and cries for help brought assistance. Some colliers near hastened to the spot, and a boatman passing at the time, seized the rope attached to the boat, which another man tried to throw over the body of the burning man. The boatman, however, because the rope was a new one, would not allow it to be used for that purpose, and in the struggle that took place between the men at least two minutes elapsed, during which time the man was being burned alive. An old rope was then procured, but it could not be used. An old bar was then obtained, fixed firmly between the legs of the dying man, and he was taken out, but expired immediately. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed their strong reprobation of the inhuman conduct of the boatman.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily News* states the not very creditable fact that Mr. Benjamin Oliveira and Dr. Lyons are organising a bull fight, which is to take place on the 31st inst., and the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of the necessitous classes in that city.



KHOTAB-MINAR, NEAR DELHI.

Bradford; New Year's Eve that portion of the regiment stationed at Burnley attacked a number of persons indiscriminately with their belts and bayonets, and broke a considerable number of windows; and peace is only preserved by their being strictly confined to their barracks. And, on the night of New Year's Day, it seems another portion of this regiment, at present in the barracks at Ashton-under-Lyne, burst into a riot, and savagely assailed the unoffending inhabitants, smashed windows, tore down gas-pipes, and, as at the other towns named, seem to have run "a muck" with reckless savagery.

It seems that about seven o'clock on Friday evening, a man, named Murphy (whether a militiaman does not appear) went into the kitchen of the Shepherd's Home public-house, kept by Mr. John Cunningham, and offered (it is said) to toss anyone present for beer. His offer was accepted; he lost, and then became quarrelsome; and, after annoying the company for some time, he was told that he must go away as the company did not want any one who could not be social. He retorted that he would disturb their comfortable company in a few minutes; and he left and went to a neighbouring beerhouse, in Warrington-street. Shortly afterwards, and, of course, quite unexpectedly, a large body of men belonging to the 100th Regiment (who appeared to have

shops as were open. At the shop of one butcher, Mr. Coop, the shopmen made a gallant resistance, armed with knives and cleavers; and the riotous ruffians did not venture to enter the place. They took their course along Bow-street into the market, where they wilfully smashed a considerable quantity of crockery ware, and knocked down every civilian that came in their way. By this time information of the riot having reached the Town Hall, the fire-bell was rung to summon the special constables, who speedily assembled, and with the aid of a number of the public, the police and specials made a rush on the rioters, and captured several. The others, finding themselves opposed, began to retreat, and dispersed throughout the streets, in many instances closely pursued by the enraged inhabitants, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, hastily snatched up. The result was that, in the pursuit, several more were captured, and were conveyed to the Town Hall, some of them much bruised by blows from the sticks of their captors.

At the Ashton Town Hall, on Monday morning, a full bench of magistrates assembled for the examination of the militiamen apprehended on Friday evening. These numbered sixteen, but having been delivered up by the police to the custody of the officer in command of the regiment, only fourteen were now produced,





TRIAL OF HORSES AT PAYERNE.

## SWISS AND NORMANDY HORSES.

From the increased traffic which has sprung up between Switzerland and the neighbouring countries, much more attention has been paid to the production of a strong, hardy race of horses than formerly, and many are now exported to Germany and France, where they are eagerly bought up, on account of their strength and hardihood; the handsomest are those of Freiburg and Emmenthal; the latter are sent to Italy, as carriage horses, and, by a judicious cross with Spanish blood, an excellent riding horse is produced. In the summer the animals are turned loose on the mountains, to feed upon the pastures, which the cows will not touch; here they ramble about

free, and become very hardy. When the feed becomes scarce, they return to their homes. When a horse has been a summer in the mountains, he becomes so fond of it, that he will take every opportunity to return, and will go great distances, and stop at nothing to regain his old grazing grounds. Being thus accustomed to scramble up the steep acclivities, he acquires a wonderful degree of sure-footedness, which renders him peculiarly adapted to the work of ascending and descending the passes in winter, when the roads are sometimes several feet deep in snow, and quite impassable. Travellers, whose business obliges them to cross the Alps at this season are provided with a small sleigh,

