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LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN BRAZIL.

We have on former occasions taken notice of the German colonies in South America. This week we have the pleasure of laying before our readers a description of the foundation of a Protestant Church in the colony of Dona Francisca, in South Brazil. The colony was formed in 1849 by the Hamburg Colonisation Society, upon part of the territory of Santa Catarina, which forms a portion of country settled by Don Pedro upon the Princess of Joinville. For the first few years of its existence it had struggled hard to maintain itself, and with such success that the Brazilian government was induced to lend it the assistance which the colonists so well deserved, and a sum of money was voted out of the revenues for the construction of roads, bridges, and other

improvements. Last year, greatly to the credit of the Emperor, a sum of 8,000 thalers was given for the purpose of erecting a place of worship for the Protestant portion of the colonists, who had heretofore only a wretched building, in which they assembled for Divine worship. On the 20th of April, last year, the first preparations were begun, and on the 1st of July following the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone took place. The president of the colony, Don Joan José Continho, was invited to the ceremony, but, unable to attend, he sent, as his substitute, Don Joan de Souza Mello de Alvim. The ceremony was begun by a psalm, in which the whole of the inhabitants present took a part, led by the members of the Musical Union, followed by a prayer by the pastor George Hölzel; after this Don Joan placed in the hollow of the stone a box containing the government act for the building, with

coins, &c.; after which Dr. Hölzel delivered a suitable discourse, and the ceremony was concluded. Afterwards, the company repaired to partake of a repast. The church is to be of granite, eighty-eight feet long, forty-three wide, and forty-six high, with a gallery, chancel, and altar. It will be lighted by five gothic windows, and will have three entrances: the west door will have a porch, supported by two stone pillars. The roof will also be supported by twelve columns. The Protestant clergyman will receive the same amount of salary as the Roman Catholic vicar, namely 800 thalers yearly.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

Her Majesty the Queen gave on Wednesday a State Ball, to which a party of about 1,100 had the honour of being invited. The guests comprised the foreign

Princes and Princesses on a visit to the Queen, the Royal Family, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers and Officers of State, with their wives and daughters, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household, and a large party of the nobility and gentry.

The Ball and Concert Room, the Promenade Gallery, the Approach Gallery, the Dinner Room, Yellow Drawing Room, Saloon, White Drawing Room, Picture Gallery, and Green Drawing Room, were opened for this reception.

The Royal Family upon their arrival were ushered to the White Drawing Room, where the Queen received her illustrious visitors. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort were accompanied by the Princess Royal. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albert,



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH AT DONA FRANCISCA, IN SOUTH BRAZIL.

Prince Frederick Albert, and Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Prince William of Baden, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and his Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

A party of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Grand Hall and Staircase, under the command of Captain Sir John Kincaid, the Exon in Waiting, Sir George Houlton, the Ensign, and Colonel Fitzmaurice, the Adjutant of the Corps, were also present. His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh arrived early at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty the Queen wore a dress of white tulle over white glacé silk, the upper skirt figured tulle, trimmed with blonde; the dress trimmed with large heartsease, ornamented with diamonds.

The Queen's headdress was formed of a wreath of heartsease, and ornamented with diamonds to correspond with the dress.

The Princess Royal wore a dress of India muslin, white spotted with gold, looped up with bouquets of white roses and variegated leaves. The Princess wore round her head a wreath of the same flowers and leaves. The ornaments were diamonds.

The Princess of Prussia wore a dress of white satin trimmed with puffs of tulle and silver lace and bouquets of bright coloured flowers. Her Royal Highness's headdress was composed of velvet, with diamonds and flowers to match the dress; a diamond and emerald necklace.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a white silk dress richly trimmed with white lace and bouillonées of tulle. Her Royal Highness's headdress was formed of a diamond tiara and lilac feathers; a diamond and emerald necklace and stomacher to match.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress with bouffants of tulle over white silk trimmed with blonde and white satin ribbon, ornamented with bunches of lilies of the valley and grass, with rich fringe of lilies of the valley and grass on the upper skirt; the stomacher, diamonds and emeralds. The Princess wore a rosette of green velvet with diamond ornaments on one side of her head and lilies of the valley on the other side; an emerald necklace.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg wore a dress of white tulle trimmed with silver fringe, and ornamented with bouquets of blue flowers. Her Royal Highness wore round her head a wreath of blue flowers studded with diamonds.

The Princes of Prussia appeared in uniforms of dark blue with silver appointments, and wore the ensigns of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg was habited in the uniform of the Prussian Cuirassiers.

The following had the honour of receiving invitations, but many were prevented by domestic affliction from obeying Her Majesty's commands. His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and the Countess of Dornburg; the Austrian Minister and the Countess Apponyi, Secretaries, and Attachés; the Bavarian Minister, Baroness de Cetto, and Secretary of Legation; the Belgian Minister, Madame Van de Weyer, Councillor of Legation, Secretaries, and Attachés; the Brazilian Minister, and Madame de Carvalho Moreira, the Secretary of Legation, and Attachés; the Danish Chargé d'Affaires and Attachés; the French Ambassador and Ambassadors, Secretaries of Embassy, and Attachés; the Greek Minister, Madame Tricoupi, Mademoiselle Tricoupi, and Secretary of Legation; the Guatemalan Minister; the Hanoverian Minister; the Hans Town Minister; the Haytian Chargé d'Affaires and Secretary of Legation; the Mexican Minister, Madame Almonte, Mademoiselle Almonte, and Secretary of Legation; the Netherlands Minister and Secretaries of Legation; the Peruvian Minister, Madame de Rivero, and Secretary of Legation; the Portuguese Minister, Countess de Lavradio, Councillor and Secretary of Legation, and Attachés; the Prussian Minister, Countess de Bernstorff, Councillor of Legation, and Attachés; the Russian Minister, Countess Chreptowich, Councillor of State, and Embassy, Secretaries, and Attachés; the Sardinian Minister, Secretary of Legation, and Attachés; the Saxon Minister; the Siamese Ambassadors and Suite; the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, Madame Conté, and Attachés; the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, Countess de Platen, and Secretary of Legation; the Turkish Ambassador, Madame Musurus, the Councillor of Embassy, and Secretaries; the Tuscan Chargé d'Affaires; the United States Minister, Mrs. and two Misses Dallas, and Secretaries of Legation; Baron R. D'Uckerman, Baron de Treskow, M. Somwar, Madame de Wangenheim, Countess Hacke, Countess Oriola, Count Boos, Hofmarschal von Meyerinck, Captain de Cosel, Captain von Massow, Lieutenant Chuden, Lieutenant von Richtofen, Lieutenant Osten, Prince Julius of Holstein Glücksburg, Count Puckler, Colonel von Alvensleben, Lieut-Colonel von Boyen, Major Count von der Goltz, M. Illaire, Baron Arnin, Adjutant von Buddenbrock, Count and Countess Perponcher, Countess Wally von Hohenthal, Countess Marie zu Lynar, Colonel Count de Moerkelke, Dr. Koepf, Baron d'Ovarobie de Nerishe, Captain Burnell, Madame Solwyns, Madame and Mdlle. Delapierre, Madame d'Andrada, Baroness Malaret, Baroness de Dampierre, Madame Pezet, Baroness Langen Prince Henry Th. Reuss, Baroness de Nicolay, Countess Bloudoff, Countess Schouvaloff, Countess M. de Panngarten, Major and Mdlle. D'Orlich, Count Nedern, Gen. Baron Stutterheim, M. de Jasmond, M. de Pfusel, Mdlle. Guisali, Count and Countess Labedoyere, the Prince de la Moskwa, the Marquis and Marchioness de Candore, Count de Castelbajac, the Gold Stick in Waiting, the Silver Stick in Waiting, the Pages of Honour in Waiting, the Field Officers in Brigade Waiting, the Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; the Commanding Officers of the Grenadier, the Coldstream, and the Scots Fusilier Guards; the Commanding Officers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions of Grenadier Guards, and three Officers of each Battalion; the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, and three Officers of the Battalion; the Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and three Officers of each Battalion; the Commanding Officer of the 1st Life Guards, and four Officers; the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Life Guards and four Officers; the Commanding Officers of the Royal Horse Guards, and four Officers; the Commanding Officer of the 11th Hussars, and three Officers; the Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery and four officers; the Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers and four officers; the Commanding Officer of the division of Royal Marines at Portsmouth; the Captain of the Royal Yacht, the additional Captain of the Royal Yacht, and the 1st and 2nd Lieutenants of the Royal Yacht; the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; the Lieutenant-General Commanding Division at Aldershot, Captain U. U. Knollys, Aide-de-Camp; the Assistant-Adjutant-General of Division at Aldershot, the Major-General Commanding Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, the Major-Generals commanding the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, the Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, the Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot; the Commanding Officers of the 4th Light Dragoons, of the detachment of the 1st Battalion of Military Train, of the 6th Battalion of Military Train, of the 99th Foot, of the 15th Foot, and 96th Foot, of the Royal Wiltshire Militia, of the 2nd Warwick Militia, of the Roscommon Militia, of the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, of the Limerick Militia, of the Royal Berkshire Militia, of the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, of the Royal South Down Militia, of the Bedford Militia, of the Fermanagh Militia, of the Wexford Militia, of the 3rd West Yorkshire Militia, of the Nottingham Militia, of the Dumfries Militia, of the Louth Rifles Militia, of the Donegal Militia, and of the City of Dublin Militia; the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the following:—
DUKES.—Newcastle, Norfolk, Manchester, Richmond, Buccleuch, Montrose, Wellington, Cleveland, Argyll, Somerset, Leeds, Roxburgh, Northumberland, Atholl, Beaufort, and Hamilton.
DUCHESS.—Somerset, Norfolk, Leeds, Montrose, Inverness, Beaufort, Dowager Beaufort, Argyll, Richmond, Manchester, Cleveland, Roxburgh, Atholl, Dowager Norfolk, Wellington, Hamilton, Northumberland, and Buccleuch.
MARQUESSES.—Bath, Waterford, Camden, Tweeddale, Clanricarde, Breadalbane, Kildare, Conyngham, Ailsbury, Chandos, Lothian, Stafford, Exeter, Abercorn, Westminster, Lansdowne, and Drogheda.
MARCHIONESSES.—Ailsbury, Dowager Ailsbury, Tweeddale, Stafford, Waterford, Breadalbane, Clanricarde, Chandos, Kildare, Lothian, Drogheda, Abercorn, Exeter, Westminster, and Hastings.
EARLS.—Cork, Darley, Mountcharles, Chesterfield, Abingdon, Craven, Fife, Churchill, Stanhope, Granard, Grey, Malmesbury, Wilton, Talbot, Hardwicke, Shelburne, Lichfield, Sefton, Shaftesbury, Home, Caithness, Stradbroke, Powis, Listowel, De La Warr, Carnarvon, Carrick, Dalkeith, Gifford, M.P., Morton, Derby, Westmorland, Harrowby, Durham, Bradford, Bective, M.P., Albemarle, Mulgrave, Carlisle, Beauchamp, Mount-Edgcombe, Desart, St. Germans, Ducie, Annesley, Gainsborough, Clarendon, Clanwilliam, Eglington, Jersey, Aberdeen, Kintore, Bessborough, Airlie, Denbigh, Grosvenor, Cowper, and Southesk.
COUNTESS.—Mountcharles, Kintore, Durham, Chesterfield, Kinnoull, Elgin, Abingdon, Lichfield, Dowager Lichfield, Bradford, Darley, Antrim, Selburne, Airlie, Dundonald, Ducie, Kerry, Mount-Edgcombe, Gainsborough, Mulgrave, Caithness, Clarendon, Bessborough, Albemarle, Stanhope, Dunmore, Talbot, (Frances) Waldegrave, Derby, Craven, Jersey, Harrowby, Stradbroke, Fife, Grey, De La Warr, Home, Bective, Shaftesbury, Morton, Powis, Hardwicke, Clanwilliam, Sefton, Malmesbury, Cork, Wilton, Westmoreland, and Desart.
VISCOUNTS.—Stormont, Newport, Hardinge, Emlyn, M.P., Elmley, Somerset, Pevensey, Ingestre, Campden, Bolingbroke, Sydney, Bury, Grey de Wilton, Monck, M.P., Barrington, Torrington, Hood, Carzon, M.P., Hill, Valletot, Stratford de Redcliffe, Palmerston, Castlerosse, Folkestone, Falkland, Enfield, Powerscourt, Sandon, M.P., and Goderich.
VISCOUNTESSES.—Bury, Goderich, Somerset, Falkland, Emlyn, Hardinge, Ingestre, Enfield, Gough, Barrington, Stratford de Redcliffe, Forbes, Sydney, Palmerston, Jocelyn, Monck, Stormont, Newport, Hill, Combermere, Folkestone, Torrington, Campden, Carzon, and Chewton.
LORDS.—Raynham, Russborough, R. Pelham Clinton, M.P., Bangor C. Pelham Clinton, Worsley, Elcho, Macdonald, Delemere, Leigh, Keane, Colville, Dufferin, Cremorne, Burghley, M.P., Ward, Lonsborough, Raglan, Portman, Ravensworth, Marcus Hill, Charles Russell, John Hay, M.P., Lilford, Wenlock, Stanley, M.P., Ashley, M.P., George Lennox, Henry Scott, J. F. Gordon Hallyburton, Rivers, Camoys, Douglas, Waterpark, Osulston, M.P., Aveland, Bingham, Cranworth, De Tabley, Alfred Paget, M.P., Stanley of Alderley, Claud Hamilton, Overstone, Polwarth, Charles Bruce, Vivian, Lyndhurst, Digby, Campbell, Blantyre, John Rossell, Kinnaird, Ebury, Loughborough, Lovaine, de Mauley, Forester, Foley, Brougham, Bateman, Arthur Hay, Panmure, and Willoughby de Eresby.
LADIES.—C. Egerton, C. Gordon Lennox, A. Grosvenor, C. Molyneux, Coddington, Martins, Cust, de Mauley, Raglan, Hawes, A. Baring, Parker, Churchill, A. M. Dawson, Fanny Howard, Bateman, Portman, James Murray, Vivian, V. Noel, Camoys, C. Villiers, De Ros, Susan Murray, Constance Murray, Keppel (2), Caroline Barrington, Brougham, Methuen, H. Ashley, Hogg, Aveland, E. Dundas, F. Baillie, H. de Burgh, (Harry) Smith, Mary Vyner, M. Leveson Gower, E. Seymour, Ross, Couper, Charles Russell, M. Fitzmaurice, Seymour, Peel, E. Cavendish, Sarah Lindsay, Marchison, Kinnaird, Lyndhurst, Alice Peel, Wenlock, Ulric St. Maur, Shaw Lefevre, V. Ashley, Elcho, A. Ponlett, Burghersh, Waterpark, Cranworth, Rose Fane, Burgoyne, E. Bulteel, Stanley of Alderley, Knight Bruce, Bentinck, M. Labouchere, M. Hood, Hall, Byron, G. Cathcart, Ernest Bruce, J. Langton, Cremorne, Troubridge, Keating, Digby, Mildred Hope, Jolliffe, A. Gore Langton, E. Stanhope, Ponsonby, Delamere, L. Herbert, H. Herbert, M. Fielding, A. Fielding, Mayne, Burghley, Fremantle, Lonsborough, L. Hamilton, K. Hamilton, Ebury, Leigh, Emily Somerset, Edith Somerset, Victoria Hastings, Colville, A. Sackville West, Alice Byng, Polwarth, Rokeby, G. Coddington, E. York, G. Bathurst, Emma Stanley, E. Craven, Evelyn Craven, C. Vernon Harcourt, Constance Grosvenor, Harriet Corry, Bowater, Alfred Paget, Bridgman, H. McDonnell, Caroline Murray, Turner, Keane, Lilford, Forester, Susan Pelham Clinton, Mary Cecil Dynevor, John Russell, George Lennox, Bethell, C. Denison, S. Des Voeux, Overstone, Constance Villiers, Claud Hamilton, A. York, C. Buckley, A. Douglas, G. Douglas, Blantyre, A. Graham, Grey, Marcus Hill, E. de Ros, Pratt, Theresa Lewis, Katharine Egerton, Olivia Osulston, E. Clifford, G. Anson, Walker, Macdonald, Smith, Shelly, Gardiner, G. Somerset, M. Wood, Pollock, Holland, C. Copley, C. Conyngham, Wetherall, C. Pelham Clinton, Foley, Trevelyan, Thesiger, Lovaine, Hay (2), C. Towneley, Currie, A. Gordon Hallyburton, Stratheden, Kindsley, Wil-

