

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

## and Pictorial Times

No 580.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

PRICE { STAMPED, 6D.;  
UNSTAMPED, 5D.

### BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS STEPHANIE AND THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

We have had the pleasure of presenting our readers with portraits of illustrious personages who have, within the last year or so, formed alliances with each other; and we this week give the portraits of the young King of Portugal and his bride elect, the Princess Stephanie Friederike Wilhelmine Antonie, eldest daughter of Prince Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and the Princess Josephine. She was born on the 15th of July, 1837. The young King, Dom Pedro V., D'Alcantara Maria Fernando Miguel Rafael Gabriel Gonzaga Xavier Joao Antonio Leopoldo Victor Francisco D'Assiz Julio Amelio De Braganza De Bourbon, Duke of Saxony, was born on the 16th of September, 1837. He is, consequently, two months younger than his beautiful bride. Dom Pedro is the son of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg-Gotha and the Queen Maria II. Da Gloria of Portugal, whose first husband, August, Duke of Leuchtenberg, died three months after marriage. The Queen of Portugal died on the 15th of November, 1853. The betrothal took place on the 21st of October, last year, the anniversary day of the celebration of the marriage of the Prince and Princess Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. On the previous evening, the Count Livradio, in company with the Count D'Oliveira, arrived from London. On the evening of the 21st the Grand Chamberlain, accompanied by his retinue, entered the apartments of the Portuguese Ambassador and conducted him into the presence of the Prince and Princess of Sigmaringen, who were surrounded by their Court and members of the family, with the exception of the Princess Stephanie. Here the letter of Dom Pedro, requesting the hand of the Princess Stephanie, was presented. After the affirmation was given—upon condition of the King of Prussia giving his consent, as head of the House of Hohenzollern—the Princess Stephanie was introduced, and was made acquainted with the message of Count Livradio, through her father. The evening was passed in festivities, and the next day the Portuguese Ambassador took his departure for Berlin to get the consent of the King of Prussia, which of course was readily given, and the act of betrothal formally executed.

ADVICES FROM THE HAGUE state that, according to intelligence received from Japan, the ratifications of the treaty between the Government of that country and Holland had been exchanged at Nagasaki on the 16th October last. The port of Nagasaki was thrown open to Dutch commerce on the above date, and that of Hakodate is to be opened in ten months after.

### DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

On Tuesday our late Princess Royal, now the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, took her leave of the country of her birth amid the cheers of thousands of well-wishers, who thronged every part of her route to wish her "God speed." Gravesend having been selected as the point of embarkation, it had wisely been determined to give the populace of London an ample opportunity of obtaining a parting glance at the eldest daughter of their Queen; and for this purpose it was arranged that the procession should pass through the centre of the metropolis.

A quarter to twelve was the time fixed for leaving

Buckingham Palace. A line was formed by the police, and shortly after a detachment of Life Guards and of Household Troops drew up on the esplanade in front of the Palace; the band of the latter playing, "Home, sweet home." In a few minutes after the appointed time, the advance of an outrider and two orderlies told that the leave-taking of the Sovereign and her daughter was over, and a moment after the Royal cavalcade passed through the principal entrance gate. Immediately behind the orderlies came a squadron of Life Guards, and after this an open carriage, containing on one side the Princess Royal and her august husband, and on the other the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales; this carriage being followed by one containing the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Alfred, and that again by

several others, bearing a few members of the Queen's household, and the household and suite of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. Behind the carriage occupied by the Royal pair rode a standard bearer, and a second squadron of Life Guards, the escort being so arranged as not in any degree to interfere with the public view of the principal objects of attraction. The procession passed along at what may be described as a moderate trot. For about half an hour before it set out there had been occasional indications of coming snow. It started amid a snow fall, which, gradually increasing as it approached the City, by the time it reached Temple Bar became extremely dense, as, indeed, continued to be the case throughout the remainder of the route. Amid the rapid descent of snow the Royal carriage still remained entirely open. The idea of having it closed seemed never to enter into the minds of the occupants, although their garments, like those of the spectators, soon whitened by the snow flakes; and the Princess Royal, her face being protected only by a veil, continued to brave the pelting of the storm, while she at the same time graciously acknowledged the loud and prolonged salutations of the multitude. It would be presumptuous to speculate on the scene which had passed in the Palace, but it was evident, from her Royal Highness's countenance, that the trial of parting had been to her a severe one, and it was some little time before she could sufficiently subdue her emotion to acknowledge the cheers with which she was received. This touch of nature gained her many a blessing as she drove along. Her Majesty and the Royal children came out on the balcony and watched the procession as long as it continued in sight. The procession, after skirting Stafford House, entered Pall-mall, on leaving which it wended its way along the Strand to Temple Bar. At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their State carriages were in waiting to conduct the Royal party through the City, and a guard of honour of the Artillery Company, the representatives of the Old Train Bands, presented arms. The old obstructive pile, so long railed at by utilitarians, did good service, for it afforded the only opportunity which occurs on the route for an attempt at decoration. Up the sides ran clusters of the national flags of the two countries, flanked by shields on which were emblazoned the arms of the Royal Houses of England and Prussia. Over the gate were medallions of the Prince and Princess, surmounting the legends "God speed you" and "Farewell." Wreaths of laurel ran about these, and round the upper semi-circle of the arch was arranged a trophy of national flags. Over all floated "St. George's banner, broad and gay." There was a short delay on the City side, the Lord Mayor presenting, not the keys of the City, but a bouquet of choice flowers, which was graciously received, and the procession moved on at the same gentle trot, the Sheriffs and the Lord Mayor leading the way.

The scene all through the City was one of indescribable interest. Flags waving in the greatest profusion, the City bells ringing merrily, the crowd hurrahing enthusiastically, the young Princess bowing with manifest sensibility in response to multitudinous and affectionate greetings, caring nothing for the snow, but sharing in the feeling of loving regret which she saw displayed by all around her. The procession passed up Ludgate-hill, through St. Paul's Churchyard, and Cannon-street, over London-bridge, and through the Borough; and reached the Bricklayers' Arms Station at a quarter to one o'clock.

The Bricklayers' Arms, which had been selected for the departure of the Royal couple, presented an ap-



DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL, AND THE PRINCESS STEPHANIE OF HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.



pearance very different from the sombre and almost deserted aspect which it ordinarily wears. Arrangements had been made by the railway company for the admission of a certain number of persons to raised seats upon the platform to witness the departure, and by an early hour they were all occupied. The Guard of Honour outside the building consisted of 100 men of the second battalion of Grenadier Guards. The Royal cortege was received by the chairman and the directors of the company. The Princess on her arrival was so covered with snow—the natural consequence of sitting in an open carriage on such a day—that before entering the station her dress was disencumbered of its unwelcome burden by one of the gentlemen of her suite. She then passed through the booking-office, leaning on the arm of her Royal husband, to the receiving-room, where a magnificent bouquet of the choicest flowers was presented to her Royal Highness by Miss Eborall, the daughter of Mr. Eborall, general manager of the company. The Prince and Princess having been joined by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, and the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, proceeded to the platform, where the reception they met with was such as would convince the most sceptical of the loyal affection which the people of this country bear to the family of their Sovereign. The whole assemblage rose en masse, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen cheering until the roof rang again. Her Royal Highness, who had upon coming upon the platform worn her veil down, appeared much touched at her reception, and, raising her veil, she bowed repeatedly to the assembly as she proceeded slowly to the Royal carriage, accompanied by Prince Frederick William. She was followed by the Prince, her husband, and after him Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur entered the Royal compartment. Prince Albert then called the Duke of Cambridge, who was standing at some distance amidst the crowd which now surrounded the princely party, and invited him to join the party, which he did. On either side of the Royal carriage the press of people was now very great, and the cheering was loud and continual. The young Princess, with great good taste and feeling, remained standing all the time the engine was preparing, and now on to one side, now to the other, she directed her regards, and repeatedly acknowledged the cheers which echoed around her. She was at one moment evidently moved, and some tears which she struggled to conceal were shed, but youth and the consciousness that she was under the care of the gallant and noble-looking Prince beside her, soon brought back her spirits, and she was again all smiles till the departure of the train. Her Royal Highness was warmly dressed in travelling costume of a greyish colour. As the railway whistle gave the signal of starting one last cheer more was raised, and as affectionate a "God speed you!" as ever accompanied a royal departure, mingled with the rattle of the railway train which conveyed her Royal Highness to Gravesend. If the ovation which the Princess received within the terminus was a gratifying one, not less so could that have been which she received outside. Thousands of labourers and mechanics had taken possession of every available truck upon the line, and had climbed every wall, and, despite the snow which fell incessantly, and under which, judging from their appearance, they had been long standing, there they remained to give a hearty cheer for the future prosperity of England's eldest daughter. The train did not stop at any station, but there was no station at which a crowd had not assembled to add their contribution to the general expression of the feelings of the country. At Blackheath and other stations along the line flags were displayed and festoons and other decorations exhibited; and amid similar demonstrations the Royal party reached Gravesend at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock.

The selection of Gravesend as the place of embarkation for the Royal bride and bridegroom was equally unexpected and welcome. The inhabitants exerted themselves most energetically to evince their loyalty, and seldom has an English town displayed a prettier holiday aspect. Bells rang out from the banner-covered steeples, flags in surprising numbers decorated the windows and streets—triumphal arches spanned the thoroughfares—and festoons of evergreens and roses hung from the balconies, and were suspended from opposite windows in extraordinary profusion. The Royal procession, escorted by the West Kent Yeomanry, under the command of the Earl of Darnley, slowly took its way towards the Terrace-pier. Although the snow was falling fast, and found its way into the Royal carriage, the windows were kept down in order that the people might gratify their loyal curiosity, while the Prince and Princess, by their repeated bows, acknowledged the greetings which were rendered them.

