

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

## and Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

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## THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia was celebrated on Monday in the Chapel of St. James's Palace, with all the splendour of modern state ceremonial. The day was even more generally kept as a holiday by all classes in the metropolis than had been expected, and the crowds that collected in the Park and the vicinity of the Palace were immense, though the place did not allow of much out-door pageantry. A transient glimpse of the Royal party and foreign guests was all that could be obtained, yet the event excited interest enough to keep those thousands together for many hours. It was a good and hearty popular feeling, and the unmistakeable manner in which it was displayed must have been very gratifying.

Although the morning was raw and cold, the crowd began to gather at a very early hour; every moment added to its numbers; and in an incredibly short time the space between Buckingham Palace and St. James's, with the exception of the avenue reserved for the passage of the Royal carriages, was completely filled. There was, of course, a good deal of pushing and squeezing, but the utmost good humour prevailed. Towards noon, when the Royal party were expected to leave Buckingham Palace, the concourse of spectators was immense. The route to be followed by the Royal party was kept by a detachment of Life Guards, aided by a numerous body of police, and although their temper was occasionally sorely tried, they contrived to maintain effective order. Shortly before noon the bridal procession left Buckingham Palace. It consisted of upwards of twenty carriages. First came the Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Princes Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and their respective suites, in coaches drawn each by two horses. After a short interval followed the bridegroom in a State carriage drawn by black horses. His Royal Highness was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and attended by the gentlemen of his suite. His reception by the multitude was most enthusiastic. The remaining coaches were occupied by Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Bride, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal rode together in a carriage drawn by cream-coloured horses, and the cheers which greeted their appearance were vehement and prolonged. A strong detachment of the Life Guards closed the procession.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

Upon arriving at St. James's the Royal party alighted under a covered way erected at the private entrance from the garden. Here the floral and other decorations were marked by exquisite taste. Her Majesty was received by the great officers of State, and conducted to the Royal Closet. The bannister of the narrow staircase by which the Queen ascended was tastefully decorated with creeping plants, interwoven with roses and camellias, and much had been done by varnishing and gilding to deprive this most inconvenient flight of stairs of its ordinary mean appearance. A change, almost magical in its effect, had been made in the Royal Closet. The walls were covered with rich embossments in white and gold, the ceiling was chastely painted and gilded in the same colours, while nothing could exceed the richness and elegance of the furniture. From the Royal Closet the Princess Royal, accompanied by Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians, was conducted to the Retiring Room, a remarkably handsome apartment, exquisitely decorated for the occasion. Her Majesty, however, passed at once into the Robing Room, one of the noblest saloons in the Palace, fitted with the rich and quaint but somewhat sombre furniture of the time of Queen Anne. Her Majesty's procession was formed in the Throne Room, where an elegant table, covered with crimson velvet cloth festooned with blue cords and tassels, had been placed for the signing of the marriage register. The windows were filled with flowers, and the mantelpiece bore a miniature *parterre*, the edges of the white marble being fringed with delicate twining plants. No attempt seemed to have been made, except by the introduction of flowers, to improve the State apartments. A broad strip of crimson carpet had been laid down the centre of the rooms through which the bridal processions were to pass, but little more had been done in the way of upholstery.

THE PROCESSION.

The passage of the processions through Queen Anne's Room, the Tapestry Room, and the Armoury was a scene equally splendid and impressive. The ladies who occupied the seats prepared for the occasion, and the greater part of whom were in the bloom of youth, were all in full Court dress, and the dazzling effect of their jewels and feathers, their silks and laces, but above all, their natural charms, may easily be imagined. They rose as each procession passed before them and did homage to it by a deep obeisance, which was graciously acknowledged by Her Majesty and the other principal personages. Most of the gentlemen present wore a military or a naval uniform, and the flashing of swords and the glitter of gold lace added yet another feature of brilliancy to the scene. At the top of the great staircase leading to the Colour Court were the initials of the bride and bridegroom formed of white flowers upon a background of evergreens, plaited so as to compose a rich natural tapestry, the whole supported by palm branches, displaying the colours

of England and Prussia. The railings and balustrades were richly gilded and decorated with flowers, and on the landings of the stairs were immense draped mirrors, which reflected and multiplied the processions as they passed, still further increasing the magnificence of the spectacle.

The greatest portion of the spectators who were admitted by tickets within the Palace were accommodated in the colonnade, along which the three processions passed from the State-rooms to the Chapel. The prevailing style of dress was befitting a bridal; there were so many white bonnets and gauzy veils that it might have been supposed a large number of brides had been dispersed among the spectators. There were singularly few gentlemen; parties had evidently been made up with only the indispensable amount of male escort. The scene, therefore, was all colour, tier on tier, like a brilliant slope of flowers. The spaces between the pillars of the colonnade were hung with wreaths of ivy, holly, and other evergreens, fastened with rosettes and streamers of white satin; the opposite wall was similarly decorated, with the addition of bouquets of balm leaves and flowers. Beneath every rosette was the plume and helmet of a tall guardsman, also his cuirass, and finally his boots; the red coat being all but merged into the scarlet drapery behind him.

Shortly before twelve, an order to these statue-like warriors to "carry swords," produced a clash and glancing of steel for a salute, and the Princess of Prussia and her attendants passed into the Chapel. Soon after twelve, the sound of trumpets advancing from the inner apartments gave notice of the approach of Her Majesty; as the head of the procession entered the colonnade, the spectators rose, and the line passed to the Chapel in the order previously arranged. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain then returned, with the trumpeters, and formed the procession which escorted the bridegroom, Prince Frederick William, and after another short interval followed the procession of the bride. Her Royal Highness looked pale, but returned the greeting with which she was welcomed very gracefully, and with perfect self-possession. A more beautiful sight can scarcely be imagined than that presented by these groups while passing; but though beautiful even as a spectacle, the general feeling it awakened was something better than admiration. The sincerest wishes for the happiness of the young and Royal bride accompanied her on her way.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

On entering the Chapel Royal it was impossible to avoid feeling a sort of pleasurable surprise at the marvellous results which taste and energy, and ample resources, had produced within so limited a space, and on such very short notice. The interior of the building looked not only rich but also spacious, and as if it really was meant to accommodate a number of visitors. The old high pews had been entirely swept away, and a sufficiently broad path left up the centre of the building from the doorway to the altar. On either side of this, rising one above the other, are four rows of seats, covered with crimson and bordered with gold lace. These accommodate 150 persons—the gentlemen being allowed a space of twenty inches, and the ladies no more than two feet. The latter indulgence, however, as it turned out, was a most feeble and inadequate concession to the fashion of the day, and great was the struggling and grievous injury to robes of state before the ladies could reduce themselves to the required standard. Above these seats and along the walls at each side, at about eight feet from the ground, two galleries have been erected, which are intended to be temporary, but which have been so massively constructed, so richly adorned, and effect such a great improvement in the interior, that it is to be hoped they will be suffered to remain. The cornice of the galleries is ornamented with a handsome scrollwork of carved oak in keeping with the rest of the chapel; light blue and gold columns support them in the front; and from the spandrels of the arches spring gold beadings, marking the outline of the whole in a most tasteful manner. Over each column is a shield with the Royal cypher surmounted with the Crown, and a light handsome railing of blue and gold closes the whole in front. These galleries held on Monday, when full, rather less than 150 peers and peeresses, making the total number of seated visitors who could witness the ceremony from all parts of the Chapel, not quite 300. There were other places than these, however, in which many peers and peeresses were placed, but angels' visits are frequent compared with the number of glimpses which they could have had of what was passing. We presume, however, the privilege of being under the same roof when the ceremonial took place was considered all-sufficient. The seats provided for the representatives of the public were really excellent and well-placed, affording ample accommodation for all the journalists present. They were on the basement floor, on the left-hand side, and corresponded with the seats occupied by most of Her Majesty's Ministers on the right of the Chapel. According to a popular Court fiction, however, no reporters were supposed to be present.

At the upper end of the Chapel, round the *haut pas* and altar, all the walls had been hung with the richest crimson silk velvet, with a deep and massive bullion fringe. The effect of this was rather too heavy, and in the shadows and corners of the sacred building it seemed so dark in tone as to have almost the appearance of black drapery. But for the extra window which had been added to the end of the chapel this would have been a most serious error. The altar was draped in the same style, and a beautiful semicircular communion rail runs round the whole. The communion-table was heightened to bear the gold plate, which showed gorgeously upon the crimson velvet. Round the altar, on the right and left, forty or fifty magnificent settees in crimson and gold were carefully arranged. The low chair of

State on the left, with five little stools, two at one side and three at the other, showed at once where Her Majesty would sit, surrounded by her Royal children. Her Majesty's pew, over the entrance, was richly dressed and decorated anew for the accommodation of the Corps Diplomatique, all the chief members of which were, of course, to be present on such an occasion. The old recess of the organ loft and that facing it have been much enlarged, the former for the accommodation of the members of the choir, the latter for her Majesty's private band. Such were the chief internal arrangements and improvements for this all-important ceremony.

THE SPECTATORS.

The doors of the building were thrown open at ten o'clock. The first visitors of rank were Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden. Following in rapid succession came the Countess of Mulgrave, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Countess of Bessborough, Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Combermere, and other ladies, all of whom wore full Court dress, with plumes and jewels. A group of Heralds in their tabards, emblazoned with all the heraldic devices of the British empire—Clarenceux King of Arms, Norroy King of Arms, and Garter Principal King of Arms, were the next gorgeous additions to the general tableaux. The Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Mrs. Baines were the first of the Ministerial visitors. Mr. Baines wore the Ministerial uniform, but no wedding favour, neither did Mr. Vernon Smith nor Mr. Labouchere. These, however, were the only exceptions. By eleven o'clock, the visitors began to pour in rapidly. The Marchioness of Clanricarde came, then Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lord and Lady Ebury, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Panmure, Sir George and Lady Grey. The Duke of Atholl came in full Highland costume. The Dukes of Newcastle and Argyll both wore the Ministerial uniform, as did also the Earl of Derby. The Duchess of Richmond, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Derby, and Countess Mount-Edgumbe, all sat together, the first three ladies being particularly conspicuous for the richness of their dresses and the brilliancy of their jewels. Sir George and Lady Cornwall Lewis, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Abercorn, Marchioness of Breadalbane, and Duchess of Wellington, were among the late comers; as was also the Countess of Granville. By twelve o'clock, every place was filled, save those reserved for the Royal actors in the ceremonial and their suites. The busy hum of subdued laughter and constant conversation arose from every part of the little building; feathers waved and diamonds glittered; and the whole scene was one of indescribable animation and brilliancy.

THE QUEEN.

It is now past twelve o'clock, and the excitement of expectation increases every moment. Ladies who are driven near the door intrigue successfully to change their places with lords who are nearer to the altar. A noble countess drops her cloak and shawl over the gallery rail on to the floor with a heavy "flop," and a general titter ensues. It is increased as another peeress, looking over, mounds the feathers from her headress and they come sailing slowly down, and every one looks up much as people do at the theatre when a playbill goes eddying over into the pit. Suddenly there is a little stir, and the Princess of Prussia enters the Chapel magnificently attired in a robe of white satin, and with her train borne by the youthful Countess Hacke. With her Royal Highness come her Highnesses Prince Adalbert and Prince Frederick Charles, and a most brilliant suite of Prussian officers. The whole brilliant audience of the Chapel rises *en masse* and bows as the Princess Royal's mother-in-law elect passes on to the altar. Hardly are they seated there, on the left-hand side, when faintly in the distance the long-blown, clear, defiant notes of the trumpeters are heard. They come nearer and nearer, and the last arrivals among the visitors hasten to arrange themselves, while the officers of the household fall into brilliant line along the pathway up the chapel at either side. Step by step, the advance of the trumpeters is followed; now they are descending the staircase, the regular roll and beat of the silver kettle-drums become audible, and the prolonged triumphant flourish proclaims the approach of Majesty. The trumpeters, pursuivants, clerks, and equerries file off outside the Chapel, but the Lord Steward, Norroy, Clarenceux, Garter, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Council, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl Marshal of England, and others of high note and rank, all enter. But they enter almost unobserved, for from behind them comes the Princess Mary of Cambridge, her train borne by Lady Arabella Sackville West. A murmur of admiration, which neither time nor place could altogether subdue, greets her as she enters the chapel, bowing with stately elegance in return for the homage rendered her. After her Royal Highness comes the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt; and to the Duke also a tribute of cordial respect is paid. The Duchess of Cambridge is received in the same manner, but a deeper reverence awaits the Duchess of Kent, who smilingly, and as to friends, returns the greeting. The next great notability is the veteran Premier, who bears before the Queen the Sword of State in ponderous solemnity. After this even the Royal Princesses are unnoticed, and every one bows slowly and deeply as Her Majesty, leading in either hand Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, enters the Chapel. Of course, on these occasions there is no applause, and nothing but the prolonged obeisances denote the depth of loyal welcome with which the Royal mother of the bride is welcomed. The Queen looks, as she always looks, kindly and amiable, but self-possessed and stately. On her head is a crown of jewels, such as relieves all apprehensions as to the effect which the late Hanoverian "raid" upon the Royal caskets might have had upon Her Majesty's toilet. Courtseying in acknowledgment of the profound homage with which she is welcomed, Her Majesty passes at once to her chair of state on the left of the altar, and which is placed between the five em-

broidered settees occupied by the youngest Royal children. From this time all remain standing in the presence of Majesty, even the Princess of Prussia, who stands on the opposite side of the altar. Lord Palmerston, on the Queen's right hand, bears the Sword of State, while the Duchess of Sutherland, herself attired in almost Royal magnificence, stands on the left by right of office as Mistress of the Robes.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

Again there is another pause of intense interest, and again the drums and trumpets are heard, and, ushered in with the same imposing ceremonies, comes the procession of the Bridegroom. On his right walks his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his father, and on his left his brother, Prince Albert. All eyes, however, are fixed upon the Royal Bridegroom, as he walks slowly, but with the most perfect ease and elegance of action, up the centre of the Chapel. He wears the uniform of a Prussian General with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia. The uniform shows his tall figure to advantage, and sets off his frank, open countenance and prepossessing bearing. Near the altar he stops before Her Majesty's chair of State, and slowly bows with the most profound reverence, and, turning to his Royal mother, he bows again with equal respect, but less deeply than to the Queen, and then kneeling in the centre of the Chapel, prays for a few minutes. His prayers ended, he rises, and stands at the right hand of the altar, waiting his bride, and likewise submitting to such a scrutiny from hundreds of brilliant eyes as never bachelor withstood alone before.

THE BRIDE.

Again a pause ensues—a pause of impressive solemnity. After a while, the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain again quit the Chapel to usher in the procession of the Bride, and with their absence a heavy silence of suspense steals upon the assembled guests, and deepens as the moments pass. The very little whispering gradually grows less and less, until it stops entirely, the plumes cease to wave, and even the restless glitter of diamonds seem almost quenched as the noble assemblage sits mute and attentive, with their eyes turned in eager expectation towards the door. At last there is a slight stir without, and a subdued movement passes through the Chapel as the glittering uniform of the officers of arms is seen to pass the door. The trumpets were again heard nearer and nearer, till they again die away in subdued cadence, which had an inexpressibly soft and beautiful effect. The great officers of state enter the Chapel, but no one heeds them, for there is a peculiar movement without, and a soft rustling of silk is clearly audible. In another second the Bride is at the door, and stands "Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls," that bloom in fair array behind her. The Court list of the ceremonial tells us that the illustrious personage on whom her right hand gently rests is the Prince Consort, that on her left stands his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and from the same source we derive our knowledge that both are in full uniform, and wear the collars and insignia of the great European Orders of Knighthood to which each belongs. Without these aids to recognition, even these Royal personages would pass to the altar unnoticed and unknown, so deep, so all-absorbing is the interest excited by the appearance of the Bride herself. The gorgeous veil she wears depending from her headress is thrown off, and hanging in massive folds behind, leaves the expression of her face completely visible as she walks slowly, her head slightly stooped in bashfulness, and her eyes cast down upon the ground. Thus all can see distinctly the mild, amiable expression of her face, so replete with kindness and deep feeling, and that peculiarly touching aspect of sensitiveness, to attempt to portray which would "only prove how vainly words essay to fix the spark or beauty's heavenly ray." Her bright bloom of colour has completely deserted her, and even when compared with her whole appearance denotes tremulousness and agitation.

THE BRIDAL DRESS.

In these ceremonies we believe the dress of the Bride ranks only next in importance to the celebration of the service; but on this occasion the Princess Royal wore one so thoroughly in good taste that it was difficult to remark anything, save that it was exquisitely becoming, beautiful, and white. In fact its unity only recalled to mind the belle of the French Court, who is said to dress with such a perfection of good taste that one can never observe what she wears. While, however, we mention this as the actual effect of the costume, we may state for the further information of our readers that it was manufactured by Mrs. Darvill, designed by Miss Janet Fife, and composed of a rich robe of white moire antique, ornamented with three flounces of Honiton lace. The design of the lace consists of bouquets in open work of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, in three medallions. At the top of each flounce, in front of the dress, were wreaths of orange and myrtle blossoms—the latter being the bridal flower of Germany—every wreath terminating with bouquets of the same flowers, and the length of each being so graduated as to give the appearance of a robe defined by flowers. The apex of this floral pyramid was formed by a large bouquet worn on the girdle. The train, which was of the unusual length of more than three yards, was of white moire antique, trimmed with two rows of Honiton lace, surmounted by wreaths similar to those on the flounces of the dress, with bouquets at short intervals.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

Next to the interest excited by the appearance of the Bride herself is the feeling created by the fair bridesmaids, who, "in gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls," follow in stately array, bearing up the rich train of the Princess Royal between them. The ladies honoured with this distinguished mark of Royal favour are all among the personal friends of the young Bride, and, what is more singular, are every one lineally descended from the great Royal houses of England and Scotland. They follow the Bride two by two—Lady Susan Charlotte Catherine Pelham

(Continued on Page 70.)



**GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—COUNCIL MEDAL.—EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, 1855.—GRANDE MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR.—GALLERY OF BRONZES D'ART.—F. BARBEDIENNE and Co., of Paris, respectfully inform the British Public that a Complete COLLECTION of their MATHEMATICAL REDUCTIONS, by the process of M. Collas, from the chefs-d'œuvre of Antique and Modern Statuary in the Galleries of the Louvre, Florence, and Rome, Museum of Naples, and British Museum, may be seen at Messrs. JACKSON and GRAHAM'S, 35, 37, and 39, OXFORD-STREET. The prices the same as in Paris, with the charges of importation only added.—Catalogues, with Marginal Illustrations, 6d. each; or, by post, on receipt of 12 postage stamps.**

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**E. T. S.**—The Isle de Rhé, in France, is a small island principally devoted to the culture of the grape, from which annually is made about thirty thousand tuns of wine, and between three and four thousand pipes of brandy. Also said of a very inferior appearance is manufactured in very large quantities from sea-water by the process of evaporation.

**MOSCOW.**—Individual influence is not sufficiently remembered, and valued; much may be done by it, either for good or evil.

**PRINCE LIA.**—Chevy Chase is considered a very fine ballad. Sir Philip Sydney declared he could never hear it without feeling "as if it stirred him like a trumpet."

**AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.**—The proposal would find but little favour. When Queen Caroline wished to close St. James's Park and convert it into a garden, she wisely consulted Walpole, asking him what the probable cost would be, when the courtier replied "Only three crowns."

**AUGUSTA.**—We hope that a re-perusal of the instructions for making the German Work-Basket, which accompanied the illustration in our last week's number, will correct any mistaken impression. The pattern of the quilting may, of course, be varied, but as simplicity in most cases when it is admissible, usually produces the best effect, we think the simple single diamond quite suited to the purpose.

**A HOUSEKEEPER.**—There is a very great quantity of pyroligneous acid used in pickling, as a substitute for vinegar. When there is a mouldy appearance on the surface of any liquid which has been used for this purpose, it is a certain proof that this deleterious acid has not been employed.

**USULA JANE.**—In Germany the parties are not given in the same way as in England, ladies usually entertaining their female friends, and gentlemen their male acquaintances. On this account, general society is much less animated than among ourselves.

**PHOEBE.**—The great banker of the well known name of Child was formerly the owner of the beautiful villa at Richmond alluded to; it has been said, that he expended one half of his immense fortune on it, in order to render it as magnificent as possible. The numerous apartments were built and arranged after the manner of different nations, and the furniture was procured at a very great expense, from the countries themselves. Two days after its completion, its owner was laid in the silent tomb.

**WISBEACH.**—The Dutch being always a maritime nation, is the reason why so many of our sea-terms belong to that country; such words, for instance, as sloop, schooner, yacht, boom, skipper, taffel, are all Dutch.

**COUNTY WICKLOW.**—The word *tu* is of comparatively modern origin. Throughout the whole of the Bible it never once occurs; neither is it admitted into "Paradise Lost."

**FLORENCE.**—We believe that, up to the present time, the Foot Guards continue to wear a sprig of laurel on the 18th of June, in memory of the triumphs of Waterloo.

**T. S. K.**—Washington Irving was honoured by the University of Oxford with the degree of LL.D. He also had bestowed upon him one of the gold medals provided by George IV., for eminence in historical composition.

**OLD MORTALITY.**—Oliver Cromwell was married at St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Milton was buried there.

**MRS. H. L.**—The Lord Mayor's Dinner has been given in Guildhall since the year 1801. The banquet given to Queen Victoria in 1837 cost six thousand eight hundred and seventy pounds.

**A CONSTANT READER.**—It has been said by a popular author that "the building of St. Peter's cost Rome, what the building of Versailles cost France—a revolution."