loughby de Eresby, M. Stanley, Clark, Augusta Bruce, Cochrane, Arthur Hay, De Tabley, Login, and Rivers.
RIGHT HONOURABLES.—Sir F. Baring, W. E. Gladstone, Frederick Peel, Spencer Walpole, J. W. Henley, Lord Ernest Bruce, Sir F. Pollock, Sir G. J. Turner, Sir Knight Bruce, R. Vernon Smith, F. Pemberton Leigh, J. Evelyn Denison, J. Moncrieff, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir C. Wood, Sidney Herbert, W. G. Hayter, Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, J. Stuart Wortley, C. P. Villiers, Sir G. Grey, H. Corry, H. Labouchere, M. T. Baines, Robert Lowe, W. Cowper, B. Disraeli, E. P. Bouvier, and Sir B. Hall.
COUNT DE FLAUBERT.
HONOURABLES.—Mrs. Denmar, Mrs. J. R. Drummond, A. Kinnaird, Mary Windsor Clive, Victoria Windsor Clive, Ernestine Sidney, Phillipa Sidney, Mrs. Spencer Lyttleton, Charles Edgcombe, Gerard Noel, Simon Fraser, H. Eliot, Arthur Gordon, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Wellesley, Harry Grey, Mrs. Sidney Herbert, Agnes Byng, Mary Byng, Gilbert Heathcote, Misses Leicester Warren (2), Misses Rice Trevor (2), Misses Powys (2), George Byng, M.P., Bessy Lister, Georgiana Copley, Mrs. George Grey, Misses Liddell (2), Mrs. F. T. Pelham, Horatia Stopford, Spencer Ponsonby, Leopold Agar Ellis, Eliza Cavendish, Mrs. Stuart Wortley, Mary Bulteel, Miss Canning, Thomas Stonor, Miss Boothby, Mrs. Parnell, Misses Stonor (2), Miss Jones Loyd, Miss Elphinstone de Flahault, Mrs. C. Henage, Mrs. A. Kinnaird, Misses Portman (2), Miss Denison, J. Leicester Warren, Flora Macdonald, Beatrice Byng, Mrs. M. Sackville West, Mrs. Berkeley Paget, Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, Blanche de Ros, Eleanor Stanley, Mrs. A. Liddell, Mrs. Biddolph, Spencer Lyttleton, H. Bland, M.P., F. Leveson-Gower, Lucy Kerr, Caroline Cavendish, Mrs. A. Gordon, Mrs. C. Grey, Misses Barrington (2), Lady Airey, Miss Maule, Katherine Canning, Misses Campbell (2), Emily Cathcart, Misses Heathcote (2), Matilda Paget, Mr. Parnell, Mrs. H. Brand, Misses Pitt (2), Mrs. Phipps, Adelaide Foley, Mrs. Byng, F. Byng, Maude Stanley, Mrs. Macleod, Miss Grosvenor, Mrs. W. Cowper, Olivia Kinnaird, and Charles Gore.
MRS.—J. Matheson, W. Fraser, Fitzroy Kelly, J. Ramsden, B. Hawes, R. Bethell, M. Macgregor, John Login, William Jolliffe, William Martins, H. Keating, R. Kindsley, J. Copley, J. G. Shaw Lefevre, H. Holland, J. Weir Hogg, E. Balwer Lytton, F. Thesiger, Richard Mayne, H. Storks, J. Shelley, R. Murchison, J. Clark, and C. Trevelyan.
BARONS.—Marchetti and L. de Rothschild.
BARONESSES.—Marchetti and L. de Rothschild.
DOCTOR.—Lyon Playfair.
CLUNY MACPHERSON.
MESSIEURS.—W. G. Romaine Villiers Lister, Boothby, Vyner, J. Wilson, M.P., Thomas Baring, M.P., G. Vernon Harcourt, Alderman Finnis, D. Majoribanks, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., W. H. Lambton, I. Campbell of Islay, George Russell, Farquharson, Ernest Bunsen, E. Beckett Denison, W. J. Alexander, G. Clive Egerton, C. Henage, A. Montgomery, H. W. Des Voeux, Pressly, E. Romilly, E. Stanley, Leopold Cust, Danby Seymour, M.P., W. N. Massey, M.P., E. Hammond, C. W. Codrington, M.P., A. J. Blackwood, R. Knightly, Gore Langton, Towneley Langston, Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Charles Barrington, Thomson Hankey, Charles Leslie, Macleod, Rich, R. W. Grey, M.P., Wilbraham Taylor, Hope, T. G. Baring Tomline, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Couper, Bailie, Bernal Osborne, Gibbs, Glover, and J. A. Farquharson.
MISTRESSES.—Farquharson, C. Bentinck, Disraeli, H. Baring, Peel, Moncrieff, De Plat, A. J. Blackwood, Lowe, Knollys, Home Purves, E. P. Bouvier, Vernon Smith, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Baines, T. G. Baring, Couper, E. Beckett Denison, Bernal Osborne, Wilbraham Taylor, D. Majoribanks, E. Hammond, Thomson Hankey, Courtenay Boyle, Berkeley Drummond, Howard Vyse, A. Montgomery, W. H. Lambton, Gladstone, Ernest Bunsen, Macpherson, Walpole Bouvier, Jervois, Reynolds, G. Clive, Syer, H. Rich, E. Romilly, Hayter, G. A. Maude, J. Wilson, C. Bagot, Shepherd, H. Gravelle, Hanley, Crawford, Pratt, Pippin, Fianis, Diggle, and Stephens.
MISSSES.—Buckley, Ross (2), C. Russell, G. Russell, M. Barrington Wemyss, Martius, Trevelyan, Walpole, Master, Shepherd (2), Seymour (2), Baring (2), Freeman, Knollys, Cust (2), Walker, Hill, Harcourt, Mayne (2), Bethell (2), Benyon, de Rothschild, Egerton (2), Russell, Cust, Thesiger, Gardin (2), Turner (2), Jolliffe, Victoria Russell, Bowley, Balte, Lambton, Clive, Hope, R. Davidson, Kindsley, Coakerell, Hawes (2), Bailie, Wilson Patten (2), Henley (2), Codrington, Wilson (2), Parker (2), Phipps, Douglas, Lister, Cator, Macpherson, Knight Bruce, Dallas, Cathcart, Vyner, Burgoyne (2), Pollock (2), Ramsay, Holland, Farquharson (2), Peel (2), Couper, Shaw Lefevre (2), Clifford (2), Henage (2), Corry, Moncrieff, Shelley, Alexander, P. Wright, Hogg (2), Martins, Seymour (2), Towneley (2).
FIELD MARSHAL.—Viscount Combermere.
ADMIRALS.—Hon. George Grey, Sir A. Clifford, Lord Byron, Courtenay Boyle, Sir H. Keppel, Blake, Sir T. J. Cochrane, Sir W. Parker, Sir J. W. Deans Dundas, Earl Dundonald, Hon. H. Byng.
GENERALS.—Knollys, Sir George Bowles, Sir Howard Douglas, E. P. Buckley, M.P., Crawford, Hon. C. Grey, Lord Rokeby, Sir C. Yorke, Sir G. Wetherall, Bouvier, Sir Harry Smith, Earl Cardigan, Digby, Sir E. Airey, Sir R. Gardiner, Viscount Gough, Sir H. Bentinck, Hon. H. Cavendish, Sir W. Codrington, M.P., Cator, Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bentinck, Peel, M.P., Lord de Ros, Sir E. Bowater, Sir Hew Ross, Hon. Sir E. Cust, Wyld, Sir F. Stoven, Berkeley Drummond, Sir J. W. F. Smith, M.P.
COMMODORE.—Charles Eden.
COLONELS.—Hon. A. Hardinge, Hon. P. Roy Herbert, M.P., John Wilson Patten, M.P., Hon. W. P. Talbot, R. P. Douglas Ramsay, Hon. J. Lindsay, H. Byng, J. Le Conte, G. T. C. Napier, T. Foster, Hon. H. M. Percy, T. Steele, W. F. Forster, Sir T. Troubridge, T. M. Biddolph, H. S. Stephens, J. W. Reynolds, H. F. Ponsonby, F. H. Seymour, Hon. Robert Bruce, Right Hon. Cecil Forester, M.P., C. Bagot, Hon. A. N. Hood, Sir George Couper, Lord Burghersh, Lord W. Patten, Hon. A. Gordon, Trevelyan, O'Brien, T. H. Clifton, Hon. J. Macdonald, Sir W. Davidson, Sir T. Noel Harris, Hon. A. Liddell, Lord James Murray, J. K. Pippin, Lord West, Hon. C. B. Phipps, Howard Vyse, Master, C. Tyrwhitt, G. A. Maude, C. Baring, Lord Dynevor, Vernon Harcourt, F. Seymour, C. B. F. Cavendish.
MAJORS.—Hon. S. Calthorpe, Jervois, Manse, Hon. Wenman Coke, Baron Knesbeck, Home Parvis, Groves.
CAPTAINS.—Hon. D. de Ros, R. T. Bedford, R. N. Knollys, John Shepherd, Sir B. Walker, R. N., Hon. F. T. Pelham, Couper, J. C. Coffin, R. N., Hon. J. R. Drummond, F. Sayer, Jackman, Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, J. R. Farquharson, Yelverton, De Plat.
LIEUTENANTS.—Teedale, R. A., Cowell.

Commanding officer of the division of Royal Marines at Portsmouth; the Captain of the Royal Yacht, the additional Captain of the Royal Yacht, and the 1st and 2nd Lieutenants of the Royal Yacht; the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; the Lieutenant-General Commanding Division at Aldershot, Captain U. U. Knollys, Aide-de-Camp; the Assistant-Adjutant-General of Division at Aldershot, the Major-General Commanding Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, the Major-Generals commanding the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, the Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, the Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot; the Commanding Officers of the 4th Light Dragoons, of the detachment of the 1st Battalion of Military Train, of the 6th Battalion of Military Train, of the 99th Foot, of the 15th Foot, and 96th Foot, of the Royal Wiltshire Militia, of the 2nd Warwick Militia, of the Roscommon Militia, of the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, of the Limerick Militia, of the Royal Berkshire Militia, of the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, of the Royal South Down Militia, of the Bedford Militia, of the Fermanagh Militia, of the Wexford Militia, of the 3rd West Yorkshire Militia, of the Nottingham Militia, of the Dumfries Militia, of the Louth Rifles Militia, of the Donegal Militia, and of the City of Dublin Militia; the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the following:—
DUKES.—Newcastle, Norfolk, Manchester, Richmond, Buccleuch, Montrose, Wellington, Cleveland, Argyll, Somerset, Leeds, Roxburgh, Northumberland, Atholl, Beaufort, and Hamilton.
DUCHESS.—Somerset, Norfolk, Leeds, Montrose, Inverness, Beaufort, Dowager Beaufort, Argyll, Richmond, Manchester, Cleveland, Roxburgh, Atholl, Dowager Norfolk, Wellington, Hamilton, Northumberland, and Buccleuch.
MARQUESSES.—Bath, Waterford, Camden, Tweeddale, Clanricarde, Breadalbane, Kildare, Conyngham, Ailsbury, Chandos, Lothian, Stafford, Exeter, Abercorn, Westminster, Lansdowne, and Drogheda.
MARCHIONESSES.—Ailsbury, Dowager Ailsbury, Tweeddale, Stafford, Waterford, Breadalbane, Clanricarde, Chandos, Kildare, Lothian, Drogheda, Abercorn, Exeter, Westminster, and Hastings.
EARLS.—Cork, Darley, Mountcharles, Chesterfield, Abingdon, Craven, Fife, Churchill, Stanhope, Granard, Grey, Malmesbury, Wilton, Talbot, Hardwicke, Shelburne, Lichfield, Sefton, Shaftesbury, Home, Caithness, Stradbroke, Powis, Listowel, De La Warr, Carnarvon, Carrick, Dalkeith, Gifford, M.P., Morton, Derby, Westmorland, Harrowby, Durham, Bradford, Bective, M.P., Albemarle, Mulgrave, Carlisle, Beauchamp, Mount-Edgcombe, Desart, St. Germans, Ducie, Annesley, Gainsborough, Clarendon, Clanwilliam, Eglington, Jersey, Aberdeen, Kintore, Bessborough, Airlie, Denbigh, Grosvenor, Cowper, and Southesk.
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NOTICE.

We are desirous of drawing attention to an article, which will be found in another column, headed "Caution to Newspaper Buyers." It is necessary only to reiterate the warning given by the Lord Mayor, that "the public should not part with their money to strangers," and add, especially when the proposition is to supply a respectable journal at less than the published price. Our Paper can be obtained of any established news-agent, or be sent direct from the office, at the option of the purchaser.

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THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPERAND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION
IN FRANCE.

ANOTHER dastardly attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. The mode in which the perpetrators of this diabolical act sought to carry their purpose into execution evinces extreme cruelty, as well as recklessness of the lives of persons who could not possibly have incurred the animosity of these cowardly assassins. In the endeavour to compass the death of Napoleon, upwards of one hundred persons have been wounded, some mortally, forty-seven of whom are civilians, probably drawn to the scene by mere curiosity to see the Emperor on his visit to the Opera. As far as is known at present, the murderous scheme was an Italian one, both in conception and execution, most of the prisoners taken being refugees from Italy, and these not composed exclusively of needy and desperate men, ready to risk their lives in any adventure, but including some of the upper class of society, with plenty of money in their pockets. We can only echo the general cry of horror with which the report of this atrocity has been received throughout Europe. Only one class of politicians can be found who are said to hold that assassination may be resorted to in order to forward their purposes; and even they, if not blinded by their passions, could hardly fail to perceive that, putting aside the wickedness of the attempt, such a scheme defeats its own ends, by turning any sympathy the public may have with them into a feeling of horror and disgust, which thus ensures defeat even when their plans seem to be crowned with success. Had the Emperor fallen a victim, it is pretty certain that the concoctors of this atrocious plot would have been disappointed in gaining anything by his destruction. France, split up into factions, each party striving for the ascendancy, would have been torn with anarchy and bloodshed; which would probably have resulted in the establishment of greater despotism, not only in that country, but in other Continental States. This consideration opens up to us more than any other, the danger which threatens Europe, from the unsettled state of civil government in France. The whole weight of the social system seems to rest upon the shoulders of the present Emperor, while there is, perhaps, no other existing dynasty where the death of the reigning monarch would necessarily be followed by such important changes in the Constitution.

Louis Napoleon has, for the first time in his history, received the congratulations of all political parties, and every right-hearted individual is constrained to rejoice at his escape. The Emperor, however, made the most of the temporary enthusiasm in his favour, by showing himself unattended in the streets of Paris on the day following the atrocious attempt, by visiting the wounded in the hospital, and by the judicious allusion to the crime in his remarkable speech at the opening of the Legislative Session on Monday last, when he gave utterance to the following words:—"I thank Heaven for this visible protection with which it has shielded the Empress and myself; and I deplore that so many should have been made victims in order to reach the life of one. These plots, however, carry with them more than one useful lesson. The first is, that the parties

who have recourse to assassination prove, by these desperate means, both their weakness and their impotence. The second is, that never did an assassination, even if successful, serve the cause of those who armed the hand of the assassins. Neither the party which struck Caesar nor that which struck Henri IV. profited by their murder. God sometimes permits the death of the just, but He never permits the triumph of the cause of crime. Accordingly, these attempts cannot disturb either my security for the present nor my faith in the future. If I live, the Empire lives with me; and if I fall, the Empire would be more firmly established by my death itself, for the indignation of the people and of the army would form a new support for the throne of my son. Let us, then, look on the future with confidence; let us betake ourselves without anxious forebodings to our every day labours for the welfare and greatness of the country. God protects France." We fear that this deplorable event will furnish the excuse for still further restricting the liberty of the press, as well as the expression of individual opinion on political affairs. Already two of the newspapers (the *Revue de Paris* and the *Spectateur*), previously warned, have been suppressed. The majority of the French journals seem less disposed than on some former occasions to raise the absurd cry of complicity on our part, because we offered an asylum to these Italian conspirators. We do afford shelter to political refugees of every class, and from all nations; and far distant be the day when Britain shall refuse to offer an asylum to all who come to our shores free from any but political offences. But then we reasonably expect and demand that they will obey those laws beneath whose broad ægis they live, and not abuse the hospitality our nation shows to them. If they must conspire—if they are determined to mature such dark plans of murder, England is the land they should not visit—her laws and her religion are dead against them. If any such are here now, we advise them to leave—and the sooner they depart, the better for themselves and the more agreeable to us.

DAYS BEFORE THE BRIDAL.

THE one home subject which is now engrossing the heart of England, is the marriage of her eldest daughter. Already is the cheer provided, the palace garnished, the altar decorated. Already the flowers for that day have opened their petals, already the roses are blushing, and the orange blossoms trembling on their sensitive stalks. Already the bridal guests have gathered themselves together from other countries, and old St. James's looks brisk and blithe, all tapestried and garlanded for the joyous occasion.

With the public mind thus absorbed, it would be idle to seek to occupy it with matters foreign to its own existing sympathies. Let us then once more turn our eyes towards the palace as the nucleus of that interest which spreads so far and wide around its centre.

In the interior of the royal residence all has been excitement for many months past. The taste and judgment of the Queen have been kept in constant requisition. In the arrangement of her splendid *trousseau*, the Princess Royal has scarcely expressed a wish. Everything has been submitted to her Majesty, everything determined upon according to those refined and cultivated perceptions which mark the faculties of the artist strong in the mind of the Queen. If native taste can be quickened, heightened, and refined, by maternal love, then no princess bride from Indus to the Pole will ever have left her palace home more royally provided for dazzling the eyes of her new country than the fair daughter of our sovereign lady. The merchandise of every land, rich argosies, robes spun in far away groves of the mulberry tree, the dazzling, gem-like plumage of birds, who have spread their flashing wings in the glory of the Eastern god-day sun, so catching something of his beams, enabling artificers who have used materials thus divinely provided to swell the gorgeousness of human state. Artists of the loom, artists of the needle, the skilled in all arts, the choicest of their several callings and professions, all have done their utmost and their best to render the *trousseau* of the bride worthy of the country of which she is the daughter.

As we are writing for ladies, we may venture

a little further into detail. It may not be uninteresting to know what is considered a proper complement of useful clothing for such a bride. The Princess Royal's provision is twelve dozen of every article. We are speaking of "fine linen" and the under-garments, which swell the pride of crinolines and silks. Of the *robe de chambre* there are the number already named, that is, twelve dozen. These are rich in embroidery, and have cost, independently of other articles, five hundred pounds. Something of their beauty of texture and perfection of workmanship may be imagined from the mention of that sum.

All this provision of wealth for the comfort of the "mortal coil," has been packed up ready for dispatching as long as the last three weeks, being altogether distinct and separate from the costly velvets, laces, satins, brocades, and other manufactures of more than fabulous splendour, that are made to feast the eyes of the gazing world on days of public pageant.

But while the entire palace is alive with the note of preparation, how passes the days of the bride elect, in the midst of the turmoil awakened in her service? Strange to say, the young Princess appears to be the only quiet and unoccupied individual in the whole Royal establishment. She goes on her way, not, perhaps, "in maiden meditation fancy free," but in maiden meditation fancy full, her mind occupied with its own thoughts, her heart with its own feelings. Not caring for a voice in the things which most concern herself, leaving every decision to the taste and will of her Royal mother, she wanders from room to room, full of thoughts of that coming change which has, for the last few months, been casting its shadow before. Two more days added to the date of this journal will, as far as we may be permitted to believe, have brought the end of this beginning; a fresh phase of life will have opened on the Princess in her new character of wife.

In that little Chapel Royal of St. James's, with its old memories brightened by its last happy Royal union, the Prince and Princess are to stand while the ink which announces the near approach of the event is yet all freshly stamped upon our paper. The labours of the lace-makers of Honiton will have robed the Princess in a cloud of texture worthy of the fingers of the fairies. Around them will be gathered the youngest and fairest of the daughters of the aristocracy. From the rank is to be culled the beauty of the land. Wealth will bedeck, and magnificence hem in the scene. The selection of the bridal guests has been made with a view of giving the last touch of enchantment to the whole. To have been at the Princess Royal's wedding is like receiving some new order of beauty. Even the old book of Common Prayer is to be introduced in bridal dress—that of the Princess is bound in pure white, that of the Prince is in pale blue, each bearing the Royal arms on a tablet in their centre, surrounded with a wreath of silver orange blossoms.

When the words out of these books have been spoken, and music has pealed its last amen to the choral service, and the bridal trains have wended their way, leaving behind them a new memory in the old place—when the April day festival, half sorrow and half joy, shall be added to the things that have been, then, when the bride is ready for her carriage, let us just glance at her in her second costume of the wedding day.

This dress is one imagined in a moment of inspiration of taste, being both plain and splendid, chaste yet brilliant in effect. It is composed of a dress, mantle, and bonnet, all of the purest white, and of a silken fabric, falling into magnificent folds with its own costly weight. The mantle is trimmed with a border, not of fur, but of feathers, possessing all the charms of changing colours dancing in the sunshine, or rather beaming out their own internal light. The exquisite beauty of this bridal decoration, thus brought to the Princess by the birds of the air, baffles the power of clumsy words to picture. We can only say that it is the perfection of splendour in its own way.

It has been well said that our wishes are our prayers; in that sense let the United Kingdom wish all prosperity and happiness to the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia on their wedding-day.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE rejoicings in connexion with the forthcoming marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William have commenced in earnest. State banquets have been provided and State concerts given, followed by a State performance at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening, a State ball on Wednesday, and a grand review at Woolwich on Thursday, at which Her Majesty and the members of the Royal Family were present, as well as most of the distinguished foreign visitors. The festivities of next week will doubtless be of a more general character, in which the public will be able to show their sympathy with Her Majesty on this interesting event.

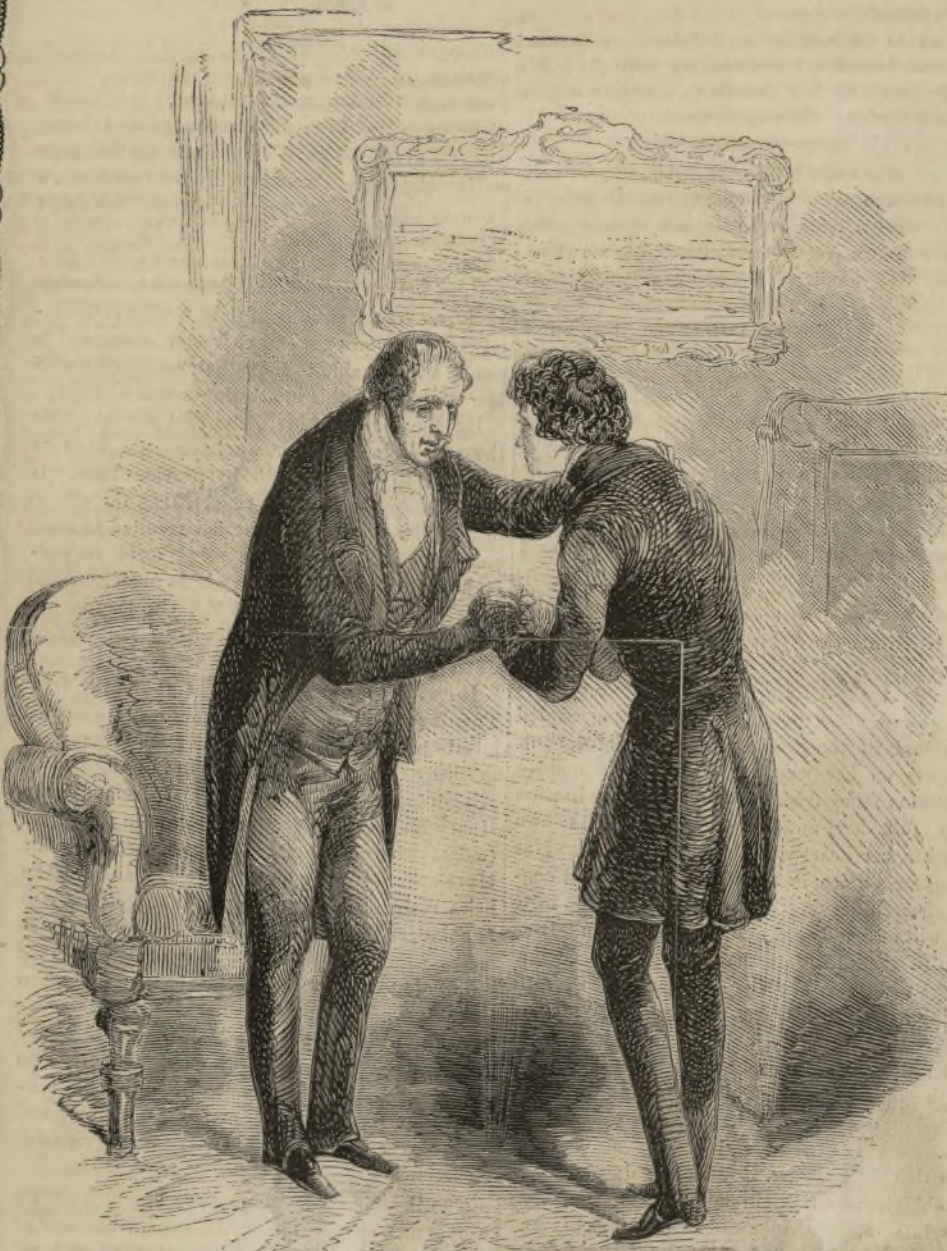
By the Bombay Mail, the first arrival under the new arrangements, we have little news in addition to that brought by previous mail. It confirms the truth of the report, that the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent has resulted in their complete dispersion. The rebel force in possession of the Oude territory is so numerous and powerful, that it is feared the Commander-in-Chief may for a time be obliged to fall back on Futtehpore.