The point at which the Princess Royal bade her long farewell to English ground was the Terrace-pier; and this the officials of Gravesend, with most loyal zeal and admirable taste, had done their utmost to adorn. It was carpeted with red cloth along the path actually reserved for the procession, and had sloping rows of seats on each side. The walls were hung with white banners, having alternately the initials of the bride and bridegroom in gold and black and long garlands of evergreens, intermixed with artificial flowers, which varied the effect in the most light and graceful manner. Every point of the roof from which bunting could be hung or draped was charged with such an assemblage of party-coloured banners of all peoples and nations as were probably never gathered together before, and the effect of which, in contrast with the red and white groundwork, was brilliant in the extreme. At the end a broad banner, in which was worked the simple word "Adieu" in variegated flowers, stretched quite across the pier, the opening towards the river being closed in with scarlet draperies, which shut out the raw inclement aspect beyond, and shed a genial and

much-needed look of warmth upon the interior. The contrast which the view upon the river presented, when compared with this interior, if we may so term it, of the pier itself, was most striking. All the vessels of the Royal flotilla lay close at hand and were decorated with flags. High above them all rose the Victoria and Albert, moored close alongside the end of the pier, with her slim, exquisitely formed hull and tapering masts, with every rope hauled taut, and her general appearance rather suggesting the idea that she was a beautiful model to be looked at, than ever intended to skim over the most tempestuous seas at the rate of nearly eighteen knots an hour. At her fore, main, and mizen hung large and most tastefully finished garlands of evergreens, and flowers draped with coloured ribands and surmounted with the Royal crown. Near and around the yacht lay a small flotilla of kindred boats, all with their steam up, and everything ready for a start, with their long slender bows dipping impatiently to the ripple of the tide, as if fretting and chafing till the moment came to be off. There were the Admiralty yacht Black Eagle, the Vivid, the late Royal yacht the Osborne, and others, all more or less fleet and fairy looking. Together with these were two determined, obstinate, blunt-looking craft, the Alacrity and Lapwing gunboats, which seemed as if they had charge of all and were the natural guardians and protectors of their more slender consorts on either side. All these vessels had flags at their mast-heads, and were quite surrounded with a crowd of river steamers, which were so dressed and bedizened with garlands, evergreens, and streamers, and withal so crowded with eager thousands, that the whole scene, under ordinary circumstances, would have been gay and animating. Gay and animating, however, it certainly was not. The occasion was itself by no means mirthful. The weather, too, had something to do with this depressing influence. At all times cold and ungenial, it hourly threatened to become worse, till at last a heavy fall of snow set in. Dense clouds obscured the horizon, and the drift of flakes flew across the river in such blinding thickness that it was at times difficult to distinguish even the sombre outlines of Tilbury Fort, while all towards the mouth of the Thames was dark and gloomy in the last degree.

It was arranged that all the places on the Terrace-pier were to be occupied before half-past twelve o'clock. By eleven o'clock many visitors had arrived, and from that hour they continued to pass beneath the draped entrance of the pier in rapid succession. As they occupied their seats, and all the spaces allotted to them were filled, the pier presented a most gay and brilliant aspect, which increased as the time wore on, and uniforms and corporate robes were mixed with the rich array of ladies' costumes. The Mayor of Maidstone, with his massive badge and chain of office, was the first dignitary who arrived. He was followed by the Mayor of Rochester, next came the Recorder of Rochester, with the Mayor of Gravesend (Mr. Troughton), and the members of the Town Council and aldermen of the borough. Colonel Eden, Commandant of Chatham Garrison; Colonel Kelly, Commandant of Tilbury Fort; Colonel Sandham, Commandant of the Royal Engineers; Colonel Parker, of the Royal Marines; and Brigade-Major Gordon, were also present, with a number of engineer officers from Chatham. Perhaps, however, the most interesting arrivals were those of the fifty-eight young ladies who were to strew the flowers under the feet of the young bride. They were all uniformly attired in light white dresses, with mantles of blue trimmed with swan's down, and on their heads a wreath of drooping lilies of the valley. The corps was composed of young ladies aged from fourteen to eighteen. They were soon ranged in their places, standing at a distance of about two yards apart. The Mayor's daughter, an exceedingly pretty and interesting child, came laden with a magnificent bouquet, which she was especially charged to present to the Bride.

At the pier, the Royal party were received with the usual salute from the guard of honour. From the first carriage alighted Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who immediately assisted his bride to descend, and after the Royal couple came the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales. In compliance with some stentorian injunctions issued just before the advent of the Royal party, there was very little cheering on the pier itself, and the good taste of this arrangement among such a number of people, in such a comparatively confined space, was obvious. Still, however, it could not altogether prevent the cheers which greeted the bride as she stood leaning on her husband's arm. Her face was slightly flushed as if with the excitement of the scene, and, with her eyes red and swollen as if from weeping, she courted with a stately grace peculiarly her own, in return for the deep reverences which welcomed her, and seemed, though self-possessed, to look round with something of a feeling of timidity and hesitation. Her Royal husband was, of course, received with a most marked welcome, which he seemed to feel, though, as usual, he always left his bride to receive the ovations offered, and watched her every movement with the most affectionate solicitude. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge, stood behind the young bride and bridegroom, observing the greeting they received evidently with feelings of the deepest interest and gratification. As soon as the first bustle of the arrival was over, the Town Clerk advanced and presented an appropriate address from the Mayor and Corporation, which the Royal bridegroom accepted, but acknowledged no further than by bowing.

This ceremony over, the Mayor's little daughter, Miss Lizzie Troughton, advanced, and with a simple childish grace that was inexpressibly winning, presented the Princess with her bouquet. Her Royal Highness smiled and contrived as she took it. She had already a magnificent one in her hand, but this was instantly given to Prince Frederick William, while she herself carried that given to her by Miss Troughton. Preceded then by the procession of the

local authorities, to which no one vouchsafed a single glance, the Royal party moved down the pier. The yards of all the vessels of the flotilla were manned, and as the Princess with her husband stepped upon the gangway leading to the Royal yacht the cheers were deafening. Once the Princess half turned and looked back upon the pier, at all the windows of which hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and then, slowly entering the saloon on the quarter-deck, was seen no more.

The Royal party waited on board nearly three quarters of an hour, during which all on the pier stood in anxious expectation watching the sea of snow which drifted past and the heavy banks of clouds that seemed to rest upon the very water. The interval was occupied by the sailors of the Royal yacht in shipping an almost fabulous quantity of baggage with characteristic glee and rapidity, and by some speculative boatmen, with inimitable coolness, in landing a crowd of persons on the lighter to which the Royal yacht was moored, and allowing the mob to peer into its saloons, for the small charge of one penny. These cool intruders, however, were soon removed.

The same interval also afforded an opportunity for a display of seamanship on the part of one of the vessels of the Royal squadron, which concluded a short series of manoeuvres by running its bowsprit through one of the cabin windows of the Royal yacht. At last it was announced that the Royal party were returning, after having lunched on board the vessel. None, however, were quite firm in their faith in this assertion, and more or less suspected that the heavy time had passed in the long parting interview between the bride and her father and brothers. Such was indeed the case, and the emotion exhibited by the Royal party on their return on deck showed how deeply affecting that farewell had been. On this, however, we need not dwell. The Prince Consort was grave, but composed, though the effort which it cost him to maintain an appearance of serenity was visible to all. With less self-command the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred made little attempt to conceal their grief, and the latter, especially, wept with all that bitterness which marks the affliction of the young.

With the Royal party came the bridegroom, and as the Prince Consort left he again warmly shook him by the hand, the Princes doing the same. All then quitted the vessel and remained standing at the head of the gangway, while the Royal yacht cast off her hawsers and prepared to start. The Prince had stood till then watching with anxious eyes the movements of the yacht, when suddenly he seemed to remember something, or to wish to return and bid those on board once more good bye. He had half proceeded down the gangway with this intention, when there was another display of seamanship on the part of another vessel, which, apparently with the most cool intent, ran smash into the Terrace-pier, shaking it almost to its foundation, and smashing her own paddle-box to pieces. The shock was violent, and the Prince himself was so startled as to hasten back up the gangway, which, like a bridge, led from the yacht to the pier. This incident evidently caused him to abandon his intention of going on board again, and the Royal yacht began to cast off, and swing with her head towards the centre of the river. As the paddles went round, the quick flashes of broad red flame through the snowstorm, followed by the sullen boom of cannon, showed that old Tilbury was at last saluting for the departure. The Prince Consort waved his hand to the Royal bridegroom again and again, but kept his composure; but not so with the young Princes, whose grief seemed only redoubled by the tokens of farewell around them. Neither could conceal his sorrow, and neither tried to do so, but stood brushing away the tears from their eyes, and still watching the Royal yacht, till as her distance from the shore increased Prince Alfred fairly hid his face in his handkerchief and sobbed as if his heart was breaking. On such an occasion there were not many who could resist the contagious influence of a sorrow so innocent and so sincere, and there were few who looked with dry eyes upon this scene of the departure of the daughter of England. At last the Prince Consort turned, and, waving his hand to his young son-in-law as he did so, prepared to return. Something like a procession was again formed, and the Royal party returned as before, with the last echoes of the saluting guns still ringing in their ears, and the Royal yacht still close at hand, but fast disappearing into the snow storm and banks of heavy clouds that hung over the water. The Prince Consort with the Princes entered the carriage almost instantly, and amid the most tumultuous demonstrations of loyalty from the crowd outside.

After the departure of the Royal yacht the Mayor gave a *déjeuner* at the Assembly-rooms to the officials, the escort, and the principal inhabitants. The town was partially illuminated, and a bonfire, a display of fireworks, and ball at night concluded the festivities.

In the course of the evening, intelligence reached Gravesend that the Royal yacht ran into a collier at the Lower Hope and carried away the taffrail of the latter. The Victoria and Albert immediately slackened speed, but seeing that the damage inflicted was not slight, and that a boat had put out from the Prince Frederick William (one of the Royal Mail Company's steamboats, which accompanied the Royal yacht down the river), Capt. Denman resumed his voyage. Mr. Churchward, manager of the Royal Mail Company, having boarded the collier to see whether any assistance was needed, found her able to pursue her voyage without danger, and the Prince Frederick William then returned to Gravesend.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert remained at the Nore all night, and left for Antwerp at two o'clock the following morning.