**ASHBURNHAM.**—The Order of the Guelphs was instituted by the Prince Regent in the year 1815. It was intended at first as an especial honour for Hanoverians, but Englishmen have received the largest proportion of its honours.

**ANNETTE.**—The Editors of the Work-table is much gratified at the favourable opinion of her department so kindly expressed. In answer to the questions respecting the Prussian Pillow, all the leaves to be worked in shades of green. The strawberry blossoms are white shaded with grey. The two large buds in the centre are of a yellow inclining to amber, their shade having a tendency to nut brown. The strawberries are of their natural colour, crimson. The knots at the corners have an outline either of black beads or wool filled in with bright French blue, the ground being deep crimson. It must be apparent that there is great difficulty in giving many shades of colours in a black engraving, at the same time in the working a few more shades are easily introduced. Here let us repeat a warning which we have frequently given before, namely, that the shades of any colour must be taken not in their succession, but with the omission of some of the intermediate tints. If the shades are too much alike the work is tame, while leaving out intermediate shades enlivens the general effect. This is more necessary to be remembered when the number of shades is limited.

**CONSTANCE.**—The common white lily is indisputably a native of the Holy Land; but we are not certain at what period it was brought to this country. It is very probable that this beautiful flower was one of the earliest exotics reared in England. Probably it was one of the plants we gained from Palestine through the medium of the early Crusaders, for Chaucer thus notices it in reference to armorial bearings:—

"Upon his crest he bore a tour,  
And therein striked a lily flour."

**LADY MARY.**—The application of spirits of wine has been recommended for removing mildew from the covers of books and other articles.

**JANET R.**—The subjoined is a recipe for yellow clarified pomatum:—Beat half a pound of beef marrow well in a marble mortar. Then let it steep for ten days in spring water, changing the water twice a day, and beating the marrow well each time. Then drain off the water and add a pound of fine unsalted lard. Pour on them a pint of rose water. Beat all well together for half an hour, and let them stand for twenty-four hours. Then drain off the rose-water, and place the marrow and lard in an earthenware jar, which set in a pan of boiling water. Place also in the jar half an ounce of oil of bergamot, an ounce of orange root slightly crushed, and a drachm of saffron well pulled out. Boil the whole one hour, stirring it occasionally. Then strain it through thin muslin into pomatum pots.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, 83, Fleet-street, London (E.C.).

## THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

### AND

### Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

## THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Now that the first sensation of horror, and some of the excitement consequent on the crime, have passed away, it behoves us to consider calmly the probable cause of the late cowardly and cruel attempt on the life of Louis Napoleon, as well as speculate on the results which are likely to spring out of it to France and perhaps to our own country.

In the outset, we would heartily congratulate our neighbours that there seems to be no evidence of complicity on the part of Frenchmen; but that the affair was concocted and carried out by Italian exiles. We rejoice, also, at the assurance we have, that although the diabolical deed was in all probability matured in one of our provincial cities, it was done without the connivance of any Englishman, and in opposition to the sympathies of the entire British nation. Notwithstanding these facts, however, important consequences are likely to result, which may seriously affect the interests of both countries.

Can we find any clue to the cause of the attack by looking at the state of the country which gave the assassins birth? Has the Emperor done anything towards producing the present degraded state of Italy, out of which a reason, on national grounds, could be found for these foreigners desiring his death? The French people are said to be indignant at seeing the life of their monarch attempted, and their political tranquillity endangered, for objects or from causes which have no reference to their own country—and this indignation is natural. Probably it may be the impression of the people of Italy that with the downfall of Napoleon the army of occupation would be withdrawn from the Papal dominions, and that their priest-ridden country would regain the independence so nearly attained when France and Austria interposed to replace the Pope on the throne from which he had been driven. The expulsion of the Pope by the Italians, was an act similar to the expulsion of the Bourbons by France, and of the Stuarts by England. It is pretty generally believed that the rulers of one country have no right to interfere between the people and the rulers of other States; and if this dreadful crime has been attempted in order to meet wrong by wrong, we trust the lesson will have its proper influence and weight with other potentates. But the assassins may not be acting in sympathy with any considerable portion of their fellow countrymen, and in that case, we are at a loss to divine any cause for the assassination but private revenge, or a bloodthirsty desire to revolutionize France. The cruelty of this, as compared with the previous attempt, is seen in the circumstances attending each. In the first the Emperor was on horseback almost unattended, while in the recent case, he was in company with the Empress, and surrounded with attendants and an unoffending populace.

As far as the French empire is concerned, stringent laws will be passed still further to restrict the liberty of the press and the freedom of the subject; foreigners will be compelled to submit to a constant surveillance; and the powers of the police are to be very greatly increased. The most serious effect of the late attempt is, that it has given a pretext for thus extinguishing the last spark of liberty that glimmered in the dark horizon of French politics. There can be no doubt that Napoleon has long looked with no little jealousy on the small residue of freedom which he had found it impossible to destroy. At a moment when he least expected it, he has given him the power to attain his object. As soon as the event became known, the indignation at the attempt was intense; and was only equalled by the rejoicing at its failure. In the excitement of the moment, and before they had given themselves time for consideration, the senators, full of horror at the atrocity of the crime, hastened in a body to congratulate their Majesties on their

escape and to declare as follows:—"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." The President of the Legislative body, which had attended for the same purpose, said in the course of his remarks—"We cannot conceal it, Sire; the populations we have recently visited are anxious on account of the effects of your clemency." Judging from the past of his history, we might have been sure that Napoleon would not be slow to take advantage of these expressions of compliance with a policy which would still further abridge the liberties of France. The result we have seen. Already have some of the French newspapers been suppressed, while more stringent measures will undoubtedly follow. But does the present Ruler of France think that in punishing an Italian crime on Frenchmen, by depriving them of the little remaining liberty left, he will consolidate his empire? He will find, what all who have resorted to like means have found before him, that he has knocked away the last support on which his empire rested. Liberty can never be destroyed; it may be laid prostrate beneath the heel of tyranny, but it will still live. The newspaper press may not be permitted to breathe glowing words; but if these are silent, the spirit-stirring songs of Beranger will resound around the household hearth; and the prattling child, that can scarce climb his father's knee, will lisp the name of liberty.

A dispute is said to have arisen between the French and English governments as to the right of asylum. Ungracious as it may seem on the part of Louis Napoleon, who twice availed himself of a home on our shores when he dared not appear in his native country, and who knows full well that so long as any foreigner obeys the law under which we live he is not molested, we are inclined to believe that there is truth in the report that the French government has demanded that some foreigners be given up, as we know they have severely censured the country which so hospitably affords a shelter to the exile. We trust our Government will firmly decline to accede to any demand contrary to our law; and at the same time not suffer foreigners to make England the place where plots and assassinations may be prepared with impunity.

## THE BRIDAL DAY.

A few more words on the all-engrossing subject of the day, and then, with all good wishes for the ever increasing happiness of the Royal pair, let us bid them adieu with a nation's blessing.

"Blessed is the bride that the sun shines upon," is one of the prettiest of our domestic traditions, and the sun did shine on the fair young bride, not in transient and fitful beams, but in steady brightness, even on a January day. We leave to properly marshalled pens to narrate the historic course of the twenty-fifth of January, 1858, content, in our own little province, just to note down some of those traits of feeling, which springing from the human heart, seem to rise up heavenward in sympathies divine.

The journals of the week are full of the pomp, the splendour, the magnificence, the regal state, the martial trappings, the heraldic honours, the sacerdotal ceremonial of this great nuptial day. For ourselves, we pass over the assembling together of Royal personages, the gathering in of members of blood Royal from other lands, the long train of state officials, the bevy of beauty blinding poor mortal vision with the flashings of their eyes and their jewels—we pass all these and their accompaniments over, to fix our attention on the fair young bride, and on some traits of natural feeling which seem to us to have sanctified this wedding-day. No matter what the auxiliaries or what the wealth and worth of that surpassing splendour, to have seen that touchingly-expressive face when the feelings of the heart were worked up to their crisis, stands out as the one thing worthy of lasting memory.

Before the ceremonial, we saw the Princess, and we noted her pale cheek, her painfully suppressed agitation, and the total and entire absence of every thought which had to do with outward things, her own personal appearance thoroughly included. In all the lavish magnificence which environed her way, no bride ever approached the altar more abstracted from the outward show by the inward

sentiment. There was no sense of natural glory at being thus the admired of all eyes, and the single object of a nation's homage. We know that it is only high natures which can thus forget themselves, every thought and every sentiment becoming absorbed in a sentiment of which self can never be the object.

When all was ready for the bride, waiting as it was right and fitting, we take a glance at the bridegroom, and we are inspired with courageous hopes for the future happiness of the bride. On these occasions, there is a something in conduct which marks the character as well as the ardour of existing feeling. After the Prince had made a profound obeisance to the august lady, who was so soon to assume the rights of a new relationship, and to the mother who had throughout his life enjoyed them, after he had knelt down and done reverence to the Divine presence, thus publicly observing two of the commandments of the Decalogue, he stood in calm dignity, self-possessed, manly, nobly, unembarrassed by the knowledge that he was an object of scrutiny to every eye looking for the coming of the Princess, and when, on her approach, all pale and trembling and with downcast eyes, led by the Prince Consort and King Leopold, she set her foot on the raised step of the altar, he bent his knee and kissed her hand, the action did honour not to a slight sentiment of gallantry, but as a foreshadowing of that loving and cherishing he was about to pledge to her through life, and which he could not choose but see she so greatly needed at that moment. The tender act was one of faithful re-assurance, and the ladies of England do the Prince-bridegroom due and true justice for the loving fealty. So, too, do they know how to value the vows not muttered with shame and confusion, but with the clear realization and full attestation of their meaning. In truth, the whole character of that scene so rose out of its grandeur of Royalty and magnificence of accompaniment that we lose sight of all but the strong, unquenchable feelings of Nature, and when the Bride throws herself into her mother's arms, we forget that she is a Queen, and think the bright tear that glitters in her eye infinitely brighter than the Koh-i-noor, which glitters on her bosom. In the hearty interchange of cordialities between the two august families associated in the nearest bonds by the religious ceremony just completed, we see the inauguration of new relationships, and in the full feeling of the heart, we lose sight of all fear that a marriage thus hallowed by the best feelings of our nature can ever have been contracted from motives of policy, or the miserable expediency which belongs to state.

That trial over, for still it is a trial, even where it is a triumph, and the full heart relieved by its vent of tears, something of the elasticity of a new happiness seemed to mark itself in the face of the Bride, as sitting by the side of the Prince they returned, in their changed condition, to Buckingham Palace. Although there was still the lingering shadows of deep feelings but half stilled in the depths of her eyes, and her cheek was as pale as the wreath over her brow, she yet seemed to accept with satisfaction the congratulations of the people, who hailed and cheered her as she passed along. Still more glad and satisfied are we to have it in our power to record that when led on to the balcony of Buckingham Palace by the Prince, the young Bride, looking over the sea of people who greeted her with loud hurrahs such as Englishmen alone can give, and listening the while to cheering words uttered by loving lips, not only smiled in content, but in merriment. Twice was the happy interlude repeated. With that smile upon her fair young face so let her be from this time forth in our hearts remembered.

But a few words more. The poet Laureate has done in poetry what we are doing in prose, namely, wishing such happiness as thought cannot measure or heart estimate to the newly-married pair. There is in this Epithalamium one line written by the Queen herself. It is our privilege to be able to point it out. It strikes us as being soft, sweet, and touching, and the first word gives feeling to the whole line:—

"Farewell, fair Rose of May,  
Let both the Peoples say  
God bless thy marriage day,  
God bless the Queen."

"Farewell, fair Rose of May!" says the Queen of England to her first-born daughter.





### Match or No Match?

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

#### CHAPTER XII.

We left Mrs. Wintersham and Christie Corbell walking up the garden path to the little cottage which they had come to visit. It was one of those luxuriant wildernesses which sometimes make us think that neatness and order might spoil the reckless prodigality of Nature. Weeds, grass, and wild flowers, were springing up among the interstices of the moss-covered gravel; clusters of such roses as could have lost nothing of the divinity of their beauty since they first exhaled their scented breath in the Garden of Eden hung heavily on their own branches; thorny brambles caught the floating dress, while nettles and thistles overshadowed beds of violets and divided the dominion of the land with out-of-place patches of self-sown mignonette. The birds were chirping in the trees, through which long vistas opened now on sloping hills, now on some distant hamlet, with the spire of the old church piercing high up into the air. Many times Christie stopped to disentangle her dress, and to say that she would not have a thorn less, that luxury of Nature was so richly beautiful.

Had Christie Corbell looked into Mrs. Wintersham's face she would have seen a new expression there, but she was too much occupied with everything around her to notice what was indexed in the countenance of her patroness.

"Then you like the place, Christie?" said Mrs. Wintersham.

"Oh, such a delicious garden!" exclaimed the young companion.

"A little pruning, and training, and graveling and so on, might make the garden very pretty."

"I wouldn't have a sprig cut away. Look at these grape leaves, these apple blossoms, these festoons of wild convolvulus; look at the butterflies and the bees how happily they are all living together, undisturbed by the tyranny of a ruthless gardener cutting and hacking whole colonies of every thing beautiful away."

"Don't waste your indignation. It is the very thing I am going to have done. But first let

us go over the house. I know that the garden could be transformed easily enough, but I am not so sure of the house."

They went together into the cottage. It was made up of little rambling rooms all in a state of extreme dilapidation. The place had been for many years unoccupied, and ceilings were falling down, paper dropping from the walls, paint bore no witness of its own colour, daylight came in through the roof, floors were broken, and altogether the little domicile appeared fast going to decay. Nevertheless, the glorious sunlight streamed in so joyously as to seem to realize a certain cheerfulness under the dominion of its beams such as one might fancy the flowers themselves to know, and the thought of Diogenes in his tub did not bring with it quite so strong a sense of indignation at his idleness as we are apt to entertain when in industrious humours of our own.

The two ladies stood for a few moments in silence looking out of one of the little broken windows.

Mrs. Wintersham spoke first, "I was looking at the bees, Christie."

"And I at the butterflies hovering about the flowers. They are the most beautiful."

"But my bees are getting honey out of their flowers, while your butterflies are doing nothing."

"They are fulfilling their destiny, which to them, at least, is 'live and be happy, and do nothing else.'"

"But if your butterflies have a destiny, my bees have a duty to fulfil, and I myself have a fancy to imitate them. The fact is, Christie, that I have just bought this neglected spot. It stands in sight of some of the windows of Ash Lodge, and I could not let it pass into vulgarizing hands without injury to my own property. I want to make it habitable for a good tenant. Do you think it can be done?"

Christie had a very practical mind, notwithstanding her admiration of butterflies. Energy and industry, were the staple principles of her character. Entering into the subject at once and with all her heart, she ran over the cottage paper and pencil in hand, and under Mrs. Wintersham's dictation, dotted down a list of improvements to such an extent, as entirely to remodel the house. They differed in detail, Christie taking the economical side of the plans proposed, Mrs. Winter-

sham the liberal one. All the way home, they canvassed the various questions. The following day, workmen were put on duty, and it became the daily amusement of the two ladies to superintend the progress of every proceeding.

In the midst of these occupations, Harold Grant's first love-letter had been put into Christie's hand by Mrs. Wintersham's butler. She knew the hand-writing well, but now her own name was on the cover. The colour went and came, and her face wore alternations of expression, as she grasped it in her hand. What passed within could scarcely be called a struggle, because the brave young girl would not suffer herself to try the result of an encounter with her own inclination. Going direct to Mrs. Wintersham, she laid the letter before her on the table.

"I see. I know. I sent it to you."

"Ah, then, if I had read it and said nothing about it, you would have known."

"Yes, I should have known. Still it is your own. You are not obliged to tell me its contents. I shall not ask you."

"I wish to do what is right," said Christie firmly.

"I believe you," said Mrs. Wintersham with decision.

Christie's face flushed with honest pride. She felt that with Mrs. Wintersham, she had to deal with one who could understand and estimate her own integrity.

"Read your own letter, Christie," said Mrs. Wintersham.

She repeated these words twice, before Christie answered with her eyes cast down, and in a whisper, "I am afraid."

"Foolish girl!" said Mrs. Wintersham. "Yet all the while you would not have me read it, would you?"

"No," said Christie, with quick decision.

"Don't you think there is a breach of confidence in showing anything that comes from another heart to your own, to other eyes?"

"I do," said Mrs. Wintersham, "and I would not read your letter even though you urged me ever so earnestly."

"Neither will I—at least not now—along while hence—when we are both quite old—to be burnt if he should marry somebody else—to be buried with me if he should not—" Christie spoke in a low faltering voice all unlike her own.

"More sentimentally silly than I thought you. But come. I am so much of a mesmerist, that I can tell every word of the contents of your letter, without having read a line. Are you willing to answer from my dictation?"

Christie sat down at the writing-table, drew the paper before her, and dipped the pen in the ink.

Then Mrs. Wintersham dictated that letter which we have already shown that Harold Grant received with so much vexation of spirit. True it was that Christie Corbell's face flushed at certain passages; once or twice her pen faltered. When Mrs. Wintersham implied the possibility of change pride made her go on more freely. When the allusion came to an old boyish flame she wrote rapidly. Having finished, she lifted up her face all flushed with rosy hue, and said, "I thank you, Mrs. Wintersham. I know there is as much in that letter intended for me as for Mr. Harold Grant. He may change. Having been inconstant once, he may be so again. You have done me much good. You have given me strength. Let him go and see the world, and try himself. I am a mere nobody, I have neither beauty nor accomplishments. Ah! if we had been so imprudent and he had repented! How much better that I should never see him again!"

Christie left the room hastily. For the next two following days she was industrious to an extent that Mrs. Wintersham had not noted before. She read very little. Once or twice, having taken up a book, feelings of her own rose like a mist over the page. Finding on the sudden that she was musing over her own heart rather than her author, she dashed the volume down, and busied herself in such active occupations as left no room for enervating sentiment.

It was a summer evening, when the scent of the flowers came breathing in through the open window, and floods of golden light bathed hill and dale in their glory, in one vast illumination of the western sky. Christie had looked out and the voice of Nature had spoken to her in its unutterable chorus of poetry, that poetry so dangerous to the heart, because it awakes its own.

Strange that a new susceptibility had developed itself in the nature of the young companion, a susceptibility which made the book of Nature as perilous to her peace as the works of mortal poets. The sunshine and the flowers, the flickering lights, and the trembling shadows, the sighings of the leaves of the trees, and the songs of the birds amid their branches, all spoke to her in the voice of that universal sentiment of which Nature is so full.

What! Dreaming again! Christie turned from the window, and then experienced a shock, which almost stopped the clockwork of her heart.

Too much ashamed to be quite proud, and yet too proud to be quite ashamed, Harold Grant stood before the young companion.

"Yes I am here. I have persuaded my friends to wait for me at Dover another day. I told them I had business, important business. So I have—a matter of life and death it is to me. Did you write that cruel letter on compulsion, or was it extorted by my aunt's tyranny? Tell me! Tell me at once."

"Willingly," said Christie. She had recovered herself. "The impression of a day may fade with the day's sun-light."

"They have poisoned your mind with tales of a schoolboy's folly! I am here to justify myself. I am here to pledge my consistency. My father only delays his sanction. He says himself, that he does full justice to your merits. My aunt is trying to separate us. Let us take our happiness into our own hands. Let us put it beyond the reach of time and chance. Why should we lose a whole year of the happiness of life? A year! that is an age! To leave you, is to lose you. Look at me Christie," and the young man threw himself on his knee before her, "look at me. Do not cover your face, as if I were something distasteful to your sight. Are you in grief? Why should you be in grief, when there is so much happiness in store for us, and that, too, only waiting for the taking. What, not a word. Speak to me! Let me hear your voice. Speak to me, Christie!"

What Christie said, and whether she kept true to her integrity or fell away from it, must be reserved for our next chapter.

(To be continued.)

#### ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT THE LAUNCH OF THE LEVIATHAN.

On Saturday a further advance was made upon the position of the big ship, and she was slowly moved about eight feet nearer to the ends of the launching ways. At first she moved with great ease, but towards the close of the day a considerable pressure had to be applied, owing to the accumulation of half-frozen mud upon the ways. There was an unusual attendance of Royal and distinguished visitors, including the Belgian Princes, the Duc de Brabant and the Comte de Flanders. Later in the day also the Prussian Princes paid a visit to the yard, and not only inspected the launching apparatus, but went on board and over every part of the monstrous hull. On Monday morning, soon after seven o'clock, operations were renewed for pushing the vessel still nearer to the water. Everything proceeded most satisfactorily—the ship moving easily in obedience to the pressure put upon her—till a few minutes before twelve o'clock, when, to the dismay of the officials, another melancholy accident occurred, owing to the springing of a large baulk of timber placed on the ways to carry the force of the ram of the largest press to the aft cradle. The massive piece of wood struck several of the workmen, throwing two of them—Thomas Paris and William Kellam—a great height in the air. The poor fellows, on being picked up, were at once removed to Poplar Hospital, where it was found that the former had received a fractured skull, and an injury to the arm, and the latter had sustained a fracture of the right arm, and also, it is feared, of several ribs. When the operations were suspended, it was found the ship's movement had registered exactly eight feet fore and nine feet nine and a half inches aft. On Tuesday, the distance moved was eighty inches. The ship is now at the lower end of the ways. On Wednesday a further advance of eight feet aft and two feet three inches forward was gained, and at high water no that day the depth of water under her was no less than eleven feet eight inches forward and fifteen feet six inches aft, or only short of the depth required to float her by three inches. Under these circumstances she requires watching with considerable care, as a northerly gale of an hour's duration would set her adrift. According to the Admiralty tables, she will not have depth sufficient before next Sunday, but at the same time the tide of Saturday is so nearer her mark, and such a trifling change of wind would influence its height, that everything will be ready for hauling her off on that day.