It will gratify our readers to learn, from Tuesday's *Gazette*, that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Henry Marshman Havelock, Captain in the Army (eldest son of the late Major-General Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, K.C.B.), and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder, in default of such issue, to the heirs male lawfully begotten of the body of his father, the said Major-General Henry Havelock. The Queen has also ordained that Hannah Shepherd Havelock, the widow of the late Major-General Henry Havelock, K.C.B., shall enjoy the same title to which she would have been entitled had her husband survived and been created a Baronet, and for which creation Her Majesty had given instructions.

The Prussian Chambers have been opened by a speech from the Prince Regent, in the name of his brother, of whose health we observe the Royal Speech gives a more favourable version than the private, and we fear the trustworthy accounts, had led us to indulge in. The prosperity of the kingdom is dilated upon with great and just satisfaction; and high among the subjects for congratulation and thankfulness is placed the marriage of the heir to the throne with the Princess Royal of England.

Spain has changed her Ministers, whose tenure of office only existed for a few weeks. Their dismissal, however, was no more than was expected. They neither commanded a majority in the Chambers nor the confidence of the Court. If the latter could have been secured, the former would have proved of less consequence; for the Ministers could then have dissolved the Cortes, and in Spain every Minister can command his own majority among the constituents. A new phantasmagoria of Ministers has since appeared upon the stage; it will be curious to watch how long they will keep possession of it. M. Isturitz is the new President.

Matters have taken a singular turn in Central America. Not long since General Walker was allowed to land with his followers in Nicaragua, under the very guns of an American frigate that was supposed to be sent there on purpose to stop his expedition. A few days after, however, Commodore Paulding landed a body of marines, and brought Walker as a prisoner on board his ship, whence he was speedily transferred to Washington. Here another change took place in his fortunes. It was held that though his expedition was illegal so long as it was in preparation on American ground, yet, the invasion having been accomplished, and Walker landed in a foreign country, the United States' authorities had no more to do with him, and that Commodore Paulding had himself committed an act of aggression on the Nicaraguan soil, when he landed an armed force to seize the General. Walker was set at liberty. There is a report that it is intended to try Commodore Paulding by court-martial for exceeding his instructions. The demand of Walker himself is not the least remarkable of these proceedings; he sets up his claim to be carried back to Nicaragua in a war-vessel of the United States, to be there landed with all due honours, and to have his flag saluted by his countrymen. Slavery has become an integral part of the Constitution of Kansas, and blood has been freely shed in this new and hateful civil war; so that, in this direction also, the troubles of the President have increased.



Match or No Match?

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

CHAPTER XI.

HAROLD GRANT did not see his father again until they met at their own house in town. The clouds had not yet been driven off from the parental brow, and the son knew that the father was angry up to a degree that the thermometer of his countenance had never marked before.

A few sharp, curt, terse words fell from Mr. Grant's lips, which cut into the son, through his pride first and then into his feelings. Most people are angry when they are found out in being wrong. His only excuse was, "I could not go without seeing her. What! leave home, leave England, without a word of farewell? Impossible! I couldn't do it."

"It shows that the nature of her influence over you is a bad one," said Mr. Grant, bitterly. "Not a word against her! I couldn't bear that. She knew no more of my going than you did, or than I did myself, half an hour before I went."

Mr. Grant was going to say something piquant rather than agreeable, respecting his son's lady-love, but he cut himself short with a violence that at least marked the strength of his intention. "The fault was all mine, let the blame be all mine, too," said Harold, proudly.

"You seem as if you liked it—as if you enjoyed it—making your father miserable for a —"

"Don't say it, father, if —"

"For a foolish country trip"—Mr. Grant had altered the winding-up of his reproach—"and a breach of trust not to be pardoned in an errand-boy."

Harold winced under that censure, but yet bore it better than reflections on the somebody who had been the innocent cause of the transgression.

"It was wrong," said Harold, "but I couldn't

help it. Every body does wrong sometimes. Don't you think so, Sir? Shouldn't one get forgiven once now and then? One can't be always right."

Was Harold Grant putting in an estimate of his own qualifications? If so he did not place a very high value on himself.

Mr. Grant answered sharply, "One forgives many things to a fool, that one couldn't pass over in a fellow of any sense."

"That is not the toleration I desire," said Harold, angrily.

"It is what you ask for," said his father.

A hot fire of indignation ran over Harold's face, and an expression of intense mortification marked itself by some very painful twitches in the corners of his mouth.

Mr. Grant turned on his heel, and walked towards the door. Doing so he confronted the portrait of his wife. She seemed to look at him appealingly; at least he thought so. As he got nearer, the expression changed, according to his fancy, into reproach, then into expostulation. Facing round, he saw how more than ever Harold was like his mother. Standing between the dead mother, and the living son, he felt the relics of his anger rustle away like scorched, dried up leaves, in a sudden gust of wind.

"I don't think one person can do another a greater injury than to make them angry," said Mr. Grant, taking up a new turn of thought. "It forces one to do and say things that make one so frightfully uncomfortable and dissatisfied with one's self afterwards. I declare that the scars one gets upon one's conscience, and one's memory, make us actually hideous in our own eyes. I didn't mean to call you a fool, Harold. I believe it to be a Bible-forbidden word. What business had you to make me so angry?"

Many people find it a consolation to throw the responsibility of their own wrong doings on their neighbours' shoulders.

"Father," said Harold, "I was wrong in leaving a post of trust, but I fancied it was merely

nominal. I did not feel that any responsibility was on me in reality."

"Enough said. I don't want to part with you in anger, Harold. You are all that I have in the world. Don't disappoint me, boy."

"I will bear anything, everything, only don't reflect on her. I couldn't support that."

"We won't talk about her. Time enough for that when you come back. Who knows what beautiful princesses you may see abroad. Young gentlemen like you generally fall in love about a dozen times before they do it with the right person."

"I am not one of them. Oh, if you did but know Christie, if you could only come within the influence of her bright, happy, genial, cheerful, trustful, earnest, ardent, hopeful nature, you would know that to love such a girl once was to love her for ever."

"No doubt she is everything you say. No doubt she is a very talented, quick, clever girl—by the bye, a girl may be too clever for you, Harold."

"Father!"

"You may change."

"Never! Never! Let the whole world rock and reel, my feelings are as fixed as fate."

"Ha! ha! Do you remember little Mary Anne?"

Harold grew very red in the face. "That was a boyish folly, Sir, you need not remind me of it now. Christie Corbell is as different from little Mary Anne as day is above night."

"Boyish folly the first. May not this be boyish folly the second? Ah, well, Harold, you need not look so angry. We'll talk about Miss Corbell when you come back again from your tour. I have no doubt she is a most charming and beautiful girl."

"She is not beautiful, Sir."

"I thought all young gentlemen found their adorables beautiful. Are you angry with me for praising yours too much?"

"You don't praise her in the right way, Sir. You don't know that she has something more in her than the good looks you may meet in young Misses at every street corner."

"Well, Harold, I give you a *carte-blanche*, that you may catalogue her good qualities, to your heart's content. You are going into the native land of the Loves and the Graces. When you come back, you will tell me how your angel the second bears the comparison. Perhaps, when I remind you of her then, you will be as angry as you are now about little Mary Anne."

Harold stifled his feelings, and said, "Christie Corbell's qualities are as different from the ideal as the substance is from the shadow."

"You will be better able to estimate her perfections when you come back again. Let it rest till then."

That same evening, Harold Grant wrote his first letter to Christie Corbell. It was full of the heart that was to know no change, and of figures of speech, that turned the sun, and the moon, and all the stars, into lamps, and lights, and torch-bearers, and guardian waiters, and watchers, all to attend on the path of little Christie Corbell, and just to grow a few roses to tread under her feet, to make her path of life pleasant. No matter. Under all that hyperbole there ran a current of honest truthful feeling, that might or might not have waxed stronger, when all those sweet flowers of young life should have perished and gone to their graves. Ah, who is there among us all so old as not to sigh over the memory of those delicious blossoms which perished in the blights of the winter seasons which time brought upon us as mere matters of course.

Harold Grant had begged for a word of reply, and he watched for the coming-in of the post, as most of us may know how, when we have listened for that emphatic knock which has announced news of life and death. It came, bringing with it the well-known handwriting on the commonplace envelope. How often had Harold received those missives before, but then it was only as the amanuensis of his aunt; now the thoughts were to be her own, the words her own, and coming straight from hand to hand, and from heart to heart, were to be the initiation of a new and sympathetic communication between them.

Harold Grant hastily tore open his dainty prize, redolent of the scent of Mrs. Wintersham's writing-desk. What would Christie call him?

How would she address him? Would it be "Dear" anything, or something formal? The answer to these questions stirred up a few curious sensations in Harold Grant. Heread:—

My dear Nephew,—I employ Miss Corbell's pen, as usual, in writing to you, because, by so doing, you may have the advantage of two letters in one. Only in this way could you have received any communication from her, as her sense of duty would not permit her to reply to the proposals of a gentleman who took the liberty of making them without the sanction of the parent, which could alone render them worthy of any notice. This is not of any very great consequence, as the charms of versatility and the exquisite enjoyment of novelty will no doubt make you experiment very freely in testing and improving your own taste in the various objects you will meet with in your foreign travels. Miss Corbell would not, for any consideration, have you go, tied by even the slightest silken thread, and she says this with all her heart. For my own part, if I were to prophesy of the future by the past, I should recommend you not to take the trouble of making shackles for yourself which you might soon have the additional trouble of trying to break. You will be angry with me for the revelation these words convey, but I have inserted them for Miss Corbell's benefit. You can disprove them for the future, if you choose, but not for the past. The one is as much within your own power as the other is out of it.

Miss Corbell unites with me in wishing you a pleasant tour for the present, and substantial happiness to the end of your life; and I remain, your affectionate Aunt,

L. WINTERSHAM.

Harold Grant stamped upon the floor like a madman. He tore the letter into fragments, and then fell into a passion of wild repentance. Christie's hand had traced the lines upon the paper which he had just demolished. Those taunts, that cruelty, were they Christie's or Mrs. Wintersham's. Was the young warm heart hardened against him indignant at the tale of the boyish folly so malignantly poured into her ear, or had she been compelled to write those bitter words to him against her will. How could he go away without an answer to that question?

But go he must. The little party it had been arranged for him to join were already on their way. Full of agitation, he bade farewell to his father. Now that it had come to the point, it cost Mr. Grant some pangs to see him go. He laid his hands upon his son's shoulders and bade him all good speed.

"Father, you will do her justice when I come back!" said Harold, as they thus stood.

"I do her justice now," said Mr. Grant.

On those words Harold Grant went.

"He will have forgotten her before he returns," said Mr. Grant to himself, as he sank back in some emotion into his easy chair. "It is only that hope that reconciles me to his going. I could not bear to see him throw himself away. His aunt's companion, indeed! What it has cost me to restrain myself? But how I rejoice now that I have done it. Had I opposed him too openly he would have done the thing at once. It is well he is gone, for he will have forgotten her before he comes home again. I can breathe now. Presuming girl, he is out of reach of your power!"

(To be continued.)

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH MINISTER AT MEXICO.

The *Mexican Extraordinary* says, that on "the night of the 16th December, as Mr. Lettsom, H.B.M. Chargé in Mexico, was passing from the city to his house in Tacubaya, on horseback, he was attacked by a band of robbers, and came near losing his life by a pistol shot. The ball missed him, but so near was the gun to his face that several grains of powder were blown into his eyes, and a number lodged into the skin of his face. Mr. Lettsom was blinded by the discharge, but, retaining his self-possession, he threw his pistol over his shoulder into the ditch, in order to prevent it from being used against him by his assailants. The robbers took from him his horse and watch, and also the horse from his servant. The number of the robbers was not exactly known, but Mr. Lettsom believes there were about a dozen. He likewise thinks that some of the party followed him from the city. Amongst them there was one who was well dressed, and looked as if he might claim to belong to respectable society. The rest appeared as if they were from the lower order of society. Mr. Lettsom returned to the city at once. The powder has been taken from his eye, and the greater part removed from his face. We are glad to hear he was not seriously hurt. Some seem to think that the attack upon Mr. Lettsom was premeditated, and that he was signalled out for the victim. This opinion we cannot think has any foundation, nor do we believe that Mr. Lettsom himself at all participates in it. The circumstance is one that might have happened to any gentleman; and the fact that several others were attacked the same evening shows that robbers were out in great force on the different roads about the city."

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of brown silk broché, with black, and having side-trimmings of velvet. Cloak of black velvet, with a deep round cape: both cloak and cape are edged with broad bands of sable. A small muff of the same fur. Bonnet of dark green velvet, with a small plume of feathers.

Fig. 2. (Little Girl of five or six years of age.)—Dress of grosseille-colour poplin; Bournouse cloak of grey cloth, trimmed with bands of plush of the same colour. Hat of grey straw, with bows and long flowing ends of grosseille-colour ribbon, and a long feather of the same hue waving round the crown.

Fig. 3. (Boy of about eight years of age.)—Paletot of black velvet. Glengarry cap; the crown of black velvet, and the turn-up of Stuart tartan. A round collar of embroidered cambric.

Fig. 4.—Dress of black moire antique. Cloak of dark blue velvet, edged with broad silk fringe. Bonnet of black chip, with crossings of narrow black velvet disposed in a lozenge pattern. Outside trimming of black velvet and jet. Under-trimming, flowers made of scarlet velvet, with black velvet foliage.

Fig. 5.—Dress of dark blue silk. Large cloak of grey cloth. Bonnet of fancy crinoline, with trimming of black lace and blue chenille. Under-trimming of blue flowers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Among several elegant carriage costumes which have appeared during the past week may be mentioned one consisting of a dress of violet-colour silk, with three skirts. The two lower skirts are ornamented with several perpendicular rows of trimming, formed partly of violet-colour velvet, and partly of the silk composing the dress. The trimming on the upper, or third, skirt was of braid of the same colour as the dress, set on in an elegant arabesque pattern; one row of this trimming passed up each side of the skirt. With the dress was worn a cloak of black velvet, ornamented with embroidery in silk and jet, and trimmed with black lace. The bonnet was combination of white crape and violet-colour velvet, trimmed with a violet feather mounted in the weeping-willow style.

The costume in which the Empress Eugénie appeared on the occasion of a recent visit to the Opera, having called forth very general admiration, we subjoin a description of it. The robe was composed of pink terry velvet, and had two skirts. The upper skirt was open in front, in the style of a tunic, and was trimmed round with a row of black lace placed upon the velvet quite plain—that is to say, without fulness. The sleeves were trimmed with folds of pink tulle, and the sleeves were very short and nearly plain. A bow of black velvet, which ornamented the corsage, was thickly studded with small diamonds, producing a unique and brilliant effect. Her Majesty's coiffure presented a novelty: it consisted of a small cap of black velvet, just large enough to cover the plait of hair at the back, and, at the upper part, slightly pointed towards the front. It was trimmed with a row of white blonde; and this was the only trimming or ornament upon it, excepting two large diamond pins, with which the cap was fixed at each side. In her hand the Empress carried a bouquet entirely white, the flowers being white lilac and camellias.

A novelty in children's costumes consists of a dress of emerald-green plush, just made for a little girl. The dress has one plain skirt. The corsage is high, and is fastened with ornamental gilt buttons. A very pretty little dress, also just completed, is composed of pink moire antique, and is made with a double skirt, the upper one vandyked at the edge. The corsage is square, and has a small basque, vandyked at the edge. A chemisette and under-sleeves of muslin, ornamented with needlework in a very light pattern, are worn with the dress.

The newest wreaths for the hair are composed of flowers and foliage intermingled with coral roots and amber beads. A wreath of white azalea has small

coral roots intermingled with the flowers; and a wreath of frosted tulips is combined with berries formed of amber. These wreaths are of equal width all round, like those frequently observable in the antique statues. Many of the new coiffures, destined for evening costume, are composed of lappets of blonde or lace, bows of ribbon or velvet, and long tassels. For very full evening dress lappets of blonde or lace, and feathers, are much worn.

In Paris, passementerie and tassels, formed of opaque amber, similar to those formed of coral, have been employed as a trimming for the berthes, corsages, and jupes of ball and evening dresses.

CAUTION TO NEWSPAPER BUYERS.

The Lord Mayor, on quitting the bench on Wednesday, called attention to complaints made to him by persons with regard to the conduct of an individual, professing to supply London newspapers to parties residing in the country. From the communications thus received his lordship handed to the reporters a letter, with inclosures forwarded to him by Mr. H. Thomas, collector of customs at Llanelly. Among the inclosures was an advertisement cut from a local paper, headed "Newspaper Parliamentary News," containing a long list of daily and weekly papers published in the metropolis, which the advertiser professed to be willing to post on the evening of the day published for half-price. This list included

practices, but the removal of the advertiser from the City placed the case beyond his lordship's jurisdiction, and he could, therefore, only warn the public not to part with their money to strangers without previous inquiry.—*Morning Star*.

SUPERSTITION IN FRANCE.

A fresh example of the extraordinary credulity of the French peasantry was presented recently before the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Lisieux (Eure) in the trial of a married woman, named Marguerite, for swindling. This woman, who lived in the town, professed to be a sorceress, and to have the power of curing maladies by incantations. The wife of a man named Boutrou having fallen ill, he called the woman in, and she demanded for her services 100f., which were at once paid. The woman, producing a pack of cards, arranged them in a peculiar manner; then she called for a pound of nails, and placed them in the cover of a saucepan on the fire, until they were red hot; then, with a variety of strange gestures, and muttering incomprehensible words, she cast water on the nails; and then, lastly, removing the sick woman from the bed, she made her plunge a fork into the bubbles created by the water. This done she declared that the patient would be cured next day, as the fork had stabbed the spirits that bewitched her; but the next day the patient, to her own astonishment and that of her husband, was considerably worse. On

VERONA.

And Verona possesses, in the last place, the loveliest Renaissance architecture of Italy, not disturbed by pride, nor defiled by luxury, but rising in fair fulfilment of domestic service, serenity of effortless grace, and modesty of home seclusion; its richest work given to the windows that open on the narrow streets and most silent gardens. All this she possesses, in the midst of natural scenery such as assuredly exists nowhere else in the habitable globe—a wild Alpine river foaming at her feet, from whose shore the rocks rise in a great crescent, dark with cypress, and misty with olive; illimitably, from before her southern gates, the tufted plains of Italy sweep and fade in golden light; around her, north and west, the Alps crowd in crested troops, and the winds of Benacus bear to her the coolness of their snows. And this is the city—such, and possessing such things as these—at whose gates the decisive battles of Italy are fought continually; three days her towers trembled with the echo of the cannon of Arcola; heaped pebbles of the Mincio divide her fields to this hour with lines of broken rampart, whence the tide of war rolled back to Novara; and now on that crescent of her eastern cliffs, whence the full moon used to rise through the bars of the cypresses in her burning summer twilight, touching with soft increase of silver light the rosy marbles of her balconies—along the ridge of that encompassing rock, other circles are increasing now white and pale, walled towers of cruel strength, sable spotted with cannon-courses. I tell you, I have seen, when the thunder clouds came down on those Italian hills, and all their crags were dipped in the dark, terrible purple, as if the winepress of the wrath of God

had stained their mountain raiment—I have seen the hail fall in Italy till the forest branches stood stripped and bare as if blasted by the locust; but the white hail never fell from those clouds of heaven as the black hail will fall from the clouds of hell, if ever one breath of Italian life stirs again in the streets of Verona.—*Ruskin's Political Economy of Art*.