in which they are comfortably stowed, well enveloped in furs, and committed to the care of a guide, whose duty it is to keep the vehicle properly balanced. It is astonishing to observe what care the horses evince in dragging the sleigh and keeping it straight. Should it unluckily happen that it slips too much out of its track, he will stand perfectly still till the damage is repaired, and the traveller and his luggage are properly disposed. Without these valuable horses, the passage of the Alps would be very dangerous and next to impossible in winter. So much value do the Swiss attach to the rearing of these powerful animals, that prizes are given to the strongest draught horses; and our readers may gather

some idea of the trial by our engraving, which represents a trial of strength, at Payerne, in the Canton of Vaud. In Tessino and the Valais, where the same attention is not given to the breeding of horses, mules are still employed, and answer their purpose, from their endurance and surefootedness. Whilst on this subject we beg to call attention to the very spirited engraving from a picture by Charles Brelat, the celebrated Belgian animal painter, which attracted so much admiration in the Paris Exhibition in 1855. We have here a most admirable delineation of the Normandy cart horses, which, although wanting in the symmetry and bone which distinguish the Flemish, possess many excellent points.



NORMANDY CART HORSES, AFTER BRELAT.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

There was a rumour, some months ago, of a secret treaty having been concluded between Great Britain and Austria, binding either to assist the other with military aid, if attacked, in consequence of their united diplomatic efforts in the Levant. It was said that Great Britain had guaranteed to Austria her Italian possessions, in case they should be endangered by revolution, or by attacks from Piedmont and France. This rumour was discredited at the time as improbable. The Paris *Spekteur*, however, the tendencies and connexions of which are well known, in its review of the past year, deliberately reiterates the existence of such a treaty, adding many details, as, for instance, that Prussia also had been asked to accede to it, but refused. It says that the treaty was concluded in the middle of the year at Vienna, in the shape of a protocol of four articles, one of which is said to contain the distinct obligation on the part of England to assist Austria in case of aggression in Italy; while in another, it is stipulated that neither of the Powers is to take any step at Constantinople without previous concert with the other. These assertions are denied by the *Paris*, but have excited much speculation.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a decree granting to the Finance Minister supplementary credits for nearly forty millions of reals. This sum is enormous. The independent press will probably make a great noise about it, for the decree is the most pregnant contradiction that could be given to the ministerial organ, which promised economy in the budget.

## UNITED STATES.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, has arrived, with advices from New York to the 23rd ult., and 2,337,742 dols. in specie en freight.

The Senate had passed a bill authorising the issue of 20,000,000 dols. of Treasury notes. The operation of the act is limited to one year, and notes of a less denomination than 100 dollars are prohibited.

Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, and Mr. Banks, in the House, had introduced bills authorising the people of Kansas to form a State Government.

Orders had been issued to the Federal officers at the South to stop all vessels bound for the relief of Walker and also to arrest the steamer *Fashion*. The frigate *Jamestown* had been ordered to Greytown. Captain Chatard of the *Saratoga*, was to be superseded for allowing Walker to land.

Governor Walker, of Kansas, has sent in his resignation.

There was a doubtful report at Kansas that Gen. Lane had been shot by a Government official at Leecompton in a disturbance at Fort Scott. Several lives were lost. Some troops had been despatched to quell the outbreak.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* says: "Notwithstanding the favourable Bank statement of the past week, there is a general indisposition to commence again the active operations of trade until a decisive change takes place for the better abroad. This conservative policy prevents shipment, and also keeps the exchange market unsettled. Depressing causes continue to act upon the stock-market, and the quotations show the same small but steady decline that has taken place every day for the past week."