Lord Palmerston has intimated to Miss Hogg, the eldest daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd, that Her Majesty has been pleased, in consideration of her father's genius, to confer upon her a civil pension of 40*l.* a-year. A few years ago Lord Aberdeen bestowed on Mrs. Hogg, the poet's widow, a pension of 30*l.*, which she continues to enjoy.—*Courant.*



## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

## JUVENILE COSTUMES.

Fig. 1.—(Boy about Seven Years of Age.)—Tunic of brown cloth, trimmed with bands of brown velvet, and with buttons of passementerie. Shirt of fine lawn, the front ornamented with small tucks and intervening rows of needlework. The sleeves, which are in full puffs, are ornamented in corresponding style. Loose trousers of white basin, having at each side small tucks and a row of needlework. Cap of brown cloth and velvet, with a long curling ostrich feather.

Fig. 2.—(Little Girl of Seven or Eight Years of Age.)—Dress of tartan poplin. Cloak of grey cloth, trimmed with grey and blue fringe. Hat of grey straw, trimmed with blue ribbon, and with grey and blue feathers.

Fig. 3.—(Girl of about Nine or Ten.)—Dress of white cambric muslin. The skirt with five narrow flounces, scalloped at the edges in buttonhole-stitch, and set on in small gouffered plaits. The corsage has a fichu, edged with two narrow frills corresponding with the flounces. The fichu is crossed in front, and, passing under the arms, is fastened at the back of the waist by a broad ribbon, the ends of which are linked together. The corsage of the dress is half high, drawn in fulness, and finished at the top by a band of needlework. Bell sleeves, finished with

frills in accordance with the other parts of the dress. The hair is disposed in waved bands at each side of the forehead, and in full curls at the back of the head.

Fig. 4.—(Boy about Five Years Old.)—Tunic of black velvet, trimmed with fancy silk braid and buttons. Collar and sleeves of eyelet-hole work, trousers edged with the same.

Fig. 5.—(Girl of Six or Seven years of Age.)—Dress of dark blue silk, with two flounces. Round cloak of blue and black striped cloth, trimmed with fringe. Hat of black Leghorn, trimmed with bows and ends of black velvet, with black feathers tipped with blue. A fall of black lace encircles the edge of the hat.

Fig. 6.—(Young Gentleman from Nine to Twelve Years Old.)—Jacket of black velvet. Waistcoat of white piqué. Trousers of grey cashmere. Glazed leather boots.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Several silk dresses just completed, and destined for promenade, or carriage costume, have the skirts plain and full. With a burnouse, or cloak of any other form, trimmed with fur, a flounced dress is considered to be less appropriate than one which has no trimming on the skirt. Satin for evening costume continues to obtain favour, and is worn even in sombre hues. The Empress of the French frequently adopts a satin dress in evening costume, and her taste is regarded as a law.

At the mass celebrated in the Chapel of the Tuileries, after the late attempt on the Emperor's

life, the Empress wore a dress of emerald green satin. The dress had one very full skirt, having at the lower part, to the depth of about half a yard, a trimming in chenille of the same colour as the dress. The corsage was high, and trimmed in a manner to correspond with the skirt. Her Majesty, in accordance with her usual custom, when attending the Chapel, wore the Spanish mantilla.

Of the dresses destined for evening costume, those composed of tarletane form a large proportion. We have seen a very pretty evening dress, of black lace over pink satin. The lace skirt had two flounces, edged with a light cordon of very small roses. The corsage was also edged with a cordon of the same flowers. In the centre of the corsage was worn a large brooch, or agrafe, of rubies and diamonds.

The most fashionable pocket handkerchiefs vary from those of the plainest character to the richest. Among the most simple, there are some edged merely with a hem and having the initials in red. The handkerchiefs at present very generally adopted are ornamented with needlework with or without medallions intermingled in the pattern; they are rounded at the corners, and are trimmed with Valenciennes. Some handkerchiefs, composed of fine cambric, and slightly rounded at the corners have broad hems, with hem-stitch, and are not ornamented with any embroidery, excepting the initials tastefully intertwined one with another. On these handkerchiefs there are no armorial bearings, and frequently the initials are embroidered in coloured cotton.

## A BATTUE AT PUCHAU, IN SAXONY.

(See Page 77.)

"A BATTUE! What is a Battue?" we imagine we hear many of our fair readers exclaim; and as the question is a very natural one, we will endeavour to enlighten them. It is a system of sport particularly adapted to woody, mountainous districts. In Germany, where it prevails, the game, we do not mean pheasants, regularly fed like poultry and quite as tame, is not confined to preserves as in England, but roam free and unrestrained through the large tracts of forest which still cover many of the mountainous parts of that country, where a sportsman, if he were to go out by himself, might return home after a most fatiguing day, without having had a single shot. With the battue, however, it is different. The chases, comprising several hundred acres of wood and forest land, are let to the highest bidder for a certain number of years, and the game upon them consists of hares, foxes, roebuck, in some places deer, and occasionally wild boars, the two latter, however, are getting very scarce, since the different governments have been obliged to make recompense for damage committed by them, consequently no mercy has been shown them, and their numbers have been very much reduced, so much so, that in Nassau and the Odenwald, where they formerly abounded, they are now very rarely met with, and venison and wild boar are becoming luxuries, which formerly might be purchased at considerably less



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

than butcher's meat. A day being appointed, a number of sportsmen are invited to the battue, and a host of men and boys, accompanied by all the dogs they can muster, are sent to beat up the game. As the forests are generally very thick and steep, the sportsmen place themselves at certain distances from each other, along the tracks made for conveying the felled timber and fire wood. The places chosen are usually about half way up the mountain. The beaters, with the dogs, begin now to come up from the bottom, driving the game upwards, and as it passes over the tracts before mentioned, the sportsman fires at whatever passes by him. Another plan is to select a large open spot, which has been cleared, and to make a circuit, driving the game into this one spot, and then to shoot them down as fast as possible; by this latter means great quantities of game are killed.

The subject of our engraving is the Court-yard of the Castle of Puchau, after one of these great huntings, at which several of the nobility of Saxony took part; the game was brought into the court and laid out; and the place illuminated by torch light. After the fatigues of the day a grand banquet took place.

THE ROYAL WEDDING. — Messrs. Grant and Gask (late Williams and Co.), of Oxford-street, and Wells-street, the extensive silk mercers, had the honour of supplying for H.R.H. wedding several superb, rich brocaded flounced silks, and moire antique robes, of beautiful designs. Amongst them, the magnificent Royal double jupe robe of rich white glace silk, interwoven with sky blue velvet, the pattern on the upper skirt being a running wreath, woven in velvet about a yard in depth.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS—WHO IS TO BLAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SIR,—Having observed, some weeks ago, a rather severe article in your paper, with respect to the extravagance of ladies in their dress, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly permit the following hints to be inserted in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, for the benefit of the "nobler sex," who are doubtless curious enough sometimes to read its columns; should they not do so, I feel assured that their wives will save them that exertion by reading it to them. As an excuse for frequenting places of public resort and amusement, the general cry of husbands is "We would not do so if our own homes were made more inviting and comfortable for us; however much we may wish to give up such habits, we cannot; for the many evils and domestic annoyances which continually beset us, immediately on entering the thresholds of our doors, are sufficient, of themselves, to drive us to seek pleasures (if not peace) elsewhere." Then follows the old story of the extravagance of wives in general in their dress and love of "shopping." Now I beg to draw the attention of married gentlemen to a most important fact, but one (I am astonished to find) which they appear to have entirely overlooked. They have not, however, omitted to mark the result; but without attempting, in the least degree, to analyze the cause of home discomforts, their wives' extravagance and love of shopping, &c., if they will pardon me, I will point out one of the principal causes of such faults—I may add grievous faults—as in too many instances whole families have been utterly ruined by the continued indulgence in such practices—the miserable result ought not to be laid entirely to the

charge of the wife. In many cases the foundation of her extravagance lies with her husband; inasmuch, that previous to his marriage, he had formed tastes of an expensive nature, and which he does not give up after he becomes a married and (ought to be) domesticated man. The wife, on the other hand, having married from affection, finds, after a few short months of happiness, that she is somewhat neglected, and left to herself, to seek amusement in any form she can find, as Charles must go to his Club, must meet a few of his "bachelor companions," must join them sometimes in their attendance at the "Opera," and, in fact, must go to a great many places, when he would be better at home, cheering his wife by his companionship. But of course Charles cannot stand the laugh of former companions (which he thinks would be the case if he refused), as they would point him out as "the man tied to his wife's apron string." The consequence is, that the husband continues his old practices; the wife follows the amusements within her reach. It is a well-known fact, that women, from the commencement of the world, have invariably shown a decided preference for dress, and appear to have real pleasure in being well and handsomely attired. If those women who become wives do not possess intellectual resources, their minds seek other means to pass many lonely hours, entailed upon them by the absence of their husbands, who ought to be at home, training their wives' ideas to the attainment of nobler aims, or at least to more happy and satisfactory results. The present style of dress is such, that to follow it, to a moderate extent, engenders great expense. Husbands have great cause for complaint, with respect to the immense sums of money squandered in such ways, also in regard to the vast circumference of ladies' "crinolines;" most assuredly nothing is gained by the increase, but much is lost, both in money and room. Husbands will doubtless exclaim "How can we remedy such fashionable folly?" With their kind permission, I

will tell them. Allow your hearts to expand in your domestic homes, spend your leisure time there, become real friends and companions to your wives, and faithful fathers to your children; if you seek pleasure and comfort, rest assured that such is alone to be found at "home," in the bosom of your own families. Your attention may be attracted for a short time, when frequenting places of public amusement—when the attraction is over, there are no feelings of satisfaction left behind, but invariably a void. Besides many minor benefits, resulting from the presence of husbands at home, I will allude to two, viz., the money saved, by the non-gratification of their own tastes, and the attention of their wives being drawn from such frivolous and expensive indulgences in dress; their thoughts will be entirely taken up, when in their husbands' society; and the happy consciousness of being beloved by their partners in life, and their companionship being sought for by them, will never fail, in any case, to touch the hearts of women, and bend them joyfully to their husbands' wills. If our married gentlemen will follow the ideas suggested, and put them at once in practice, they will find a decrease in their wives' milliners' bills, in the huge circumference of the "crinolines," in the coldness of their wives, and in the number of the too frequent bickerings at home. They will have the additional happiness in finding an increase in their income, home comforts, love on the part of their wives, and will be respected by their families, and by all who know them. Lastly (but not least), they will possess a consciousness of peace within, proceeding from a conviction of duty done—peace, which the world can neither give (not even to its votaries) nor take away.

With every good wish for the mutual happiness of our married couples,

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

E. B. H.



# MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

(Continued from Page 66.)

Clinton, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle; Lady Cecilia Catherine Gordon Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Catherine Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; Lady Emma Charlotte Smith Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby; Lady Susan Catherine Mary Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore; Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon; Lady Victoria Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; and Lady Cecilia Maria Charlotte Molyneux, daughter of the Earl of Sefton.

The dresses worn by this fair train were from a design furnished by the illustrious bride herself. They consisted of a white glacé petticoat, entirely covered by six deep tulle flounces, over which fell a tunic of tulle trimmed with ruffles of tulle, looped up on one side with a bouquet of pink roses and white heather. The body was trimmed with draperies of tulle, with hanging sleeves of the same material trimmed with ruffles. A bouquet of the same flowers was worn in the girdle and upon each shoulder.

## THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

As the Bride passes up to the altar she stops and makes a deep reverence to her mother, though with evident agitation, and her face flushes like crimson; then again turning, she renders the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she does so, the Bridegroom elect advances; and, kneeling on one knee, presses her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the august audience. Taking their places then at the altar, and with their illustrious relatives standing round in a group of unequalled brilliancy, the service commences with the chorale, which peals through the little building with the most solemn effect:

This day, with gladness voice and heart,  
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art  
Of all good things the giver  
For England's first-born Hope we pray!  
Be near her now, and ever!  
King of Kings, Lord of Lords,  
Father Son, and Holy Spirit,  
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took his place in the centre of the altar, and assisted by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal; the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet; the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain; and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal; the marriage service is commenced at exactly ten minutes to one.

The Rubric is rigidly adhered to throughout. After going through the usual formulae, the most reverend primate, who was very indistinctly heard, asks the Royal Bridegroom—"Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?"

To this the Prince replies, loud and clear, "I will." To the same question the faint answer of the Bride is barely audible, though the attention of all is strained to the utmost to catch the feebly-uttered words.

To the next, "Who giveth this woman away?"

The Prince Consort replies loudly, "I do."

Then the Prince takes his Bride's hand in his own, in earnest warmth, and repeats slowly and distinctly after the Primate: "I, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, take thee, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

Again, in reply, the words of the Bride are almost lost, and she seems faint and tremulous enough to excite uneasiness among her ladies.

The Prince, then, taking the ring from his brother Albert, said with marked emphasis: "With this ring I thee wed; with my body I thee worship; and with all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The usual prayer was then offered up, and the Primate joining their hands together, said, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

The 67th Psalm was then sung; after which the Royal couple knelt, with all the bridesmaids, while the rest of the ceremony was proceeded with, the Bishop of London in a clear and distinct voice reading the exhortation.

At the concluding words the "Hallelujah Chorus," rose clear and loud, with thrilling effect.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the Bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again Her Majesty strained her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the Bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly stealing down her cheeks, she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her Royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that only a mother's love can show. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his Royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand.

The Queen then rose, and hurrying across the *haut pas* with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after long parting, and, turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stooped to kiss, she stopped him, and

declined the condescension by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the Bridegroom saluted Her Majesty, the manly heartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand, for by the working of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak.

After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the Bride again lost hers, while she received, with all the affecting warmth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church. There was some little hurry as the various personages fell into their places, but at last the procession of the Bride and Bridegroom led the way back to the State apartments. There was no mistake about the expression of the Bride's face as she quitted the sacred building. Her delicate colour returned, her eyes sparkled with emotion, and there was such a light of happiness upon her features as she turned upon her Royal husband a look of the most supreme affection, that even the most reserved felt moved, and an audible "God bless her" passing from mouth to mouth accompanied her upon her way. The procession of Her Majesty then passed to the Throne Room in the same order in which it entered the Chapel, and again reassembled in that Chamber. Here, in front of the massive throne on which have sat in state so many of our monarchs, a splendid table was set out, on which lay the register. As the dignitaries of the Church returned to the Throne Room this was attested in the usual form.

An immense number of illustrious and noble individuals had the honour of signing this document, and we append the order and arrangement in which the actual members of the Royal families who did so affixed their signatures after those of the bride and bridegroom: "VICTORIA, ALBERT, Prince Consort; PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, AUGUSTA, Princess of Prussia, Duchess of Saxony; LEOPOLD, VICTORIA, ALBERT EDWARD, ALBERT, ALICE, AUGUSTA, GEORGE, MARY ADELAIDE."

## AFTER THE MARRIAGE.

A very different scene was going on outside the walls of St. James's, and from the moment when the last carriage of the Royal *cortège* had passed within the gates, the crowds of unprivileged people were left to draw upon the fancy for the realisation of those scenes that they could not see. At last imagination was relieved from its labours by the intervention of a fact, communicated by the guns on the parade, which were fired on the completion of the marriage ceremony. At last the garden gates of St. James's Palace again opened, and the Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted as before. Here the *déjeuner* immediately followed. The company included only the Royal guests, the bridesmaids, and one or two of the chief officers of state and Foreign Ministers. The Royal wedding cake was of colossal proportions; it was no less than five feet high. It was made in three tiers and in compartments, each surmounted with a figure of a classical character, resembling in point of execution a work of art rather than a culinary production.

Immediately after the arrival of the Royal party at Buckingham Palace, the Prince Frederick William, with his bride, appeared on the balcony over the grand entrance. The appearance of the youthful pair was the signal for a renewed burst of enthusiasm, and again the hats and handkerchiefs were wildly waving over the surging multitude. Her Royal Highness in her bridal costume, without a bonnet, and her Royal husband, with hat in hand, gracefully bowed their acknowledgments to the assembled thousands who stood beneath. The Royal pair retired, and people began to think that all was over, but in a moment renewed attention was riveted on the balcony window, for out walked the Queen in her marriage costume, led by Prince Albert, and followed by the King of the Belgians and the other members, old and young, of the Royal family. Again the cheering was to be heard, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs was to be seen, and the Queen and the Prince bowed their acknowledgments, and every one seemed happy and delighted. The cheering was continued until Her Majesty, led by Prince Albert, and followed by the other members of her family, withdrew from the public gaze. Again people assumed, with some confidence, that the ceremonial was at an end, and steps were turned towards the outlet that appeared to be most easily attainable, *en route* for home, but renewed cheers caused them to wheel around, and there, once more on the balcony were to be seen the youthful bride and her husband bowing their thanks, and receiving with evident symptoms of unqualified pleasure the demonstrations of popular regard that were so freely accorded to them. Again they retired, and after giving one final cheer, the crowd slowly began to disperse.

## THE DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

At a quarter to five o'clock Prince Frederick William and his illustrious Bride, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace, *en route* for Windsor. As soon as their carriage entered the open space in front of the Palace, the Royal pair were enthusiastically cheered by the people. All along the line of route from the Palace to the Great Western Terminus at Paddington, the reception experienced by the Royal pair was equally cordial, the people seeming to vie with each other in the demonstration of their respect and admiration. The Great Western Railway Company received no intimation of the intention of the Bride and Bridegroom to proceed by their line to Windsor until a late hour on Saturday, and considering the very limited time at their disposal, the exertions made to accommodate as many spectators as possible within the terminus were deserving of the greatest praise. On the "up platform" were erected seats, rising one above another, and capable of holding upwards of a thousand persons, and a provision for a still greater number upon the "down platform." Shortly after five o'clock, the Royal carriages moved

to the side of the platform, and immediately afterwards loud cheering from without announced the arrival of the Royal pair. The three bands played "God save the Queen," and, amidst noisy salutations that almost drowned the music, the Bride and Bridegroom entered the terminus, and proceeded along the platform to a carriage which was occupied exclusively by the Royal pair. On entering the carriage, the Princess presented herself at the window, and acknowledged the cordial cheers of the spectators. She turned from side to side bowing while the train slowly left the station.

## THE ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

At Windsor, a large and brilliant company, including the officers in garrison, the provost, fellows, masters, and seven hundred of the boys from Eton College, the mayor, magistrates, and leading gentry of the town and neighbourhood, had assembled at the station on the raised platforms erected for the joyous occasion. A most enthusiastic welcome, ably sustained by the Eton boys, greeted the Royal pair, as the train slowly rolled into the station. The youthful Bridegroom, on alighting, gave his hand to his bride. The appearance of the Royal pair on the platform elicited redoubled manifestations of loyalty, and the whole scene was indescribably heart-stirring and affecting. The youthful and illustrious objects of all this enthusiasm appeared deeply moved at the thorough heartiness of the welcome accorded them, and testified their gratitude by repeatedly bowing to the assemblage. Having shaken hands and exchanged a few words of recognition with one of two of the principal personages on the platform, Prince Frederick William led his youthful bride into the Queen's reception-room, through which they had to pass in order to reach the carriage which stood in waiting to convey them to the Castle. The horses which brought this vehicle to the station—two handsome greys—had been removed to make way for the Eton boys, whose enthusiasm had impelled them to solicit the honour of drawing the Royal carriage through the town to its destination—an offer which was graciously accepted by its illustrious occupants. Some twenty or thirty of these fervid youths having yoked themselves in front of the chariot, and a greater number lending their assistance to propel it from behind, the *cortège* moved off under the escort of the Fusilier Guards, whose fine band struck up the National Anthem. Its route, which lay through the High-street and up Castle-hill was brilliantly illuminated, and along the entire course it was accompanied by a vast multitude, who rent the air with their vehement vociferations. The Royal pair then took up their abode in the Lancaster Tower, where an elegant suite of apartments had been specially fitted up for their reception.

Immediately the Prince and Princess had entered the Castle, they appeared at one of the windows of the corridor, and bowed repeatedly to the greetings of their collegiate escort, nearly half of whom, in their joyous excitement, threw their hats into the air and returned to college without them.

## ILLUMINATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

In the evening the principal streets throughout the metropolis were illuminated in honour of the Royal marriage, and the night being extremely fine, vast masses of the population turned out of doors to witness the spectacle. From an early hour in the evening till far on towards midnight a continuous crowd kept pouring through the West-end of the metropolis—as through all the rest of the leading thoroughfares—in contrary directions, to witness the spectacle. So dense was the crowd that the ordinary footpaths were wholly unequal to the pressure, and large masses of people constantly betook themselves to the carriage-way, which they traversed at some risk among the stream of vehicles of all kinds. The illumination was brilliant as a whole, though not so general as on some previous occasions. The only Government building illuminated appears to have been the Admiralty. The several residences of the Foreign Ministers, however, were all bright with tasteful devices. The club-houses were lighted up with their usual splendour and taste, and the tradesmen and proprietors of hotels vied with each other in manifesting their loyalty, though they displayed little of novelty in the way of device, the accustomed symbols of initial letters, wreaths, and stars being generally adhered to. In town the day, although there was no general closing, was very much kept as a holiday. Our space prevents a particular description of the illuminations, except of a few of the chief houses of business at the West-end:—

Messrs. Grant and Gask (late Williams and Co.), Oxford-street and Wells street, the extensive silk mercers, had a splendid display of nine flags, six yards long, arranged in the following order: White ensign, red ensign, Prussian standard, English national standard, Prussian national standard, Union Jack, white ensign, also the flags of Sardinia and Turkey. These premises were brilliantly illuminated with an elaborate device in gas; in the centre was a crown surrounded by wreaths of laurel, and flanked on each side by Brunswick and radiant stars, in the centre of which were gas brilliants forming the initials of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick, Victoria and Albert, Napoleon and Eugénie, with appropriate flags suspended over them, which altogether had a splendid and brilliant effect.