THREE SPIRITED GIRLS.

"Two young women, well educated and refined, were left orphans, their father dying just when his business promised to realise a handsome provision for his family. It was essentially a man's business—in many points of view, decidedly an unpleasant one. Of course, friends thought 'the girls' must give it up, go out as governesses, depend on relatives, or live in what genteel poverty the sale of the good-will might allow. But the 'girls' were wiser. They argued: 'If we had been boys, it would have been all right; we should have carried on the business, and provided for our mother and the whole family. Being women, we'll try it still. It is

nothing wrong; it is simply disagreeable. It needs common sense, activity, diligence, and self-dependence. We have all these, and what we have not we will learn.' So these sensible and well-educated young women laid aside their pretty uselessness and pleasant idleness, and set to work. Happily, the trade was one that required no personal publicity; but they had to keep the books, manage the stock, choose and superintend fit agents—to do things difficult, not to say distasteful, to most women, and resign enjoyments that, to women of their refinement, must have cost daily self-denial. Yet they did it; they filled their father's place, sustained their delicate mother in ease and luxury, never once compromising their womanhood by their work, but rather ennobling the work by their doing of it.

"Another case—different, and yet alike. A young girl, an elder sister, had to receive for stepmother a woman who ought never to have been any honest man's wife. Not waiting to be turned out of her father's house, she did a most daring and 'improper' thing—she left it, taking with her the brothers and sisters, whom by this means only she believed she could save from harm. She settled them in a London lodging, and worked for them as a daily governess. 'Heaven helps those who help themselves.' From that day this girl never was dependent upon any human being; while during a long life she has helped and protected more than I could count—pupils and pupils' children, friends and their children, besides brothers and sisters-in-law, nephews and nieces, down to the slenderest tie of blood, or even mere strangers. And yet she has never been anything but a poor governess, always independent, always able to assist others—because she never was and never will be indebted to any one, except for love, while she lives, and for a grave when she dies. May she long possess the one and want the other!"—*A Woman's Thoughts about Woman*.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

the *Lady's Newspaper*, and Mr. Thomas wrote to inquire whether that could be supplied as stated in the advertisement. The advertiser forthwith replied in the affirmative, as the *Lady's Newspaper* was received in and placed on the stand in the Western Club Reading Rooms every Saturday morning at eight o'clock, where it remained until five p.m., when it was removed, folded up, and forwarded to the second-hand subscriber, who would receive it on Sunday morning, and the letter went on to say—"our subscribers all pay their subscriptions in advance, consequently second-hand subscribers must so pay;" that if the applicant wished to be a subscriber he must send postage stamps or a post-office order, and that the advertiser could refer for the last seven years to many who got "our papers." The communication was signed William Gilbert, and dated from No. 3, Falcon-court, Fleet-street. Next day, Dec. 12th, Mr. Thomas forwarded a post-office order for 13s. for the *Lady's Newspaper*, a year in advance, at half-price, and receiving no acknowledgment of its receipt, wrote again to request one, which produced a brief note from Mr. Gilbert, dated 15, Queen-street, Golden-square, and stating that the writer's removal had caused delay, but that the *Lady's Newspaper* should be sent in due course. The *Lady's Newspaper* had not, however, found its way to Llanelly, and Mr. Thomas wrote to the Lord Mayor to prevent a continuance of such

this the pretended sorceress tried a new plan, which she represented to be infallible. She took a wreath of ivy and attached to each leaf a piece of paper, on which was written "Our Lady of Deliverance," "Our Lady of Grace," or the name of some saint. Over each leaf she said an Ave and a Pater, and then plunged the wreath into water, and made sundry incantations over it. After a while she withdrew it, and seeing that some of the leaves had become dark, declared that it was the saints whose names they bore who afflicted the woman, and that she must go on a pilgrimage to their chapels. That operation, however, though it cost some money, did not cure the woman. Several other persons were cheated out of sums by the same or similar means, and one of them out of as much as 300f. Sometimes her dupes, on seeing that her incantations failed, talked of calling in a doctor, but she declared solemnly that if they did so the sick person would instantly die. The consequence of this was that her dupes were sometimes in serious danger, and one of them actually died in her hands. The tribunal sentenced her to thirteen months' imprisonment and 50f. fine.

On Sunday night, two daughters of Mr. Benjamin Exley, blanket manufacturer, White Lee, were returning from the Dewsbury Independent Chapel, when they accidentally missed their way at Staincliffe, owing to the darkness of the night, and both fell into the Bunker's-hill Quarry. One of them was instantly killed, but the other managed, after four hours of painful exertion, to creep to an adjoining cottage, where she now lies in a very precarious state, but hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

POETRY.

HAVELOCK.

He sleeps the sleep of glory, and for him
Stern hearts are sad, and manly eyes are dim:
What though the tardy tide that they gave
To grace the warrior, found him in his grave;
The loss was ours—not his; our Havelock needs
No vulgar blazon for his deathless deeds.

No plaudits loud, no faint praise trimly turned
Could make or mar the glory he had earned:
The love of England is a nobler prize
Than Senates can decree or Kings devise;
And England's grief a stately monument
Than wealth can build, or heraldry invent.

Yes, England loved this warrior, for she felt
That in his soul true English virtue dwelt.
Steadfast, yet ardent, prompt but wary, brave
To height of daring, yet not daring's slave;
Pious as valiant, hopeful mid despair:
Dauntless in danger, vehement in prayer:
Alike in peace and war, one path he trod,
His law was Duty, and his guide was God.

Through arduous struggles and with toil severe,
His fearless virtue ploughed its slow career.
He could not match in purse the carpet lords
Of purchased epaulettes, and bangle swords;
Merit, not wealth, when manhood's prime was past,
Raised the born leader to command at last;
And with command came glory. Why recall
What lives and burns within the hearts of all?
We all remember how he rose—a star—
On the thick midnight of that dreadful war,
Rolled back the tide of ruin, and restored
The poise of Empire with his single sword.

We all remember how through India's plains,
Scorched by fierce suns, or drenched by tropic rains,
O'er steamy swamps by torrid skies o'er-arched,
Dauntless and swift, the heroic handful marched.
No need to count their triumphs, none to tell
Of cursed Cawnpore, and its hideous well;
Of Lucknow's fate, that trembled on a thread,
Of the fierce carnage, and the glorious dead;
When the close battery's tempest surged and sung,
And through a lane of fire the avengers sprung,
Spent, but victorious—and the glorious shout
For Lucknow's rescue scared the miscreant rout—
Yes, they were saved, but at what deadly cost!
The ransomed live; but what a ransom's lost!
His brain outwaried and his heart o'erfought,
The avenger sinks beside the work he wrought.
He lived to save; and, having saved, bowed down
Beneath the burden of his great renown;
Leaving to us the treasure of his fame,
A noble memory, and a stainless name.

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the
Editor, 83, Fleet-street, London.

The Letters of a Betrothed. London: Longman,
Brown, and Co.

THERE is certainly something rather novel in the publication of a volume of love letters. These letters, however, are not at all in the common style of such epistles. They are distinguished by a refinement, freshness, and simplicity, which are very attractive. If they are genuine productions, the fair fiancée must be a very charming personage. We select a passage describing the first impressions produced by an entrance into the gay scenes of Parisian life:—

I look around me: I see a turbulent vexed stream flow by; there are restless limbs and inquiet faces swept along in the current. Eager eyes gaze longingly on shining toys; greedy hands clutch at bright bubbles: the phantoms fail and weep, or they succeed in reaching these objects, and finding them useless, curse their fates, and begin the pursuit afresh.

Vanity, envy, emulation, hate, ambition, the thirst for gold, the thirst for fame, for honours, for pleasure, like mocking imps, flog them on. Men and women strive not to work out, in singleness of spirit, some high, great, worthy aim, that has been born and nourished in an earnest and pure heart, but they long for and run after this or that petty, external, artificial object of the moment, as much to prevent their neighbours getting it as to get it themselves. "Il ferait beau voir quelque Marquis de Dangeau calomnier la Providence, et se plaindre de la condition humaine, parce que le roi ne lui a pas donné le bougeoir!" And yet they all do it; every one of them has a *bougeoir* glinting, with will-o'-the-wisp light, before him; and every one of them will walk backwards, any given distance, if his king for the time being will but hand it to him to light him to bed. There is no rest, none; no right earnestness, no resignation, no God but expediency, and no man finds his aim or his reward in the compass of his own breast. I know not whether all these things be worse here than in other parts of the outer world. I suppose in all societies nearly the same view presents itself to those who, otherwise reared, enter them for the first time. Doubtless, to those whose experience enables them to penetrate, with calm, fixed eyes, the eddies of this whirling, troubled stream, there appear below deeper, stiller waters, firm rocks, silver sands; but I cannot yet see these: in my eyes, and in my ears, are the foam and the struggling limbs, the craving faces, the roar of waters, and the confusion of tongues.

Then, sick and giddy, I turn away, and think of what our life, yours and mine, my heart's treasure! would be. Calm, earnest, simple; flowing on as a still, deep stream, through cool woods and broad smiling plains, the light of heaven shining on it and through it, so that not a pebble but should reflect the sunlight; no fretting, no chafing at small and petty failures of small and petty schemes; when sorrow came, as come it must, shared and dignified, and met with patience, trust, and perfect resignation.

Constant companionship, unbounded confidence; aims and tastes alike; calm honourable hours, spent in the breathing hush of the country, amid books and works of art, while through the more imaginative strain should run a warm vein of tender sympathy for the weak, the suffering, and the lowly: for I would not that we should build for ourselves a Palace of Art wherein—

"To sit betwixt the shining Oracles,
To sing our songs alone."

And Love should, under God, reign over all, pervade and unite all;—love in every form that he, in his highest acceptance, can adopt: love as passion, love as friendship, love as trust, as union, as support, as strengthener, as guide.

We think our readers will not peruse this little volume, without becoming interested in the

recluse and studious writer, his sister, and her friend. In a few slight graceful touches, their story is told, and their characters presented in a very pleasing aspect.

An Anecdotal Memoir of the Princess Royal. By A LADY. London: Houlston and Wright.

COMMENCING with the birth of the Princess Royal, and detailing all the known circumstances of her life down to the present all-engrossing subject of her marriage with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, this little volume will no doubt be welcomed by many at the present time. Portraits of her Royal Highness and Prince Frederick William embellish the book, which is also very prettily bound.

Greville; or, Paris in 1840. By Mrs. GORE. London: G. Hodgson.

THIS is a cheap "Parlour Library" Edition of one of Mrs. Gore's lively novels. Her style is so well known to our novel reading friends, that we need not more particularly characterise it. There is some truth in the contrast she draws between French and English society, and in some lesser points, such as their willingness to be pleased and greater simplicity in their mode of life, the contrast is certainly in favour of our more lively and versatile neighbours.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

TO MAKE WRITING IMPERVIOUS TO CRITICISM.—Write on Bank-notes.

QUESTION IN METAPHYSICS.—If a man's goods and chattels are his effects, is that man the cause of his plate and furniture?

THE CLERGY AND THE LAITY.—Q. Why is a "lay sermon" so called?—A. To distinguish it from the sermon one generally sleeps at.

WONDERFUL CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—After many days' dogged resistance, the Leviathan was prevailed upon, at last, to take water for the first time.

"MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY."—We think this term, though cleverly intended, is wrongly applied. If religion hangs on a question of muscle, then the Mussulman must be the leading and most powerful member of the Church.

BRIDAL FAVOURS.—If the weather is only cold enough to admit of the display, we are informed that, on the wedding-day, the noses of all the coachmen and footmen will, in honour of the ceremony, be uniformly Prussian blue. The police will, within a shade or two, endeavour to adhere, as closely as they can, to the same uniform.

A DRAMA OF MANY HEADS.—Mr. Granier de Cassagnac, in his new paper called *Le Réveil* (a *réveil*, judging from the reading, that is generally followed by a most tremendous headache), has written an article on the French drama, which he has divided into fifteen heads. We must say that this is a rare number of heads for such a very small quantity of brains! But how about the English drama? How many heads can our drama of the present day boast? Supposing the English drama to be, by any power of stretching, divisible into fifteen heads, it would be with those heads as with the French watches sold here:—the cases would be English, but the works, with which they are filled, would be imported from Paris.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—A new piece, entitled *The Poor Strollers*, was produced on Monday night at the Adelphi. The plot is soon told. Pierre Leroux (Mr. B. Webster), his daughter Marie (Madame Celeste), two strolling players, are at an inn, near Strasbourg, when Mr. Michael Cassidy (Mr. Garden), a type of the old irascible gentleman, arrives, accompanied by a relative, William Lawson (Mr. C. Selby), equally a type of the smooth-faced fawning scoundrel. The old man rates the younger one soundly, tells him he suspects him of forgery, and that in a second will recently made, he has disinherited him in favour of his nephew, Walter Cassidy, who was originally his heir, but whose dissipation had proved his bane. Lawson, enraged, determines on stealing the second will from the *valise* where it is contained, but a theft has already been committed; Leroux, tempted by hearing of money, which he much needs, cuts open the *valise* and steals not only the purse, but a pocket-book containing the will. Eventually, crossing a wood, Lawson murders not only Mr. Cassidy, but Samson, a poacher (Mr. P. Bedford), who sees him commit the deed. The second act is passed in England; Lawson has inherited his relative's wealth, Walter Cassidy has fallen in love with Marie, Pierre has taken to drinking, the furniture of the exile is seized for debt, and there is a great deal of talking without any incident. In act three everybody has gone to Ireland—reasons not given. Walter has been in the wars, but is returned, and is still faithful to Marie, although not recognised by her father, in consequence of having grown an imperial. In unpicking an old waistcoat of Pierre's, Marie discovers the defunct Mr. Cassidy's pocket-book taxes her father with the murder, which he denies, but confesses the robbery—indeed, makes such a clean breast of its that he goes off to tell the nearest magistrate, Mr. Lawson, but recognises him as the companion of the murdered man, and charges him with the crime. Before the fall of the curtain, which immediately ensues, justice is done—Marie's hand plighted to Walter, and the poor stroller (who, though he stole the money, never spent any of it, is made happy. The piece was received with great applause, and the author, Mr. Watts Phillips, bowed his thanks from the stage.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—The feeling prevalent in the theatrical world that Mr. Charles Kean has been somewhat slighted in the arrangement of the

dramatic performances at the Opera-house led on Tuesday night to a special demonstration of respect at the Princess's Theatre. The house was crammed to suffocation in every part by an audience more than usually brilliant, and at the conclusion of the second and third act of *Hamlet* Mr. Kean was called with an enthusiasm exceeding the mere avowal of approbation. On the fall of the curtain he was twice summoned amid the most vociferous acclamations, which were immediately hushed when, stepping forward, he delivered in an impressive, but unaffected manner, the following brief speech: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is not my custom ever to address an audience except on the concluding night of a season, but I fear that on the present occasion, were I not to respond to so remarkable an ebullition of public feeling as that which you have exhibited towards me this evening, my silence might be wrongly interpreted. I am deeply sensible of your kindness, and beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks. It would be affectation in me to pretend not to understand the motives which have influenced this particular excitement, and it is another instance, in addition to the many I have already received, that when a public man acts in a conscientious and upright manner, the public will always afford him their sympathy and support. Throughout my life I have coveted the verdict of public opinion, professionally and socially, and this evening impresses on me a most gratifying conviction that my wishes are realised." Renewed cheers followed the delivery of this discourse.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—A new piece, by the literary veteran Mr. Leigh Hunt, was produced on Tuesday night at the Lyceum Theatre. A French Chevalier and a Captain, belonging to the days of the Fronde, fall in love with a couple of ladies—one a Countess, the other a plain Mademoiselle—and the peculiarity of the position is that each of the gentlemen has been attached to both the ladies, and each of the ladies to both the gentlemen. But there is a difference between a firm tie and a passing fancy, and on the establishment of this difference and the proper pairing-off of the several parties the action of the little drama is chiefly employed. The play is in three acts, but it scarcely exceeds an hour and a-half in length, and this brief time is occupied by the squabbles, duels, love-makings, and reconciliations of these four persons. Mr. Charles Dillon plays the fighting captain, Mrs. Charles Dillon, Mademoiselle Louise, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, (late Miss Woolgar) the Countess; and Mr. Shore, the Chevalier. But the interest of *Love's Amaze*ments (so is the piece called) did not terminate with the fall of the curtain. In answer to an universal shout, amid which the name of "Leigh Hunt" was plainly audible, the venerable poet, so intimately associated with one of the brightest epochs of the national literature, was led across the stage by Mr. Charles Dillon, and gracefully acknowledged the acclamations of the audience.

LONDON MONDAY CONCERTS.—The first of a series of concerts to be called "the London Monday Concerts" took place on Monday night at St. Martin's Hall, and was very numerously attended. Mr. Elliot Galer, Miss Fanny Reeves, and the Misses Brougham appeared to be the favourite vocalists.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. Hullah gave on Tuesday night the first of a proposed series of classical concerts, with a success which must have given him every encouragement. The concerts, which are to be six in number, are to take place on alternate Tuesday evenings, and if each of the remaining five prove as successful as the first, Mr. Hullah will have no cause to regret his spirited endeavour. The band consisted of the instrumentalists ordinarily engaged at his oratorio concerts, who performed in first-rate style Mendelssohn's overture—"Ruy Blas;" Beethoven's symphony in F (No. 8)—the second movement of which was *encored*—and the overture to Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte." Miss Arabella Goddard presided at the pianoforte, and was most rapturously received. She performed, in her most brilliant and accomplished style, two preludes and fugues by Bach, as also Hummel's Rondo Brilliant, "Mélodie d'un Thème Russe" (with accompaniment by the orchestra), at the conclusion of the last of which she was compelled to return to the platform and acknowledge the overwhelming plaudits of the audience. The solo vocalists were Miss Messent, Mr. Thorpe Peed, and Mr. Santley. The concert concluded with the finale to the first act of "Cosi fan tutte," in which in addition to the other vocalists, Mrs. Street, Miss Fanny Rowland, and Mr. Thomas took part.

There exists in Germany a very ancient custom by which any subject in the land to whom three sons are born alive at a birth, or who may be so fortunate as to become the father of a seventh son, is allowed the privilege of calling upon his Prince to stand godfather to the one or the three. This custom has just been carried out in this country in a rather singular manner. It appears that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and a resident in West-Hartlepool, a countryman of Prince Albert's, being "native and to the manner born," have fallen into this remarkable relationship. The wife of Mr. J. V. Curths, merchant, residing at Fountain-house in that town, presented him with the seventh son. The idea occurred to Mr. Curths that in a country where the Prince Consort was of German origin, the old custom might be fairly continued, and he accordingly addressed his Royal Highness, requesting the honour. The result was a letter from Colonel Phipps, private secretary to the Prince Consort, enclosing a cheque for 5*l.* as a present to the child, and the following gratifying testimonial to the father:—"Colonel Phipps is glad to be able to acquaint Mr. Curths that the information which has been received respecting him in consequence of the inquiries that have been made is very satisfactory. Buckingham Palace, January 15, 1858."