The Royal squadron arrived in the Scheldt on Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock, and reached Antwerp at four in the afternoon. The Prince and Princess were received on landing by the King of the Belgians, the English and Prussian Ambassadors, the Consuls, and the civil and military autho-

rities of Antwerp. The Royal party drove at once to the Railway station, and left by special train at five for Brussels. Immense crowds lined the quays and the streets traversed by the procession, and the Royal couple were everywhere received with enthusiastic acclamations. The Princess Royal looked remarkably well.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- A FRIEND.—Shakespeare's monument at Stratford-upon-Avon, was erected by his wife, and his epitaph written by himself; the lines are—  
 "Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear  
 To move the dust that resteth here;  
 Blest be the man that spares these stones,  
 And curs'd be he who moves these bones."
- ELEANOR.—We would advise that industry should supply the deficiency of natural taste. It is very far from being a dull and dry study. Schlegel, the German scholar, says that "Every man of education should make it the object of his unceasing concern to preserve his language pure and entire, to speak it, so far as in his power, in all its beauty and perfection."
- GAOUE-LODGE.—Emulation in splendour has often been carried to great length. At the Field of the Cloth of Gold, for instance, entire estates were parted with, or mortgaged, in order to enable their owners to outshine their competitors in the splendour of their dresses, which gave rise to the name of this famous meeting between the Kings of England and France. It was held in an open plain near Calais.
- CAMELON.—When Louis Philippe first presented himself to the French people as their elected King, his two supporters were Lafayette and Lafayette, the former having immense influence in Paris on account of his great financial abilities and honour, and the latter great popularity.
- A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The shape of the under sleeve is at present varied, but the most usual form worn is that of a full sleeve set into a gauntlet cuff. The half of the collar is therefore very easily adapted for this purpose by merely carrying the holes and the scallop round the end of the leaf.
- J. F.—As the hand screens are not always worked in pairs it was not intended to give another unless by particular request. To the second question, we are sorry that our engagements prevent us having the pleasure of being useful; materials for the screens can be purchased at any good hat or wool shop.
- EMMA.—The following poetical proverb would be more agreeable to a refined mind:—"There is no passing through the gardens of Arabia without catching something of their sweetness."
- CHESTER.—In manufacturing districts, the average height of men is considerably lower than in agricultural ones, proving how much more conducive to health are out-of-door occupations.
- A CONSTANT READER.—The number of persons who are yearly executed in China reach to the extraordinary amount of ten thousand two hundred and seventy, and in some years, the last for instance, this number has been increased to an almost incredible degree. In all ages and at all times, the coast of China has been infested with pirates, and the country pillaged by bands of robbers.
- B. B. J.—This subject is a very interesting one. The words of the Lord's Prayer have been carefully examined and analysed. It contains sixty words, out of which only six are of Latin birth:—"Trespasses, temptation, deliver, trespass, power, glory;"—the rest being Saxon.
- CONSTANCE.—The power of conferring knighthood is strictly confined to the reigning Sovereign and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; no other subject, however high his rank, is entitled to confer the honour. It has, on a few extraordinary occasions, been given to women.
- BROOM HILL.—Wilkie was an artist from instinct; the exercise of the faculty was not suggested by any visible example of its results, as his home was not enriched by any works of art which could inspire him. It was his boast in after life, that he could draw before he could read, and paint before he could spell. Instead of committing his lessons to memory when at school, he used to stand with his hands in his pockets, studying the faces of his schoolfellows during their various occupations of either pastime or learning. Even the congregation at the Kirk became his study, and the goodly company were transferred to the blank leaf of his Bible.
- A SUBSCRIBER.—The art of plaiting hair for ornaments requires so much professional dexterity, as to place it out of the reach of instruction by any written description. It is, therefore, not within the compass of our Work-Table Department.
- LADY MARY.—The measure called a *digit* is equal to a finger's breadth or three-fourths of an inch. In astronomy the term *digit* expresses the quantity of an eclipse. It signifies the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; as for example, an eclipse of six digits is one which hides one-half of the disk.
- COWSLACK.—The dromedary is a species of camel, and is called also the Arabian camel, to distinguish it from the Bactrian camel. The dromedary has one hump or prominence on its back, whilst the Bactrian camel has two. It is a common beast of burden in Egypt.
- ROSA.—The following method of cleaning silk mufflers has been recommended. Dissolve some cold soap in water, and with this wash the mufflers in lukewarm water. Dry them on the wrong side.
- C. Y.—The primitive Christians did not begin their Lent until Easter Sunday, now called the first Sunday in Lent. Pope Felix III., in the year 487, added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to the amount of forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four penitential days, which gave to that day the name of Ash Wednesday. As the Reformation this practice was abolished, as being "a mere shadow or vain show."
- LOUISA.—Artificial flowers, if not much tumbled or crushed, may be restored to their proper shape, by applying gum water with a camel hair pencil to the back of each leaf or petal.
- ENQUIRER.—The *Diospyros Ebenus*, a tree growing in the south-eastern parts of Asia, is considered by botanists to be the true ebony. Bishop Heber, in his *Journal*, describes the ebony tree of Ceylon as a magnificent forest tree, with a tall, black, slender stem, spotted with white. A great deal of the furniture in Ceylon is made of ebony. At Fonthill Abbey there were some splendid ebony chairs carved in the most elaborate manner, and of prodigious weight, which were said to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey. Formerly there were some similar chairs in the Round Tower at Windsor Castle.
- CHARLOTTE.—La Fontaine was born at Champagne in the year 1621. He died in Paris, in 1694.
- L. W.—An Earl is a British noble of the third rank, being the next below a Marquis, and the next above a Viscount. The title corresponds with that of *Comte* (Count) in France, and *Graf* in Germany. An earl was formerly the Governor of a Shire, and was called *Shireman*. After the conquest, Earls received the Norman title of *Count*, and in consequence Shires were called *Counties*. Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction.
- ELIZABETH.—To make marmalade of pears.—Take six pounds of small pears and four pounds of loaf sugar. Put the pears into a saucepan with a little water, and set it on the fire. When the fruit is soft, take them out: pare, quarter, and core them. As you pare, throw the pieces into another saucepan containing cold water, and when all are done, set them on the fire. As soon as they are sufficiently soft, rub them through a sieve. Having, in the meantime, clarified the sugar, and boiled it to a good syrup, pour it to the pulp. Set it on the fire and stir the whole well together until the marmalade is of the proper consistence. Then take it off the fire, put it into pots, and when cold tie them down.



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

OUT of the late attempted assassination in France have arisen disputes, which, if not immediately likely to lead to a rupture between the two countries, has undoubtedly paved the way to future quarrel by the injudicious display of partizanship on both sides of the Channel. Officers of the French army, probably acting under the orders of some superior authority, and doubtless with an eye to their own promotion, have emulated each other in proffers of service to the Emperor, and in denunciations against England as the "land of impurity and den of monsters." These Quixotic vapourings might have been passed over in silence during the recent excitement, had not Count Persigny, the representative of the Emperor in London, so far forgotten the dignity of his position as to give utterance to an insinuation that the assassination, when in contemplation, was matter of "public notoriety" in this country. Of course, a libel so injurious would not pass uncensured by the press of this land, especially when the speaker failed to give evidence of the truth of what he insinuated; and, indeed, could he have done so, would only have shown his own incompetency, as, if he possessed the knowledge in common with the public of England, he failed signally in using it for the advantage of his master.

In our own country we regret to find that a few newspaper writers have caught the old spirit of hatred to France, and retorted upon our neighbours in a style calculated to evoke rather than allay hostility. Much of this bitterness arises from the belief that Napoleon himself countenances those who are heaping insult upon the English nation in the columns of the *Moniteur*. Can it be possible that the Emperor does not know the British people better than to suppose they will be influenced by the swaggering of a few French soldiers? Englishmen generally have given him credit for more knowledge of the character of the people among whom he for some time lived. Not a few among us will be far more inclined to believe that Louis Napoleon is anxiously hoping that this seeming indignation of the French army may induce our Government so to modify the law affecting refugees as to lead to the expulsion of all French exiles. The British people, however, will never consent to drive from the country the peaceably-disposed foreigners who have sought a home among us, in order to ensure the goodwill of any of our allies. At the same time, measures will be adopted to expel or punish refugees, who can so abuse our hospitality as to resort to England for the purpose of conspiracy against any foreign state. In answer to the deputation from the Corporation of London, Count Persigny said "that what the French Government wished was to restore confidence in the sincerity of the British alliance." The best method to accomplish this wish would be to publish in France the universal indignation felt and expressed in England at the criminal attempt of the assassins. But for a few impetuous men in both countries the sincerity of the alliance between them would never have been questioned. England has nothing to gain by the overthrow of the present rule in

France; and it is quite certain that the bonds of union between the two nations have never been stronger and closer than since Louis Napoleon ascended the throne. During the last few years, many opportunities have been seized upon by the people of each country to sympathise with the inhabitants of the other in circumstances of calamity; and the cordial interchange of Royal visits between the respective Sovereigns has done much to cement the friendly feeling. We trust that the meeting of our Parliament will serve to convince the people of France that, while we are disposed to do our utmost to perpetuate a closer union, and in every way, consistently with our laws, to prevent conspirators and murderers from planning and carrying out their purposes on our shores, we are resolutely bent on refusing to act under the threats of any Power.

JONES AND JENNY.

THE names which head our article have been elected by common suffrage as representatives of a great and all-important principle, namely, prudential marriages.

So much has been said upon this subject, that we think it high time for those whom it most concerns to show that they have a voice in the matter. We mean that, as our journal is the representative organ of the social system's better half, being in our judgment also the moiety most interested in the question, keeping longer silence would seem like indifference to duty.

Who is the greatest sufferer in imprudent marriages? The man may make that spot of domestic privation, miscalled home, just the receiving house for himself at fragmentary morsels of time, and a place of deposit for his body while the tired faculties recruit themselves for renewed campaigns of pleasure in the world abroad. Great Caesar must sleep sometimes. The wife, the mother, is bound to remain within the four walls which shut in all her responsibilities, all her anxieties, all her labours. The husband may go to his old haunts and forget; the wife must stay at home and remember. Small blame to the one if he do so: great shame to the other if she do not.

So, then, woman may well think twice to man's once, since if his trouble be great hers is double.