Messrs. Jackson and Graham, upholsterers to the Queen, Oxford-street, a beautiful device representing an Imperial crown, with the monogram of the Royal pair, and the motto, "Dieu et mon droit." The Royal arms encircled with coloured lamps.

Messrs. Marshall and Snellgrove, haberdashers, Oxford-street, a device in gas, with the motto, "Happy may they be," and underneath a brilliant star.

Messrs. Swann and Edgar, Regent-street, a cross and three stars.

Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, shawl warehouse, Regent-street, beautiful device, consisting of two laurel wreaths, with crown between stars, and "F. V."

Messrs. Lewis and Allenby, Regent-street, a crown on a cushion, with stars at either side.

Messrs. Howell and James, silk mercers and jewellers, &c., to Her Majesty, Regent-street, decorated with flags, in the centre of the building a St. George's ensign; on either side the Royal standard, twenty-five feet in length; at one end the blue ensign and Union Jack, and on the other the red ensign and St. George's Jack. An elegant scroll-work covered the balcony; over each portico a large medallion, with the initials "V. A." and "F. W.," and in the centre another with the motto, "Health and happiness to them."

Messrs. Hodge and Lowman, silk mercers, Regent-street, an elegant scroll of gas jets encircling the motto, "May every happiness attend them," the English and Prussian flags waving over the motto; a magnificent and brilliantly lighted crown, true lover's knots, and two stars, with the initials "P. R." and "F. F.," the whole forming one of the most dazzling pieces of

illumination of the evening, and reflecting great credit on Mr. Smith, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, to whom its construction was entrusted.

Messrs. J. A. Simpson and Co., jewellers and importers, Regent-street—large Brunswick star, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, tied with a lover's knot; "V. and F." on either side, the whole surmounted by two hymeneal torches.

Mr. Sparkes Hall, bootmaker, Regent-street—A star, with Royal arms, illuminated.

Messrs. Plesse and Lubin, perfumery factors, New Bond-street, a beautiful device, "Cupid making love to Undine," scroll work, and Gordian knots festooned around the word "Souvenir," in frosted and brilliant coloured lamps.

The Fanklithan, Baker-street—the Prussian and British flags on each side of the St. George's star, in gas; the cornices, &c., illuminated.

Messrs. Druce and Co. Baker-street—a large crown, flanked by the flags of Prussia and England, with the cornices lighted by rows of jets. Gonfalone, emblematic of the union of the houses of Hapsburg and Brunswick. The whole in gas.

The Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, music publishers to her Majesty and to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III.—"P. R." "F. W." surmounted with the St. George's star, the whole in gas.

Messrs. A. Rowland and Sons, proprietors of the Macassar oil, &c., &c., 20, Hatton-garden—a magnificent star in gas of great brilliancy.

## REJOICINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

Various demonstrations of rejoicing and loyalty took place in different parts of the country. In most places the day seems to have been observed as a holiday. At Manchester and the vicinity dinners were given to the poor, and there was a concert at the Free Trade Hall in the evening, at which an ode, composed for the occasion by Mr. Albany Fonblanque, was recited. At Liverpool flags were exhibited, the shipping was gaily dressed, and the church bells were rung. At Portsmouth the day was observed by the naval and military authorities in the garrison with official importance. The troops were paraded on Southsea Common, and Royal salutes were fired. There were illuminations at the shops and hotels at night. At Leeds the Town Council met and voted an appropriate address to Her Majesty. There were festivities and rejoicings at Southampton, Sheffield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Alnwick, Stockton, Morpeth, Shrewsbury, Leicester, Worcester, Gloucester, Dudley, Eversham, Nottingham, Doncaster, York, Bristol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Cardiff, Swansea, Wokingham, Reading, and other places. The rejoicings in honour of the occasion were, however, so similar in character, and there was such general enthusiasm, that it is not necessary to give a detailed account of the proceedings.

## FESTIVITIES IN BIRMINGHAM.

On the day of the marriage the town bore a very lively and animated appearance, and the flags, banners, and illuminations gave increased animation to the scene as the day advanced. The most striking feature, however, was the dinner at Bingley Hall, at which about 1,200 poor old people were the guests of the worthy Mayor, J. Ratcliffe, Esq. The cheer was ample, and the guests happy. One account gives the number of persons present—blind, lame, aged, and poor,—at between 5,000 and 6,000. Mr. Councillor Simons, Mr. Councillor Walker, and other gentlemen, did their utmost to second the benevolent host by their presence. In the evening the Mayor gave a dinner at Dea's Hotel to about 200 gentlemen, when toasts appropriate to the occasion were given.

## THE STATE CONCERT.

On Monday evening, after the wedding, Her Majesty gave a State Concert in the new ball and concert-room. The invitations numbered about 800. A spacious orchestra was erected for the occasion, upwards of fifty-feet wide, rising in successive stages up to the level of the organ gallery. The band, nearly eighty in number, consisted of Her Majesty's Private Band, aided by the principal instrumentalists of the Philharmonic Society, Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera. The chorus comprised nearly 100 voices, selected from the Operas and the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The principal solo performers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Lascelles, Signor Ginglini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Piano-forte, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Cousins, the organist of Her Majesty's private Chapel, presided at the organ, which embellishes the east end of the ball and concert-room. The entire orchestra consisted of upwards of 200 performers. The programme included a serenata, "The Dream," composed by Mr. Costa, expressly for the occasion. The whole concluded with the National Anthem, when the following new verses, written for the occasion by the Poet Laureate—whose name we observe in the list of guests—were sung by all the principal performers and chorus:—

God bless our Prince and Bride,  
God keep their lands allied,  
God save the Queen!  
Clothe them with righteousness,  
Crown them with happiness,  
Them with all blessings bless,  
God save the Queen!  
Fair fall this hallowed hour,  
Farewell, our England's flower,  
God save the Queen!  
Farewell, fair rose of May,  
Let both the peoples say,  
God bless the marriage day,  
God save the Queen!

## THE FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES.

The third of the festival performances at Her Majesty's Theatre was attended by the Queen and her Royal guests on Saturday night, and had distinctive features of its own, apart from the novelties on the stage. Prince Frederick William of Prussia was present for the first time, seated by the side of the Princess Royal, and a particular feeling of enthusiasm, of which the Princess was the object, was evinced after the conclusion of the National Anthem. Her Majesty, as usual, had responded by gracious curtsies to the cheers that arose on all sides, when a cry of "Princess! Princess!" ran round the entire house. The young lady seemed for a moment doubtful how she should acknowledge this special compliment, when her Royal mother beckoned her to the front of the box. Here she gracefully curtsied to the assembled throng amid a display of hearty feeling that probably she will never forget. The programme of the evening included the opera of



*La Sonnambula*, a *Festival Cantata*, composed for the occasion by Mr. Howard Glover, the words by Mr. John Oxenford, and a *Divertissement Allegorique*. The execution of the *Cantata* is described as having been nothing short of discreditable. "God save the Queen" was also a failure. The solo singers fairly broke down in one place, and came to a dead stop, amid general laughter, in which the Queen herself was observed to join. When it ceased, however, the loyal feelings of the audience burst forth in all their vehemence.

The following are the words of the *Cantata* :—

CHORUS.

Raise on high a joyous song,  
Let the world your rapture know;  
In a torrent full and strong  
Let the blended voices flow.  
Loyalty each bosom fires,  
Deepest love each soul inspires,  
Shout aloud! the exulting sound  
Will from heart to heart rebound.

SOLO. Signor Giuglini.

The great Hohenzollern will hear you rejoice:  
The Guelph, lion-hearted, will list to your voice;  
From heaven they look down on their children below,  
And greet the broad earth they adorned long ago.  
They view us now the mighty of the past,  
A blessing on our land to cast,  
The leafy palm they wave,  
Hail, thou shade of the hero!  
Hail, thou shade of the brave!

CHORUS.

Ye people of England, all sorrows forget,  
This day not an eye must with grieving be wet;  
This day we devote to the holiest joy,  
Nor trouble nor care must the feeling alloy.

When future years are numbered with the past,  
Enshrined in memory still shall last  
The happy day that gave  
To the daughter of heroes the son of the brave.

SOLO. Mlle. Piccolomini.

Now in gentle murmurings  
Let us breathe a heartfelt prayer;  
Guardian angels, spread your wings  
O'er the Royal youthful pair.  
Brightly as their life begun,  
May it still untroubled flow;  
Happiness, a spotless sun,  
O'er them shed its softest glow.

SECOND VERSE. Mlle. Spezia.  
Soon the parting hour will come,  
Joy is mingled with regret;  
Royal Bride, thy native home,  
Girt by ocean, ne'er forget.  
Gentle be the gates that bear  
Britain's child to foreign lands;  
Angels, guard the treasure fair,  
Trusted to your fostering hands.

CHORUS.

Raise on high a joyous song,  
Let the world your rapture know,  
In a torrent full and strong  
Let the blended voices flow.

FINALE.

Hail to the Queen of the white-cliffed Isle,  
Still may she bask beneath fortune's smile;  
Bless'd by the favour of Heaven above,  
Bless'd in her children's—her subjects' love.

**DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL VISITORS.**—Most of the Royal visitors took their departure on Tuesday. Among them were the King of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg. The young Princes of Prussia intend to visit various places of interest before taking their final leave of England.—The Queen held a Court on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Mulgrave had an audience of Her Majesty, and resigned his wand of office as Treasurer of the Queen's Household. The Hon. Spencer Ponsonby had an audience of Her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and Gentleman Usher to the Queen.

**CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.**—On Tuesday, at a special meeting of magistrates of the county of Middlesex, held at the Court-house, Clerkenwell, Mr. Pownall in the chair, congratulatory addresses were voted to the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Duchess of Kent, on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal. A Court of Common Council was also held, when similar addresses to the same illustrious personages were voted; and also one to the newly-wedded pair.

#### THE BRIDAL PRESENTS.

On Tuesday afternoon the representatives of the public press were admitted to Buckingham Palace to see the magnificent collection of bridal gifts which have been presented to the Princess Royal by every member of the Royal family, by most of the illustrious guests who have lately honoured Her Majesty with a visit, and by some of the chief personages of the illustrious House with which she is now so happily connected.

The most conspicuous among the brilliant mass was the present of the King and Queen of Prussia—a lofty open coronet of diamonds, the design of which, with its thin spires of brilliants and open shell work between, is probably one of the most chaste and graceful that has ever been executed. Equal with this are the presents given by Her Majesty. The first is a broad diamond necklace, with a treble row of the most brilliant drops and long pointed terminals, which match the light tracery of the coronet. The second gift from the Royal mother consists of three massive brooches, somewhat in the style and size of the Scotch plaid brooch, but which, instead of being an open circlet in the middle, are in each case filled with a noble pearl of the very largest size and purity of colour. The Prince Consort gives a superb bracelet of brilliants and emeralds, which is beautiful both in design and execution, and is altogether a most costly present. This has additional interest in the eyes of visitors from its being one of the bracelets which the young bride wore at the Chapel Royal on Monday last. That which she wore on the left arm was also a diamond and emerald bracelet, presented by the gentlemen of the Royal Household, but which, though a splendid present, and probably equal in value to the Prince's, is much inferior to it in design, and still more so in the manner in which it is set. The gift of the Prince of Wales is said in

rich beauty of effect to be far superior to them all. It is a suite of ear-rings, brooch, and necklace of opals and diamonds; but the opals, in play of colour and iridescence, are very fine, and the design of the settings is quite in keeping with the exquisite beauty of the stones they enclose. As we have said, in magnificent, and at the same time chaste effect, this gift surpasses all. But the present of the bridegroom is perhaps the most costly, though in appearance the most simple of any. It is a necklace of pearls, and our readers may easily judge of their value when we say that the necklace, though full sized, only requires thirty-six to complete the entire circle, which graduates in size from the centre, tapering less and less in size of jewels as it approaches each end. The three centre pearls in this superb circlet are said to be of great value. The cost of the collection, which has been completed only by dint of great diligence during a lengthened period, is stated to be 28,000 thalers (4,300*l.*). The Queen gives a third present of three silver candelabra, which form a most regal looking group in silver. The centre piece springs from an elaborate base, and is surrounded by large groups of figures exquisitely chased in full relief. This supports between twenty and thirty branches, and is four feet high. The two others are to match the centre, and are equally elaborate and almost equally massive and lofty. There was no ticket to indicate whom this was given to, one of the authorities stating most positively that it was a present from the Queen to the bridegroom, while another asserted that it was presented to the bridegroom's father. As, however, the former statement seemed infinitely more probable, we must believe it to be the correct one. The Princess of Prussia gives a truly regal gift of a stomacher brooch of brilliants. The stones in this superb ornament are large and of the purest water, and the setting and design are exquisite. The Princess Alice gives a small, but beautifully-formed brooch of pearls; and the Princesses Helena, Louisa, and Victoria give each a massive stud brooch or button, similar in shape to those in diamond and pearl of the Queen's gifts already mentioned. These brooches are of massive gold, ornamented with pearls and emeralds, pearls and rubies, and pearls and sapphires. The Duchess of Cambridge gives a noble bracelet of diamonds and opals, and the Princess Mary her portrait in massive gold frame and stand. One of the most beautiful of all, however, is the gift of the Bride's Royal father-in-law, the Prince of Prussia. It is a magnificent necklace, with pendants of exquisite design. It is composed of pure brilliants and turquoises, and is called, from the size, rarity, and value of the latter gems, the turquoise necklace. The Bride's grandmother, the venerable Duchess of Kent, gives a most magnificent and useful present. It is a large and most costly dressing-case, containing sufficient articles to fit out the tables of a dozen ladies of quality, and all of which are of massive silver gilt, enriched with bright red coral. The simplicity and exquisite beauty of the designs for these things are not to be surpassed. Next, probably, to this in costliness, though infinitely reduced in regard to size, is the gift of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, which is one of the most fairy-like opera-glasses ever used by lady. The design is elaborate—arabesques of gold on white enamel with a double border and enrichment of diamonds. In a little card-box, with a delicate fringe left out to show the pattern, is the gift of His Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is a Brussels lace dress made expressly for the young bride, and our readers will be best able to judge of its exquisite beauty and carefully elaborated workmanship when we state that it is valued at no less than 50,000*l.*, or 2,000*l.* sterling. The Duchess of Saxe-Weimar gives a magnificent bracelet of rubies, diamonds, and emeralds, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg give plain gold bracelets with enamel miniatures of the givers on each. Conspicuous among the piles of jewelry and plate is a characteristic gift, a large edition of the Sacred Volume—a Bible, bound in the most costly and gorgeous style. On the fly-leaf is inscribed—

The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, with sincere prayers to Almighty God for her happiness in time and eternity.  
SARFESBURY, President.  
January, 1858.

There is also a writing-desk to match the dressing-case, and in which the contents are equally valuable and chaste. This is the gift of the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Marchioness of Breadalbane gives a toilet hand-mirror, with the frame of massive gold set with pearls and the handle composed entirely of one brilliant cairngorm. Other things are there, too, which were rich and costly in the extreme, but none of them were ticketed, nor was it possible to ascertain from whom or whence they came. Of the little presents from the schools at Balmoral—the gifts of embroidery and Berlin work—the thousand nameless little tokens of affectionate remembrance which the young bride has received from all parts—not one was shown.

#### RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.

The Court returned to Windsor Castle at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, by the Great Western line of railway from Paddington. Shortly after one o'clock, a guard of honour marched into the station-yard at Windsor, and took up a position in front of the Royal reception room and platform. At half-past one the Mayor, wearing his gold chain of office, and accompanied by Messrs. Blant, Holderness, Bedford, and Hanson, magistrates; the town-clerk; and the vicar, arrived. At a quarter to two their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick William and Princess Victoria of Prussia, came from the Castle in an open pony phaeton, and were received with the usual military honours, the band playing the

Prussian Air amidst the hearty acclamations of the assembled crowd.

The Prince and Princess entered Her Majesty's saloon, and there awaited the arrival of the Royal train. The Royal train left Paddington at 1.26, and precisely at two o'clock it entered the Windsor station amidst the hearty huzzas of all present. When the Royal train had drawn up in front of the Royal saloon, the Prince and Princess of Prussia advanced across the platform to the carriage doors; the Prince Consort was the first who left the carriage, and affectionately patted the cheek of his daughter whilst handing out Her Majesty. The meeting of the mother and child was most affectionate, and can only be appreciated by parents about to lose a beloved daughter. Her Majesty afterwards saluted the Prince of Prussia, and as soon as his bride had placed in the hands of the Queen a magnificent bouquet of flowers, she affectionately embraced the Prince of Wales and all the Royal children. After passing through the saloon, Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Prussia, entered the pony phaeton, and followed by five other carriages, which contained the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the rest of the Royal family, visitors, and suite, left the station, and proceeded at a slow pace through the town to the Castle, amidst the joyous acclamations of the public.

On Thursday, the Knights of the Garter assembled at the Castle, when his Royal Highness Prince of Prussia was invested with this most noble and ancient order, and in the evening a grand banquet was given in the Waterloo Chamber.

On Thursday evening the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Horse Guards gave a ball, at the Town-hall, to the non-commissioned officers of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the 11th Hussars, and Royal Artillery, in honour of the Royal marriage.

#### THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT WINCHESTER.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Dean of Winchester to the Mayor of that city. The Dean expresses his regret at not having been able to attend the recent meeting called to get up an address to the Princess Royal, and adds: "I may remark to you that there was something in the recent hurried visit of her Royal Highness to this city which is interesting and affecting, and which may possibly escape general observation. She came hither accompanied only by the Duchess of Athol, without notice and without ostentation, to visit our city, once the capital of England, and the city of royalty, feeling determined to take a quiet view of our magnificent monument of ancient piety before she had quitted her native country—I had almost said her native county—to spend the remainder of her life in a distant and foreign land. She came in such haste, and in a hired carriage, only a few minutes after the announcement by telegraph, giving no time to the Dean and Chapter to make the requisite preparations for her reception, suitable to her high rank, or for the people of Winchester to express their loyal and unqualified attachment to the Throne. It was my duty to attend her about the Cathedral, and in that short interview I could at once discover a precociousness of intellect, a strength of mind rarely to be found in the female character, especially at her tender years. She pointed out some of the most remarkable and beautiful parts of the architecture, and took some pains to make out and construe a sentence of Latin almost obliterated, with almost the same inquisitiveness and zeal of an investigating and erudite archaeologist."

#### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE LICENSE.

The circumstances attending the issuing of this important document are somewhat peculiar and interesting. By an Act of Parliament passed in the twelfth year of the reign of George III., called "An Act for the better regulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family," it is enacted that "no descendant of the body of His Majesty King George II., male or female, other than the issue of Princesses who have married or may hereafter marry into foreign families, shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the consent of His Majesty, his heirs, or successors, signified under the great seal of England," and under the provisions of this act the Royal licence was issued from Doctors'-commons. This highly interesting document, which was beautifully engrossed on vellum, had attached to it the ordinary official seal, the outer covering of which was of tinted paper, the better to agree in hue with the vellum, and which seal was appended by a white silk ribbon, the ends formed into pretty bows. The document commences by the Archbishop of Canterbury greeting his "well-beloved in Christ, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of England, and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Nicolas Charles of Prussia," to whom his Grace wishes "health and in Christ everlasting;" and then, after reciting that her Majesty was graciously pleased to consent that her Royal Highness might contract the holy estate of matrimony by letters under the great seal of England, given on May 16, 1857, quotes the portion of the Act of Parliament given above. It then again records that Her Majesty has consented to the august alliance, and has signified her consent in due form, under her own hand, and his Grace then states that at a Privy Council at Osborne on May 16, 1857, at which Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, the Lord President; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control; Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade; the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and Earl Spencer, Lord Steward, were present, Her Majesty declared that she gave her consent to the alliance between her "most beloved" daughter and her now Royal husband, under the great seal of England, and that her Majesty's consent was entered in the books of the Privy Council

accordingly. His Grace then recites that, as Her Majesty has directed her Royal warrant to him, he grants the licence for the performance of the ceremony, notwithstanding that the usual oath be not taken previous to its issue, he being assured that there are "no impediments to the contraction of the alliance." The usual form of a special licence then follows, to the effect that his Grace grants the licence and faculty to the contracting parties and to all Christian people willing to be present at the solemnization of the marriage, at any time, or in any church, or chapel, or any other right and convenient place, by any bishop of the realm, or any rector, vicar, curate, or chaplain of such church or chapel, or by any other minister in holy orders. About a fortnight since Her Majesty's warrant was transmitted to the usual department, and Doctors'-commons, and the Queen's Proctor delivered the Royal licence at Buckingham Palace last week.

#### COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

**ADVICE TO FAST YOUNG MEN.**—If you mean to settle, emigrate.

**FERDINAND'S FIRMNESS.**—Bomba took the earthquake at Naples coolly enough. It did not shake his throne.

**ADVICE TO PLAYGOERS.**—"Stand not upon the Order of your going, but go at once."

**TO REMOVE STAINS FROM A CABINET.**—Get Clannricarde out of the way as fast as you can.

**A SEASONABLE COURT REVEL.**—That a Drawing Room should be held on the 30th instant is proper enough. High jinks are peculiarly suitable to a fast day.

**PRETTY THOUGHT.**—(By a Sheffield Gallant.)—Knives receive their last polish from the soft hands of women.—And do not we, my blades, receive our final polish at the hands of the dear creatures?