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from the Continent, on a visit to Her Majesty. Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry to the Queen, received the Princess upon her arrival at Dover, and attended her Royal Highness to town. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort received the Princess at the Bricklayer's Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, and accompanied her in one of the Queen's carriages to Buckingham Palace, a detachment of the Life Guards forming the escort. A guard of honour of the Foot Guards was on duty at the railway station when the Princess of Prussia arrived. Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, the great Officers of State, and the Officers of the Court, received the Princess in the Grand Hall, and accompanied her Royal Highness to her suite of apartments. The Princess was attended by Countess Hacke, Countess Oriolla, and Count Boos. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Frederick Albert, and Prince Adalbert of Prussia, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish, paid visits on Saturday to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge, at their respective residences. Their Royal Highnesses in the morning visited the Mansion-house, the Bank of England, and Guildhall. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, from Alverbank. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Cobourg, attended by Madame de Wangenheim and Baron de Treskow, arrived at Buckingham Palace, from the Continent, on a visit to Her Majesty, at ten o'clock on Saturday night. Her Royal Highness was attended from Dover by Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

On Sunday Her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Alice and Helena attended Divine service in the Chapel of the Palace. The Bishop of Chester preached the sermon. The Princess of Prussia, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, the Princes Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia were also present at the service.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert of Prussia and Prince William of Baden arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses were received upon their arrival at Dover by Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Groom in Waiting to the Prince Consort, who attended them in a special train of the South-Eastern Railway to the Bricklayer's Arms Station, where their Royal Highnesses were met by the Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel the Hon. N. Hood. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, and his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders also arrived on a visit to Her Majesty. The Princess of Prussia went to Claremont during the day. Prince Frederick Charles and Prince Frederick Albert of Prussia paid a visit to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Prince Adalbert of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenzollern went to Millwall and inspected the Leviathan.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before two o'clock on Tuesday, upon a visit to Her Majesty. His Royal Highness was attended by Prince Julius of Holstein Glucksburg, Count Puckler, Colonel von Alvensleben, Lieutenant-Colonel von Boyen, Major Count von der Goltz, M. Borck, M. Illaire, and Baron Arnim. His Majesty the King of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort visited the South Kensington Museum in the morning. The Prince of Wales, the Princes Albert, Frederick Albert, and Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and Prince William of Baden went to Slough, and hunted with the Prince Consort's harriers. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen. Her Majesty the Queen went in the evening to honour the theatrical representation at Her Majesty's Theatre with her presence.

Her Majesty the QUEEN took a drive on Wednesday afternoon in a carriage-and-four, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess of Prussia. The Equerries in Waiting attended on horseback. The Prince of Wales visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's. His Majesty the King of the Belgians and the Duke of Brabant, attended by Colonel Count de Moerkerke, went during the day to Claremont. The Prince Consort, the Prince of Prussia, the Princes Albert, Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince William of Baden, and Prince Julius of Holstein Glucksburg left Buckingham Palace, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, for Windsor. The Royal party went out shooting, and returned to town in the afternoon. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, attended by Baroness de Wangenheim, Baron de Treskow, Colonel the Hon. N. Hood, Mr. Gibbs, and Lieutenant Cowell, visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

AMERICAN REFINEMENT.—A gentleman stepped into a store where none but "mourning goods" were sold, and inquired for slate-coloured gloves. The polite clerk informed him that only black goods were sold in that room; for slate-coloured gloves he must step into the "mitigated affliction department!"

THE TROUSSEAU OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL, although in amplitude worthy in every respect of so important an occasion, is remarkable for the substantial utility of the articles composing it. This observation is more especially applicable to the *chaussures* of her Royal Highness, which, although comprising some twelve dozen pairs of boots, are almost in every instance useful in their character, and solid in their manufacture; while at the same time they are light and elegant in appearance. Some of them, intended for rough walking, are provided with treble soles, and small but projecting nails. They bear the *cachet* of Mr. Sparkes Hall, Her Majesty's bootmaker, who has applied his well-known patent elastic process to all of them. Some of the lighter boots are made of beautiful and exquisitely warm material, known, we believe, as Italian stockinet.—*Post.*

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

As a general rule, when great public excitements are prevailing, the Work Table suffers for a while, its quiet, peaceful attractions being overborne by the agitations which ruffle the stream of domestic life. Presently, however, its useful and pleasant occupations are returned to with added ardour, for it is worthy of constant remembrance that, while the mind soon palls and grows weary of a feverish interest, it never tires of the pleasure of tasteful and peace-giving occupations.

There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and the excitement which ushers in the marriage of the Princess Royal supplies us with an instance of which we cannot but feel pardonably proud. Many of the splendours of these Royal festivities are attributable to the Work-Table. The costly pageants would have been shorn of half their glory had there been no plying of the needle, no leading of the soft silk, the golden thread or the flexible cotton, through the mazes of embroidery. Never has the Work-Table enjoyed so many, and such great, triumphs as those which have accrued to her on occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England.

Manufactures of various kinds have had their triumphs. Leaving their extensive scope, we desire only to particularise one graceful little article. It is a French necktie, of which the ends are a wonder of artistic skill. These ends are composed of two medallions on a surface of white ribbon, surrounded with elegant traceries in silver. In the centres of these are portraits of the bride and bridegroom. These are woven in with such an extreme delicacy of effect as almost to suggest the idea of photographs. They have softness in their shades, and strength in their depths; as resemblances, they are more worthy than most of the portraits we have seen. When it is remembered that these tints are woven in, and that these miniatures are simple products of the loom, we think we may fairly say that the wonderful union of manufacturing and artistic skill can scarcely be too highly eulogised.

ROYAL HANDKERCHIEF.

At a season when every circle in this country as well as in many others is so much occupied with the marriage of the Princess Royal and all that relates to that event, we have thought that we could offer nothing more acceptable to our subscribers than this Royal handkerchief, as commemorative of a union in which the whole empire takes so deep an interest. In our design it will be found that the national emblems of the United Kingdom are interwoven; so far this handkerchief is fitted for the use of any private lady. Had the heraldic insignia been admitted, it would have rendered it unsuitable for any purpose beyond its first

original intention. The rose, the thistle, and the shamrock may well lend their aid to adorn this elegant article in any lady's wardrobe, while armorial bearings would render it exclusive property.

Our design supplies one quarter of the handkerchief. It is worked in *appliqué*, the materials

which, of course, remains of the plain cambric. Between these two boundary lines of the trefoil the pattern, being sewn over, is left in the cambric, while the intersecting parts are all cut away. The beauty of this article depends so much on the quality of the cotton employed in the work, that we cannot too strongly

tionée Cotton should be selected. No. 30, for tracing the design; No. 40, for the sewing over.

GERMAN WORK BASKET.

These elegant baskets are also well worthy of notice from their extreme simplicity. The German ladies being proverbially industrious, especially in the useful art of knitting, this tendency to domestic occupation is accompanied, almost as a matter of course, with a sort of necessity for receptacles in which to deposit all the requisite implements and materials. Some of these are formed so as to be carried from room to room, others to hang in stated places against the walls or other convenient localities in the different apartments.

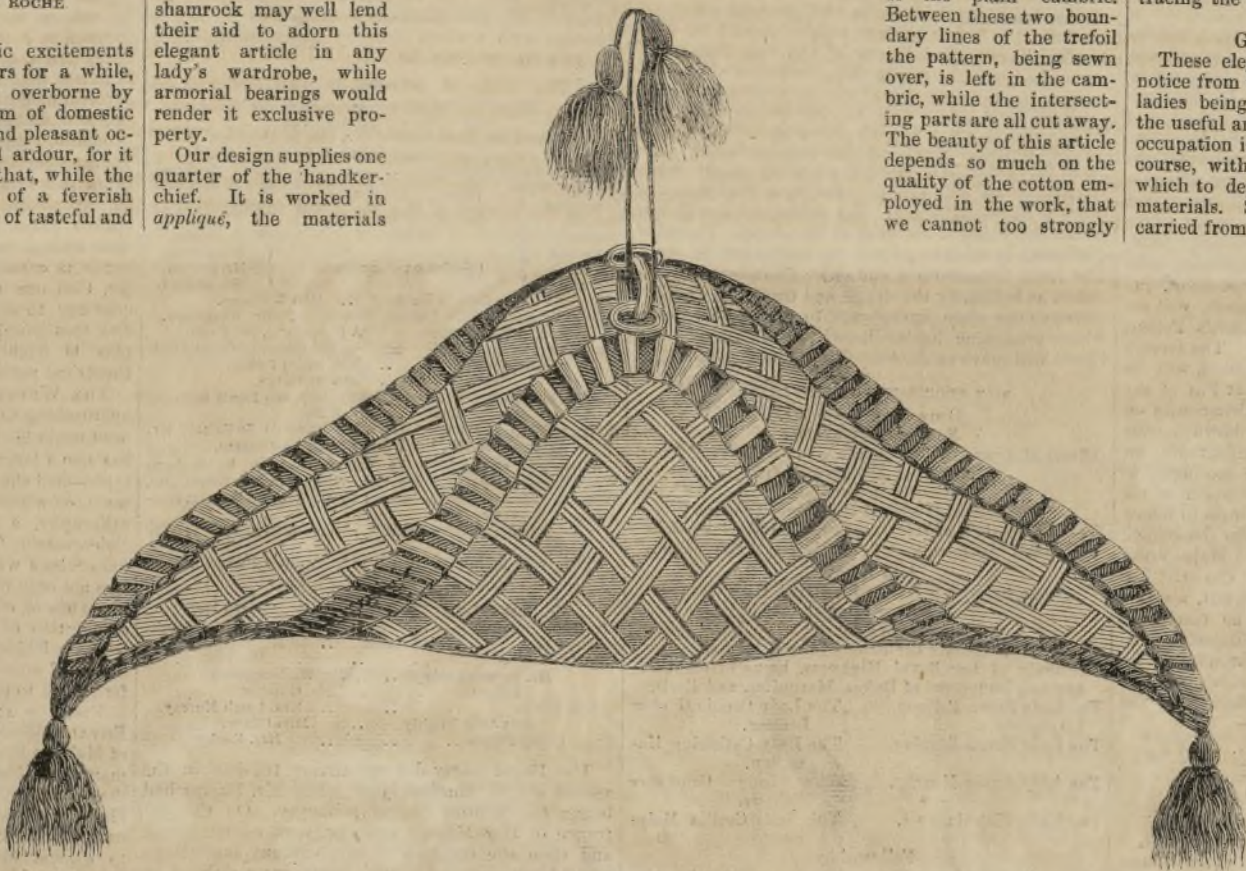
The one we have selected for illustration in our present number is very easily manufactured. Having first determined upon the size, which may be varied according to choice, as many ladies have by them pieces of silk or satin which they can thus advantageously put to use, take a square of strong brown or cartridge paper of the appropriate dimensions. This is merely to give regularity to the straw, which must be tacked down at the edges at equal distances and plaited in and out, so as to form an openwork frame or square. This being done, the edges are to be cut even all round, leaving the outer stripe of straw smooth and regular. Having withdrawn the foundation paper, a strong wire is now to be sewn all round the edge. An open framework of straw will now appear in regular diamond divisions.

This being done, take two squares of coloured satin, either ruby-coloured or blue look remarkably well; lay a square of the best cotton wadding between them, and quilt them in diamonds as evenly as possible. The beauty of this work depends upon its regularity; therefore, a few words on the best mode of doing it may not be unacceptable. Before laying

the squares of satin over the wadding, take one of them, and with a smoothing iron not over-hot, and yet sufficiently warm, press the satin into regular folds, first across one way and then the other, so as to mark the diamonds for running with the needle. In doing this, precaution must be used to press the iron only on the edge of the fold, as going beyond would necessarily erase the previous marks.

There is another thing which must on no account be forgotten. It is that every line of running must be the cross way of the web. When these are done with the web the whole beauty of the raising up of the diamond pattern is quite lost.

The quilting of the satin being completed, it is to be laid in the inside of the straw shape, fastened round, cut even at the edge, bound round and bent into the right shape. A pretty chased gilt ring is to be attached to the two corners which turn up, a handsome tassel to each of those which turn down. A quilting of satin ribbon is then carried all



GERMAN WORK-BASKET.

being a clear thin French cambric over a good Brussels net. The trefoil, which forms the edge, is left solid, as is also the circle of the same which encloses the interior portion of the Handkerchief,

enjoin the necessity of avoiding an inferior article, and selecting such as may do justice to the work. To guard against this disappointment, we recommend that Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfec-*



FLOUNCE OF CHILD'S DRESS.

round, both inside and out, a cord and tassel passed through the two rings, and this really tasteful article will be found complete.

The straw employed may be either a fine Dunstable or a pearl. A square of about ten inches on every side makes a pretty basket.

DESIGN IN EMBROIDERY, FOR FLOUNCE OF CHILD'S DRESS.

There is no labour more cheerfully undertaken than that which is intended to increase the comfort, or add to the adornment, of those we love. We

have this week given a pattern which is designed for the purpose of flounces for a little girl's dress. It has an extremely light and graceful effect when worked. A fine jaconet muslin should be chosen. The flowers and leaves of the branches must be worked in satin-stitch. The outline of the ribbon is in buttonhole-stitch, and the centre of it in the dotted work or *broderie à la minute*, which fills up very quickly, and has a very pretty effect, introduced in this manner. The proper cottons must also be selected, as different sizes are required. That of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 8 *Perfectionné* is for the dotted work, and the same kind of cotton,

only much finer, for the other parts. Nos. 16 and 20 will be found good sizes for the tracing and working.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

The Duke of Devonshire died suddenly at an early hour on Monday morning. A telegram was received by Earl Granville, the Duke of Sutherland and other family connexions in town, early in the forenoon. The Duke's relatives were much affected on the receipt of the mournful intelligence, as the

demise of his Grace was most unexpected, letters having been received by post the same morning which led to the supposition that the noble Duke was in the enjoyment of his ordinary health. It will be recollected by many of our readers that the Duke was seized by paralysis about five years ago, from which he had long since partially recovered, so much so that he was able to receive company, and during the past season had large parties at Bolton Abbey for grouse shooting. The noble Duke had been staying several months at Hardwick-hall, and having enjoyed such good health had not, as usual, during the autumn gone to his marine resi-



ROYAL HANDKERCHIEF.

dence at Brighton. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends in the higher circles of society, as well as his numerous tenantry and dependents, to whom he was a liberal and considerate landlord.

The late William Spencer Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hartington, county of Derby, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, county of Derby, and Baron Clifford in the peerage of England, was the only son of William, fifth Duke, by his first marriage with Lady Georgiana Spencer, eldest daughter of John, first Earl Spencer. He was born May 21, 1790, and was

unmarried. Shortly after he attained his majority—namely, July 11, 1811, he succeeded to the dukedom and the princely estates of the family. The late Duke held the traditionary politics of his ancestors, but, like his father, assisted the Whig party by his influence and his silent vote in the House of Lords more than by other means, for he never spoke in that assembly on any of the great political questions advocated or opposed by the Whig party. His Grace was more calculated to charm the social circle than to engage in the turbulent arena of political strife. He was sent on a special embassy to Russia in May, 1826, as ambassador extraor-

dinary at the coronation of the late Emperor Nicholas. The late Emperor, in acknowledgment of the magnificence of his embassy, and out of personal regard to the Duke, conferred on him the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newski. The intimacy engendered on the Duke's visit to St. Petersburg was never relaxed, and on the Emperor of Russia's last visit to this country he was entertained by his Grace with princely hospitality. In the year following his mission to St. Petersburg he was made a knight of the Order of the Garter, of which illustrious order of knighthood he was the senior knight. He was made a

Privy Councillor the same year, 1827; and in May that year was appointed Lord Chamberlain of George IV.'s Household, which he held up to February, 1828. The noble Duke was again appointed Lord Chamberlain of the late King William IV.'s Household in November, 1830—an office he held up to December, 1834.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Coode, K.C.B., died at his residence in Plymouth, on Tuesday night. He was on the reserve list of the 25th of June, 1857, and in receipt of service pension.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A most determined and skilfully-planned attempt upon the Emperor's life was made on Thursday se'night, as his Majesty, accompanied by the Empress, was going to the grand opera in the Rue Lepelletier. It was known in the day-time that their Majesties were going to M. Massol's farewell benefit, on which occasion Madame Ristori was to play in two acts of *Marie Stuart*. The usual preparations were made for their reception; the front of the theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and there were illuminations at Dusan-toy's, the tailor's, at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, and in the windows of several other shops on the Boulevard. At about eight o'clock their Majesties and suite, occupying several Court carriages, went to the theatre in considerable state, escorted by Lancers and Gardes de Paris à Cheval. The gay cortege passed along the Boulevard des Italiens, which, the weather being mild, was crowded with after-dinner promenaders and people taking their coffee outside the cafés. The line of flags borne by the Lancers, and preceded by the court carriages bearing many ladies of the court in full evening dress, was scarcely seen to wheel round the corner of the Boulevard towards the Opera-house, before a tremendous explosion was heard—an explosion so loud as to throw the whole quarter into a state of alarm. It was heard distinctly throughout the whole line of the Boulevard des Italiens, and startled the inhabitants of the Rue Lepelletier, Laffite, Grange Batelière, Taitbout, Chancat, and even the Rue de Provence. Just as the imperial carriage drew up to the peristyle of the Opera a large hand grenade, thrown, it is supposed, from one of the houses opposite, fell upon the pavement within a few inches of the vehicle, burst with terrible force, and flung deadly projectiles in all directions. Two or three seconds afterwards another shell of the same kind struck the roof of the imperial carriage before the Emperor and Empress had had time to alight. A third quickly followed, launched with deadly aim, and bursting as effectively as the former two. This closed the murderous campaign. Their Majesties escaped—and their escape is almost miraculous—with the slightest possible scratch from splinters of broken glass; they have each a little mark on the nose. But the Emperor's hat was knocked to pieces by the projectiles, so that he was literally within an inch of his death. General Roguet, one of his Majesty's aides de camp, who was in attendance, received a wound on the neck. The horses of the imperial carriage were killed on the spot, and the carriage itself was very much battered. The consternation which this dreadful event must have occasioned among the Court party on the steps of the Opera-house may be conceived. Besides the noise of the explosion, there was the rattle of the broken glass which fell like hail both inside and outside the house. At least two hundred panes of the glass doors must have been broken. Some of the ladies stepping out of their carriages found their white satin shoes steeped in pools of blood. The Emperor and Empress, who both showed admirable presence of mind throughout, resolved at once not to cause additional alarm by countermanding the performance. They proceeded to their box, and in a few minutes the curtain rose as if nothing had happened. The news spread like wildfire through the town, and in the course of the evening many high officers of State called at the theatre, and had audience of the Emperor in the ante-room of the imperial box.

According to the *Moniteur* of Saturday, the number of persons wounded, as at present ascertained, is 102, thus divided: Forty-seven civilians, twelve Lancers of the Imperial Guard, eleven of the Municipal Guard of Paris, twenty-eight police-agents of different ranks, and four belonging to the household of their Majesties. Of the twelve men of the Lancers, seven received serious wounds; the five others are only slightly injured. Of the eleven of the Municipal Guard, one is wounded mortally, four seriously, and six slightly. Three of the footmen who were behind the carriage of their Majesties were struck by several projectiles; their injuries, though serious, do not inspire any uneasiness. The Emperor's coachman, slightly wounded, displayed much presence of mind. Of the civilians, several are wounded seriously. One of them died on reaching the Hospital de la Pitié. A little girl fourteen years of age, had her knee cut open. Twenty horses belonging to the Lancers were struck. Two were killed on the spot, and five are mortally wounded. It has been ascertained that upwards of thirty projectiles struck the imperial carriage. Up to last Friday evening, five deaths had taken place.

On Friday night, the principal thoroughfares of Paris were brilliantly illuminated, the population of the capital being evidently desirous of expressing by a spontaneous movement the joy they felt at the safety of their Majesties. The Place Vendôme, the Rue de la Paix, the Rue de Rivoli, and several private houses on the Boulevards were lighted up.

Both on Friday and on Saturday, numbers crowded to the Tuilleries to congratulate their Majesties. Some idea of the feeling which thus manifested itself may be formed from the fact that many of those who attended had to wait an hour before they could inscribe their names. The whole of the diplomatic body went on Saturday to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to express to him the sentiments with which they have been inspired by the odious attempt of which their Majesties had been the object. In consequence of the request made by them, they were received at one o'clock by the Emperor. Agreeably also to the request of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State, the Emperor received these great bodies of the State at half-past one. The *Moniteur* publishes the addresses of the Corps Diplomatique, of the Senate, Legislative Body, Council of State, &c., congratulating his Majesty and the Empress on their escape from assassination. The Papal

Nuncio was the Speaker for the diplomatic body. The address of the President of the Senate, couched in a highly laudatory strain, contains the following important passage, having evident reference to England and Belgium:—

"Sire,—Dynasties are not founded without trials, and we are all acquainted with the difficulties and troubles of the first ten years of the glorious House which now sits so firmly on the throne of England. His not in France that these conspiracies are hatched—not in France, which three times gave you a popular ovation, and which has always responded to your appeals. She perseveres in her resolutions, and rejoices to see at her head a prince who, while re-establishing her power, at the same time revives all the sources of her greatness. Let us continue, then, in the principle of authority which France has personified in you. Your Majesty will find the Senate ready to support you in all legitimate consequences; for it is through the breach of weakened powers that revolutions rush, and France wishes to remain upright, firm, great and united, not to descend to party squabbles nor to degenerate into the saturnalia of anarchy. But there is something more than this. The revolutionary spirit having been driven from France, has settled down abroad, has become cosmopolitan. It is from foreign strongholds, erected against Europe, situated in the centre of Europe, that fanatical hired assassins are sent with fire and steel against the prince who bears on his powerful arm the buckler of European order; execrable conspirators, whose policy is assassination, and who even assault gentle women, unaware that some of them have the hearts of heroes! But how comes it that, as these impeachable revolutionists trample all the duties of hospitality under foot, and are united in their mad plans of destruction, foreign Governments and peoples do not take measures to give a legitimate support to the cause of order? The law of nations authorises it; justice and common interests make it a duty. It is especially due to the moderation shown by France, to the wisdom of her Sovereign, and to the invaluable services rendered by her policy. Such, Sire, is the cry, now raised by France; such is the wish of the Senate. The days are gone by when nations stood isolated in their egotism. Civilisation has so bound them up together, that the sufferings of the one are the sufferings of the other. Let them, then, assist each other in carrying out the common work—that is to say, the consolidation of peace and the stability of society, so deeply stirred at the close of the last half-century. It is on this condition that Providence will give them support in their turn in the difficulties from which none of them are exempt."