The question that has been brought before the world by our great contemporary, with its face of mirth and its shadow of sadness, seems to us to stand something in this way—Shall Jones and his fair cousin Jenny marry on three hundred a year? Now, taking the case literally, we should say that Jones ought not to marry cousin Jenny under any circumstances, but we pass over the question of relationship, because we merely accept it as a hint that the parties are supposed to be equal in position. Receiving that as fact, then the question comes, will three hundred a year keep Jones and Jenny in anything approaching that position of life they have previously occupied? If it will not, are they willing to descend as many of the social steps of society as may be necessary? Their attachment might bear the "sudden wrench," but will it sink by "slow decay?" The old proverb has it, that when poverty comes in at the door love flies out at the window. Will Jones think his Jenny always so beautiful when she has alternately to raise her voice to scold the maid-of-all work that his breakfast is not ready when he wants to leave her and get away to town by the next conveyance, and while he is working himself up into a fever that he shall be too late for that engagement of his with Brown or Robinson, and then striving to soften her accent to soothe the crying children, who are dragging at her gown? The mother's love, divine, holy, unselfish, may make her endure all things for the sake of those dear, troublesome, tiresome, provoking, harassing children, who tear her dress to pieces and upset everything in the house, but there is an argument springing out of that same true and devoted affection, which tells the other way, if Jenny would only consider it before she puts on the bridal wreath and marries Jones.

It is this. She may herself be content to descend those steps of life which others strive so earnestly to ascend, and come down from the social condition of her girlhood spent under her father's roof; she may submit to see her parents grieved and mortified at what they will,

perhaps, call humiliations, as well as privations; she may quail under the sarcasms at "all for love," aimed with cutting pleasantry, and freeze under the cold ceremonial of the politeness she will meet with from old connexions and acquaintances; she may bid down the upspringings of incipient envy at the brilliant matches of her young friends, it may be of her own younger sisters; she may even nerve herself to see Jones wince under all these torments to his pride and wounds to his feelings; she may give up self in every shape and way, counting all these things as simply the bad debts in the ledger of life that have made her bankrupt; but no power on earth can make Jenny content to have blighted the prospects of the children, who are at once the pride and sorrow, the solace and the bitterness of her life.

It is the question of education which fixes the future position of the boy, throughout his whole life. Here and there, talent rises above station, but we should smile at Jenny's simplicity, if she were to put down in her bill of hopes that all her sons would be clever enough to carve their own way to wealth and station. If Jones and Jenny find it difficult to make ends meet, while the children are playing in the garden of their suburban cottage, what would they do with the schoolbills of the young gentlemen coming home for the Christmas holidays. Such establishments as Dotheboy's Hall would be as repugnant to the parental feelings as they would be efficacious in unfitting any young Jones in the world for any advance in after life, to say nothing of the girls, who must marry in that class into which their parents have descended, even if they do not follow their example by gliding, like them, still lower down.

"Ah, but," the parties interested will say, "Jones will do something, he does not mean to rest in idleness on his three hundred a-year. He is going to be most industrious and fag hard at some profession or another."

Let him do so first, and marry cousin Jenny afterwards and welcome. He certainly would work up-hill more freely without a millstone round his neck. When he had got some little way he might offer his hand to the fair Jenny to raise her up instead of doing so to pull her down. Fathers and mothers, and all sorts of relations, would look pleasant, and life altogether would be a different thing.

We need scarcely say that the mention of three hundred a year is only putting a case. The same reasoning holds good on every mark of the sliding-scale of life. If Jones have any real attachment to Jenny, he will not seek to wrench from her all the advantages of social position which a bountiful Providence has allotted. The least that can be said of Jones and Jenny is, that beginning life with a great imprudence, they must expect to reap as they sow.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE Princess Royal has departed from our shores. The parting with her mother on the grand staircase of Buckingham Palace was very affecting. On Tuesday last, the newly-married Royal couple passed through the City, on their way to the Bricklayers' Arms Railway-station, and thence to Gravesend, where they embarked on board the Royal yacht, accompanied by the vessels of the flotilla. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales accompanied the Prussian Prince and his bride to the place of embarkation. The morning was bitterly cold. The reception of the Royal pair at Gravesend was one of the most enthusiastic character; indeed, throughout the whole of their progress, unmistakeable evidences of sympathy were apparent, the thoroughfares being thronged by loyal spectators and enthusiastic well-wishers. All classes of Her Majesty's subjects vied with each other in testifying their fervent desires for the welfare of the Princess and her Royal husband. The scene of the festivities is now transferred to a foreign land; and everywhere on their journey the Royal couple have been received with acclamation. May the marriage so auspiciously begun be one of long-continued and increasing happiness.

Parliament has re-assembled, and the questions which await deliberation and settlement are neither few nor unimportant. The present relations between this country and France will occupy the immediate attention of the members of both Houses. The bill on public security in France, at this time before the Corps Legislatif, places every partizan

the least committed against the Emperor or his Government entirely at the mercy of his police, and if it becomes law will have the effect of sending more Frenchmen into England. It therefore becomes imperatively necessary that our legislators should look at this proposed law in connexion with the demands made upon us in reference to refugees. In the House of Commons on Thursday night, Lord Palmerston gave notice that he should, on Monday, ask for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of amending the laws relative to conspiracies to commit murder. Not a little anxiety is felt respecting the future Government of India and the promised Reform Bill; the details of both these measures having been reserved for Ministerial explanation when the Parliament adjourned.

The Bombay mail, with dates to Jan. 9th, has arrived and puts us in possession of more detailed information respecting the progress made in suppressing the rebellion than we could learn from the telegraph. That progress, we regret to say, is not of a very decided character. The defeat of the Gwalior Contingent seems, indeed, to have been complete and decisive; nor is there any likelihood that they will ever again, as an organised body, encounter our troops in the open field. But their successes at Cawnpore, it is not to be denied, have done us immense mischief. Sir Colin Campbell has given the command of the important station of Cawnpore to Sir John Inglis, the heroic defender of Lucknow. Our armies concentrated on the Jumna, the Nerbudda, and the Chumbul, ready to swoop down on the provinces of Central India and Rajpootana, sufficiently prove that English power is to be asserted there by force. Rajpootana and Central India are surrounded by divisions converging from the north-east and south-east, whilst from the south Brigadier-General Whitlock, with a force imposing enough for every purpose, advances from Nagpore. The whole force, when concentrated, will amount to little short of 5,000 men. From the west the largest corps will proceed, being none other than that commanded by Sir Colin Campbell in person. This gallant and energetic officer has already commenced a movement destined to clear the Doab, from Cawnpore to Delhi, of every insurgent. Sir Colin Campbell prefers moving upon the Oude insurgents from Agra to crossing the Jumna lower down. There seems reason to believe that the bridge of boats at Calpee has been broken up. Sir Colin, however, has taken measures to prevent a surprise at Cawnpore by leaving there the 32nd, 34th, and 88th Foot. Colonel Seaton, after beating the insurgents at Gungeree and Puttiala, marched rapidly to the south and reached Mynpooree on the 27th. From thence he has probably continued his march towards Cawnpore. In Rohilcund 1,500 Ghoorkas were expected at Nynce Tal on the 20th. Some movement would then be made against the large body of insurgents located at Bundia, reported to number 5,000 men of all arms. The news from the Punjab is unfavourable. Sir John Lawrence had other reasons when he asked for reinforcements than that of a campaign in Rohilcund. The Sikhs are not safe, and besides this the Affghans threaten on the northern frontier. It may be necessary, in consequence, to reinforce the garrison of Peshawur. Complaints already begin to be heard that the troops sent out from this country are inadequate for their purpose, and that half as many more at least will be required before the work of subjugation can be considered complete.

The latest news from India informs us that Dr. Wilson, the Bishop of Calcutta, is dead. He has held the see for upwards of twenty-five years, and has occupied it longer than any of his predecessors. The choice of his successor will be watched with much interest. The character of the succeeding Bishop will exercise an incalculable influence in moulding the social fabric of India. Whatever may be said of missionaries in the professional sense of the word, the true missionaries to India are the agents we send out in all spheres of Government and of work.

The mail from China left just as the attack on the city of Canton was about to be made; and we shall be left for another fortnight or perhaps for a month in ignorance of the result. This is the more provoking, as that enterprise is as full of peril and romantic daring as any exploit that was ever undertaken in the days of chivalry. A handful of troops—soldiers, sailors, and marines, English and French united, they do not number 6,000 men—were about to assault, and intended to hold, the city of Canton, with a population of 800,000, besides a strong garrison, and with soldiers and civilians alike animated by a fierce and fanatic hatred against all foreigners. Yet in the breasts of that little band there does not appear to be one single anticipation of failure.



## Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

## PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA'S GRAND MARCH.

MARZIALE  
MAESTOSO.

*for*

*sf*

*hr*

*4* *3* *2* *1* *+*

*Fine*

*Trio cantabile*

*dolcis*

*sf*

*hr*

*hr*

*Marcia da Capo al fine.*

*4*



## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Evening Dress*).—Tunic of mauve-colour velvet, cut out in scallops at the edge, and the scallops trimmed with a ruche of narrow satin ribbon of the same colour as the velvet. The jupe worn under the tunic is of white satin, and has a trimming of bouillonnés of white tulle, which ascend to the height of the edge of the tunic. A berthe of Honiton lace falls over the top of the corsage. Sleeves of the Venetian form, open in front of the arm. Head-dress, a wreath of holly.

Fig. 2. (*Ball Costume*).—Robe of white tarletane, with three skirts. The corsage has draperies of tarletane; and the sleeves are formed of bouillonnés of the same. The dress has a tablier trimming, formed of tulips and gold maize. Two cordons of foliage descend from the point in front of the waist, and terminate at each side in bouquets of tulips and maize. Head-dress and bouquet de corsage of the same flowers.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

A slight change of form is apparent in some of the new evening dresses. It consists in the skirt being shorter in front than behind—just sufficiently short to show the feet; whilst at the back it is rather long. One of the dresses made with a skirt of the form just mentioned is composed of cerulean blue velvet, and with it are to be worn shoes of blue moire antique, with rosettes and small heels. The corsage of the dress is high and pointed, and has a small basque. The trimming consists of brandeburgs, formed of twists of blue velvet. The sleeves are double, the under ones being long and plain, the upper ones in puffs, reaching mid-way down the arm.