**THE REASON WHY.**—The large preponderance of Germans at the Princess's wedding was fully accounted for by the fact of the Lord Chamberlain having put at the bottom of the invitation cards—"No Englishman need Apply."

**DELICATE PRECAUTION.**—On the morning of the Royal Wedding, placards were posted along the different corridors of Buckingham Palace informing the distinguished foreign guests, in three different languages, that "Smoking would not be allowed until after the ceremony."

**SEPOY TYPES.**—An Intelligent American, upon being asked what he thought of the policy of the two Sepoy papers—the *Star* and the *Nation*—replied, characteristically enough, that he thought "it was (S)Tar-Nation Un-English."

**A NEW MILITARY GAME.**—The New Order of the Victoria Cross is certainly an inducement to the soldier to go in for a higher game, and to play for worthier stakes. Very curiously, it is proved with soldiers, as with sheep, that the *Cross-breed* is decidedly the best.

**SO IT WAS RUDE.**—Lord Palmerston was the other day repeating the saying which gained him so much approbation in the sewerage debate, namely, that "Dirt was only matter in the wrong place." The Lord Privy Seal said that it was the rudest speech he had ever heard.

**THE PURSUIT OF JOKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.**—A German band playing under the windows—a young lady practising the "Battle of Prague" next door—a Polish refugee arguing with the landlady in the passage—three gas-men fixing up a "V.R." on the balcony—500 different voices bawling loudly in the distance—and the printer's devil whistling "Poor Dog Tray" outside on the doormat.

#### AMUSEMENTS, &c.

**CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.**—The Saturday concerts, under the direction of Herr Manns, are evidently progressing in the estimation of visitors to the Crystal Palace. The music-room is almost invariably full, and the performances are listened to with marked attention. This is the more satisfactory, since the programmes are constructed of such materials as to conciliate genuine amateurs of music, and to reflect credit on the Crystal Palace as an emporium where the arts are presumed to be worthily represented.

**GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.**—Mrs. German Reed (late Miss P. Horton), assisted by Mr. German Reed, has reopened the Gallery of Illustration for a limited number of nights with an entertainment in two parts. The first of them is compounded of selections from *Holly-lodge* and a *Month from Home*, and comprises the most favourite characters from those popular pleasantries. The second part is still *My Unfinished Opera*, well known as the vehicle for displaying the histrionic talent and the vocal accomplishments of Mrs. Reed. The Gallery is fitted up with its usual elegance, and a novelty in the way of lighting appears in a series of crystalline lustres ranged along the ceiling.

**MR. BURFORD'S PANORAMA.**—By a new view of the city of Delhi, Mr. Burford shows that he is as active as ever in seizing events of popular interest and turning them to the account of his excellent exhibition, one of the encounters that took place between the British troops and the mutineers in the interval that occurred between the first assault and the final occupation of the city is the subject of the picture, and the spectator is supposed to look down upon the conflict from the esplanade on the south-west of the Palace. There is necessarily less of the picturesque character in this work than in most of those exhibited in the Leicester-square rooms, the chief objects being groups in which British soldiers, ferocious Sepoys, impetuous Sikhs, and heroic Ghoorkas are engaged pell-mell, with here and there a party of distracted women as a pathetic episode. Nevertheless, the opportunity of showing the architectural wonders of the place has not been lost, and rising above the scene of tumult and desolation appear the minarets and cupolas of the beautiful mosques for which Delhi is renowned. The drawings on which the picture is based are by Captain Robert Smith, R.E.

Lord Palmerston has granted a pension on the Literary Civil List of 100*l.* a year to the widow of Douglas Jerrold.



## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

WE do not think that the preference shown to French taste in dress is an unfounded prejudice; there is certainly something more studied in their fashions than mere show. There is, in fact, a sort of scientific comfort, if we may use the expression, in many of the shapes of the articles for feminine apparel which is never taken into consideration when the same article is manufactured in England. In France, everything fits and is easy, therefore it is becoming. This truth is fully exemplified by the degree of favour shown to French skill, as exhibited in the formation of shoes, bonnets, dresses, and numberless other portions of a lady's garments which might be cited as instances of this rule. Why is Jouvin's name so well known in London and elsewhere? Only because the shape of his manufacture is superior to that of any other maker. We know of no English glover who is in the least degree celebrated in his trade, although it would be perfectly easy to be so if more attention were paid to this principle of form, as the English are equally as skilful as the French in the preparation of their leather, and the handiwork of the needle is certainly not inferior. It is the shape alone of the English glove which is so much in dispute. The same fault, only in a much greater and far more serious degree, is applicable to the generality of English shoes and boots, the ill shape of which has been productive of much evil.

Those who have had the pleasure of seeing much of the bright and sunny sky of France must admit, also, that the different degrees of suitability for the different stations of life are always preserved with rigid propriety. A domestic can never, on the most passing glance, be mistaken as belonging to any other class. In it we find another evidence that extreme becomingness is not in the smallest degree dependent on quality of material, but rests on those suitabilities which are among the higher elements of taste. A dress that neither shackles the body or the mind, leaving both at perfect ease, and that does no injury to the person by false contrasts and forced comparisons, must be the most favourable to the wearer in every point of view, and it is the seizing upon and using these combinations which give the waiting-maid of Paris so great an advantage over those of the same position in life in London.

There is no fictitious mingling together of vulgar manners with the left off finery of a mistress, bringing out each in broader display. The dress is suited to the station, we wish it were so in England. The beauty of neatness and cleanliness, as displayed in the French *Bonnes*, has entitled them to be considered, as a body, as one of the national adornments of the public gardens of Paris.

We believe the question of dress is a very important one, and involves many others in its circle, and that in England it is both too much and too little considered. We would have more attention paid to comfort and ease, and less to show. We would have fewer articles of cheap finery manufactured, which are often purchased at the sacrifice of even necessary food. The love of showy dress has, we are convinced, a great influence on the happiness and the morality of domestic life, and if a taste more suitable to station could be encouraged, and utility and propriety be substituted for finery and show, health and grace would be promoted, both being the true elements of personal beauty.

We believe these observations to be quite in their place, as from the Work-Table both the form and the fashion of many garments spring.

## FRENCH MORNING CAP.

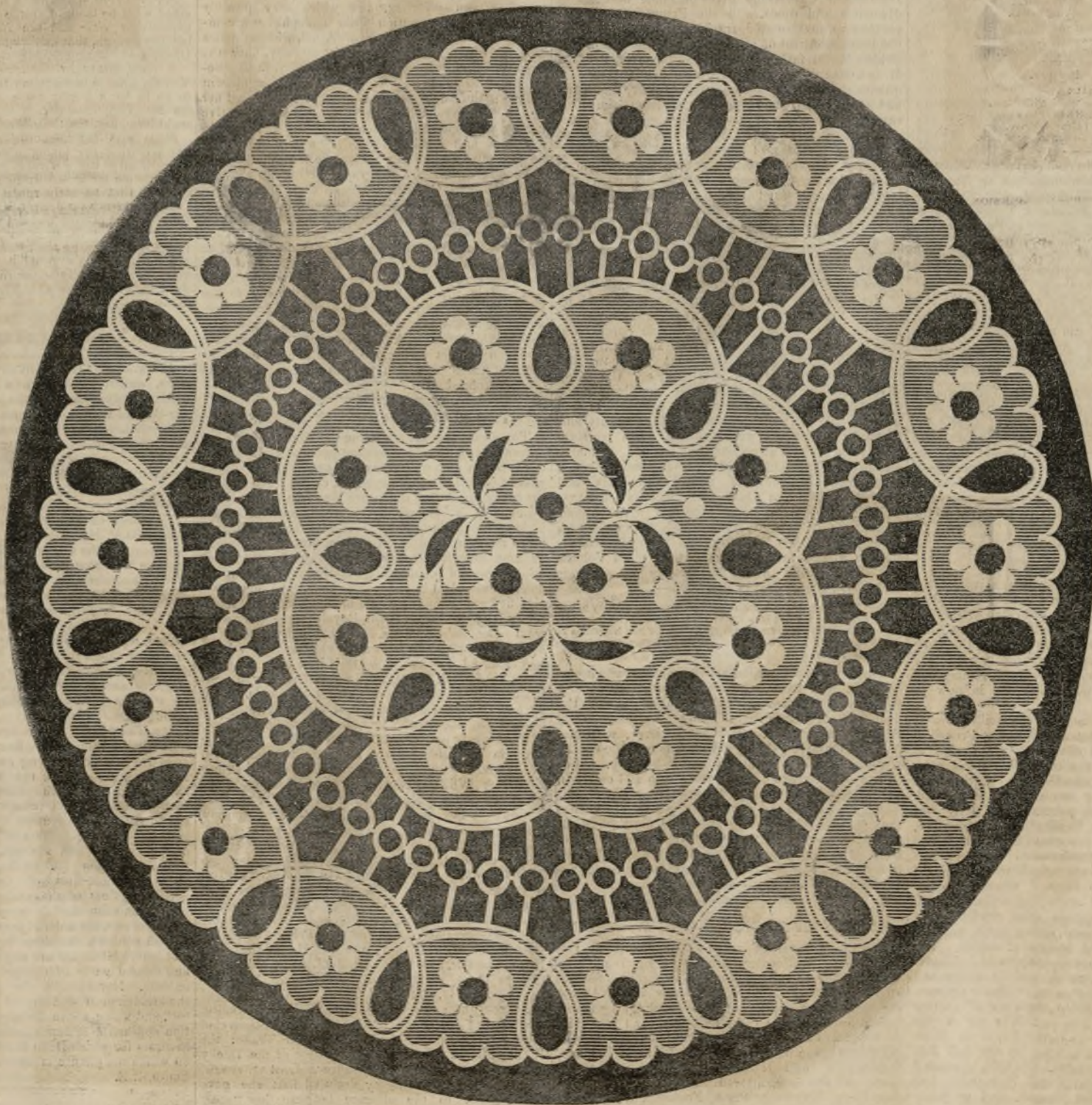
The French morning cap is certainly one of the prettiest of French fashions. To our taste



HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

the morning costume of a lady is infinitely more becoming than the usually costly and studied dress of the evening. It is more easy and simple, and does not so much bear the marks of emulation and

display. Perhaps something may be due to the repose of the mind, which is not awakened up into violent action in the morning, and all those feelings of the heart which society stirs to its depths, and



FRENCH MORNING CAP.

which no schooling can prevent from being reflected on the countenance. These being all quiescent may give a softness to the morning expression, which is exchanged, like the dress in the evening, for one more distinguished and dazzling, but certainly not more loveable and attractive. However it may be, we are sure that a French morning cap is particularly becoming, and we have given one in our page of illustration which, without being too full of work, is extremely pretty when finished. A fine, clear, Swiss muslin should be selected. All the holes are to be executed in raised buttonhole-stitch. The double line forming the outline may be either sewn over or worked in buttonhole-stitch. The guipure threads must be inserted at the commencement of the work. The three portions in our illustration are the crown, the headpiece, and the end for the ornamental lappet or string. The front must be completed by two rows of rather narrow lace. The proper cotton for working is No. 20 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné* for the embroidery, and No. 12 of the same makers' six-thread Boar's Head Crochet Cotton, for the guipure threads.

HANDKERCHIEF BORDER,  
IN BRODERIE A LA MINUTE.

Having been requested by one of our lady subscribers to supply an extremely simple handkerchief border, we have the more pleasure in doing so believing that it will be very generally useful. Many can command leisure for a slight and easily accomplished piece of needlework, who would find it difficult to complete one of those rich and elaborate patterns which are only requisite for full dress on particular occasions. The design we are now giving can be done with very trifling labour. The diamond and circle which alternate with each other, and interlace are worked in Broderie à la Minute with No. 8 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné* cotton. It is to be remembered that using this cotton only one stitch is necessary for each dot. In fact, this is simply stitching, the well-rounded material rising up in a soft dot, which, when put in with regularity, rises up round and full, and much

superior in its way to a spot formed by repetition of stitches. The scallop is first run in No. 8 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Royal English Embroidery Cotton, and then buttonholed in No. 20 of the same material. The name in the corner is worked in the last named cotton, namely, No. 20 of the Royal English Embroidery Cotton.

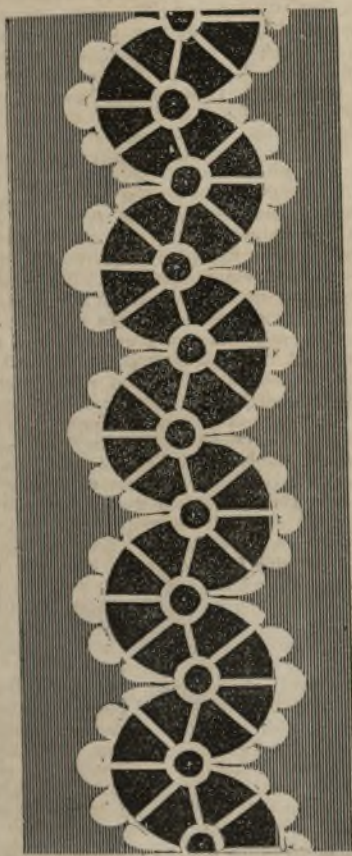
ORNAMENTAL  
TASSEL BUTTON.

Many ladies in the country, being deprived of the resources of town, and not having at their command a choice of shops, to any of which they can readily go and select, from large assortments, any article they may require, we consider it one of the openings of our own usefulness to supply from time to time any such suggestions and instructions as may, in as many instances as possible, remedy the disadvantage. At present a handsome fancy button offers to be an essential ornament for every morning dress. The fashion has lately been gaining ground, and the French jewellers, followed by the English ones, have manufactured many beautiful articles to meet the increasing demand. We have lately seen some mosaics of real value, as well as various designs, in chased gold, silver, turquoise, prettily set, pebbles, &c., &c.; all highly ornamental, and partaking of the character of trinkets. These articles are, of course, expensive, independently of their not being easily obtained in country places, and it is to supply a pretty substitute at little cost that we are now introducing to our readers the Tassel Button which appears in our illustration.

This button may be made in different colours to suit the dress for which they are intended, crystal, chalk



white, opal, coral, turquoise, jet, &c., &c. Three sizes of the beads are required, one large, medium-size, and small. To commence, take a large-sized wire button, cover it with silk of the same colour as the beads on which you have decided: a short length of ribbon is perfectly well suited for this purpose if no small cuttings of silk should be at hand. Stitch the large bead into the centre, surround this with a row of the second sized beads, and then finish with an outer row of the small ones. Care must be taken that the foundation be perfectly covered with the beads, and if those already mentioned do not quite accomplish this purpose another row of the small size must be added. The tassels are then to be made according to our design, employ-



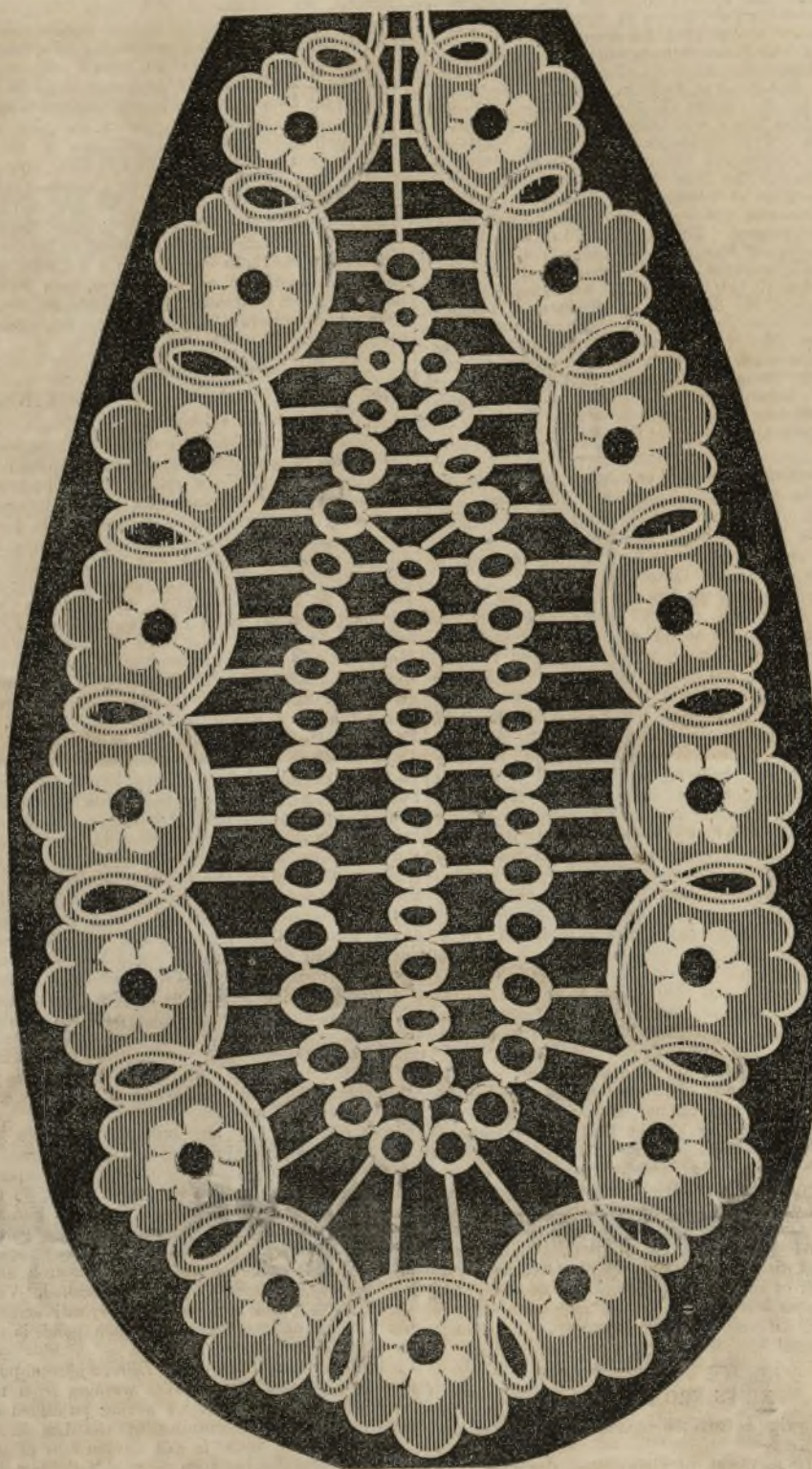
GUIPURE INSERTION.

ing a bead and a bugle alternately, all brought up into one large bead. If the colour chosen should happen to be one in which bugles are not manufactured then the beads must be employed in the following way, which looks equally well. Thread three of the small beads, then one of the middle size, three small, one middle size, three small, one middle size, three small, one middle size, one small, pass the needle back again up the middle size, thread three small, pass the needle up the next middle sized bead, thread three small, and continue till you have returned to the top of your string. Six of these pendants makes a pretty tassel, and two of these tassels, having each a large bead for their head, completes the button.

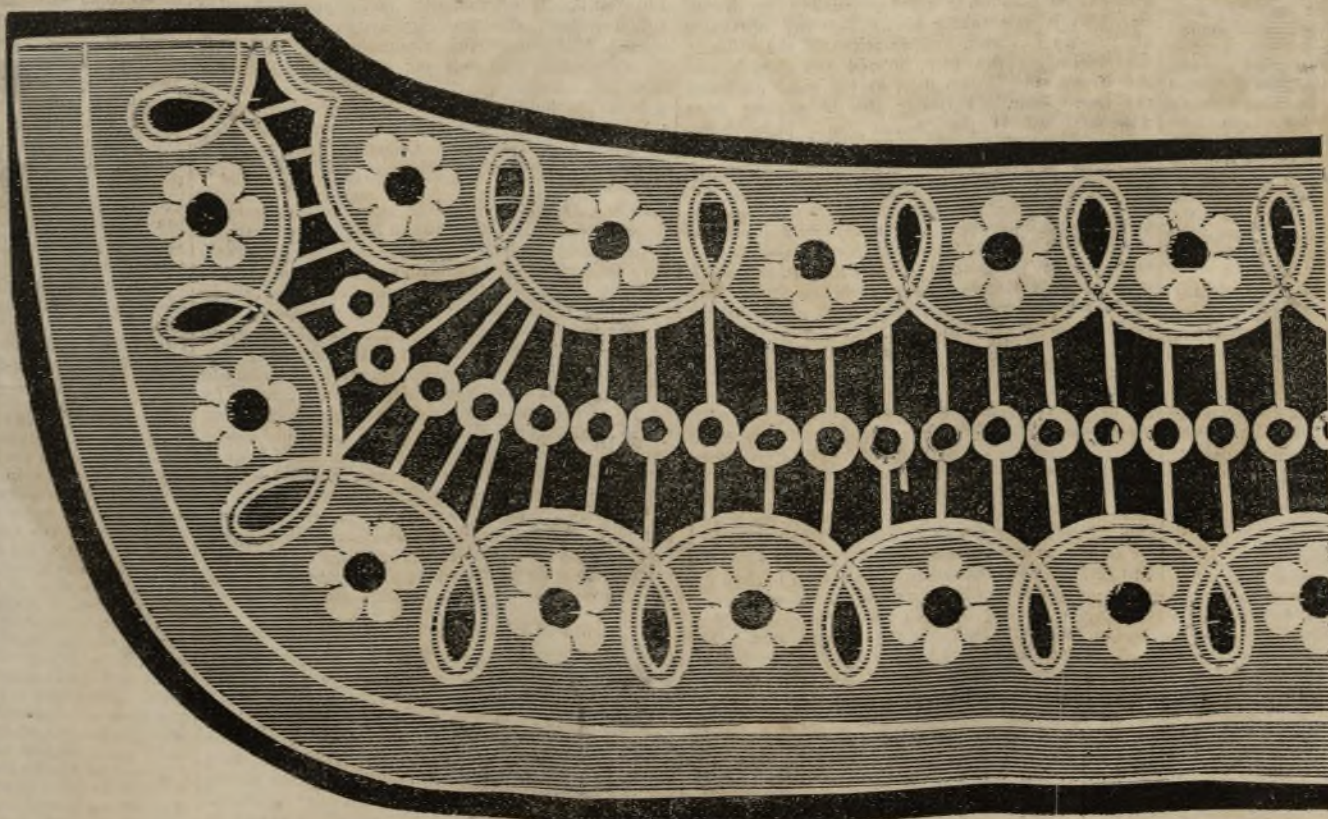
## GUIPURE INSERTION.