The President of the Legislative Body followed in a similar strain:—

"We cannot conceal it, Sire, the populations we have recently visited are anxious on account of the effects of your clemency, which is too much in keeping with your kindness of heart; and when they see such abominable attempts concocted abroad, they ask how it happens that neighbourly and friendly Governments have not the power to destroy those nests of assassins, and how the sacred laws of hospitality are applicable to wild beasts. Sire, your Government, which is founded on two principles—authority and the protection of honest men—must at all cost put a stop to these periodical convulsions. To attain this end, the support of the Legislative Body is at your command."

The President of the Council of State asks, "Who does not shudder at the thought of the evils which their odious victory would entail upon our country, and which would soon spread over the rest of Europe?" And then adds:—

"Let us hope that this feeling of a common danger will ultimately lead to a great and common action between two nations, and that these cowardly assassins, who abuse the hospitality granted them in friendly States, and the protection of their laws, to organise conspiracies and construct infernal machines, will at last be cast out of civilised Europe, of which they are at the same time the shame and the danger."

The Emperor, in reply to the great bodies of the State, expressed his firm confidence and reliance on their support and devotion. His Majesty added, that at the same time that he was resolved to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable, he should not depart from that path of firmness and moderation which he had hitherto followed.

From all that can be gathered, it would appear that the projectiles employed on Thursday night were bombs made of thick glass, having several tubes advancing slightly from the outward surface, and provided with detonating caps, so as to explode either in falling, by being trampled on by the horses' feet, or by being crushed by the wheels of the carriage, should the fall not have proved sufficient to ignite the caps. The interior was entirely filled with old nails, pieces of iron, slugs, and bullets, which, when the explosion took place, were scattered with immense force in every direction. It is easy to comprehend how dreadful an amount of destruction three of these terrible missiles must have caused, when discharged in nearly the same spot, and in quick succession, among the dense crowd of spectators who had collected to witness the arrival of the imperial cortege. The carriage of their Majesties, it appears, contrary to custom, was obliged, just before arriving at the Opera, in consequence of a brougham being slightly in the way, to go somewhat more slowly than usual, and this circumstance, slight as it is, may have contributed to the preservation of their Majesties. The scene which presented itself immediately after the explosion was most awful. The pieces of iron flew on every side to a vast distance, marking the front of the houses and the pillars of the theatre to a great height, and breaking a considerable number of windows. The stupor, at the first moment, was indescribable, and within the theatre also the alarm was extreme. The noise of the detonations being heard inside, a great number of the audience rose and endeavoured to depart, thinking that an explosion of gas had taken place in the house. It was in the

midst of the general consternation, and when as yet the real nature of the imminent danger which their Majesties had incurred had not transpired, that the august personages made their appearance, and a knowledge of the dreadful attempt became disseminated like lightning through the house. Then arose such a shout of congratulation as, it is said, no person who heard it will ever forget, followed by the most energetic expression of indignation.

Arres's continue; the number is not, however, exactly known. Several are taken up on suspicion, and on examination when nothing whatever is found against them, are set at liberty. The number must vary each day. It is, however, certain that four of the chiefs are in custody. These are Pierri, the Roman colonel already spoken of; Orsini, who was taken in the Rue Monthabor, on Friday morning; Gomez, and another, who calls himself Da Silva, but whose real name is Rudio. They have all been examined by the Judge d'Instruction. The proceedings are necessarily kept secret, but from what has transpired, it would appear that Pierri, apparently the most important, at first denied all complicity with the assassins. His previous history was, however, already in the hands of the authorities. The number of times he had committed various crimes of more or less magnitude was related him, when, finding that the police were no strangers to his antecedents, he made a full avowal (it is alleged) of his crime. The others are also said to have made disclosures which would implicate persons out of France. The man Gomez, though bearing a Spanish name, is an Italian, as, indeed, are all who stand as leaders in the affair. Of the fact of no French name figuring in the list, the papers naturally speak with much satisfaction. "It is not easy," says the *Times* correspondent, "to distinguish, under circumstances like the present, what is real from what is exaggerated, but one cannot pass in silence all the reports in circulation. Among them is one, that some weeks since a half-finished model of the projectile employed on Thursday night was in possession of the French authorities, who were informed that experiments were made somewhere in England, and that the force was so strong as to uproot a tree. The *Moniteur* mentions, that since the month of June last, the Government received information from Jersey of the fabrication of fulminating projectiles of a power hitherto unknown, and intended to be thrown under the Emperor's carriage, when contact with the ground would be followed by their explosion and the destruction of the carriage. It also speaks of Pierri's recent departure from England, in order to carry out a plot against the life of the Emperor. He is described as a violent, wicked, and very determined man, who had fled his country on account of various murders, and that before leaving England, he had several interviews with the French refugees in London. It is this Pierri who was arrested by M. Hebert, chief of police, near the Opera, on Thursday night, a few minutes only before the arrival of the Emperor's carriage. A fulminating grenade, a revolver, and a poniard were found on his person."

A thanksgiving service was performed on Saturday, at noon, in the chapel of the Tuilleries, by the Bishop of Nancy, first chaplain to their Majesties. After having received in their apartments the congratulations of the grand officers and the officers and ladies of their households, the Ministers, and the presidents of the great bodies of the State, the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the chapel, accompanied by Prince Jerome, Prince Napoleon, and Princess Mathilde, and the Princes and Princess Murat, and followed by the persons who had been admitted to present their congratulations to their Majesties. On Sunday, a solemn *Te Deum* was to be sung in all the churches of France.

It is remarked by some curious people that the performances at the Opera on the night of the crime were *Guillaume Tell*, *Gustave* (the King of Sweden, assassinated at a fancy ball), *Marie Stuart* (put to death by Queen Elizabeth), and a fragment of *La Muette de Portici* (which records the insurrection of Naples under Masaniello, in 1547). What is not less curious is the *Proverbe*, by M. de Vigny, performed principally by amateurs at the apartments of Prince Napoleon in the Palais Royal, the same evening—it was entitled *Quitte pour la peur*. It was not half over when the news came to the Prince of the attempt on the Emperor. It was, of course, at once interrupted, but finished when it was ascertained that his Majesty had fortunately escaped the attempt of the assassins.

The person named Orsini is, it seems, the same whose extraordinary escape from the prison of Mantua, as recounted in the papers about a year ago, excited so much curiosity. He had been condemned to death by the Austrian tribunals. He had taken a very active part in the Italian revolution in 1848. During the Mazzini domination at Rome, Orsini was sent as commissioner to Ancona, to inquire into the assassinations, which were of frequent, and even daily occurrence there. He has been mixed up in various attempts at insurrection since the fall of the Roman Republic. After the explosion of the projectiles, he made his way to his lodgings in the Rue Monthabor, and it was owing to the inquiries of his servant at the guard-house of the Rue Lepelletier, who, with agony depicted on his countenance, demanded of the bystanders where his master was, that he was apprehended. He was asked, Who was his master? He remained silent, and faint. This gave rise to suspicion; he was arrested, and disclosed his master's address. It is stated that Orsini had long broken off, at least in appearance, with Mazzini. He was very badly wounded on Thursday night by the explosion.

Marshal Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, has noticed, in an order of the day to the army, the noble conduct of the lancer who was mortally wounded by the explosion at the Opera, and who remained on horseback at his post until he dropped dead.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge* says that Pierri was originally a manufacturer of caps, and that he was established in Paris before 1848. He joined

the French Italian legion at that time, and afterwards served under Garibaldi. He also took service in the Anglo-Italian Legion, in which he was an officer. The same letter says that Orsini separated himself some time ago from Mazzini, accusing him of weakness, and of making himself the leader of a faction of Italian refugees. This was asserted so far back as June last, at the time of the attempted insurrections in Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples.

Orsini, or Count Orsini, as he has been called, and as he very likely may be, is said to be so seriously injured by the explosion of the grenade which he threw that he is not considered likely to live. When he was asked his name, at the time of his examination by the "agistrate," he said, "What matters? Our name is Legion."

The following appears in several of the French journals: "An affecting scene took place at the Tuilleries after the mass of thanksgiving, at which the Emperor and Empress were present on the day following the late attempt. The Prince Imperial, when brought to his august parents, remarked the scratch, made on the previous evening on the face of the Emperor, and said in his infantile accents: 'Papa hurt!' The Emperor took the prince in his arms and said—'You love papa, do you?' The prince replied by kissing the Emperor, and again repeated the word 'hurt!' At these caresses and these words of his child, the man who had beheld death so near him without being disturbed and without changing countenance could not restrain the feelings of his heart, and he shed tears." This story is told by the *Univers*. It is probably untrue, but will doubtless go the round of the papers.

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter of thanks to Queen Victoria, Her Majesty having at once written to him on hearing of the attempt on his life.

LOSS OF THE WAVERLEY.

Intelligence has reached Lloyd's of the total loss of the English iron-built ship *Waverley*. She had been chartered at Shanghai to carry about 400 soldiers of the Chinese Contingent, recently raised at that port, to Swatow. Unfortunately, she had been imperfectly ballasted, and in a heavy gale of wind, on the 19th November, in lat. 28 N., distant about forty-five miles from the coast, she was thrown on her beam ends, and her ballast (mud) shifting, rendered it impossible to right her. In this condition she remained for many hours, when the English schooner, *Nora*, bore down to her aid, and contrived to get close alongside the ship, and rescued the captain, his officers and crew, and about 300 of the soldiers, being all they could get on board. In consequence of the continued severity of the gale, they were obliged to leave her to her fate with 100 souls clinging to the rigging. The *Nora* immediately made for Foo Choo Foo, and the authorities at once despatched a steamer in search of the wreck; but before she could come up with it, the wreck was fallen in with by the *Intrepid*, who succeeded in saving the remainder of the soldiers, and there being no chance of righting the ship, set fire to her, in the hope that she would sink.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.

The Neapolitan correspondent of the *Times* sends home information derived from several gentlemen who have returned from the country which has been recently devastated by the earthquake. They had passed nearly a fortnight in wandering from one place to another, and the information which they bring back is of the deepest and most painful interest. According to them the shocks continue throughout the entire district to the number of five or six a day, sometimes tolerably strong, and generally occasioning the fall of many of the ruined houses. The hairbreadth escapes which they had are rather a matter for private narrative, but they much heighten the colour of the terrible picture they draw. Their trip was extended far beyond Polla, and into the very centre of volcanic action, as Potenza, Brienza, Tito, and many other places of mournful celebrity. The scene of desolation was beyond the power of description. The actual labour was not to rebuild, but to destroy; the few houses that remained standing were insecure, and one would have said uninhabitable, but that the people in their misery still clung like rooks to their falling habitations. The country in many parts still gaped with wide fissures of the breadth of two arms, and when they had closed had done so unequally, one side being many feet higher than the other. Some of the incidents which they relate seem more like fables than facts. An infant had been dug out alive, after having been under the ruins eight days. Its mother fed it too bountifully, and it died. A girl of eight years of age had been disinterred after eleven days' burial, and was still living. The monks of S. Francisco, in Padula, related a story of a girl of seventeen years of age, who had been recovered after twenty-one days' burial—the monks added that the girl spoke of having been visited in her subterranean tomb by a lady dressed in black, who gave her bread and water. She believed that it was the Madonna! Mules had also been dug out alive after twenty-one days' burial. One of the monks told my informants that on the night of the 16th ult. the shock was so violent as to throw him out of his bed through the window into the garden of the monastery. At Veggiano a poor woman had lost her husband and two children beneath the ruins; two yet survived, but they quickly died of hunger, and the wretched mother hanged herself. Tales of wonderful and tragic interest abound.

Information has just reached this country of the total loss of the Windsor emigrant ship on her voyage from London to Australia. She had a very fine run till she reached Bonavista, Cape Verd Islands, on the 1st of December, when she struck upon a sunken reef, and shortly after broke up. The boats were, however, lowered, and all the passengers saved.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

OPERATIONS AT CAWNPORE.

The first Bombay mail under the new postal arrangements arrived in London on Tuesday morning, bringing intelligence up to December 24th. The interruption of communications between Calcutta and Bombay leaves us destitute of late news from the districts in which now the chief interest centres. Through Agra and the Madras telegraphs, a few items had been received, insufficient, however, to afford a connected narrative of the proceedings of our army against the Gwalior mutineers. One letter states that General Windham's engagement on the 28th of November was fought at a place called Akberpore, a few miles from Cawnpore. The writer says:—

"The Grenadier Regiment of the Gwalior Contingent charged within our field battery, under the impression apparently that we were retreating—this regiment was annihilated, and is said to have left 800 killed and wounded on the ground. Fighting was continued for two days. We are gradually retreating to our entrenchments—the enemy advancing on the city and holding it up to the last accounts. They were aided by some 15,000 Bundelas and by a reserve of four regular regiments in their rear, the basis of their own operations being Calpee. Up to the 29th our communication with Allahabad was open. The commander-in-chief of the rebel troops is said to be a brother-in-law of the Nana Sahib."

From the statement of an hukaru, who had come from Cawnpore, and who left that station on the 1st December, it appeared that there was an uninterrupted fight between the English and mutinous force from the 26th to the 30th November; that the insurgents placed their guns on Nunhey Newab's Huveylee and the Church; that the Lucknow force in the meantime arrived at the bridge of boats on Monday (30th November), and after fighting with the enemy for the whole day, succeeded in crossing over the bridge, and encamped in the plain; that the whole English force in the entrenchments, including that in the plain, was estimated at 6,000 strong, and the enemy double that number; that, besides the twelve infantry and three cavalry regiments of the mutineers, they had a large number of bundas from the villages of the Cawnpore and Orai districts and the Gwalior territory with them; that a reinforcement was daily expected from Allahabad, and a detachment of the insurgents was sent towards Futtehpore to oppose the reinforcement on its way.

Sir Colin Campbell's share in the subsequent destruction of the rebels is described by a news-writer of the Maharajah Scindiah, who writes from Kalpee, on the 8th of December, as follows:—

"Three hukarus came straight from Cawnpore to-day, and reported that the Gwalior Contingent rebels, having collected all their force and stores at Bhoti, advanced thence to a place to cross near to Cawnpore, and left there, with fifty or sixty men, their camp and bazaar. The whole force, including sepoy and chiefs, with their followers of all sorts, amounted to 15,000 men. Their plan was to fight with their guns up to twelve p.m., and then to assault and carry the entrenchments. At Mogul Serai, near Cawnpore, the English had a battery, and there the fight began. The rebels fought very bravely up to twelve p.m., when the English began to retire, and the rebels followed them until they were two cross from the rebel camp. Then 500 English with two guns advancing on the Allahabad road attacked the rebel camp, and captured it with all that was in it. Leaving a guard there, they then attacked the rear of the rebels, when the retreating English turned and attacked them in front. The rebels could not endure this double attack, and fled; and the English chased them to Sacheindee, and took on the road their guns, baggage, magazine, everything. Meanwhile, the two great guns which the rebels had sent for with ammunition from Calpee having reached Renuah, the English marched thither also, and captured them. The three hukarus who report this, were in the action, and with great difficulty saved their lives, but none of their property. And of the flying Sepoys no village would admit a man within its walls—not even if it were his own home. The hukarus put up in the village of Muttahbepore, and there, at twelve o'clock at night, came Koor Dawlat Sing, but the people would not let him halt there. I cannot tell how many were slain, but shall hear to-morrow. The English fought in this battle as Roostum and Isfendian, alone, fought before. The Sepoys dismounted amid the fire of the guns and slew the gunners with their swords, and, rushing upon the gunners, stopped them as they applied the match; while the English so worked their guns, that winking is a slow operation compared to the rapidity of their fire. They fired after the fugitives as their noise directed, and if they but saw a head, that head was crushed. The blood of the dead and wounded flowed in streams. Whoever shall hear this news will rejoice, for these men, who injured and trampled on high and low, have received punishment from God proportioned to their cruelty. And great as was their bravery, as signal has been their flight and destruction. The dead are doomed to dozhah."

Balla Sahib, brother to the Nana, who was wounded in the shoulder, took refuge in Calpee, where he has been since busy in bringing together guns, ammunition, and provisions.

As the great want of Sir Colin hitherto has been carriage, great efforts have been made to assist him with camels, elephants, and carts from Agra, Meerut, and Delhi.

On the 7th of December a convoy left Delhi, accompanied by the 7th Punjab Infantry, Blunt's troop of Horse Artillery, a squadron of the 6th Carabiniers, and 500 of Hodson's Horse. From Meerut and Agra other convoys were sent at the same time;

and the whole met at Allypore, on the 11th of December, Colonel Seaton taking the command.

The trial of the King of Delhi was to take place on the 14th or 15th. General Courts-martial had been very busy, and six or eight rebels were executed every morning. On the 9th December commenced the trial of the Nawab of Jhuggur.

The departure of so many troops from Delhi leaves the garrison numerically too weak, notwithstanding the arrival on the 11th of the left wing of the 1st Belooch battalion, now located in the famous Jumma Masjid. The four regiments in quarters have not more than 250 men each. The same remarks apply to Meerut, where the fighting portion of the community consists of 300 of the 6th Dragoon Guards, 120 of the 60th Rifles, four guns of Tomb's Battery, and detachment of Sikhs.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 24th of December, says:—There is little as yet passing in Rajpootana. Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Hamilton have been actively engaged at Indore in dealing with rebellious rajahs. They caused the Rajah of Amjhera and his ministers to be arraigned for aiding the rebellion, and the court found the prisoners guilty. The ministers were all hung forthwith; the rajah awaits instructions from Lord Epsomstone. This occurred at Indore on the 20th. Brigadier Stuart, in leaving Mundesore, ordered the Hyderabad Contingent, under Major Orr, to stand fast there, and Neemuch has been reinforced by 150 of H.M.'s 83rd, under Major Prescott; 150 of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, two guns with Golundauze, and thirty Lancers, in charge of a good supply of ammunition and other materials of war, which are much wanted. The detachment of Her Majesty's 83rd, hitherto at Neemuch, and the Lancers, were to leave for Nusseerabad, where General Lawrence proposes to take speedy measures for destroying the rebels of Awah. Thence his destination will be Kotah. The rebels that were defeated at Mundesore are said to have fraternised with the Kotah mutineers, with the intention of making another attack upon Neemuch. Fugitives from the victorious army in the north are said to be collecting, with the avowed purpose of going to Nusseerabad and Ajmeer. One thing is certain—viz., that the whole of the fanatical Mahomedan population of Rajpootana are our inveterate foes; and every day's delay in sending troops up only accumulates the number of the disaffected. Thousands of the ignorant people do not credit the fall of Delhi; and look upon the report of the capture of that hoary-headed villain, the King of Delhi, as fictitious; and the power and strength of Great Britain, as represented in the large army which have left England for India, as a myth; both being trumped-up fabrications to dispirit and keep the rebels in awe. Heavy work is yet before us; and General Lawrence will require not only the pluck (and he has plenty of that), but the genius and generalship of his gallant brothers to carry himself and us through these stormy days."

MISCELLANEA.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, Colonel William Petrie Waugh again failed to surrender to pass his examination, and he was proclaimed as an outlaw.

A meeting was held at Ashton-under-Lyne, on Monday, to consider the measures desirable to be adopted for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Chas. Hindley, M.P. It was proposed to erect a bronze statue seventeen feet high, to cost 1,000 guineas; and a committee was appointed to canvass for subscriptions.