We may mention a dress of emerald-green silk broché, with black, in a magnificent design. The skirt has flounces, and the corsage is high, with a basque, and has two points in front of the waist. The sleeves are long and tight, and at the upper part of the arm there is a puff, forming, as it were, a second sleeve.

A new tint has made its appearance in Paris. It is a combination of maize and gold colour. This new colour is at present in high favour for full evening dresses, and also for court trains. We have seen a silk dress of this new colour singularly beautiful in effect. It was figured in a large medalion pattern, interspersed with flowers, amongst which the rose was prominent.

Several evening dresses have been made of plain white glacé, with flounces edged with coloured fringe, and the fringe surmounted by one or two rows of velvet of the same colour. The colours employed for this style of trimming may be cerise, mauve, gold colour, or blue, according to taste. Low corsage, profusely trimmed with fringe, ruffles of ribbon and bouillons of tulle or rows of blonde. When a more simple style is desired, they are made with draperies of tulle or of the same material as the dress.

A very elegant dinner dress has just been made of rich mauve-colour brocade.

At each side of the skirt there are *quilles* or side trimmings, composed of ruffles of mauve-colour satin ribbon and blonde, set on in lozenges. The corsage is low, and is trimmed with draperies of tulle.

For plain out-door dress velvet bonnets are much worn. They are trimmed with black lace, and worn with a small rounded veil or *voilette* of the same. An elegant wedding order, just completed by a highly fashionable Parisian milliner, includes a bonnet of plain white satin, trimmed with bouquets of white hyacinth. To this bonnet is attached a *voilette* of rich white blonde. This seems something like a revival of past fashions.

We lately noticed the newly-introduced mode of having the fan in harmony with the colour of the dress. This fashion has called for the introduction of some exquisite fans, of various showy colours. They are spangled with gold or silver, in a vast variety of elegant designs. Some of these coloured fans have carved sandal-wood mountings.

The latest case of absence of mind is that of a young lady who, on returning from a walk with her lover, the other evening, rapped him on the face, and bade good-night to the door.

Let the windows of thy soul, like the windows of a house, not disclose everything *within*; but at the same time admit notices of everything from *without*.—John Foster.

## ROBBERY OF A JEWELLER'S STOCK.

On Saturday morning nearly the whole of the valuable stock of Mr Fisher, watchmaker and jeweller, of Old Bond-street, Bath, was carried off by thieves. The booty consisted of gold and silver watches, plate, diamonds, and jewellery, valued at 1,500*l*. It seems that about three o'clock in the morning, Mr. Fisher was awoke by the barking of a small dog kept in the lower part of his premises, upon which he got up and looked out of the window, and seeing a policeman standing at a short distance he unfortunately imagined that he had been teasing the animal by walking over the area grating, and threatened to report him in the morning. The man denied having done anything of the sort, and walked away, at the very time, as it would now seem, when his presence might have been of service, for on coming down stairs in the morning Mr. Fisher discovered that a burglary had been committed, and nearly the whole of the stock in his shop cleared out. The thieves had effected an entry through the coal grating at the back of the house in Burton-street, and then cut a round hole in the kitchen door, which enabled them to withdraw the bolt and ascend to the shop. They appear to have left by the front door, which was found unfastened. Between three and four o'clock the same morning, as an inspector of the Bath police was on duty about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Fisher's shop, he saw a man who had come from that direction, and whom he knew to be a

the human heart at every turn. For our own part, we cannot dignify blindness with the holy name of charity, as seeing the evil does not call it into existence.—Ed.]

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SIR,—May I ask room for a few remarks upon an article entitled "The Wife's Sister," which appeared in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER some weeks ago. I have deferred doing so, presuming that other subjects might be considered more appropriate, during the continuance of Christmas festivities. The writer, it seems to me, has not seriously studied the question of the legality of the marriages referred to in its proper light. If such marriages are really prohibited by the law of God, they are, of course, sinful, and ought to be forbidden by human legislation. But this is the very question at issue. Some of the most learned, virtuous, and pious dignitaries of the Church have declared that they see nothing in the Scriptures prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. When this question was brought before the House of Lords in 1851, the Archbishop of Canterbury declared, that the interpretation given to a verse in the Old Testament, supposed to prohibit such unions, was at least doubtful. The Bishop of St. David's gave it as his opinion, that such marriages were by implication permitted in Scripture. The Bishop of Norwich did not consider them prohibited. The great and good Dr. Chalmers considered the prohibition of bringing a wife to her sister, in her lifetime, to vex her, as implying the lawfulness of such a marriage, after the wife's death; and Lord Denman, no mean authority, has written an able pamphlet, advocating the legalisation of such marriages. The Jews considered them lawful, and among

## MAN THE DESTROYER OF MAN'S WORKS.

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

## THE WORKING-CLASSES OF MANCHESTER.

To tell you the truth, I like the working classes of Manchester, as far as they came under my notice. They are not courteous, but they are obliging. They will not touch their hats, or "sir" you; but, if you want a direction, they will instruct you definitely. They appear to me very honest. I know the cab fares, and no cabman tried to overcharge me. Perhaps we are too apt to lay too much stress on mere civility. It certainly greases the wheels of life, and prevents their creaking; but they can go without it. And there appears to me a deep, quiet well of humour in the Lancastrian or Mancunian nature which is infinitely amusing. One day, as I heard on good authority, a worthy incumbent in the country was roused from his sleep at five in the morning by loud talking at the side of a fish-pond in his grounds. His reverence put his night-capped head out of his window, and saw three men standing by the side of his pond. "What are you doing there?" said he. "Fishing," said they. "But you are trespassing on my land; you must go away." "Go to bed again," was the rejoinder; "your Master was not in the habit of sending away poor fishermen." The good clergyman could, of course, only laugh and turn in again. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

## DRAWING THE LINE.

"Perhaps the line is most easily drawn, as in most difficulties, at that point where duty ends and pleasure begins. Thus, we should respect one who, on a mission of mercy or necessity, went through the lowest portions of St. Giles' or the Gallowgate; we should be rather disgusted if she did it for mere amusement or bravado. All honour to the poor sempstress or go-vernness who traverses London streets alone, at all hours, of day or night, unguarded except by her own modesty; but the strong-minded female who would venture on a solitary expedition to investigate the humours of Cremorne Gardens or Greenwich fair, though perfectly 'respectable,' would be an exceedingly condemnable sort of personage. There is no single duty, whether or not it lies in the ordinary line of her sex, from which she ought to shrink, if it be plainly set before her. Those who are the strongest advocates for the passive character of our sex, its claims, proprieties, and restrictions, are, I have often noticed, if the most sensitive, not always the justest or most generous. I have seen ladies, no longer either young or pretty, shocked at the idea of traversing a street's length at night, yet never hesitate at being 'fetched' by some female servant, who was both young and pretty, and to whom the danger of the expedition, or of the late return alone, was by far the greater of the two. I have known anxious mothers, who would not for worlds be guilty of the indecorum of sending their daughters unchaperoned to the theatre or a ball—and very right, too!—yet send out some other woman's young daughter, at eleven P.M., to the stand for a cab, or to the public-house for a supply of beer. It never strikes them that the doctrine of female dependence extends beyond themselves, whom it suits so easily, and to whom it saves so much trouble; that either every woman, be she servant or mistress, sempstress or fine lady, should receive the 'protection' suitable to her degree; or that each ought to be educated into equal self-dependence. Let us, at least, hold the balance of justice even, nor allow an over-consideration for the delicacy of one woman to trench on the rights, conveniences, and honest feelings of another." —*A Woman's Thoughts about Woman.*



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

"cracksman," going along on the other side of the street. He was about to pass over to him, when the fellow took to his heels. The inspector followed, crying "Stop thief," and was joined in the pursuit by other officers, but the fellow ran up a court and escaped them. After the robbery became known a further search was made, and it was found that the fellow had scaled a wall and made his way across several gardens to a house occupied by another very suspicious character. The house was searched, but no further trace discovered of thief or property.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MARRIAGE WITH A WIFE'S SISTER.

[We make room in our columns for this communication on "Marriage with a Wife's Sister," simply prefacing it with two observations. The first is, that, if a few honest and honourable men are now, as exceptions, declaring in favour of the measure, the whole Christian Church, including all the wise and good, have agreed in condemning it for eighteen centuries and a half. Had it not been so, the custom would have been established, and so placed beyond dispute by its practice through this long succession of generations, instead of rising up as a novel and unsanctioned innovation in our moral and religious code. Our second remark is, simply, that charity, in our correspondent's acceptance of the word, must be merely another name for blindness, since it is impossible to walk our own little space of earth for a single day without seeing the evil of

them they were very frequent. Did your space permit, I might adduce many authorities and arguments upon this side of the question, but I forbear.

But I have a graver charge against the writer of the article referred to. It is insinuated, nay, more than insinuated, that these marriages are decided upon, at least in the intentions of the husband, before the death of the wife. Alas! where is the charity "that thinketh no evil?" Surely, to judge the secret feelings and motives of a class described by Lord Denman as numerous "among the cultivated, the thoughtful, the conscientious, the exemplary," and stigmatize them as immoral and impure, is a flagrant breach of the Divine law. I admit that there is much selfishness in the heart of man, and often of woman too, but I believe that generally speaking, sickness, and especially sickness likely to end in death, draws out the latent feelings of kindness and love, that, in many cases, seemed slumbering, if not dead. I believe that, in very many cases, the widowed father has first been led to think of such a marriage from seeing the strong affection with which his motherless children clung to one, whose kindness sympathized deeply in their childish sorrow; and it is one of the reasons given for such marriages, in countries where they are considered honourable, and particularly approved, that no one is so likely impartially and tenderly to supply a mother's place as the friend and sister of her youth. It is averred that no evil results are found to follow from the frequency of such marriages, and many of the wisest and the best hope that they may yet in our own beloved land be declared as lawful as they believe them to be Scriptural.

Yours, &amp;c.,

A WIFE.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## THE BRIDE.

FOR MUSIC.

The fairest gem in England's crown  
Stands 'midst the glittering throng,  
Who would not deem her priceless love  
His safeguard 'gainst all wrong?  
A mother's sweet first pledge of love,  
A nation's hope and pride,  
Whose blessings tend her footsteps now  
As Prussia's Royal Bride.