Insertions are now particularly useful, both for children's dresses and ladies' under garments, as there is scarcely any article of a lady's dress but what is ornamented with these embroidered trimmings. They therefore claim a place in our page of illustration equally with the richer and more important patterns, on account of their usefulness. This guipure embroidery is more showy than any other kind for these purposes, as the lightness of the work is shown to advantage when introduced into a thick material like cambric muslin or fine long cloth. The threads are first put in with No. 12 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s crochet cotton, and the buttonhole-stitch is worked with the same maker's No. 20 *Perfection*.

THE LATE MADemoiselle RACHEL appears to have been a great believer in the virtue of talismans, and a quantity of these deceptive articles have been found amongst her jewels. Several have been left by will to old friends; and one, in particular—which is of emerald, graven with a Hebrew word—the great artist fully believed had power to turn aside the influence of evil spirits, and which she always wore on first representations, she has left to her sister Sarah.



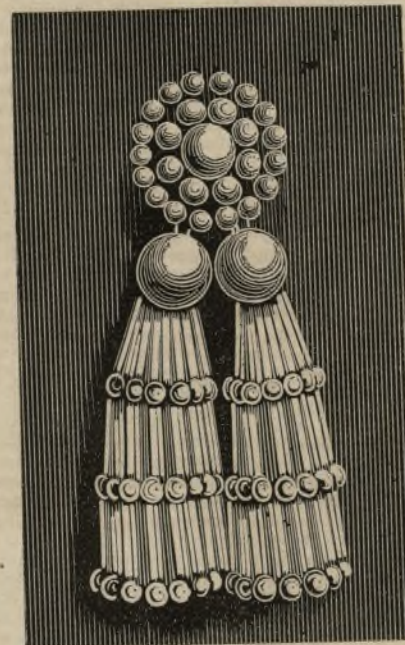
FRENCH MORNING CAP.



FRENCH MORNING CAP.

## DEATH OF LABLACHE.

The celebrated Lablache died on Saturday last, at Naples. After his last return from Russia his health failed, and he gave up his engagements here and elsewhere that he might enjoy repose and breathe his native air. For many months his condition was so precarious that reports of his death more than once became current. But, more recently, he rallied greatly; sanguine hopes of his recovery were entertained by his family, and much benefit was expected both by himself and them from a visit to Torre del Greco, which was contemplated, in April next. But these hopes have proved fallacious. About a month ago he had a violent attack of his malady, under which he sank, after suffering excruciating agony with great fortitude and calmness. He was in his



ORNAMENTED TASSEL.

sixty-second year, having been born at Naples in 1796. He was of French extraction (as his name imports), but was himself a thorough Neapolitan. His career, unchequered by remarkable events, was, from an early age, a course of uninterrupted success. After having risen to the highest eminence in Italy, he came to England for the first time in 1830, and made his *début* at the Italian Opera (then the King's Theatre) in the character of Geronimo in Cimarosa's comic opera, *Il Matrimonio Segreto*. From that night his position on the Italian stage was at once established, and he was regarded as one of the richest and most legitimate comedians, and the most magnificent bass singer of the age.

## OMENS AND DEATH TOKENS.

Omens constitute the poetry of history. They cause the series of events, which they are supposed to declare, to flow into special unity; and the political catastrophe seems to be produced, not by prudence or by folly, but by the superintending destiny. The numerous tokens of the death of Henry IV. are finely tragical. Mary of Medici, in her dream, saw the brilliant gems of her crown change into pearls, the symbol of tears and mourning. An owl hooted until sunrise at the window of the chamber to which the King and Queen retired at St. Denis, on the night preceding her coronation. During the ceremony, it was observed with dread that the dark portals leading to the royal sepulchres beneath the choir were gaping and expanded. The flame of the consecrated taper held by the Queen was suddenly extinguished, and twice her crown nearly fell to the ground. The prognostications of the misfortunes of the Stuarts have equally a character of solemn grandeur; and we are reminded of the portents of Rome, when we read how the sudden tempest rent the royal standard on the Tower of London. Charles, yielding to his destiny, was obstinate in the signs of evil death. He refused to be clad in the garments of Edward the Confessor, in which all his predecessors had been arrayed; and he would be attired in white satin. Strongly did the Earl of Pembroke attempt to dissuade him, for the prophecy of the misfortunes of the white king had long been current; but his entreaties were in vain, and Charles was crowned, invested with the raiment which indicated his misfortunes.—*Sir Walter Scott*.



## THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The Secret Committee of the East India House have received the following telegrams from Bombay and Calcutta, via Trieste:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24, 1857.

The operations of the Commander-in-Chief are to be directed in the first instance against Fetteyghur. One brigade will be sent to Akberpore, Etawah, and Mynpore. The main column will move against Fetteyghur. The districts under Mr. Sapte are reported to be threatened. The Delhi column, under Colonel Seaton, reached Allypore on the 12th December. The 7th Hussars are ordered from Benares to Allahabad. The Commander-in-Chief was still at Cawnpore on the 19th inst. The rebels on the Jaunpore frontier have broken up into several parties, only five or six thousand men remaining in their old position. Brigadier-General Franks is at Jaunpore; he has been reinforced with artillery and Europeans. The Azimgurh frontier is threatened by rebels, who have taken possession of several villages. Brigadier-General Franks is to march immediately to Azimgurh, to make a demonstration in that quarter. An attempt made by Sepoys to cross the Gogra into the Azimgurh district was defeated by our police and the neighbouring villagers. Brigadier Franks is not to enter Oude, but to confine himself for the present to defence of the frontier. A large force of rebels and mutinous Sepoys is said to have assembled at Selimpore, in Gorruckpore, near the border of the Chuprah district. A part of the women and children of the Lucknow garrison has left Allahabad for Calcutta. The remainder will soon follow. Sir James Outram still remains with his brigade at Alumbagh. The enemy in force are opposed to him, but they have not ventured to attack his position, although when the latest accounts, dated 17th December, left, an attack was expected. A Ghorka column of about 9,600 men, under Maharajah Jung Bahadur, has left Nepal for service in the British territories. It was to have reached Segowlee on the 22nd instant. Colonel Macgregor, from Moorshedabad, will accompany the force as military commissioner, with the rank of brigadier-general. The column will proceed in the first instance to Gorruckpore. Colonel Durand reports that the Shah Ladah and the remnants of his force were taken prisoners in the Mokunda Pass by the troops of the Bok Chief and the Bheels. The whole country has now turned on the Wil Tifutees (?). The capture of the Shah Ladah requires confirmation. There has been an *émeute* at Kotah. The troops intercepted a letter from the Rajah to Col. Laurence, inviting him to send a force to Kotah. They attacked the palace and seized the Minister. Holkar's regular cavalry and infantry were quietly disarmed on the 15th of December, in the presence of the Mhow column. The Durbar have promised to punish the guilty. Sir Robert Hamilton assumed charge of the agency on the 16th of December. From Madras another column will move *via* Nagpore on Jubbulpore, and may, in case of necessity, be brought onwards as far as Saugor. It is hoped that that force will restore tranquillity in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. A telegram from Delhi reports the defeat, on the 16th November, of the Joudpore Legion, numbering 6,000 men, by Showers's moveable column. All their guns, six in number, were captured. Colonel Gerard was killed. Mr. Yale, Commissioner of Bhabulpore, with 100 soldiers and sailors, surprised and defeated the 11th Irregular Cavalry near Porneah, on the 11th December, killing six, and wounding several others.

Head-quarters—Her Majesty's 19th Regt. arrived on the 17th December.

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

The following telegram has also been received at the East India House:—

TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE, EAST INDIA HOUSE, LONDON.

The rebels, defeated at Cawnpore, have fled to Bithoor and Calpee. Thirty-eight guns have been taken. Colonel Seaton again defeated the rebels at Puttecala, near Fetteyghur, with great loss, on December 17th. He took eleven guns. The loss on our side was trifling. A force, under Captain Woolly, on December 7th, crossed the Sonair River, and routed the rebels. On the 10th of December the same force captured the camp of Bahadur Singh, and on December 14th several leaders were taken and hanged. Insurgents at Kotah are in great force, and are said to have dethroned the Rajah. The troops of the Rana of Oudepore have mutinied. Executions among Holkar's mutinous troops are in progress. Sir Hugh Rose marches on the 1st of January to the relief of Saugor. The Punjab and Scinde quiet. The Sholapoor Rajah is reported to have commenced plundering the adjacent country. Some small affairs have occurred with the Bheels in Peinth. A rising in the Concan, below the Phonda Ghat, was reported, but the insurgents dispersed at the approach of a small detachment from Sawunt Warree.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 29, 1857.

The following additional telegram, dated Malta, from Captain Johnson to Sir James Cosmo Melville, has been received at the India House:—

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 18, 1858.

The Commander-in-Chief still at Cawnpore on the 12th of December. Districts under Mr. Sapte threatened. Azimgurh frontier also threatened. General Grant is marching towards it. Sir James Outram at the Alumbagh by latest accounts. An attack was expected on his position. A Ghorka column, 9,600 men, under Rajah Jung Bahadur, left Nepal on its way to Segowlee, for service in British territory, to be accompanied by Brigadier-General Macgregor as Military Commissioner. Joudpore Legion defeated on the 16th of November, numbering 6,000 men, by Colonel Gerard. Insurgents at Kotah in great force; said to have dethroned the Rajah. Sir H. Rose is marching to the relief of Saugor. The Ajdaha sprang a leak about 300 miles after leaving Aden, and was obliged to put back to that place. The Punjab arrived at Suze the 14th of January, ten P.M. Will be ready for sea night of the 17th. The Perce arrived at Suze on the 19th.

The Times correspondent telegrams from Trieste some few additional particulars:—

The India and China mails have arrived, with dates from Calcutta to December 24; Madras 29; Ceylon, January 1; Hongkong, December 16. The Punjab has brought a mail from Bombay with intelligence to the 29th of December. The Ferozkabad rebels have been defeated by Colonel Seaton in two engagements. In

the latter, near Fetteyghur, on the 18th, the enemy lost his remaining guns, eleven in number, his camp, and stores, and was pursued for seven miles. Our loss is trifling. Sir James Outram remains at the Alumbagh with 4,000 men. Sir Colin Campbell goes to Fetteyghur. The Rajah of Amjhera, arrived at Indore, has been by Sir Robert Hamilton sentenced to death. There have been several other executions of minor offenders. The transports Southampton, Sedgemoor, Prince Albert, and Calcutta, have reached Bombay with troops. The 11th Cavalry mutinied on the 5th of December at Julporee. They were overtaken near Purneah, and eleven were killed, but the remainder escaped. The mutinied 73rd, entrenched on the frontiers of Bhotan, were encountered by a small party of Europeans from Julporee, but the enemy being strongly posted, the attack was relinquished. The mutineers of the 84th, on the frontiers of Tipperah, have murdered their own women, and are said to be starving. The disturbances at Sumbulpore are well-nigh suppressed. The 17th Native Infantry are under orders for China. The 47th and 66th, it is said, are to follow. Scindiah has ordered that no Hindostanees or Mussulmans be enlisted in his army. There were no further arrivals of troops at Calcutta.

The arrival of the mail enables us to add but few details to the official telegrams. The dates are—Calcutta, December 24; Bombay, 29; Hongkong, 16. The Bombay papers add nothing of importance to previous intelligence. The following is from the *Calcutta Englishman*, Dec. 24:—

"The last fortnight has not been fruitful in important news, but we send home official reports from various parts of the country, which show that our forces are taking the ascendancy, and that the only formidable resistance now to be expected is in Oude. For the present the subjugation of that little kingdom is postponed. The Commander-in-Chief, it is understood, proceeds to Fetteyghur to put down the revolted Nawab and his adherents, open the communication with the upper provinces, and trample out the smouldering fires of insurrection in Rohilcund. The country will then be clear for operations against Lucknow, in which he will be aided by Jung Bahadur, at the head of 10,000 Nepalese soldiers. The mutineers and rebels have concentrated at Lucknow; they are preparing for a resolute defence, and, having no favour to expect from their enemy, will probably hold out as long as possible. It is not anticipated by those who know the country that any serious resistance will be made in any other part of Oude, but the forts in which the chiefs and chieftains have been accustomed to ensconce themselves to resist their own King must be destroyed, and the possession of cannon or any arms, except for sporting, must be strictly prohibited. Whether this can be accomplished during the present cold weather is very doubtful, and it will not be safe or prudent to keep the British soldiers in the field during another hot and rainy season, and it is, therefore, by no means improbable that another year will elapse before the British flag flies triumphant over every town and city in our Indian territories. At present, though not, as some of the English papers suppose, besieged in Calcutta, we are cut off from all regular communication with the western provinces. Occasionally a stray letter or newspaper reaches us, but no more, and until the post is restored to its normal condition the natives will not recover their confidence in the stability of British rule."

## NEWS FROM CHINA.

The following is from the *Overland China Mail*, of December 16:—

"Our readers out of China will doubtless be anxiously looking for news by this mail of the bombardment and capture of Canton, and, if so, they are doomed to disappointment, for though the preparations are well nigh or altogether completed, nothing has yet been done beyond the drawing the blockade closer round Canton, in which proceeding the French squadron is now taking part. The two squadrons are to act in concert, and, in token of the alliance, the British, on the 13th, hoisted the French, and the French the British flags at the main on board the men-of-war. Formerly the blockading force was stationed at the Bogue, and little interruption was given to native craft plying on the river, but a note from the fleet, dated the 9th, tells us that from forty to fifty junks are turned back daily at Whampoa, and that another blockade has been established at Hyacinth Island, at the junction of Fatee Creek with the Fatsan branch of the river; the natural consequence is, the entailment of much misery in Canton from scarcity of food. Of rumours regarding the movements of the forces, we have enough and to spare, but little definite has transpired. Diplomacy continues remarkably silent; we gather, however, that Yeh has been addressed by Lord Elgin and Baron Gros separately, and that, failing his acceptance of their conditions, the combined force will, in few words, knock Canton about his ears. A notification in the name of the two Plenipotentiaries is in circulation along the river, warning the inhabitants of the impending contingency, and urging them to look to themselves; and some copies, we understand, have been sent into the suburbs for distribution. As nothing is further from probability than that Yeh will surrender unconditionally, the assault in the city, it is pretty evident, will take place in the course of a few days. All the Marines are in the river, and a portion were to land on the Honan side. The artillery are on board the troop-ship *Moresfort*, ready to start. The party of Engineers arrived by the mail steamer, with, it is said, four companies of the 59th Regiment, are under orders to embark on board the *Lancashire Witch*; and about 300 of the Chinese Coolie corps go up in the *Inflexible*. The steam transport *Heper*, under the command of Mr. Henry Hill, late Master of Her Majesty's ship *Sybil*, has been loaded with fascines, scaling-ladders, ordnance, and other munitions of war, and leaves this morning, having on board also some of the military staff and 200 native camp followers. Lord Elgin

himself, we understand, will leave Hongkong for the river either to-day or to-morrow. Her Majesty's ship *Furious* having been prepared for his reception. Of the arrangements for the attack we are told that the French fleet, the advanced ships of which entered the river on the 8th, will take the Whampoa branch of the river. Captain A. C. Key, of the *Sanspareil* (who is considered one of the best officers in the service) is to command the Naval Brigade, and will be supported by Captains Cochrane and Osborne, and Commanders Hamilton and Hood; while the field-piece parties are to be under the immediate direction of Admiral Seymour and Captain Hall. The Bittern has been converted into a mortar vessel; and the crews of the gunboats have been increased from five to ten men each. General Straubenzee, who went up on Saturday last, will, of course, command the land forces."

## THE LATE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN FRANCE.

It was announced that the trial of the authors of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor would take place on the 5th of February. It now appears that, in consequence of the numerous commissioners appointed to collect evidence in France and in foreign countries, and of *Picci's* correspondence having been discovered by the activity and intelligence of the English police in Birmingham, the trial cannot take place till the end of February. A letter from Calais mentions the arrest of four "foreigners" on Friday last, near Longueau. They were on their way from Paris, and one of them appeared to have been recently wounded in the head. The Emperor on Monday received Prince Francis de Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-General in the service of the Emperor of Austria, and Baron de Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador; the Duke de Rivas, the Spanish Ambassador; the Prince de Ligne, President of the Belgian Senate; Baron de Seebach, the Saxon Minister; General de la Roca, First Aide-de-Camp to the King of Sardinia; the Marquis Pes de Villamarina, Sardinian Minister; and General Baron Forsner de Dambeuoy, Minister of State and Adjutant-General of the King of Holland—all of whom delivered letters of congratulation from their respective Sovereigns on the occasion of His Majesty's happy escape. The Emperor also received similar congratulatory letters from the Swiss Federal Government, and from the Senates of the free cities of Bremen and Hamburg. The King of Naples has expressed his congratulations, through the Austrian Ambassador. The French Government has also received a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, in which the Sultan expresses to the Emperor the joy he experienced on hearing that Providence had preserved his life. The despatch announces further, that some eminent personages had quitted Constantinople for Paris bearing with them an autograph letter from the Sultan to the Emperor.

The *Times* tells the following story: "We do not wonder that when the Prefect of Police went into the Emperor's box, and with officious particularity detailed the discoveries, the captures, the weapons, the slaughter, and all the rest of it, the Emperor, after listening, long, motionless, and silent, replied, 'Very well, M. Prefect, you have proved very satisfactorily what I knew before—that the French police is the very worst in all Europe.'"

The editor of the *Phare de la Loire*, a journal published at Nantes, has received a warning from the Prefect of the Department for having published an article describing the opening of the Legislative session, in which a doubt is cast on the fact of the Emperor's speech having been received with the usual loyal cries. It merely said, "The Emperor pronounced a speech which we have already published, and which, according to (*d'après*) the *Havas Correspondance*, was repeatedly greeted with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' 'Vive l'Impératrice!' 'Vive le Prince Imperial!'" This "dubitative and improper form" of announcement, the warning states, was "doubly blameable" under existing circumstances. We doubt if any warning has ever yet been so fine-drawn as this.

It is expected that the *Moniteur* will soon publish a *Senatus Consultum* prescribing that every candidate for a seat in the Legislative Chamber shall take the oath of allegiance before soliciting the votes of the constituency.

It is said that besides the screw steam transport *Saone*, which is preparing to sail for China with troops to the number of 700 on the 15th of February, orders have been given by the Minister of Marine to prepare two more transports for the same destination. The troops to be despatched by these transports will amount to a demi-brigade of Marines, conformably to the request of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly.

The following list of English journals addressed to subscribers in France, were confiscated on Sunday by the French Government, as containing matter which, in the opinion of the Emperor's advisers, could not be read without danger to the State: *Court Journal*, *Examiner*, *Economist*, *Leader*, *John Bull*, *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Daily News*, and *Express*. The *Times* was provisionally seized; but, as it is invariably the case whenever violent hands are laid upon that journal, the embargo was removed by superior order in the course of a few hours.

## THE POLICE AND THE REFUGEES.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star*, who signs himself "A. G.," sends us our contemporary the following important statement:—

"On Friday night, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, four detectives, headed by an individual whose name I send you, entered Orsini's house. The particulars, which I have received from an unquestionable source, may be relied on. At that midnight hour a tremendous knocking was heard at the door, which awoke the inmates of the house, consisting of Orsini's servant, and a builder, and his wife, who occupied the second floor. Half terrified, their first impression was that

the house was on fire. On going to the window, two persons were at the door, and on being asked what they wanted, one of them, who turned out to be the individual above referred to, replied, 'I have a very important letter for Count Orsini.' 'Put it under the door, and I will come and fetch it,' was the servant's reply. 'I cannot,' added the spokesman, 'for I must give it to you personally.' The servant went down stairs, and opened the front window on the ground floor to receive this supposed letter. 'I cannot give it to you in that manner,' was again the answer; 'you must come to the door, as it is necessary you should give me a receipt.' She went to the door, and no sooner was it opened than they tried to force their way in; but the chain was on the door, and they could not get in. The servant, half frightened, tried to bolt it again, thinking they were burglars. Then there was no more disguise, and they told her they were police-officers; that she must be quiet, and not make any noise, and open the door, as it was for her good, and for the good of Count Orsini; but (said the speaker) should she refuse to do so, they would burst it open. To this summons, of course, she yielded, and four of them entered the house. They did not show any authority empowering them to search or break open the house at that time of night. The servant being half-dressed, and shivering with cold, said she must go upstairs to dress herself, which she did, followed by a constable, who remained in her room till she had done so. The search then began. If four Sepoys had broken into an Englishman's house to plunder it, there could not have been more confusion, and the noise they made in going up and down stairs was very great. At last, after about half-an-hour's search, they found a quantity of papers, written in Italian, by Orsini, which they seized, undoubtedly thinking them to be of great importance. This bundle, however, was nothing but the rough manuscript of his memoirs, which was in the house for lighting the fires. Satisfied with their prize, they went away, and their leader gave his card to the servant, and enjoined her to attend next day (Saturday) at Scotland-yard to be examined. She was there at a little past eleven, and was kept till half-past six—viz., seven hours and a half. She was questioned and cross-questioned for a considerable length of time. The room was crammed with French detective officers, who put to her questions in such broken English that she could not understand them. The examination over, she was taken into another room, where she was kept for several hours, and where numbers of French and English detectives came in and out to stare at her. Feeling faint, she requested the individual who had given her his card to let her go, as she wanted something to eat, but he said he could not let her go yet, and if she required anything to eat, he would not object to it, and a detective accompanied her to an eating-house in the neighbourhood. At last, at half-past six, she was allowed to go home, the individual in question paying the expenses of the cab, and telling her she must be at Scotland-yard again on Monday, to sign her examination, before it was forwarded to Paris. This is a faithful report of what occurred on Saturday last, the 23rd. I have it on good authority that this violation of English laws took place by the orders of Sir Richard Mayne."