The opening of the law courts this term was remarkable for one incident. Amongst the batch of counsel who have just received silk, and on that day took their seats within the bar, appears the name of Mr. Goldsmid. He is a son of the Baron Goldsmid, and is the first member of the Hebrew persuasion who has yet attained that dignity.—*Manchester Examiner*.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are making preparations to open their cathedral. An application has been made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 10,000l. to defray the expenses of fitting up and lighting the nave, to which an answer has been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating that 1,000l. will be granted for that object.

The Queen has directed Messrs. Caley Brothers, of Windsor, to supply a quantity of new green satin damask for the Green Drawing-room at Windsor Castle, of the Spitalfields manufacture, and it is now in the hands of the Spitalfields weavers; the pattern is artistic and magnificent, being the same as that originally designed for the apartment by George IV.

The offence of cutting off the pendulous tresses of the women has become so prevalent in Bavaria that the girls and young women of Augsburg, Munich, and Nuremberg are afraid to leave their houses in the evening. Although 300 police agents have for some time been on the look-out for the malefactors not one of them has yet been arrested. On the 6th a young man was seized at Munich and put into prison, but he was soon liberated, as there was no evidence against him. The excitement of the male part of the population of the cities above mentioned is so great that any one who may be caught in the act of severing a tress from the head of his owner will be in imminent danger of having his brains knocked out.

On Monday evening an inquest was held at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Timothy Compton. Frederick Forrester deposed that he was in the service of Baron Rothschild, of Gunnesbury Park, near Ealing. About eight o'clock on the evening of Friday last night, witness heard the report of fire-

arms, and on going out to the front gate he heard groans and discovered the deceased lying on the ground; the barrel of a gun was near him. The contents of the piece had entered his left thigh. Witness had him conveyed to Acton, where a surgeon bandaged his wound, after which he was conveyed to the above hospital. The deceased said that he had separated the barrel of the gun from the stock, and placed them under his coat, when the former fell to the ground, which caused it to go off. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

Earl Granville, as President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Morgan Cowie, M.A., Rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham-street, City, and one of the minor canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the office of Inspector General of training institutions, in succession to the Rev. Frederick Temple, M.A., promoted to the Head Mastership of Rugby School. Mr. Cowie, who was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and senior wrangler of his year, and was for some time principal of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney, acted last year as mathematical examiner for the appointments to the East Indian civil service.

On Wednesday morning, the Swift, Woolwich and London steamboat, arrived off Woolwich for the purpose of landing her passengers, when, in consequence of the low state of the tide, whilst in the act of rounding, in order to make for the pier, the aft part of the vessel struck against the sharp point of an anchor. The result was that a large portion of the plank timbers were torn away, and a hole was made completely through the bottom of the vessel. The passengers, who were much alarmed, were all landed with safety, but the vessel was grounded, and as the tide rose she rapidly filled with water and sank. A large body of men have been since employed at low tide, in raising the vessel by means of chains and lighters.

An accident which involves the loss of four lives occurred at the Clay Cross Collieries, Derbyshire, on Monday morning, by the breaking of a pit rope. It appears that the men had left the pit for dinner, and on returning were being let down by four. When Edward Johnson, James Green, Joseph Vardy, and Edward Stones got on the cage to be let down the pit, it had not gone down ten yards before the wire rope broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of seventy yards, and killed on the spot. The wire rope had only been used about a month since it was new. Another accident has occurred at the same works to a man named Robert Kane, who was employed in an ironstone pit. The man was cutting out some bind, when about 10 cwt. fell upon him and killed him.

On Monday morning, a collision took place on the North Staffordshire Railway, near Norton Bridge, by which several passengers were injured. It appears that the 7.45 A.M. train from Norton Bridge station was somewhat late, and started thence for Stoke-on-Trent about 8 A.M. Previously to the passenger train starting, a mineral train was shunted from the up rails to the down line, and from some unexplained cause it remained standing there, a few hundred yards distant from the station. The driver of the passenger train proceeded on the journey for Stoke, and ran his engine into the stationary mineral train, the result of which was that the front of the engine was broken to pieces; the luggage van was thrown end upwards into the air, and the passengers in the carriages were hurled from their seats in wild confusion. Fortunately the passenger train was moving but slowly when the collision took place, having only just left the station.

A body of gentlemen, called the "London Provisional Committee on behalf of Circassian Independence," has addressed a letter to Sefer Pascha, Prince of Circassia, whose appeal to the British nation against Russia has already been published. The Prince, it may be remembered, asserts that Circassia made an offer of assistance to the allied armies in the Crimea, which only received an insulting reply, and concludes by saying, "It is to thee, free and generous England, that we now turn to invoke thy succour." The reply is signed by Viscount Raynham, M.P., Mr. Dancombe, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., and other gentlemen. They extol the heroism of the Circassians deplore the policy that rejected their help, regret that the Treaty of Paris was concluded without reference to Circassia, and pledge themselves to endeavour to induce our countrymen to "take a warmer interest" in the independence of that country.

On Sunday evening the third of the Westminster Abbey services, designed for the benefit of the working classes, was held, and was attended by an overwhelming congregation. In consequence of the large number of persons who on previous occasions were unable to obtain admission into the Abbey, the Rev. William Careton, the rector of the contiguous church, threw open the doors of that spacious edifice, and held a special service for the accommodation of those who were excluded from the Abbey. The consequence was that the nave of the Abbey and every portion of St. Margaret's Church were densely crowded with attentive congregations. Full choral service, as on former occasions, was performed at the Abbey, the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, and the Rev. Precentor Haden taking part in it. The Ven. John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex, preached, and selected for his text the 1st verse of the 122nd Psalm—"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord." The Archdeacon's earnest, persuasive, and unaffected eloquence is said to have made a marked impression upon the congregation, who lingered long after the benediction was pronounced to listen to the strains of the "Dead March" in *Saul*, which was played in memory of General Havelock. The sermon next Sunday will be preached by the Bishop of Oxford.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday.—The supplies of English wheat are small, but we have rather liberal arrivals from abroad. The trade is still depressed, and English wheat is 1s. per qr. lower, and the sales of foreign have been in retail at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Flour is difficult to sell, even at some reduction in price. Barley is 1s. per qr. lower, and beans and peas without alteration. Oats do not meet so free a sale, and prices nominally as last week. Demand for cargoes of what and Indian corn arrived is less active, but prices are supported.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 5s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.; poultry, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; ducks, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; tame rabbits, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 0d.; wild, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 1d.; pigeons, 6d. to 1s.; large Surrey fowls, 6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.; chickens, 1s. 0d. to 2s. 6d.; barndoor, 4s. 0d. to 6s.; leverets, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; hares, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; grouse, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; pheasants, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; partridges, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; woodcocks, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; snipes, 0s. 0d. to 1s. 0d.; teal, 1s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.; wild ducks, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; widgeons, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.; plovers, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; guinea fowls, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; roasting pigs, 4s. to 8s. each. English butter, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. English eggs, 13s. to 14s.; French ditto, 12s. to 0s. 0d. per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

West Hartley	14 9	South Hartlepool	18 6
South Kellow	18 6	Hetton	20 0
Whitworth	15 9	Biddell	16 6

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRIDGE.—Jan. 13, at Monte Video, near Weymouth, the wife of Captain Bridge, R.E., of a daughter.

BRUCE.—Jan. 15, at Duffryn, Aberdare, the wife of H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P., of a son.

CHAMPION.—Jan. 15, at Woolwich, the wife of Major Champion, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

CROSS.—Jan. 13, at Campden-grove, Kensington, the wife of Lieut. Colonel W. Cross, of Madras Army, of a daughter.

DIX.—Jan. 8, at 2, Widcombe-terrace, Bath, the wife of the Rev. William Dix, of a daughter.

DE L'ISLE.—Jan. 17, at 39, Lowndes-square, the Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, of a son.

JOHNSON.—Jan. 18, at 30, Circus, Bath, the wife of Capt. Willis Johnson, Royal Navy, of Harrington Hall, Wilts, of a daughter.

KENYON.—Jan. 14, at the British Museum, the wife of J. R. Kenyon, Esq., of a son.

POWELL.—Jan. 6, at Portland, Dorsetshire, the wife of T. Follitt Powell, Esq., Deputy-Governor of Portland Prison, late Capt. 16th Lancers, of a son.

RAVENHILL.—Jan. 14, at Netley Cliff, the wife of Major Ravenhill, Royal Engineers, of a son.

SHEPARD.—Jan. 16, at Keyford House, Frons, the wife of J. Lewis Sheppard, Esq., Bombay Rifle Corps, of a daughter.

SQUIRE.—Jan. 14, at Brightlingsea, Essex, the wife of S. N. Squire, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

TILL.—Jan. 13, at Chertsey, the wife of the Rev. L. W. Till, vicar, of a son.

WEARE.—Jan. 14, at Little Dean's-yard, Westminster Abbey, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Weare, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—HILL.—Jan. 18, at St. Paul's, Bedford, by the Rev. Charles Trollope, Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, friend of the bride, James Brown, Esq., B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Maria Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Dilmott Hill, of Brighton.

COLE—RODD.—Jan. 14, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. H. Hutton, M.A., Lieut. Wm. Cole, R.N., to Harriet, widow of late Mr. T. Rodd.

DE SEALIER—COWELL.—Jan. 14, at the British Embassy, Brussels, by the Rev. W. Drury, British Chaplain, Jules Theodore de Spillier, of Spa, Belgium, to Frederick Isabella, only daughter of the late Frederick L. G. Cowell, Lieutenant 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

DE GEX—BENSON.—Jan. 14, by the Rev. Edward Reynolds, cousin of the bride, the Rev. G. F. de Gex, to Frances, second daughter of the Rev. J. P. Benson, Vicar of Witheridge, N. Devon.

HOLLOWAY—SILVER.—Jan. 12, at St. John's Church, Nottingham, by the Rev. V. Smith, Lieut. Colonel Edward Vere Percgrine Holloway, formerly of the 42nd M.N.I., to Madeline Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Captain T. G. Silver, 20th Regiment M.N.I.

STORY—DILLON.—Jan. 16, at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. William Story, Vicar of Fawley, Thos. Kemp Story Esq., to the Hon. Helen Matilda, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Dillon.

DEATHS.

ASKREW.—Jan. 14, at his residence, Berkeley-place, Cheltenham, Major Askew, aged eighty-seven.

BOOTHBY.—Jan. 16, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lady Boothby, relict of Sir Wm. Boothby, Bart., of Ashbourn Hall, Derbyshire.

MAULE.—Jan. 16, at 22, Hyde-park-gardens, the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Maule, in his seventieth year.

MILLER.—Jan. 11, aged seventy-three, the Rev. Edward Miller, M.A., Vicar of Railway and 1 Batey, and second son of the late Frances Sanderson Miller, Esq., of Railway Grange, Warwickshire.

MILLER.—Jan. 18, at Beckett, Worcestershire, in his seventy-first year, the Rev. John Miller, of that place, formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

PAGE.—Jan. 14, at 15, Lacey-terrace, Milton-next-Gravesend, aged thirty-nine, Jobina, the wife of Capt. Horace Page, late of the Madras Army.

SELBY.—Jan. 12, at Paris, Henry Collingwood Selby, Esq., Queen's Advocate of Ceylon, aged forty-six.

TANCHRED.—Jan. 12, at Howick Grange, Northumberland, Annie Gertrude, youngest daughter of Sir T. Tanchred, Bart.

VAUGHAN.—Jan. 15, at Richmond-grove, Bath, Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Vaughan, late Chaplain of the H.E.C.S., aged forty-one.

VENABLES.—Jan. 13, at Leystinnam, Breconshire, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, Richard Venables, D.D., Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

WEIR.—Jan. 10, at Little Hampton, Sussex, Harriet Laing Weir, widow of the late Lieut. Colonel L. Weir, of H.M.'s 59th Regt.

WELBY.—Jan. 16, at Barrowby Rectory, Augusta Maria, third daughter of the Rev. G. E. Welby.

WRIGHT.—Jan. 16, at Lee Bridge, Derbyshire, Lieut. Jones Wright, R.M., aged twenty-eight, only surviving son of Lieut. T. Wright, R.N., of Midge Hall, Kent.

Among the numerous extraordinary Cures without Medicine effected by Du Barry's delicious Health Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of Indigestion, (Dyspepsia) Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility, the following are not the least remarkable. Cure No. 47,121.—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies, Cure No. 48,314.—Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shortland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemore; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order, Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT Cures against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

THE EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE IN MAYENCE.

Most of our readers who have visited Germany know the city of Mainz, on the Rhine. Few places are more beautifully situated or offer greater inducements for a visit than this city. From its earliest period it has occupied a distinguished position in the history of Germany. Here our readers are aware that Guttenberg first erected his printing press, and Faust and Schœffer brought to perfection that mighty engine, the press, which was destined in after times to play so important a part in the history of mankind. During the wars of the French republic it suffered very severely, and passed into the hands of the French, and at the peace was made over to the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. It is a Bundesfestung, or fortress of the German Confederation, and is garrisoned by equal numbers of Prussian and Austrian troops. It is very strongly fortified, and has four principal gates besides the quay. Just outside one of the gates, the Gau-Thor, the powder magazine was situated, which contained a very great quantity of powder, nearly twenty tons, about 1,000,000 percussion caps, 600 shells, and 700 fire balls. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th November, a terrific explosion startled the town, and showers of stones, slates, and beams of wood fell upon the terrified inhabitants; scarcely a whole pane of glass remained in the town, the furniture in the houses was thrown down, and the place tottered as though an earthquake had shaken the foundations of the city. When the first moment of alarm was passed, everybody rushed out to know what had happened. It was quickly ascertained that the magazine had exploded. The scene which presented itself was fearful in the extreme, the whole of the houses in the neighbourhood were a mass of ruins. It mercifully happened that the explosion took place as it did, for that part of the town which suffered most is inhabited by the poorer classes, and the greater number of these persons were from home, and, considering the frightful nature of the circumstance, but comparatively few were killed, forty-six being the number; a very great many were wounded, and it is feared that many will be maimed for life. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, an Austrian artilleryman. This man was seen to go into the powder magazine some short time before the explosion. It was also rumoured that it was intended to destroy the whole of the staff of the fortress and the Austrian officers. There was to have been a sort of *carousal* held by the officers, about one hundred of whom were expected to be present, but fortunately it was put off only a short time previous to the hour of meeting, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather. So great was the report that it was heard distinctly at Bingen, beyond the range of the Taunus mountains, and even at Fulda, in Hesse Cassel, Arolsen, Kissingen, and places in Wurtemberg.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The *Gazette* of Friday notifies Her Majesty's intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Joseph P. H. Crowe, of the 78th Regiment (late Captain of the 10th Regiment), "for being" (in the words of Sir H. Havelock's telegram) "the first to enter the redoubt at Bourzekee Chowkee, the intrenched village in front of the Buserut-gunge, on the 12th of August;" and on Lieutenant Henry Marshman Havelock, of the 10th Regiment (late Captain of the 18th Regiment), for gallantry, thus described in his father's despatch: "In the combat at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Havelock was my aide-de-camp. The 64th Regiment had been much under-

mastered by a rush of the 64th." Privates Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, of the 9th Lancers, are also to receive the Cross. Their services are thus briefly narrated in a letter from Brigadier Grant, dated "Camp, Delhi, June 22:" "The guns, I am happy to say, were saved, but a waggon of Major Scott's battery was blown up. I must not fail to mention the excellent conduct of a Sowar of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, and two men of the 9th Lancers, Privates Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, who, when my horse was shot down, remained by me throughout. One of these men and the Sowar offered me their horses, and I was dragged out by the Sowar's horse. Private Hancock was severely wounded, and Private Purcell's horse was killed under him. The Sowar's name is Roopcar Khan."

her house, has gained one step from which she is not likely ever to backslide. And if accountable for the soul—the better part—so also for the body. Since, with advanced knowledge, we are all now beginning to recognise—some with the stolid assent of materialism, and some with the Christian's holy wonder at this human machine, made too wonderfully to be made for nothing, and by no one—how mysteriously soul and body act and react upon one another; how one half of the shortcomings of the spirit springs from mere bodily causes; and how a healthy soul can stimulate even the poorest and most unsound dwelling-house of flesh and blood into something of its own beauty and divineness. "And yet there is a saying that one sometimes hears, and sees silently in action perpetually—'Anything will do for the servants.' Kitchen and parlour are placed on quite a different footing; not only with regard to coarser food—reasons on a table enough sometimes, when the parlour has nice or sickly tastes, and the kitchen is blessed with the wholesome omnivorous appetite of hard work and an easy mind—but in the regular routine of daily life. 'Late to bed and early to rise,' yet still expected to be 'both healthy and wise,' compelled to sleep in damp, heat, uncleanliness, or ill-ventilation—anything is good enough for a 'servant's' bedroom; allowed no time for personal attention, sewing, or mending, yet required to be always 'tidy,' kept at work constantly, without regard to how much and what sort of work each person's strength can bear; yet supposed to be capable of working on for ever, without that occasional intermixture of 'play'—not idleness, but wholesome amusement—without which every human being grows dull, dispirited, falls into ill-humour, and, finally, into ill-health. Truly it often makes one's heart ache to think of the sort of life even well-meaning mistresses make their servants lead; and it would be curious, were it not so melancholy, to pause and consider, if in all one's acquaintance there are half-a-dozen ladies under whom, did fate compel, one would choose to 'go into service,'

"My dear madam—who may be opening your eyes widely at this heterodox view of the question—you have no right to keep a servant at all unless you can keep her comfortable. You did not buy her, body and soul, like a negro slave; you only took her on hired service, to fulfil certain duties, which you must exact from her kindly and firmly, for her good as well as yours; but you have no right to any more. Except so far as nature and education have instituted a difference between you, you are not justified in placing either her enjoyments or necessities on a lower level than your own. The same sanitary laws, of physical and mental well-being, apply to you both; and neither can break them, or be allowed to break them, with impunity."

"Moral laws, also. Mrs. Smith thinks it is against her that poor Sally Baines sinned in the matter of the bonnet. Foolish Mrs. Smith! Suppose you were to purchase at Swan and Edgar's that hundred-guinea Cachemire labelled 'the Queen's choice'—whom would you harm, Her Majesty or yourself? So, when your Emma or Betsy buys a silk-gown and a twelve-shilling parasol, she errs, and grievously, too; but it is against herself. She lowers her own self-respect by striving to maintain a false position; wastes in shabby showiness the money that she ought to lay up for sickness, old age, or marriage, and the happy duty of helping others; loses the simple neatness befitting the respectable maid-servant, and becomes ridiculous as the sham fine lady."

From "A Woman's Thoughts about Women."



THE EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT MAYENCE.

artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered. The whole of the infantry were lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a 24-pounder, and were rallying round it, I called up the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from me, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse, in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Stirling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the Lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace, on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the Lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle until it was

A MISTRESS'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

"Therefore, in any disputed point, I, as being probably the more educated, older, if not wiser of the two, feel bound as much as possible to put myself in her place, to try and understand her feelings and character, before I judge her, or legislate for her. I try in all things to set her an example to follow, rather than abuse her for faults and failings which she has sense enough to see I am just as liable to as she. I would rather help her in the right way, than drive her into it, whip in hand, and take another road myself."

"A fine lady who can once be made to feel that, so far as any human soul can be made responsible to another, she is responsible for that of every domestic who enters

VIEWS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(Continued from Page 44.)