A noble and a manly heart  
Her gentleness has won,  
May it ne'er waver in its truth  
Till life's brief sands are run.  
May passing years but lightly trace  
Their shadows on her brow,  
And leave her heart unseared by care,  
As warm with love as now!

## LITERATURE.

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

*Religion in Common Life.* By W. ELLIS. London: Smith, Elder and Co.

THIS volume consists of conversational lectures, introductory to the study of moral philosophy. It contains much valuable information for the young, upon important subjects, and urges upon them the necessity of acquiring knowledge and skill, and cultivating habits of industry, honesty, sobriety and punctuality, as essential to success in life. But we think the title of the book a misnomer, since it really has very little to do with religion. It appears that the writer confounds honesty, sobriety, diligence, and other virtues, which ought indeed, and in a properly instructed mind will be, the fruits of religion, with religion itself, apparently ignoring the fact that a man may be honest, sober, and industrious, entirely from a regard to his own success and respectability in life, without being influenced by any higher principles. In such a case he is likely to prosper in the world, and to gain the respect of his fellow-men, but if not influenced by religious principle is not a religious man. On the subject of religion the writer's views appear to be confused and erroneous.

*English Hearts and Hands.* London: Nisbet and Co. THIS is a deeply interesting record of the beneficial effects produced upon the roughest materials, by a heart full of Christian love. We need not enter upon the question, whether labours in such a sphere are exactly suited to the female character, for it is only minds of a somewhat masculine character and energy that could undertake them. But we do say, that if the same earnest desire for the happiness and best interests of others filled the hearts of Christian women, they would find many other channels in which their benevolent efforts might be usefully and properly directed. Truly blessed are they, who are the means of intellectually and religiously raising the condition of their fellow-men, and it is interesting and instructive to see how gratefully such efforts are received, when they really flow from, and are visibly marked by, the influence of Christian love.

*The White House by the Sea.* By M. BETHAM EDWARDS. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is a very romantic love story. Chatty, the heroine, is an interesting personage, but we hope our fair readers will be warned by her history, as well as by the lessons of real life, not to throw away their hearts upon interesting strangers, who have nothing better than fine features and graceful manners to recommend them.

*The Three Chances.* By the authoress of "The Fair Carew." Three Vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

It would be unfair both to the author and the reader to give the plot of this novel. Much of the excitement and interest is obtained from the reader's speculation as to results of scenes and circumstances, in the progress of works of fiction, and especially in the one before us, where the plot is by no means common-place. The characters are many of them finely sketched, and so skilfully introduced, as to sustain the interest throughout the whole of the three volumes.

## NEW MUSIC.

*The Emigrant's Adieu.* Composed by J. CLINTON; written by ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. Published by Clinton and Co., Musical Instrument Manufacturers, 35 Percy-street, Bedford-square (W).

As a composer of music for the flute and pianoforte, Mr. Clinton has long enjoyed a great celebrity; from amongst his numerous works we may here point to his "Songs without Words," which are to be found in the repertoire of almost every flautist. One cannot hear those without feeling that Mr. Clinton

possesses a more than ordinary vein for good melody, and therefore just the man best suited to compose "songs with words." "The Emigrant's Adieu" will at once verify our opinion. The melody is exceedingly pretty, well composed, and the accompaniment musician-like. It lies well for the voice, and is admirably suited to the words. As a matter of course, Anne of Geierstein is an assumed name: however, the words are really good, and will always create an interest in every kind English heart, for who is there without some relative or dear friend an Emigrant? We have seldom met with so agreeable an union of music and words, nor have we ever heard a more effective or telling song. It will be always sure to please, no matter by whom it may be sung, owing to its simplicity of construction, and unfailing appeal to the best feelings of every Englishman.

## ENIGMA.

(From a Correspondent.)

I'm the sweetest of voices in orchestra heard,  
And yet in an orchestra never have been;  
I'm a bird of bright plumage, and less like a bird  
Nothing in Nature has ever been seen.  
Touching earth I expire, in water I die,  
In air I lose life, yet I run, swim, and fly;  
Darkness destroys me, and light is my death,  
You can't keep me alive but by stopping my breath.  
If my name can't be guess'd by a boy or a man,  
By a girl or a woman it easily can.

M. N.

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

## HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing-room on Saturday afternoon, at St. James's Palace, for the purpose of receiving congratulations on the happy event of the Royal nuptials. The Court was very numerous attended.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The Great Officers of State received the Queen, and conducted her and the Prince to the Royal Closet.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at a quarter past two o'clock, attended by Lady Churchill, Countess Perponcher, Countess Marie zu Lynar, Countess Wally von Hohensthal, Sir Frederick Stovin, Count Perponcher, Baron Ernest Stockmar, General von Schrekenstein, Major-General von Moltke, Captain von Schweinitz, Lieutenant von Zastrow, Dr. Wegner, and Captain von Lindern.

Their Royal Highnesses were escorted by a party of Life Guards, and were received at St. James's Palace by the Vice-Chamberlain, who conducted the Prince and Princess to the Royal Closet.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, arrived, and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh also attended the Drawing-room.

Her Majesty's body guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the Command of the Lieutenant Pradine, Haytian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. D. Lespinasse, Secretary to the Mission; M. Conte, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, and Madame Conte; Count Roder, Countess de la Bedoyere, M. de Püel, Baron and Baroness de Nicolai, Princesses Isabeau de Beauvau-Craon, Count de Torre Diaz; the Earl of Clarendon, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Countess of Clarendon, and Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Madame Bernstorff, and the Mexican Minister and Madame Almonte were prevented by indisposition from attending the Queen's Drawing-room. The Countess Apponyi and the Minister from Guatemala were also unavoidably prevented from being present.

After the Foreign Diplomatic Circle the general company were introduced. The Bridesmaids of her Royal Highness; the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox, Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Lady Katherine Hamilton, Lady Emma Stanley, Lady Constance Villiers, Lady Susan Murray, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, and Lady Victoria Noel assembled, and entered the Throne Room together.

The General Circle was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Lord President; the Marquis of Lansdowne; the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for War; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade; the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control; the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Lord Foley, Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Viscount Sydney, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Earl of Bessborough, Master of the Buckhounds; the Lord Chief Justice of England; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet; Lord Montague, Controller-General of the Exchequer; the Speaker, Lord Justice Turner, the Master of the Rolls, the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard T. Kindersley; Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge

Admiral Sir Charles Young (Garter), Admiral Sir William Parker, Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp; Colonel Bagot, Her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vyse, 2nd Life Guards, Silver Stick in Waiting; Major-General Buckley, Esquerry to the Queen; Captain de Ros, Esquerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., First Esquerry and Controller of the Household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; Colonel F. H. Seymour, Groom of the Robes; Mr. Cargill, Adjutant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; the Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales; Mr. Frederick Elliot, Assistant Under Secretary, Colonial Department; Colonel Lord Dynevor; Colonel Bloomfield, Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel Napier, C.B.; Captain the Hon. James Drummond, C.B. (Royal Navy); Colonel Foster (Royal Engineers); Hon. Captain F. Pelham, R.N.; Colonel Tait, C.B.; Captain Robb, R.N.; Colonel Montagu M'Murdo, and Colonel Brooke (Scots Fusilier Guards); Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen; Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Sergeant-Surgeon; Sir Henry Holland, Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty; Mr. Fergusson, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; Mr. William Hampshire, Paymaster of the Household; Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet (Coldstream Guards), Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Chevalier Hebel, his Prussian Majesty's Consul-General, and Madame Hebel, the Master of the Mint; the Accountant-General; Mr. Sheffield Neave, Governor of the Bank of England; Sir John Key, Bart., Chamberlain; Mr. Siegerrich Kreeft, Consul-General for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Mr. Henry Greville, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty; Rear-Admiral Courtenay Boyle, Groom of the Privy Chamber; Captain Green, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty; Colonel Stephens, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Major-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., Gentleman Usher to the Privy Chamber; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber; Commander R. T. Bedford, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty in Waiting; Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Waiting; and the following:—

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a petticoat of mauve silk with six flounces of white lace. The train, mauve moire antique, trimmed to correspond with the dress. A diamond stomacher and a necklace of emeralds and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond tiara.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a blue crêpe petticoat trimmed with flounces of Honiton lace, looped up with bouquets of roses. A train of blue moire antique, trimmed with Honiton lace, to correspond with the dress. A stomacher of diamonds and pearls. Necklace and earrings of pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's headdress was formed of a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and Honiton lace lappets, with diamond ornaments.

The Diplomatic Corps was introduced, when Baron de Miltitz, Maréchal de la Cour de Son Altesse le Duc de Nassau, was presented to the Queen by the Netherlands Minister.

The Diplomatic Corps was attended by the French Ambassador and Countess de Persigny, Count Georges de La Bedoyere, Chambellan de l'Empereur, Député au Corps Législatif, General Prince de la Moskowa, Count de Jancourt, Baron de Dampierre, M. de Monicourt; the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, Prince A. Vogorides, Conseiller, Khalib Effendi, First Secretary, Salih Pasha, General de Division; the three Ambassadors from the Kings of Siam and suite; Mr. Fowle, Lieutenant Clavering, R.N., Dr. Tweedie; the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Mr. H. Solvyn (Conseiller) and Madame Solvyn, Octave Delepierre (Secretary), Madame and Mademoiselle Delepierre; the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto; Count Kielmansegge, the Hanoverian Minister; Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister; the Greek Minister and Madame Tricoupi, Mademoiselle Tricoupi, M. Charilaus Tricoupi (Secretary of Legation); Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister; the Portuguese Minister and Countess de Lavradio, Chevalier d'Oliveira (Secretary), Chevalier de Mendoca, and Chevalier de Santos, Attaché; Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, Baron Langen, Attaché, M. Meyers Janitchka, M. Ernest de Bunsen (Conseiller), and Madame de Bunsen; the Brazilian Minister and Madame de Carvalho Moreira, Chevalier Aguiar de Andrada (Secretary) and Madame Aguiar de Andrada, Chevalier Pereira de Andrada, Attaché; the Minister from the United States of America and Mrs. Dallas, Miss Dallas, Mr. P. N. Dallas (Secretary), Mr. Benjamin Moran, Assistant-Secretary of Legation; Count Apponyi, the Austrian Minister, Count Karolyi and Count Chotek, Secretaries, Baron C. Franckenstein, Attaché; the Russian Minister and Countess Chreptowitch; Count Vitthum, the Saxon Minister; the Minister from Sweden and Norway, and Countess Platen, Mr. Collett, Secretary of Legation; Admiral Dockum, the Danish Minister, Count Reventlow Criminil, Secretary, Count Moltke, Attaché; Count Meldala, Attaché; Mr. Rucker, the Hanse Towns Minister Resident; the Tuscan Minister; Baron Linstant de Pradine, Haytian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. D. Lespinasse, Secretary to the Mission; M. Conte, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, and Madame Conte; Count Roder, Countess de la Bedoyere, M. de Püel, Baron and Baroness de Nicolai, Princesses Isabeau de Beauvau-Craon, Count de Torre Diaz; the Earl of Clarendon, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Countess of Clarendon, and Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