An "Exile" writes to the *Morning Advertiser* a similar account respecting the search of the house, and intimates his belief that the intruders were French police in English guise.

An Italian correspondent of the same paper says: "An Italian named Predavalli, living in Oxford-street, had his lodgings invaded last Sunday, between the hours of eleven in the morning and one in the afternoon. He was out. His daughter, aged eighteen, ill and confined to her bed, was dragged up, in order to search the mattress. The flooring-boards of his room were taken up, his papers were thrown into confusion, and the invaders took away with them whatever they chose from the abode of an unfortunate man reduced to the extreme of poverty, and who has never dreamt of conspiring. English hospitality, then, is an absurdity; a man's dwelling is broken into, his family maltreated, and yet you talk of freedom and toleration! On Monday evening a meeting of a public club was held at the well-known news-room of Mr. Wyld, Leicester-square. Mr. Sanders, accompanied by a squad of that vile mass of mercenaries which calls itself the Emperor's police, stationed himself at the door of the establishment, for the purpose of trying to make a haul, through the help of his acolytes, of some of the suspects, who had been pointed out by the spies inside. We are ignorant of the result; but in support of the two facts I have cited, I could give you a thousand others in confirmation."

MAGNETISM.—When the power of attracting small particles of iron, possessed by rare pieces of iron ore, and which were called the loadstone, were first noticed, by no flight of the imagination could it have been supposed that this subtle power would be applied to such varied, and apparently opposite purposes. We see it depositing the richer on the baser metals, conveying intelligence from one side of the earth to the other, with such speed and precision as almost to annihilate time and space, and familiarity makes us almost forget that all these things are the effect of magnetism. The latest application of this mysterious power to useful purposes, is the restoration of the particles of colour to the tube of the hair, when, from any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," that great and most valued personal ornament has become grey. This effect is produced by the Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Patented by Mr. F. M. Herring, of 32, Basinghall-street, which are philosophically constructed instruments, contain all the elements of success, are used with as little trouble as an ordinary brush and comb, and will soon be found on every toilet table. The testimonials Mr. Herring is receiving of their really astonishing effects, must be a most gratifying reward for the skill and scientific knowledge he has displayed in perfecting these elegant and most useful instruments. We wish him every possible success.



## AUSTRALIAN ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

The anniversary of the foundation of the first of the Australian colonies was celebrated by a dinner at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday evening. There was a large muster of the leading Australian colonists now in England, and several influential members of the House of Commons interested in the cause of colonisation also honoured the occasion with their presence. The banquet was presided over by Sir C. Nicholson, late Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and among the company were—The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Right Hon. Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir R. Murchison, Captain Mangles, M.P., Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., and Mr. Marsh, M.P.

In proposing the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the CHAIRMAN remarked upon the ardent attachment felt in the Australian colonies towards the Crown and Government of England. The Chairman next gave "The health of Her Majesty's Ministers," taking occasion to eulogise the present chief of the Colonial Department.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, said they were deeply conscious that they could discharge the great duties intrusted to them with honour to themselves and advantage to the nation only as long as they retained the confidence and support of the country. He warmly sympathised in the objects which had called that assemblage together, and he rejoiced at having the opportunity of meeting so many gentlemen connected with the noblest possessions of the British empire. Time was when the relations between the Colonial office and the Australian colonies were not altogether amicable or harmonious. He had no wish to go back to those days. A simpler and wiser rule had been adopted—viz., that in order to govern the colonies well you must resolve to govern them very little. (Hear, hear.) The colonists were now intrusted with the management of their own affairs, which they would doubtless conduct, if not more wisely, at least more to their own satisfaction. He did not say that they had not made mistakes. That certainly would be to assert that they were far higher endowed than any other human Government. Perhaps they were inclined, like some other countries, to frequent changes of Administration, for he hardly ever opened a despatch from the Governor of an Australian colony which did not apprise him that his Excellency was in the midst of a Ministerial crisis. (Laughter.) Still he was sure that these things would soon right themselves; and certainly there could be no greater mistake than to give responsible government to any colony, and then refuse to act frankly up to the spirit of that concession. It was a most fortunate circumstance that the principles of responsible government in two of our most considerable colonies had been inaugurated under the superintendence of two such able and experienced governors as Sir W. Denison in New South Wales, and Sir H. Barkly in Victoria. (Cheers.) Ardent aspiration for the prosperity of the Australian colonies animated the breasts of every Englishman. This rapid development was one of the most marvellous things in history. On that very day seventy years ago a few Englishmen planted the British flag in Sydney Cove; and now the fine country of which they laid the germ had expanded until these colonies contained a population of 800,000. Not only had they progressed in material wealth, but they had established institutions for the promotion of literature and science which would do honour to the oldest kingdoms. The right hon. gentleman concluded by giving "Prosperity to Australia," coupling with the toast the name of Sir C. Nicholson. (Cheers.)

Sir C. NICHOLSON, in returning thanks, briefly sketched the growth of the new country, which already boasted four advanced and populous cities like Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart Town, and Adelaide.

Mr. E. HAMILTON, a colonist, then proposed "The House of Lords and Commons," remarking that the rules and orders of the latter assembly were quoted with respect and veneration in the provincial Parliaments of Australia.

The Right Hon. Mr. EVELYN DENISON, Speaker of the House of Commons, acknowledged the toast on behalf of that Chamber, expressing the satisfaction it afforded him to learn that its rules and maxims were held to be binding in the Australian Parliaments. The colonists would find many temptations to depart from those rules. They would often see shorter roads for obtaining the objects they desired. Many legislative assemblies in the world had succumbed to those temptations.

Mr. GLADSTONE next responded, in reply to a challenge from Mr. Speaker, also bearing his testimony to the value of the Commons' rules and orders, which he said he regarded not as mere dry technicalities, but as the mature wisdom of centuries, and as constituting no small part of what was meant by "the admirable advantages of the British Constitution." Adverting next to the apology made by Mr. Labouchere for himself and his predecessors in the Colonial office, the right hon. gentleman traced the errors of the system of colonial administration now happily obsolete to a wide-spread fallacy which had prevailed for centuries, not in England alone, but throughout Europe, and the evil consequences of which had been inherited by later executives. That fallacy lay in the belief that commercial monopoly was the legitimate and most profitable relation between a mother country and her dependencies.

Sir J. PAKINGTON likewise returned thanks as a member of the House of Commons.

The toast of "The Gold Fields of Australia and Sir Roderick Murchison," was proposed by Lord Alfred Churchill; and was followed by those of "The Governors and Legislative Bodies of the Australian Colonies," proposed by Mr. Stephens; "The

Guests," proposed by Mr. Childers; and "The 26th of January, the Anniversary of the Foundation of the first of the Australian Colonies," proposed by Mr. William Archer; after which the company separated at a late hour.

## MISCELLANEA.

General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., is to be removed from the 67th to be Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders. Major-Generals Drummond, Davies, and Frazer, are to be the colonels of the three vacant regiments.

The King Williamstown estate of Mr. Vincent Scully has been purchased by private contract for 9,500*l*. The lands comprise the model farm and the village of King Williamstown, with all the Government improvements, which had been sometime since sold by the Crown.

Miss Madden, of Galway, took the veil on Sunday evening, at the Convent of St. Mary of the Angels, Holloway. The ceremony was witnessed by a large assemblage of persons, and the sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Manning.

A despatch from Paris reports the death of the Queen Mother of Oude at one o'clock on Sunday. The Queen only arrived in Paris on Thursday night, whether she had gone for the benefit of her health, "Anxiety and grief," are stated to be the cause of her death.

Dr. George Thomas, one of the librarians at the Royal Court Library, at Munich, has discovered in the manuscript department of that rich collection a written copy of hitherto unknown sonnets by Petrarch, partly erotic and partly political.

Till within the last few days the weather in the north of Scotland has been milder than in any former season for the last forty years. At Aberdeen there were ripe strawberries pulled from one garden, and new potatoes from a garden at Peterhead.

It seems from a circular, signed "Isaac Ironside, Free Press office, Sheffield," that Lady Bulwer Lytton is in urgent distress, and has nothing to hope from her husband. She has been advised to have recourse to legal proceedings against him, and Mr. Ironside solicits subscriptions from her friends to defray the expenses of the suit.

A letter from Anduze (Gard) states that a young lady of that town, named Vigne, has perished in a most melancholy manner. She was standing before the fire-place warming her feet, when her crinoline caught fire. The poor girl lost her presence of mind, and ran round the room instead of endeavouring to extinguish the flames. Her scree brought some neighbours to the spot, who tore off her burning clothes, but not before such injuries had been inflicted on her that death ensued after twenty-four hours' suffering.

In the Court of Criminal Appeal, on Saturday, judgment was given in the case of the prisoner Sattler, who was recently convicted at the Central Criminal Court, of the murder of Thain, the detective officer, on a Hamburg steamer. He was sentenced to death, but execution was respite in order that the opinion of this court might be taken as to whether he was lawfully in custody at the time of the murder, and amenable to the jurisdiction of the Old Bailey. The Court was unanimously of opinion that the conviction must be sustained. The effect of this judgment is that the sentence of death passed will be carried out.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Conway, as the result of the Attorney-General's application for a change of venue, will take place in the city of Dublin before a special jury of the county at the close of the next after-sittings, subject, however, to a motion, for which notice has been served, whether the Common Law Procedure Act does not apply equally to criminal and civil proceedings.—In the Queen's Bench, on Monday, the counsel on behalf of the Rev. Luke Ryan, the second clergyman implicated in the Mayo riots, consented to a change of the venue from Mayo to the county of Dublin.

The staging lately erected for the construction of a round head on the North Breakwater at Holyhead has during the late gale been destroyed. The formidable mass of piles gave way to the terrific fierceness of the gale, and about 70,000 feet of timber were carried away, and are now strewn along the coast below Penrhos. Six out of seven turntables and thirty-three of the strong iron waggons laden with stone, placed on the top for steadying the timber were blown into the sea. The loss sustained must amount to many thousands of pounds, and a great number of men have been necessarily thrown out of employment. The crash caused by the fall of the staging was tremendous. Many casualties occurred to vessels but none of an important nature.

According to advices received from towns in the western part of the Carpathians, several sharp shocks of earthquake were felt on the 15th and 16th inst. In some places the gable-ends fell in, and in one the ceilings and floors were much injured. At Sillein, on the river Waag, the lower classes first thought some evil spirits were playing at tricks, but when informed that the undulating movement was caused by an earthquake, they rushed out of their houses, and half-naked as they were, passed the whole night in the streets. At Thuraz St. Martin, which lies in the midst of the Carpathians, the first shock was so very violent that many persons could not refrain from uttering a loud cry. A report, "just like a clap of thunder," was heard, and then a rattling noise; the houses shook, and the walls, which seemed to sway to and fro, cracked.

A Post-Captain is eloquent in the *Times* on the services of Captain William Peel, third son of the late Sir Robert Peel, just made a K.C.B. and Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He gained the Victoria Cross for throwing a burning shell out of the battery

during a bombardment. He led the ladder party at the assault on Sebastopol on the 18th of June, where, although severely wounded, he remained on the field to the last. He fought "sword in hand" in the thin red line which rallied round the two gun battery at Inkermann. No naval officer has ever exposed his life more fearlessly or distinguished himself more eminently than William Peel, who is modest as he is brave, chivalrous, and good—the Bayard of the British navy—"Sans peur et sans reproche."

At an early hour on Monday evening squibs and rockets began to be let off in Belfast in celebration of the Royal marriage, and immediately an immense crowd gathered in the principal streets of the town. After some time they evinced a riotous disposition by commencing to throw stones at each other and at the passers-by. Large bodies of constabulary and local police were called out, one of whom received a very severe blow of a stone on the head. The disturbance rose to such a height that at half-past nine o'clock the mayor read the Riot Act and took prompt measures to disperse the rioters; but no sooner were they chased from one place than they appeared in another, and at ten o'clock the town was greatly disturbed. By eleven o'clock, however, the crowds had been all dispersed and order restored, and the constabulary remained patrolling the streets.

Several fatal accidents occurred on Monday in the immense concourse of persons assembled in the public thoroughfares to witness the rejoicings and illuminations in honour of the Royal marriage. The numbers of people congregated in St. James's-park between Buckingham and St. James's palace, was enormous, and as the Royal cortege approached, there was a terrific rush, and numbers were knocked down and trampled on. Mr. R. Franklin, of Long-acre, was taken up insensible; his skull was fractured, and he was otherwise fearfully injured. He was removed to Charing-cross Hospital. Mrs. Dawson, of Southampton-street, Clerkenwell, was also frightfully injured, and her daughter, Jessie Dawson, was crushed to death. Mrs. S. Newton, of Edward-street, Regent's-park, was knocked down and trampled on, and lies in Charing-cross Hospital, without hopes of recovery, as also does Mrs. Eliza Davis, of Upper St. Martin's-lane. A great many persons were admitted to Westminster Hospital and St. George's Hospital. On Monday night, while viewing the illuminations, near London-bridge, Mr. Josephs, of Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, was knocked down and run over. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he died.

A novelist once described our aristocracy as "the most mushroom in Europe," and if dates of creation are to be taken as the only standard of merit the opinion may possibly be sustainable. At first sight nothing is more striking than the comparative novelty of many, in fact most of the titles on the list of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Premier Duke and the Premier Earl of England ascend, indeed, to the 15th century, the Dukedom of Norfolk having been created in 1483, and the Earldom of Derby in 1485. If the title of Shrewsbury were not in abeyance the Premier Earldom would be carried forty years higher, but that is all. The senior marquis and the senior viscount date from the middle of the sixteenth century—the Marquis of Winchester from 1551, Viscount Hereford from 1550. In the last rank of the Peerage a little more antiquity is discoverable. Four Barons—De Ros, Hastings, Audley, and Clinton, mount up to the thirteenth century, but a creation of the sixteenth century, Vaux of Harrowden, is twelfth on the list of more than 200 peers of this order. Results still more remarkable will appear if we look at the places occupied by titles of very recent date indeed. Lord Hawke, whose barony was created in 1776, has 170 barons junior to himself, and Lord Lyndhurst, though the first of his title, is followed by 79 peers whose creations are later than his own. Of the entire list, exclusive of princes of the blood, 118 peers only will be found whose titles are older than the reign of George III.

NUPTIAL PROPHECIES.—Some of the more intelligent *habitués* of the fashionable world foretell an unusual number of matrimonial engagements for the ensuing season, and probably there will be more balls, banquets, &c., than usual. It, therefore, becomes a paramount question with the ladies to make all due provision for the toilet. Let them lose no time in providing fresh supplies of the truly unequalled Oil Macassar of the Messrs Rowlands, of their fragrant and complexion-reviving Kalydor, and the breath-perfuming and teeth-beautifying Odonto. Conquest will be easy by thus making "assurance doubly sure."—*Court Paper.*

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S HOSE.—It is related that Queen Elizabeth possessed a pair of hose made from the spider's web, but the chronicles do not tell us whether these gossamer stockings were for use as well as ornament. The stockings worn in silk for her Royal Highness's trousseau are articles of utility, which, while claiming the qualities of unexampled fineness, are remarkable for the strength of their texture. They were fabricated at Nottingham, for Mr. W. Reid, of Conduit-street. The Prussian Coronet, and the letter V, are worked under the welt of each stocking, the clocks of which are embroidered in various designs; their weight is scarcely appreciable, and the whole of them are characterised by a quiet simplicity.

FLORAL ILLUMINATION.—Madame Temple, of Regent-street, has prepared an exceedingly elegant drawing, designed to show what can be done in a novel mode of decorative illumination by the aid of artificial flowers. It would seem that this lady does not claim the originality of the notion, having obtained it in Ghent during the festivities in honour of the King of the Belgians' birthday, and where, in a back street of that city, the conception was attempted to be carried out by some humble artisans with bits of coloured paper and cloth and shadow of which, when thrown by the jets of light, give a peculiarly beautiful effect. The Parian bust of the Queen, from Noble's studio, formed the principal point d'intérêt in the arrangement of the marriage rejoicings on Monday last.—*Post*

## MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday.—The supplies of wheat are moderate, and we have still a very dull trade. The English wheat was mostly cleared at last week's prices, and we had also a retail trade in foreign at last week's currency. Flour meets only a slow sale at late prices. Barley, beans, and peas are without alteration in value. The supply of oats is small and the trade steady at late rates. The arrivals of cargoes are not extensive, and they find buyers at late prices for wheat and Indian corn.

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

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

## COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s. d.		s. d.
Longridge's West Hartley 15	3	Trimdon Hartlepool	19 0
South Kellie	19 0	South Hetton	20 0
Harton	16 6	Haswell	20 3

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BRUCE.—Jan. 23, at 7, Grafton-street, New Bond-street, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Bruce, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, of a daughter.  
CREED.—Jan. 22, at Bucknalls, Herts, the wife of Captain H. Creed, of a daughter.  
DURANT.—Jan. 19, at All Saints', South Elmham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Reginald N. Durant, of a daughter, which survived its birth only a few seconds.  
HARTSHORN.—Jan. 18, at Broughton, Manchester, the wife of Captain W. Hartshorn, Adjutant 6th Regt. Lancashire Militia, of a daughter.  
MACKENZIE.—Jan. 25, at Swanage, the wife of Commander J. F. C. Mackenzie, R.N., of a son.  
MALLET.—Jan. 22, at Dublin Castle, the wife of Hugh Mallet, Esq., of a son.  
NEVILLE.—Jan. 31, at 10, New Burlington-street the Lady Charlotte Neville, of a daughter.  
PARKER.—Jan. 24, at Blacklands, Cavendish, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Sir William Parker, Bart., of a daughter.  
WHITLOCK.—Jan. 24, at Milton Bryant Rectory, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Whitlock, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

CHAFY—BROOKE.—Jan. 21, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. Charles Drage, Rector of Westerfield, Suffolk, brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. William Lucas Chafy, late Fellow of Dulwich College, to Caroline, youngest surviving daughter of the Rev. Zachary Brooke, late of Dulwich, and formerly Rector of Great Hormead, Herts.  
FRASER—BRENT.—Jan. 21, at St. Matthews, Denmark-hill, Captain W. A. Fraser, of Piccadilly, N.S., to Emma, third daughter of the late P. C. J. Brent, Esq.  
HARTLEY—HEPENSTAL.—Jan. 20, at Delyany Church, by the Rev. L. W. Hopenstal, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Nolan, M.A., Vicar of Acton, Cheshire, Richard Wilson Hartley, of Beech-park, in the county of Dublin, Esq., late Capt. 8th (the King's) to Hester Maria, daughter of the Rev. L. W. Hopenstal, of Altadore, county of Wicklow.  
LEES—BLACK.—Jan. 22, at 38, Drummond-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. W. L. Alexander, Henry Lees, Esq., Secretary and Manager of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, to Jeanina, third daughter of Adam Black, Esq., M.P.  
POOLEY—HAY.—Jan. 25, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. O. T. Dobbin, LL.D., B.D., uncle of the bride, Vignoles Pooley, Esq., Quartermaster-General's Department, Castle, to Mary, only daughter of the late Capt. Hay, Royal Hospital, Kilmarnham.  
WILLIAMS—PHILLIPOTS.—Jan. 19, at St. Feock Church, Cornwall, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Cornwall, Richard Michael Williams, Esq., Captain 3rd Light Dragoons, second son of William Williams Esq., of Trerule House, Cornwall, to Georgiana Sophia, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Phillipots, of Portgwithden, Vicar of St. Feock.