## TURKEY.

A letter from Bucharest, of the 21st ult., states that the report of the European Commissioners on the proceedings of the Divans was nearly concluded. The British, Austrian, and Turkish Commissioners are of opinion that the efforts of the Wallachian Divan tend to a separation from the Turkish Empire. They insist particularly on two of the resolutions passed by the Divan as having this tendency. 1. The resolution of the 16th of November, which demands that the orthodox Church be declared independent of all authority. Now, the Commissioners observe that according to ancient usage, the Church in the Principalities was under the control of the Patriarch of Constantinople, who possessed the right of interdicting and suspending the Metropolitan for spiritual affairs. This right is admitted by the organic regulation, but at present Russia excites the Rouman Church to assert its independence, with the hope that at a later period the Principalities will submit to the authority of the Russian Church. The second point relied on by the Commissioners, which they regard as not less significant, is the demand for the rectification of the frontiers of the two Principalities by the European Commissioners. The frontiers of the Principalities have been fixed for a long time past, and the present demand is a pretext for a separation from the Turkish Empire.

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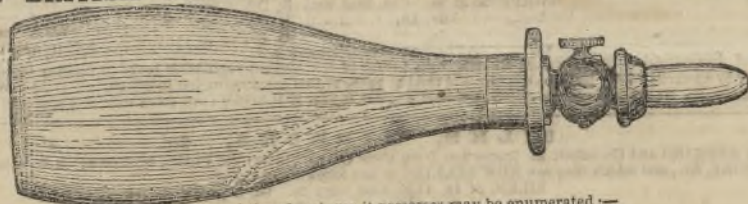
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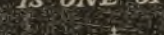
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We extract a few out of the many thousands of expressions of gratitude from invalids:—**—**Cure No. 71. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalanta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—**—**Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food."—**—**Cure No. 47,241. Miss Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.—**—**Cure No. 47,241. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts: cure of extreme nervousness, &c.—**—**Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Galsworthy, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and 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 Castlestuart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—**—**Cure No. 54,812. Miss Virginia Ziegler cured of consumption, after being told by a friend to try Du Barry's Food.—**—**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, London."—**—**Cure No. 4,208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be glad to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Mission Rectory, Norfolk."—**—**Cure No. 3,436. "Three years' nervousness, and general debility, which rendered my neck and head miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Scotland."—**—**Cure No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalanta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-seed, Perth."

In Canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 1 lb., 7s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 10s. 6d.; 12 lb., 20s. The 12 lb. carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. James Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, & Co., Parryson, & Co., 11, St. James's, 180, Piccadilly; also, at 6 Gracechurch-street; 33, 340, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheap-side; 4, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 198, Oxford-street.

**NURSE LILLY'S ROYAL FEMALE PILLS.** For Disorders of the Female Constitution.—These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome complaints which the female sex is liable to. In Dropsy, pains in the loins, swelling of the feet and legs, and in all cases depending on debility, they invariably afford relief; they produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear rose hue, characteristic of female health and beauty. Where females sit much, or are obliged to keep late hours, they should not omit to take these pills, which may truly be said to be the best female protector. They are the best preservative against that very fatal complaint, consumption; and will cure it if not very far advanced. During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, not only a few doses, from giddiness in the head, indigestion, faint perspirations, coldness of the feet, &c. Young persons will find great benefit from taking these pills.

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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 Sole, Ball and Evening Dresses, Mantles, Laces, and other Fancy Articles, which they will have pleasure in submitting for the inspection of their Patrons. GRANT and GASK beg to announce that the remaining portion of Williams and Co.'s Stock (principally Silks), amounting to 14,500 yds., will be sold on that part of their Premises, 61 & 62, OXFORD-STREET, "Great Bargains." GRANT and GASK respectfully invite attention to their special MOURNING DEPARTMENT, as the whole of the New Premises, 59, OXFORD-STREET, with those in the rear, will be occupied exclusively for General Mourning. Every article marked in plain figures at Ready-Money Prices.  
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Elegance and simplicity should be the leading characteristics in all articles appertaining 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 recherché 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.  
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Sole agents for the REAL THIBET GOATS' HAIR CAPE and MUFF.

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