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Advocate-General, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Lieutenant-Colonel Topham, the Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Major-General Philipps, Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard; the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Horatio Waddington, Under-Secretary of State, Home Department; Mr. R. Ormsby Gore and the Hon. M. Sackville West, Grooms in Waiting to Her Majesty; Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Allen, Major Harmer, Standard-bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Sir George Houlton, Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., Adjutant-General; Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General; Sir Charles Young (Garter), Admiral Sir William Parker, Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp; Colonel Bagot, Her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vyse, 2nd Life Guards, Silver Stick in Waiting; Major-General Buckley, Esquerry to the Queen; Captain de Ros, Esquerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., First Esquerry and Controller of the Household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; Colonel F. H. Seymour, Groom of the Robes; Mr. Cargill, Adjutant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; the Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales; Mr. Frederick Elliot, Assistant Under Secretary, Colonial Department; Colonel Lord Dynevor; Colonel Bloomfield, Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel Napier, C.B.; Captain the Hon. James Drummond, C.B. (Royal Navy); Colonel Foster (Royal Engineers); Hon. Captain F. Pelham, R.N.; Colonel Tait, C.B.; Captain Robb, R.N.; Colonel Montagu M'Murdo, and Colonel Brooke (Scots Fusilier Guards); Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen; Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Sergeant-Surgeon; Sir Henry Holland, Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty; Mr. Fergusson, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; Mr. William Hampshire, Paymaster of the Household; Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet (Coldstream Guards), Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Chevalier Hebel, his Prussian Majesty's Consul-General, and Madame Hebel, the Master of the Mint; the Accountant-General; Mr. Sheffield Neave, Governor of the Bank of England; Sir John Key, Bart., Chamberlain; Mr. Siegerrich Kreeft, Consul-General for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Mr. Henry Greville, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty; Rear-Admiral Courtenay Boyle, Groom of the Privy Chamber; Captain Green, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty; Colonel Stephens, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Major-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., Gentleman Usher to the Privy Chamber; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber; Commander R. T. Bedford, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty in Waiting; Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness Prince Albert in Waiting; and the following:—

DUKES.—Newcastle, Roxburghe, Norfolk (Earl Marshal), Rutland, Buccleuch, Atholl, Beaufort.

DUCHESS.—Roxburghe, Richmond, Buccleuch, Beaufort, Montrose, Dowager Beaufort, Inverness.

MARQUES.—Camden, Downshire, Westminster, Chandos, Ailesbury.

MARCHIONNESSES.—Downshire, Breadalbane, Exeter, Ailesbury (Maria), Stafford, Chandos, Westminster, Clanricarde.

EARLS.—Dundonald, Airlie, Vane, Erne, Malmesbury, Cadogan, Grey, Stanhope, De La Warr, Zetland, Darnley, Cork and Orrery, Verulam, Jermyn, March, Roden, Hardwicke, Derby, Clarendon, and Cathness.

COUNTESSES.—Waldegrave, Fife, Craven, Waldegrave (Frances), Dowager Somers (Jane) Erne, B. Metaxa, Bessborough, March, Cathness, Grey, Suffolk, Hardwicke, Shaftesbury, Howe, Dornburg, Wilton, De La Warr, Clarendon, Stanhope, Darnley, Sefton, Cork and Orrery, Verulam, Vane, Airlie, Morton, Granville, Chesterfield, Jersey, Derby, Chichester, and Tankerville.

VISCOUNTS.—Campden, Stratford de Redcliffe, Dunganon, Monck, Galway, Duncan, Falkland, Barrington, and Palmerston.

VISCOUNTESSES.—Sydney, Enfield, Stratford de Redcliffe, Dunganon, Monck, Galway, Duncan, Barrington, Palmerston, Comberton, and Emlyn.

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**HONOURABLES.**—T. Milner Gibson, E. Cardwell, C. P. Villiers, M. P., Sydney Herbert, H. U. Addington, Sir B. Hall, M. P., Spencer H. Walpole, M. P., W. G. Hayter, M. P., Henry Fitzroy, W. Cowper, Robert Lowe, Henry Labouchere, Sir J. Pakington, and Edward P. Bouverie, M. P.

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**COUNT.**—Baptiste Metaxa.

**BARONESS.**—Marchetti.

**BARONS.**—James Duke, M. P., J. P. Boileau, Charles Locock, F. Graham Moon, James Clark, J. J. Hamilton, C. W. Codrington, M. P., W. Ball, J. Villiers Shelly, Henry Bruce, W. Middleton, E. Colebrooke, Joseph Copley, W. Hyton Jolliffe, Walter James, W. Clay, W. Cunningham Dalryell.

**SIR.**—Fitzroy Kelly, Frederic Thesiger, R. Pigot, E. Pearson, C. Fallowes, J. J. Hansler, B. Hawes, G. Carroll, C. Aldis, J. Logan, J. Shaw Lefevre, J. Rennie, George Couper, W. Milner, Seymour Sadler, W. B. Call, J. Emerson Tennant, R. Jarvis, R. Mayne, and John Hare.

**THE DEAN OF JERSEY.**

**THE PROVOST OF ETON.**

**REVEREND DOCTORS.**—Goodford, Sketchley, Jacob, Gehle, and Jeff.

**REVERENDS.**—W. G. Martin, A. Walbaum, J. Johnstone, Sir E. Wilson, T. Marsland Hopkins, S. N. Heard, H. R. Shepherd, R. Whittington, J. E. Cox, J. H. Hill, Henry M. Birch, J. P. Walsh, M. R. Scott, W. J. Jenkins, W. W. Ellis, T. Helmore, J. Jessop, E. B. Field, R. B. Kinsman, T. Gregory, F. Le Grix White, G. Wodsworth, J. M. Bellow, G. W. St. John, H. M. Egan, E. Monroe, and H. C. Radclyffe.

**QUEEN'S COUNSEL.**—Mr. Butt, Mr. Teed, and Mr. Bovill, M. P.

**SERJEANTS.**—Goulburn, Miller, Bain, and Wallinger.

**DOCTORS.**—G. F. Shaw, Ramsbotham, Armstrong, Todd, Ashley, Aldis, W. Lewis, Rutledge, Breslin, Sall, Hamilton, Ludlow, Dalton, Granville, Hinxman, Field, P. Fraser, W. Loney, Ferguson, Routh, G. H. Ray, Coleman, and M. Cam.

**ALDERMEN.**—Wire, Salomons, Finnis, and Spiers (Oxford).

**CLERGY.**—Macpherson.

**MESSEURS.**—G. V. Hill, William Moxon, William Griffiths, Bromley, C. B., Edward Romilly, Frederick Dundas, M. P., R. Thurnhaugh Gordon, Joseph Haynes, George Bishop, Ogilvy, William, Charles Lane, Campbell Johnston, Valentine, D. H. Cary Elwes, Charles Romilly, Emerson Tennant, Edward Kinnerley, Wodehouse, Smyth, Edmund Hammond, Thomas Fairbairn Vincent, Albert Hambrough, Wyld, M. P., Somes, J. Leicester Adolphus, R. C. Kirby, H. Paul, M. P., Ex-Sheriff Goodhart, Frederick W. Laxton, Pownall, Samuel Vines, M. Uzielli, Rowland Hill, George H. Mowbray, John Thurston, Tempest Graham, Shean, Edmund C. Johnson, F. Goulburn Walpole, Botfield, M. P., T. H. Worrall, Henry M. Vane, Stanford, Bonamy Dobree, G. H. Richardson Cox, John Dunn, John Robert Aylen, J. H. Minter, James Booth, Hugh Phillips, B. Buck Greene, R. Nathaniel Phillips, John Wood, Josiah Wilson, Hughes Hughes, jun., C. Wentworth Dilke, Chandos Rivers, H. Burrard Farnall, Frederick Gausson, Dudley Marjoribanks, M. P., Marsh Nelson, Alexander Marsden, John F. Bateman, J. T. Norris, M. P., T. Somers Cocks, jun., E. H. J. Cranford, M. P., J. Baker Greene, Sutton Elliott, Henry Selwin, William Rathbone, — Croxton, T. Bateman Beck, Samuel Platt, B. J. Williams, George Broome, S. ymour Tenlon, Pitt Bontine, H. J. Bushby, George Moffatt, M. P., John Pritchard, M. P., Lamert, M. P., Brodie, Brodie, Ex-Sheriff Cotterell, Edward Saunders, G. J. Bosanquet, T. H. Mackay, Winchcombe Howard, Dundas Bathurst, Hugo Meynell Ingram, G. Borlase Childs, Jeremiah Pilcher, Julian Parncliffe, H. Bendyshe Layton, E. D. Kortright, Thos. Reginald Kemp, H. Whitmore, M. P., Sam. Leo Schuster, Sayer, Wyndham Portal, John Morison, George Eyre, J. Whittaker Bush, Joseph Turnley, Talbot Airey, Elliott M'Naughten, Shaw Lefevre, B. J. Armstrong, Robt. Palmer, M. P., Baillie of Dochfour, Alex. Crosbie, Henley Smith, G. H. Money, Winchcombe Howard Hartley, Robert Obbard, Stanley, Nathan Worthington, J. W. Smith, Wm. Russell, Henry Reeve, Welles, G. Pycock Green, Knatchbull, Baillie Cochrane, Henry Rich, M. P., Thomas Dakin, James Pike, R. W. Tamplin, Pitman, Henry Baylis, Charles Murdoch, Rutherford Alcock, Ralph Oakden, Charles Bince, W. Samuel Sands, Valentine Hicks Labrew, J. H. Thompson, F. P. Hoare, D. Thomson, Henry D. Seymour, (Commissioner) Harvey, Danziel Thomson, William Smith, C. E., John Pritchard, M. P., J. Carrick Moore, Chetwode Browne, J. F. Campbell, Daniel Britten, Pressly, Baylis, Carrington, Garthorne Hardy, M. P., Hugh F. L. Astley, J. Farrell Hogg, Albert G. Sandeman, Propert, John Thwaites, Nicholas, Edward H. C. Monckton, Thomas Wickworth, William Vansittart, M. P., J. Francis Moon, William Griffiths, George Smith, William Moxon, Disraeli, Mandeville, Lloyd Wynne, Francis Cavendish, and Robbins.