## DEATHS.

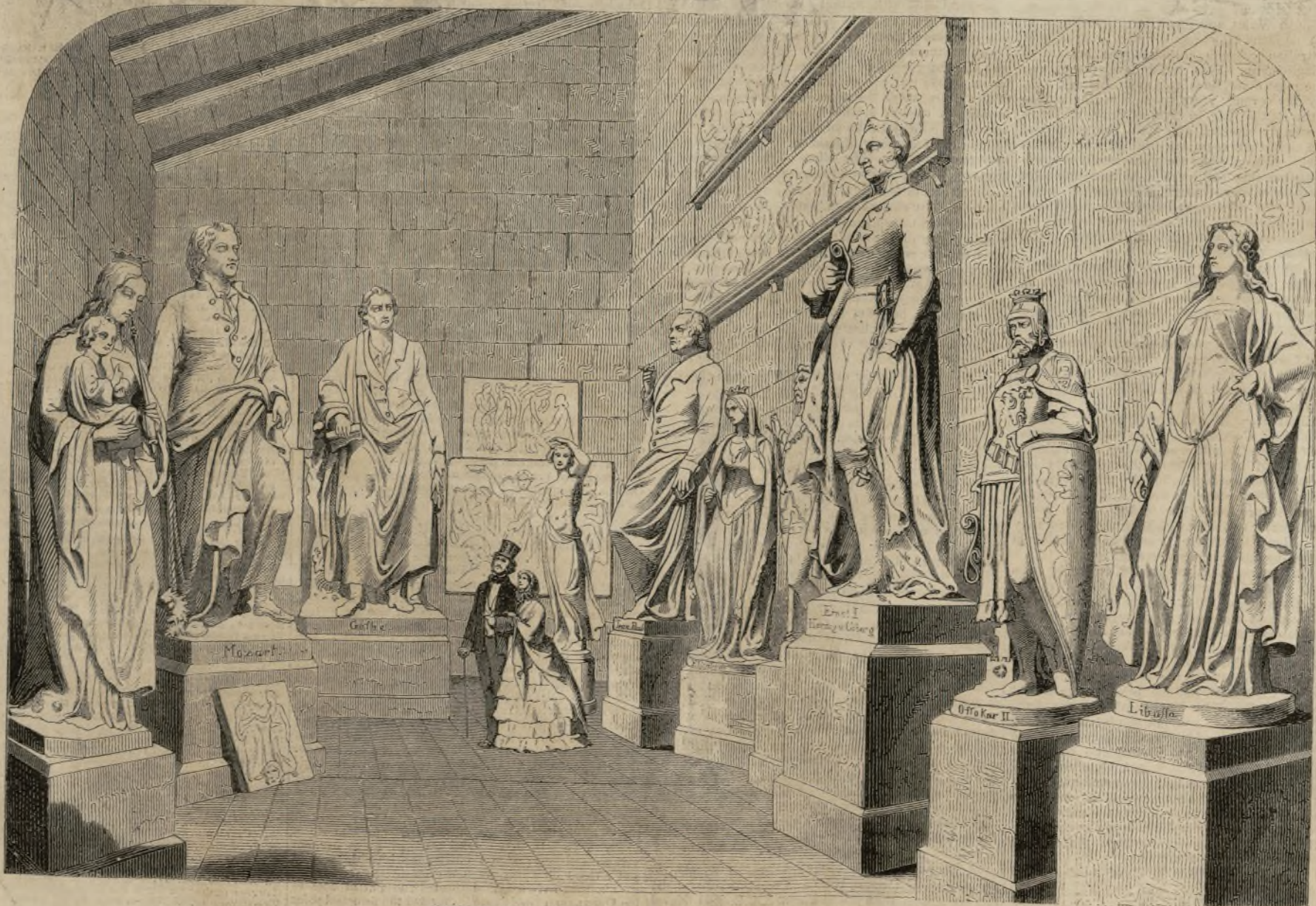
BOWE.—Jan. 21, at No. 12, Carlton-square, New-cross, Deptford, aged eighty-seven, Mrs. Smith Bowe, widow of the late Capt. Geo. O. Bowe, 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion, formerly of the 1st Royals, daughter of the late Wm. Scott, Esq., of Seabank, Inverness.  
CLARK.—Jan. 21, at Grove Cottage, South Hackney, Mr. William Clark, many years a member of the Apothecaries' Company.  
DUKINFIELD.—Jan. 24, at his house in Eaton-place, after thirty hours of severe suffering from acute inflammation, the Rev. Sir Henry Robert Dukinfield, Bart., aged sixty-seven.  
GLENNIE.—Jan. 23, at No. 15, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, of inflammation of the lungs, Alexander Grant Glennie, Esq., Ensign in H.M. 22nd Regt., aged eighteen, eldest son of John Irving Glennie, Esq.  
NEWALL.—Jan. 26, at Ventnor, Mary, the wife of Captain Newall, E.I.N.S.  
ROBINSON.—Jan. 21, at Salisbury, Capt. Beverley Robinson, on the half-pay of the Royal Artillery.  
SMITH.—Jan. 24, at Peckham Park, Anne, wife of John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., aged fifty-eight years.  
SWEETMAN.—Jan. 20, at Bark-place, Bayswater, Jane, widow of the late Major Walter Sweetman, in her eighty-first year.  
TIGHE.—Jan. 18, at Rossana, in the county of Wicklow, Gertrude Fanny, fifth daughter of Daniel Tighe, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Tighe, aged sixteen years.  
WESTMEATH.—Jan. 21, at St. James's Palace, the Marchioness of Westmeath.  
WELBY.—Jan. 23, at Barrowby Rectory, Edith Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. E. Welby.  
WELSH.—Jan. 23, at 10, North-parade, Bath, Mary Ann Martha, the wife of General James Welsh, Madras Army.

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: Athol St., Perth, May 2, 1848. Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. JAMES FORSTER.—No. 34, 814, The Rev. Thomas Minster, cure of five years nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings. Devon Cottage Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849. Dear Sir,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are much regular. &c. You are at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. I remain, &c. THOMAS WOODHOUSE. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Warner; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castle Stuart; 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 cartons, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Cartons are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."





ROOM IN THE SCHWANTHALER MUSEUM AT MUNICH.



ROOM IN THE SCHWANTHALER MUSEUM AT MUNICH.—(See opposite Page.)



the gallery for the reception of the casts and finished works of Thorwaldsen, and now he has added another for the reception of the works of the great Schwanthaler. The two engravings on the opposite page are from sketches of two of the rooms.

the Lycian Room—but the king is doing honour to the great genius of his native country, by erecting galleries for the reception of the works of the great sculptors who have in the present day shed such lustre upon the arts in Germany. We lately noticed

beautiful specimens of ancient sculpture are preserved, amongst them the original figures from the pediments of the Temple of Egina, casts of which, as restored by Thorwaldsen, are now in the British Museum as we pass from the Egyptian Marbles to

of his capital, and making it the point of attraction to all the lovers of art in its various branches. It not only possesses the Pinakothek—a picture gallery only inferior to those of Vienna and Dresden; and the Glyptothek—a gallery in which many very

THE SCHWANTHALER MUSEUM AT MUNICH.  
(See opposite Page.)  
The present king of Bavaria, treading in the footsteps of his father, is carrying out the embellishment



A BATTLE AT PUNCHAU, IN SAXONY.—(See Page 69.)



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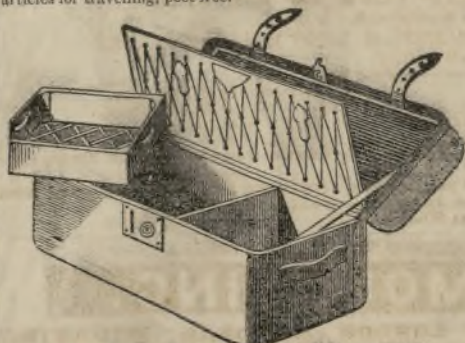
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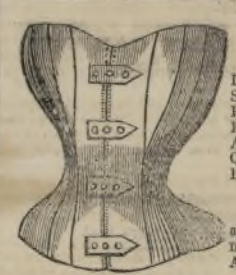


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GREEN TEA	3s.	3s. 4d. <td>3s. 6d. <td>3s. 8d. <td>4s. <td>4s. 4d.</td> </td></td></td>	3s. 6d. <td>3s. 8d. <td>4s. <td>4s. 4d.</td> </td></td>	3s. 8d. <td>4s. <td>4s. 4d.</td> </td>	4s. <td>4s. 4d.</td>	4s. 4d.
COFFEE, WARRANTED PURE	1s.	1s. 1d. <td>1s. 2d. <td>1s. 3d. <td>1s. 4d. <td>1s. 5d.</td> </td></td></td>	1s. 2d. <td>1s. 3d. <td>1s. 4d. <td>1s. 5d.</td> </td></td>	1s. 3d. <td>1s. 4d. <td>1s. 5d.</td> </td>	1s. 4d. <td>1s. 5d.</td>	1s. 5d.

PHILLIPS and Co. send all goods Carriage Free, by their own vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards. A General Price Current is published every Month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post, on application to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, London. Sugars and Colonial Produce are supplied at Market Prices.—See General Price Current.

## FAMILY MOURNING.

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

APPROVED OF BY EVERY MEDICAL MAN WHO HAS SEEN IT.

## THE BRITISH FEEDING BOTTLE FOR INFANTS.—Registered.



Amongst some of the advantages it possesses may be enumerated:—The supply of food can be regulated while the infant is sucking out. A single drop of milk may be passed through, or the supply can be immediately stopped. Being electro-plated on white metal, it may be instantly and safely cleaned by washing in water. Unlike wood, ivory, or bone, it is impervious to moisture, and cannot become sour. There is no possibility of the infant drawing air with the food—a frequent cause of convulsions. The whole is so simple, that a child may be instructed how to use it. Price 7s. 6d.; or Carriage Paid to any Railway Station, 8s. 6d. WILLIAM T. COOPER, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 26, OXFORD-STREET (W.), London.

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

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

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

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

These Wines, the produce of a British Colony which has escaped the Vine Disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by Her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price. A pint sample bottle of each for 24 stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

## EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

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

## TERMS CASH.

Country orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, FENCHURCH-STREET, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

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

## CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion

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

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wingham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Naxos 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.—Cure No. 46,414. Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure No. 52,612. The Dowager Countess of Castletown, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54,812. Miss Virginia Zequers cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."—No. 4,208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk."—No. 32,836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—Cure No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

In Canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s. The 12 lb. carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 180, Piccadilly; also, at 60, Gracechurch-street; 33, 430, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheap-side; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 198, Oxford-street.

## PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.—

THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

These Pills are the most effectual remedy for wind in the stomach and bowels, spasms, costiveness, giddiness and sick headache, heartburn, indigestion, disturbed sleep, palpitation of the heart, cholera, jaundice, gout, dropsy, asthma, sore throat, ague, biliousness, erysipelas, female complaints, liver complaints, lumbago, piles, the douloureux, scurvy, eruptions on the skin, &c. PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE. Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by Page Woodcock's Wind Pills:—Copy of a letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—"Honoured Sir, I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greatham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God! by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant, WM. NOBLE."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable medicine vendor, in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; or should any difficulty occur, inclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), pre-paid to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom. Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 25, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150; and Hamay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Christ-street, Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By Ralms and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

## BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

NEW-ROAD, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE is the only medicine that strikes at the root of all diseases. This has been proved by an experience of thirty years, during which time upwards of 400,000 cases of cure have been effected. The Hygeian agents throughout the world are unanimous upon the Hygeian system of medicine introduced by James Morison, the Hygeian, who not only taught the public how to cure their own ailments, but also rescued the world from the dangers of false medical doctrines. The monument lately raised to his memory, by a penny subscription, sufficiently attests the importance of his discoveries.

## A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, whose sands

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



**THE REDUCTION of 50 per cent. on**  
raw silk enables ladies to purchase a useful and fashionable SILK DRESS at a very moderate price. The late panic in the commercial world and reduced state of the silk-market have induced JAMES SPENCE and CO. to purchase largely at prices which will even bear comparison with those of that memorable period, the French Revolution of 1848. Inspection invited. JAMES SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's churchyard.

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

**CHURTON'S WINTER HOSIERY for**  
Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, continues to supersede all others in texture, wear, and comfort; every size, colour, and quality. Socks, Stockings, Drawers, and Under-Waistcoats, with long and half Sleeves, to be obtained only at WM. CHURTON and SON'S old-established Family Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, Ladies' Ready-made Linen, India and Wedding Outfitting Warehouses, the Golden Fleece, 91 and 92, OXFORD-STREET, London.  
N.B.—Welsh, Saxony, and Printed Flannels in great variety.

**THE NEW GERMAN BONNET, in all**  
Colours, price 18s. 6d., at Miss MANN'S, 197, SLOANE-STREET, Chelsea (S.W.)  
N.B.—Prompt attention to Wedding and Country Orders.

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

**QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTI-**  
COATS are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine elegance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. RATSON and Co., 1, MADDOX-STREET, Regent-street, depot for the Eider-down Quilts and Patent Spring Pillows.

**EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.—Ladies**  
desirous of procuring the newest and most beautiful designs (on the very best materials) for Embroidery or Braiding, ladies' and children's jackets, children's long robes, frocks, pelisses, &c., collars, sleeves, habit-shirts, petticoats; bread-cloths, cheese-cloths, D'Oyleys, antimacassars, pincushions, watch-pockets, pen-wipers, lamp-stands, cushions, slippers, smoking-caps, sachets, &c., should visit Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S Berlin, Bead, and Embroidery Warehouse, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road; or send for a list of prices, which will be forwarded free by post, or with a collar for any of the designs in the LADY'S NEWS-PAPER, can have them copied, ready for working, without extra charge.  
Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road, London (W.)

**THE PERTH EMBROIDERY.—A.**  
BROWN, being the original and only Manufacturer of this celebrated Embroidery in Perth, and as he supplies no shops, begs to invite Ladies to inspect the fine collection, comprising Dresses, Mantles, Collars, Sleeves, Jackets, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Robes, Caps, &c., &c., which can only be seen and obtained at the Magazine, 24, PORTMAN-STREET, Portman-square, where orders for Wedding Outfits, and Baby Linen are executed in a very superior style, yet at moderate prices.

**GOLDEN BALL, from PALL-MALL.—**  
Repository of Art Manufacture, and objects of Taste. A large assortment of British and Foreign Needlework, of superior designs. Traced and Stamped Embroidery, Braiding, Stitching, and every description of needle work, and on twilled Cambric, Muslin, &c., &c. List of prices sent free. The trade supplied. JOSEPH COX, Golden Ball, PARK-TERRACE, Regent's-park, London (N.W.)

**BEST ALPINE KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d.**  
Black, White, and Coloured. Very best Paris Kid, 2s. 7d. per pair, or 15s. 6d. per half-dozen. A sample pair sent by post for two extra stamps.  
BAKER and CRISP, 211, REGENT-STREET.

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

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

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

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

**NEW and Elegant FANCY NEEDLE-**  
WORK, French Embroidery, Paper Flowers, and Materials of every description, Ornamented Work Baskets, Jardinieres, and Swiss Wood Carvings; also the real Swedish Kid Gloves, recently imported by K. HELBRONNER, 265, REGENT-STREET.

**PATENT COMPRESSIBLE DRAUGHT**  
and DUST EXCLUDER, for doors and windows, from 1d. to 4d. per yard. The most effectual preventive for the purpose.—At R. HELBRONNER, patentee, 265, REGENT-STREET, and BURGESS and KEY, NEWGATE-STREET.

**PERAMBULATORS and INVALID**  
CARRIAGES, of a superior style and finish, with all the recent improvements in carriage building, are manufactured by RICHMOND SMITH, 487, NEW OXFORD-STREET, where the largest stock in London is constantly on show.

**NO GENTLEMAN should be without**  
WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STROP. Its value cannot be expressed in words. One month's trial given without any charge whatever. Cannot fail. Price 3s. and 4s.; through the post 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.—S. WORTH, Patentee and Brush-maker, 293, OXFORD-STREET, corner of Davies-street.

### 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 Sole, Ball and Evening Dresses, Mantles, Laces, and other Fancy Articles, which they will have pleasure in submitting for the inspection of their Patrons.  
GRANT and GASK beg to announce that the remaining portion of Williams and Co.'s Stock (principally Silks), amounting to 14,500l., 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, coupled by the convenience of having any length cut. The most approved makes of goods only kept. Short lengths of Fringes and Trimmings made to order on the shortest possible notice.  
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.

### IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF THE OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM OF  
HODGE AND LOWMAN.

In consequence of which, they are offering to the Public the whole of their valuable Stock of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CARPETS, DAMASKS, LINENS, DRESSES of every description, LACE, ROSE, RIBBONS, &c., &c., at very low Prices, so as to ensure a speedy clearance.  
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, REGENT-STREET.

### 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 SEELLING OFF the extensive STOCK of this old and celebrated establishment. It is a remarkable stock, amounting in value to £27,102, and consists of a rich assortment of SILKS, manufactured from French and Italian silk, so much more brilliant and serviceable 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. Shettleworth, 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.)

January 27, 1858.

### 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 Peshawar 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. " 4s. 11d. "

" " " 4s. 11d. " 5s. 11d. "

RUGS..... 4s. 7d. " 6s. 9d. each

" " " 17s. 6d. " 21s. 0d. "

And others proportionately 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 MEEKING and Co., BROOKE-HOUSE, 141 & 142, HOLBORN (two doors west of Fournival's Inn).

### SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.

CHARLES MEEKING 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 2s. 6d. that were 3s. 11d. a yard.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES (18 yds.) 38s. 6d. " 55s. the Dress.

" " (18 yds.) 49s. 6d. " 75s. "

" " (18 yds.) 63s. 0d. " 105s. "

And others in proportion.

Many of the Manufacturers in 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 MEEKING & 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, the prices being Cheaper than they ever were.

STAGG and MANTLE, 1, 2, 3, & 4, LEICESTER-SQUARE; and 8, LEICESTER-STREET.

### ANNUAL SALE AT REGENT HOUSE,

238, 240, & 242, REGENT-STREET.

ALLISON & Co. have great pleasure in once more calling the attention of Ladies to their  
ANNUAL SALE.

Feeling confident the present opportunity will prove unusually advantageous. The great stagnation of trade during the months of November and December, caused by the then existing panic and general mistrust, compelled many of the manufacturers to force the sale of their stocks, at such prices as entailed on them very serious loss. Having taken advantage of the reduction, by judiciously purchasing many of the Lots, they intend offering them, together with the remaining portion of their own Fancy Stock, at very reduced prices.

THE SALE TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

### MOIRE ANTIQUES.

SEWELL and Co. have just completed the purchase of a large Stock of these favourite DRESSES, now so much in request at the British and Continental Courts. They are of the richest qualities, and will be offered at a great reduction from the original cost of manufacture.

COMPTON-HOUSE, FRITH-STREET, Soho.

### VALENCIENNES LACE.

The latest imitation of Valenciennes Lace, made with genuine Linen Thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and can be sold at one-tenth of the price.

BAKER and DOWDEN, who were among the earliest introducers of this very superior Lace, have just added to their assortment all the new Patterns. Samples sent post free. Orders immediately attended to.  
DRAPERS, MERCERS, and HABERDASHERS, 17 & 18, UPPER EATON-STREET, Eaton-square (S.W.)

### MESSRS. SWAN AND EDGAR

Beg to announce to the Nobility and their Customers generally, that, previous to Stock-taking, and owing to the universal depression in trade, they have REDUCED the whole of their FANCY SILK STOCK, consisting of FLOUNCED, BROCADED, and other DRESSES, to prices hitherto unequalled. Messrs. Swan and Edgar take this opportunity (contrary to their known custom) of advertising the SALE of the same.

N.B.—Messrs. Swan and Edgar have also Reduced the whole of their Winter Stock of MANTLES to equally low Prices.  
PICCADILLY and REGENT-STREET, January, 1858.

### 206, REGENT-STREET,

OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.

HENRY AND DEMARSON,

PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

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White and Coloured	LADIES'	3s. 3d.	White and Colour	GENTLEMEN'S	3s. 6d.
Two Buttons, any colour		3s. 0d.	Double-sewn, any colour		4s. 0d.
			Swedish Gloves, Two Buttons, 2s. 3d.		

### ARTICLES RECOMMENDED.

Eau de Botot, per quarter of a pint	3s. 0d.	Spirit of Mint, quarter pint	3s. 0d.
Vinagre de Bally, per quarter of a pint	2s. 0d.	Fine Apple Vinegar, ditto	2s. 0d.
Empress Bouquet (new perfume)	2s. 0d.	Superior Eau-de-Cologne	2s. 0d.

All Perfumes, 1s. per bottle.  
Immense Assortment of Sachets for Gloves and Handkerchiefs. Bronzes, China, and French Fancy Goods of every description. Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Fans, and Jewellery.

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—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 Rheoline Beds .....	2 10 6	6 6 0
Horse-hair Mattresses .....	0 16 0	5 0 0
Wool Mattresses .....	0 7 6	4 9 0
Flock Mattresses .....	0 6 6	0 18 0
Best Alva and Cotton Mattresses .....	0 6 6	0 19 0
Sheets .....	0 7 6	2 6 0
Blankets .....	0 3 0	1 4 0
Toilet Quilts .....	0 4 0	1 7 6
Counterpanes .....	0 2 6	0 15 0
Portable Folding Bedsteads .....	0 12 6	4 15 0
Patent Iron Bedsteads, with Dovetail Joints .....	0 15 0	9 0 0
Ornamental Brass Ditto .....	2 10 0	20 0 0
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Bed Hangings, in every variety, p. set .....	0 14 0	10 0 0

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FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimitable 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.

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

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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, 37. 10s. to 37. 10s., 42. 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.

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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.; ditto Boots, from 3s. 6d.; Ladies' Shoes, 4s. 6d.; ditto Boots, from 4s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Lined Slippers, from 3s. 6d. to 25s.; fashionable Shoes, 7s. 6d.; and Oriental Shoes, 8s. 6d.—Orders from the Country to be accompanied by references to town, or by Post-office Order, payable to LOUIS LEPRINCE, 261, REGENT-STREET, London.

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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.  
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GAR supersedes Eau de Cologne as a tonic and refreshing lotion for the toilet and bath, a reviving scent for crowded assemblies, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Its numerous useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite in all families and for all travellers.

Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists; and by EUGENE RIMMEL, 96, STRAND, London; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

### RESPIRATORS.—The ÆTHEREON is

the only wholesome metallic Respirator, as no injurious or corrosible metal, such as copper, &c., are used in its construction, and the harmless substitute is besides coated with gold or silver. By the use of the Æthereon in cold or foggy weather many severe colds and their more fearful consequences may be avoided. Sold by all Chemists, price 5s. and 8s., and in the form of a gentleman's scarf, 12s. 6d. Wholesale Agent, S. MAW, 11, ALDERSGATE-STREET (E.C.)

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