The expedition left Encenillas, and skirting along the shores of the lake, arrived at the points called the Ojo de la Laguna. Here the army rested a couple of days previously to traversing a tract of land forty-two miles in length, in which no water was to be had. During the author's stay here, he took the opportunity of examining, in the neighbourhood of the lake, the Teopote, a plant very much resembling our broom, grows here in vast profusion. The reader will be able to form a proper idea of the plant by referring to our last week's impression of the engraving of the Lake of Encenillas, where they grow in profusion. The ground was covered with spring flowers, dwarf Asclepias, Enothera, and others. The edges of the lake are very swampy, and abound with wild fowl, snipes, bitterns, kites, and ospreys. The lake is hemmed in by high mountains. The fir grows in the valleys of the mountains. The march of the army was completed that night, and the next day they arrived at the plain of Alancos, where plenty of water was to be had, and grass in abundance. The march to El Paso occupied a few more days. The route was very destitute of water, and another long desert had to be passed, which occupied them twenty-four hours, almost incessantly marching, only two short halts being made during that time. On the 24th of April the brigade reached El Paso. During his stay at El Paso, the author experienced a very extraordinary effect from the high state of electricity in the air. It was just the beginning of the rainy season, and thick clouds began to gather. The night, however, passed off without rain, but it thundered away heavily. During the night, whenever he turned in his waggon, he was surprised and somewhat alarmed by electric sparks issuing from his blankets, to such an extent that the interior was illumined by them; this continued for some time, getting weaker and weaker till it nearly ceased; after continuing quiet for some time, he could reproduce the electric spark by shaking or rubbing the bed-clothes. At this point he left the army and returned by another route, through sand-hills of an American Sahara in miniature. This desert of sand resembles a lake; it is surrounded by mountains of limestone; the appearance of the surface is much like the waves of the sea; but a better idea may be formed by those of our readers who have seen the glaciers of Switzerland. The half of the waggons were left under a guard, whilst the other half was dragged

over the waste by all the horses. Our author was left in charge of them; he describes the day as excessively hot and the night so cold that the water froze in the vessels; and the sand also became so cold that he had the sensation of standing in snow;

at the time of her death in her forty-sixth year, was eldest daughter of Lieutenant Frederick Hayes Macnamara, 52nd Regiment, and Jane Elizabeth Williams, his wife. Early in life this lady was obliged by family misfortunes to make the stage her profession,



TABLE LAND OF MEXICO.

so great was the pain that he feared, at one time, his feet would be frost-bitten, and when at last the horses returned to fetch the remaining waggons, a toilsome walk of five hours had hardly restored warmth. They were afraid to light a fire, for fear of attracting the notice of the Indians. The passage was one of the most laborious description, and the cries of the drivers, the cracking of whips, the moans of the mules and horses, the darkness of the night, and the cold, rendered it a scene not easily to be forgotten. At length, by sunrise, they reached the opposite side, by which time they were so completely worn out that, had they been obliged to go much farther, they must have given up the idea. Southwards from this place, between the Sierra del Candelario and the Sierra de la Ranchiera, is a high table-land, in which grow numbers of the Yucca, or Solomon's Seal. The horizon is bounded by masses of rocky mountains of most fantastic shapes; and, to use the author's own expressions, "the scene has something magical about it, as though some flower-garden belonging to a race of giants had been recalled into existence from out of some remote age of the world."—J. Fröbel's "Bilder aus Central America."

DEATH OF LADY BOOTHBY.

Mrs. Nisbett (Lady Boothby) died suddenly on Saturday, the 16th instant, at her residence, Rose Mount, St. Leonard's. Louisa Cranstown Boothby, born at Ball's-pond, Islington, on 1st April, 1812, and

and, appearing in the provinces at the early age of thirteen, laid the foundation of her career as a comic actress in which she was subsequently unrivalled. After a short engagement in London, and being then scarcely nineteen, she married Captain John Alexander Nisbett, of the Life Guards, in January, 1831, who shortly after lost his life in trying a horse not thoroughly broken in. Captain Nisbett being under age at the time of his death, and his widow not being then allowed any of his property, she was again induced to appear on the stage, where she again obtained fresh fame and added new laurels to her great name as an artiste. About the age of thirty she married Sir Wm. Boothby, ninth baronet of that name. Retiring with her husband, Sir William, to Ashbourne-hall, Derbyshire, she was allowed but short domestic peace. Sir William dying shortly afterwards left her again a widow. She again returned to the stage, but ill health shortly after obliged her to retire, since which time she has resided with her mother and brother in retirement. Repeated shocks, caused by the almost sudden deaths of three of her nearest and dearest relations, so preyed upon her already overworked and overtaken frame, that she was unable to bear up against them, and on Thursday she was attacked with an illness from which she never rallied. She died on the Saturday following.

The *New York Herald* understands that the whole of the British Channel fleet will accompany the Niagara and Agamemnon on the Atlantic Cable expedition next June.

THE FASHION TO BE POOR.

The Paris *Siècle* contains the following amusing remarks: "The weathercock has veered round! At this same period last year nothing was to be met with but millionaires. The goddess Fortune went through every street dispensing her favours. When by chance a man was met who was modest enough to avow that he had not yet deposited a million in the Bank of France, he had the air of excusing himself, like a man asking for credit. 'Give me only two or three months more,' he said, 'and my affair will be terminated. I have in hand five or six superb operations. I am organising Le Crédit Méditerranéen, I am founding the European Bank, and I am on the eve of obtaining three railway concessions in America. You know I am not an ambitious man, I only want to get three millions from all these enterprises, and I shall then retire from business, and live quietly by my own fireside.' But things have all changed in twelve months. Now, it is the fashion not to be rich. Adieu to credits, banks, concessions, and such like gilded illusions; nothing is at present to be seen but men completely ruined! 'You are aware of my sad position,' says one. 'No—what has happened to you?' 'I am completely ruined—False speculations! I went for the rise and there has been a constant fall for the last fifteen months. I lose 1,200,000f.' No sooner is this unfortunate man gone, than you meet another whom you never knew to have a sou at his command, and who exclaims that he also has been ruined by speculation, and a third follows with the same catalogue of disasters. This new comedy appears quite as amusing as the former. Last year everyone wished to appear rich, now everyone seeks to be thought poor, and yet in reality no change has taken place. Perhaps the object of this general announcement of ruin is to make some reforms in the domestic budget, to reduce the wild luxury of furniture and dress, and to cut short the enormous outlay of the toilette. No one can understand how the wife of a ruined man can wear a walking dress worth 1,200f. Since poverty in words has everywhere succeeded to riches in shares, let us not imitate the wife of a ruined banker, who, a short time since, made her appearance in a ball-room with 100,000 crowns worth of diamonds on her shoulders. 'Your husband is not then ruined, as he represents himself,' observed a friend. 'He is as much ruined as a man can be,' was the reply, 'only it has been impossible for us to get rid of these diamonds, as they are heir-looms in the family.'"



OJO DE LA LAGUNA.

THE HERAT MISSION.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* mentions the receipt of a letter from Herat of the 12th October, confirming the report of the safe arrival of the Mission at that city, and of the miserable condition of the place and of its inhabitants. "The son of the present ruler of Herat," he says, "Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan, rode out fifteen miles to meet the British officers at the head of a large but poorly equipped and apparently hastily-raised body of horse and foot. The city was found to be in a state so deplorable as to exceed what is reported of its appearance after the raising of the siege of 1839. Scarcely a building possessed its proper proportion of doors or windows; very many, indeed, had been deprived of every particle of wood-work, and were utterly uninhabitable. The British officers patched up their quarters in the citadel with the walls of their tents, in the attempt, only partially successful, to exclude the freezing north wind. The edifice known as the Charbagh, where Todd's mission resided, was entirely unroofed, and the ruler of the city himself was hard tested to find an air-tight and weather-proof lodging. But this was not the worst. The Persian troops wantonly destroyed the unripe corn in the vicinity, and even tried hard, but happily without success, to destroy or divert the course of an aqueduct from which the city derives its principal supply of water. Thus, in want of food and cover, the wretched inhabitants were in the extremest destitution. The defences were less ruined than our officers had expected to find them, but all serviceable guns were gone. Of soldiers ready to serve there were plenty, and those of a good kind; but Sultan Ahmed Khan has no money or arms to give them. Major Taylor, indeed, anticipating the sanction of the Home Government, has furnished him with some 10,000 stand of flint muskets, with proportionate ammunition, and twenty captured Persian guns. But no money is forthcoming, nor with the crops ruined as they have been, can any revenue be got out of the territory for at least another year. In this miserable predicament, the real independence of Herat is impossible, unless English money gives them the power of feeding, clothing, and arming themselves. If England holds back, Russia, I am assured, is ready and anxious to step forward. Persia, by the conduct of her troops while in occupation of the city, has lost any influence she may once have possessed, nor is she likely to regain it by her treatment of the numerous prisoners, Jews and others, who having been transported into Khorasan to re-people decaying cities, are there detained, in direct violation of the treaty with England."

At Meshed, on their march to Herat, the Mission picked up a boy of eighteen, who has since been brought down to Bombay, and who is thought to be a survivor of the Cabul massacre. He has the appearance of a half-caste. When about nine years of age, as he told the officers, he discovered something of his history,—that his father was an Englishman, who, with his mother, had been murdered, and that he himself had been saved and taken care of by an Afghan chief. Upon making this discovery he longed to escape to London, which he was informed lay somewhere on the other side of Mecca. Shortly afterwards, to avoid circumcision, he ran away from the people with whom he lived, and wandered for some time in Kashgar, and afterwards in Budukshan, in which latter province he served as gunner in the force of an independent chief. During his wanderings or service he received in a skirmish a severe sabre cut across the head, of which he bears the scar. He knew three words only of English, one being "London," the object of his hopes, the others, "God," and "forehead." He was desirous of proceeding with the mission to Herat, but an opportunity presenting itself of forwarding him to Teheran, he was equipped with a horse, sword, and clothing, and sent to Mr. Murray, by whom he has been transmitted to Bushire and Bombay.

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CHILD'S FRICITION HAIR
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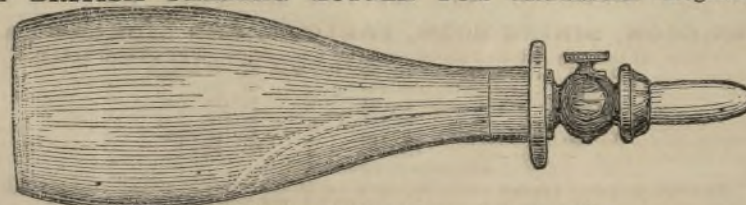
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CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion
(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous,
Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dy-enteria,
Diarrhoea, Acidity, Pulpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility,
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Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S deli-
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could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's
Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, Lon-
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PILLS, for Disorders of the Female Constitution.—These
Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome com-
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be said to be the best female protector. They are the best pre-
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after only a few doses, from giddiness in the head, indigestion,
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In boxes, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain
three small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining these
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VERSAL MEDICINE is the only medicine that strikes at the
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thirty years, during which time upwards of 400,000 cures of
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world are unanimous upon the Hygeian system of medicine in-
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the public how to cure their own ailments, but also rescued the
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A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, whose sands
of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East
Indies a certain cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis,
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THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

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

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

GRANT and GASK beg to announce that the remaining portion of Williams and Co.'s Stock (principally Silks), amounting to 14,500l., 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.

N.B.—Orders for Patterns and Matching will receive careful attention.

TO MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, &c.

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

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

Un grand assortiment de Fleurs de Paris Montées en guirlandes et en garnitures de Robes, par une artiste Parisienne. An early inspection of the above is most respectfully solicited.

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

NOTICE!

HODGE and LOWMAN, REGENT-STREET.

In consequence of a DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP of this old established and well-known firm, the whole of their valuable Stock of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANILES, CARPETS, DAMASKS, LINENS, DRESSES, LACE, HOSE, RIBBONS, &c., &c., is being offered to the public at a very great sacrifice.

ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, REGENT-STREET.

15 and 16, LUDGATE-STREET, Jan. 11, 1858.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESSURE OF BUSINESS.

Messrs. SHETTLEWORTH, ABBOTT, and WILLEY, Jun., desire to express to many of their friends their deep regret that, owing to the extreme pressure of business, they have been unable to attend to them all as they would wish; the sales daily made are so large, from the attractive nature of the stock and the unprecedented low prices at which it is marked, that they fear many have been hitherto unserved. They are applying increased facilities to meet the emergency, and INVITE a SECOND VISIT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE SUCCESSORS OF R. WILLEY and CO. (MESSRS. SHETTLEWORTH, ABBOTT, and WILLEY, JUN., 15 AND 16, LUDGATE-STREET).

Respectfully inform the public, that they are now SELLING OFF the extensive STOCK of this old and celebrated establishment.

It is a remarkable stock, amounting to £27,103, and consists of a rich assortment of SILKS, manufactured from French and Italian silk, so much more brilliant and wearable than goods made from China importations, which have been too much used of late in inferior goods; India, French, and Paisley, SHAWLS, all of which must go; modern MANTLES; DRESSES of infinite variety and excessively cheap; choice and rare LACES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, and PARIS GLOVES, productions of the very best manufacturers.

Seldom does such an opportunity happen as in this Sale for respectable families to supply themselves with Linen and Drapery Goods. The sterling quality of goods of this class always kept at R. Willey and Co.'s must command a prompt clearance of the stock at the very large and surprising reduction of prices at which they are now marked.

Messrs. Shettlesworth, Abbott, and Willey, Jun., are, deputed by Mr. Willey, sen., to express his sincere thanks for the favour and support he has received from numerous friends for many years, and the new firm respectfully soliciting a continuance of this support, assure their friends and the public that the strictest attention will be paid to the wishes of all their customers, whereby they hope to secure the fine connection attaching to this establishment. An early inspection is recommended.

P.S.—The new firm will RECEIVE and PAY ALL ACCOUNTS.

15 and 16, LUDGATE-STREET, London (E.C.)

THE PRINCESS OPERA CLOAK.

This admired and elegant Novelty is distinguished by the name of the PRINCESS. A sort of epaulet descending from each shoulder is ornamented with embroidery, in the style of the Indian Peshawur braiding. The open spaces in the pattern are filled up with satin of various hues, thus producing a rich and brilliant effect. This new Opera Cloak is Registered, and can be purchased only of

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

See "The Fashions," Illustrated London News.

Sole Agents for the ROYAL THIBET GOATS' HAIR CAPE and MUFF.

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, PARLOUR, AND LIBRARY CARPETS.

We invite our Customers and the Public to inspect our new purchases, as we are NOW SELLING CARPETS..... at 2s. 3d. that were 3s. 3d. a yard.

Velvet Pile Carpets.... 3s. 9d. " 3s. 9d. " 4s. 11d. " 4s. 11d. " 5s. 11d. " 5s. 11d. " 6s. 9d. each 6s. 9d. each 17s. 6d. " 21s. 6d. "

And others proportionably low.

The fabric of commercial credit gave way, and mercantile firms of the highest reputation broke in rapid succession with liabilities amounting to upwards of fifty millions sterling—hence the cause of this great reduction in prices.

CHARLES MECKING and Co., BROOKE-HOUSE, 141 & 142, HOLBORN (two doors west of Farnival's Inn).

SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.

CHARLES MECKING and Co. solicit an inspection from their Customers and the Public, of some of their recent purchases in SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., and which they are NOW SELLING at the following prices:—

SILKS, 24 inches wide..... at 1s. 11d. that were 2s. 9d. a yard.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES (18 yds.) 38s. 6d. " 38s. 6d. " 49s. 6d. " 49s. 6d. " 63s. 6d. " 63s. 6d. " 105s. "

Many of the Manufacturers of the above branches having suspended payment through the late panic, has enabled us to purchase for prompt cash, at an enormous reduction from cost prices.

CHARLES MECKING & Co., 62, HOLBORN-HILL, next to St. Andrew's Church.

SILKS FOR THE MILLION!

STAGG and MANTLE are now showing a large Stock of SILKS, purchased during the commercial pressure. They solicit an early inspection on the prices being cheaper than they ever were.

STAGG and MANTLE, 1, 2, 3, & 4, LEICESTER-SQUARE; and 3, LEICESTER-STREET.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, & Co.

Invite an inspection of their beautiful collection of BALL and EVENING DRESSES, which have been prepared expressly for the approaching festivities.

5, 7, and 9, REGENT-STREET.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

DEBENHAM, SON, and FREEBODY ARE NOW OFFERING a GREAT VARIETY OF TABLET and TULLE DRESSES, in all Colours, at very reasonable Prices.

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

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

EVENING AND BALL DRESSES.

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

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

December, 1857. COMPTON-HOUSE, FIFTH-STREET, Soho.

LADIES' OUTFITS AND BABY LINEN (Wholesale Prices).

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

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

BEDS, MATTRESSES, & BEDSTEADS.

—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S NEW LIST of BEDS, BEDDING, and BEDSTEADS is now ready and can be had gratis. The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establishment the most extensive in the kingdom.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feather Beds.....	from 1 5 0 to 8 0 0	
German Spring Mattresses.....	2 8 0 — 7 0 0	
Patent Rheocline Beds.....	2 10 0 — 6 0 0	
Horse-hair Mattresses.....	0 16 0 — 5 0 0	
Wool Mattresses.....	0 7 6 — 4 9 0	
Lock Mattresses.....	0 6 6 — 0 18 0	
Best Alva and Cotton Mattresses.....	0 6 6 — 0 19 0	
Blankets.....	0 7 6 — 2 6 0	
Sheets.....	0 3 0 — 1 4 0	
Counterpanes.....	0 4 0 — 1 7 6	
Portals Folding Bedsteads.....	0 12 6 — 0 15 0	
Patent Iron Bedsteads, with Dovetail Joints.....	0 15 0 — 9 0 0	
Ornamental Brass Ditto.....	2 10 0 — 20 0 0	
Children's Cots.....	0 15 6 — 5 0 0	
Bed Hangings, in every variety, p. set.....	0 14 0 — 10 0 0	

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

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

BEST ARTICLES.—They are the Cheapest in the end.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s PRICED FURNISHING LIST may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading, and is arranged in various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their goods. It comprises a Table Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons—Iron Bedsteads and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats, &c.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co. (opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE.—Established A.D. 1700.

BASSINETTES, 14s. 6d., Trimmed. Baby-linen and Children's Dresses, Hoods, Cloaks, and Ladies' Under-clothing. Price Lists by post. BESEMERES, Makers, 64, HOUNDSDITCH (N.E.)

BAKER'S PATENT IRON BEDSTEAD,

surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 32. 10s. to 34., 32. 10s., 47. 5s., to 101.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.

No other goods sold—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

LEPRINCE'S LADIES' BOOT & SHOE

DEPOT, from his Manufactory, 25 & 27, RUE MONTORGUEUL, Paris; 261, REGENT-STREET, near Oxford-street, where he has the honour to submit to public inspection an extensive Stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of superior Workmanship, at the annexed moderate Prices:—Children's Shoes, from 1s. 3d. to 2s.; ditto Boots, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Ladies' Shoes, from 4s. 6d.; ditto Boots, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Lined Slippers, from 3s. 6d. to 25s.; fashionable Shoes, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; and Oriental Shoes, 8s. 6d.—Orders from the Country to be accompanied by references in town, or by Post-office Order, payable to LOUIS LEPRINCE, 261, REGENT-STREET, London.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The Cheapest

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

Gilt and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

WAX FLOWERS.—The Cheapest House

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

PRINCESS ROYAL'S WEDDING.

VIZER'S HONEY PASTE

has elicited the highest encomiums for the softness, elasticity, and delicacy it imparts to the Skin; and its capability of soothing irritation caused by the bleak winds of Winter, renders it indispensable to the toilette of every lady. Gentlemen will find it allay all uneasiness caused by shaving. In pots, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each. Prepared and sold by E. B. VIZER, Chemist, 63, LUPUS-STREET, Belgrave South, London.

Orders by post, enclosing 2 extra stamps, punctually attended to.

HOME EDUCATION FOR YOUNG

LADIES, Six and Seven Guineas per Quarter. Instruction comprises English, French, Music, Drawing, Dancing, Writing Arithmetic, and Needlework. Class Books and Drawing Materials included. Food unlimited, of the best quality. The premises are spacious and airy.

Prospectuses, Alpha, Mr. Biven's, Crooked-lane, City; or, Mr. Baring's, Newington-caneway.

PIANOFORTE.—An experienced Lady

can receive a few additional PUPILS on the above. Terms exceedingly moderate.

Apply or address to Miss M. A. Orritt, 81, Fenchurch-street (E.C.)

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near CO-

VENTHY, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age. Christian government, most approved methods of Teaching, French and German by accomplished resident Masters, Academic Courses adapted to the Oxford Examinations, and Matriculation at the London University.

For papers, apply to Mr. Wyles.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, Lon-

don.—Prof. FENNANT, F.R.S., will give a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, to commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 27th, at Nine o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

LADIES beware how you exchange the

close atmosphere of heated rooms for the outer air, whether by day or night, without adopting proper protection to the lungs. The best Mouth-Wraper is the newly-invented ETHERON RESPIRATOR, as it does not muffle the voice, but admits of perfectly free and audible conversation, without removal from the mouth, a desideratum which will be acknowledged by all.

Agent, S. MAW, 11, ALDERSGATE-STREET, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists. Price 5s. and 8s. Superior to all others yet invented.

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