**MISTRESSES.**—Trent, Macpherson of Cluny, Breadshawe, Butt, J. W. Reynolds, John Locke, Knatchbull-Hughes, Arthur Canning, Charles C. Barnard, Charles Goodford, Robert Phillimore, Robinson, Portal, Madox Brown, Phipps, E. Romilly, Siegfried Kreeft, George Bishop, Wodehouse, Miles, de Arroyave, Edward, Kinnerley, W. H. Sykes, Plunkett Burton, Perfect, Smyth, (Herbert) Wodehouse, Levinge Swift, Charles Richardson, Edmund Hammond, Milner Gibson, Thomas Fairbairn, Leicester Adolphus Albert Hambrough, Frederick Elliot, Somes, Wyld, Samuel Platt, Finnis, Dyson, Uzielli, Goodhart, Malcolm, Henry Tremehere, Richard Grant, Moncrieff, Henry M. Vane, Cardwell, Lambton, Ewing Curwen, Charles Bentinck, Wyndham, James Booth, Milne, Frederick Gausson, Lloyd Wynne, Barfield, Dudley Marjoribanks, William Eley, G. Cavendish Bentinck,

Marsh Nelson, J. Frederick Bateman, T. B. Beck, Randolph, Edward Warde, B. B. Williams, Ross, Kerr, Willis, Philip P. Bouverie, David W. Wire, Wood, George Carpenter, George Clive, Charles Harrison, Tyler, Brook Taylor, Henry Baylis, Carrington, Albert G. Sandeman, Frederick Sayer, Montagu M'Curdo, George Smith, Lowe, Henry Addington, Henry Denham, Baines, Vernon Smith, Disraeli, Howard Vyse, Wilbraham Taylor, Wellesly, Spencer Walpole, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Cotterell, Clement, Armytage, Thomas H. Mackey, Meynell Ingram, W. Jones Lloyd, Rawson Reid, W. Goodenough Hayter, William Cooper, Ferguson, Perry, Charles E. Boothby, Henry Whitmore, John Morison, Faddy, Bovill, Henry Thomas, Tattersall Brockman, Talbot Airey, Richard Stopford, Knollys, C. H. F. Routh, Flarington, Radclyffe, Henley, Halsted Cobden, Russell, George St. John, Robert Wood, C. William Stoughton, Henry Reeve, G. P. Everett Green, Henry Rich, Stephens, Graham, Charles Du Plat, Williams Bulkeley, Henry Benham, and Tait.

**MISSES.**—Macpherson of Cluny, Martins, Blakeney, Mary Jane Pilcher, De Arroyave, Clement, Bosanquet, Letitia Macnaughten, Charlotte Morier, Georgiana Meynell Ingram, Corwen, Wake Walker, Grewe, Alicia Smith, Winifred Hewart, Gertrude M. Gregory, Denham, Portal, Letitia D'Arcy Irvine, Lucy Heys, Cathcart, Jolliffe, Blachford, Ricardo, Laurie, Sayer, Charlotte Cust, Emerson Tennant, Woodall, Hill, Amy Hogg, Florence Hogg, Mary Shaw Lefevre, Knollys, Trevelyan, Beatrice Maxse, Maxse, Penelope Monk, Geary, Mary Monk, Chichester, Elinor Wilson Patten, Adelaide Henley, Mary Barrington, Lawrence, Clara Carden, Carden, Lister, Angela Burdett Coutts, Phipps, Elizabeth Parker, Parker, Madeleine Pringle, Pringle, Vanda Wilson Patten, Georgiana Bute, Louisa Henage, Theophila Turner, Sumner, Flora Ross, Laura Ross, Tyrrell Copley, Dallas, Seymour, Progers Croxton, Griffiths, Stevenson, Wrightman, Walpole, Ramsay, Russell, Romilly Buckley, Spalding, Denham, Sybella Clive, Ella Campbell, Ethelred Cust, Helen J. Sandeman, Mary Adelaide Crewe, Fremantle, Turner Anne Elise Thompson, Frederica Johnston of Carnaloch, Katherine May, West, Emily Benyon, Fanny Platt, Pym, Fleming, Jane Codrington, Letitia Millard, Millard, Cecile Astley, Gordon (of Pitlurg), J. West, Gertrude Lambton, Georgina Mayne, Claressa Russell, Wyndham, Eiza Seymour, Barfield, Birch Reynardson, Mary Birch Reynardson, Elliott, Johnston of Carnaloch, M. A. E. Thackeray, Harriet Vincent, De Gayngos, Fleming, Trench, Louisa Seymour, Lucan Gordon of Pitlurg, Heley Hutchinson, M. Hely Hutchinson, Antrobus, Granville Sharp, Kirkland, Mary Moore, and Moore.

**Field Marshal Viscount Combermere.**

**ADMIRALS.**—Meynell, Charles Talbot, Sir Watkin Pell, Hon. Henry Keppel, Ryder Barton, K. H. Milne, Hon. Sir Richard I. Dundas, Sir James B. Dundas, Bart., Michael Quin, Rodney Mundy, Henry Collier, Lord Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, Bowles, Renton Sharpe, C. B., Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Erskine, Hon. Henry Byng, Hope, Hon. J. W. Henley, and Sir George Seymour.

**GENERALS.**—Luard, C. B., Sutherland, C. B., Russell, Gordon Higgins, Lord Downes, Brett, Westmacott, Sir Adolphus Dalrymple, Sir Harry Jones, K. C. B., Lawrence, George Warren, W. T. Browne, C. B., Bentinck, Sir Henry Bentinck, K. C. B., Lord Rokeby, Sir William Codrington, Earl of Cardigan, Sir Edward Blakeney, Sir Frederick Love, K. C. B., Sir George Pollock, Blanshard C. B., Robinson, De la Motte, Wood, Sir Charles W. Pasley, K. C. B., R. E., Sir Fenwick Williams, Lord Seaton, Viscount Gough, Cavendish, Sir J. B. Eastace, Wyld, Sir George Bowles, Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. B., Sir Richard England, Tremehere, Sir Thomas Brotherton, Sir Harry Smith, Baron Stutterheim, Cator, Perry, Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B., Monins, Hon. Augustus Spencer, Sir Richard Eustace, Faddy, Westrop Watkins, Knollys, Sir Charles Yorke, K. C. B., and Sir Hew R. S.

**COLONELS.**—J. W. Reynolds, Tremlow, Montague, Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Hon. James Lindsay, R. Howard Vyse, Crozier, Sykes, M. P., Plunkett Burton, C. Hay, Burlington, C. B., James Bathurst, Malcolm, Moncrieff, Hon. Augustus Liddell, H. G. Hart, Timms, Maude, Dawson, C. B., Frederick W. Hamilton, M. Dowell, C. B., Eley, Murray Prior, Robinson, George Bell, C. B., Edward Warde, R. D. White, Jeffreys, Astley, Hodge, C. B., Chapman, C. B., Mundy, Brook Taylor, Ridley, C. B., Hon. Alexander Gordon, Atwell Lake, C. B., O'Brien, Dixon, C. B., Ramsay, Hon. Robert Bruce, Manson, Lysons, Phipps, Robert Bruce, Wilford, Hon. Peregrine Cust, Wyndham Hugh, Baillie, T. French, Sir Henry Stokes, Robert Wood, Dawkins, M. G. White, F. Cavendish, Sir Thomas Troubridge, and Wilson Patten, M. P.

**MAJORS.**—Shervinton, Graham, Ormsby, J. A. Moore, Gahan, W. Reed, Skinner, Pitcairn, Paget White, Craven, Lea, Hon. Fane Keane, W. Edwyn Evans, Edward Sutherland, Coats, O'Brien, Hon. James Grant of Grant, Harley Maxwell, Armytage, Groves, Penn, and Graham.

**CAPTAINS.**—Browne, Shea, S. P. Hook, Evelyn Philip Meadows, T. Roper, Moncrieff, Vane, Augustus Phillimore, R. N., L. G. Heath, R. N., C. B., W. A. Swift, Lowther Crofton, R. N., Skingley, Simpson of Merlands, Bolton Edenborough, George Bray, Elliot Rankin, W. Burgess, A. Burgess, W. H. Hall, R. N., C. B.; Augustus H. Ingram, R. N.; E. Gardiner Fishbourne, R. N.; Henry Greenway, C. D.; Brickmann, Duckworth, Thompson, Frederick Gibbons, R. Gordon, F. A. Buchanan Crauford, R. N., Cadfin, R. N., C. B., Chads, R. N., Mawbray Smith, Ross, Balkeley, Sheffield, Sorell, Joseph Moreland, Nares, Carpenter, Tylea, E. J. Dyson, Teedale, Fleetwood, Hesketh, Geoffrey Nightingale, Ambrose, Bosanquet, R. N., Robertson, John H. Allan, F. S. Gosling, Charles Castle Keil, W. Kelly, B. J. Sullivan, R. N., C. B., Nicholson, Richard Stopford, R. N., Richard Lambert, Maxse, R. N., Bunce Curling, Mortimer, J. D. Ferguson, T. W. Andrews, Lord Clarence Paget, Sayr, Lord George Manners, D. Inverarity, and Fereday.

**COMMANDERS.**—F. W. Gough, F. Johnston, E. Burstall, Greet, J. H. Marryat, and Edward H. Howard.

**LIEUTENANTS.**—G. F. Howes, George Killoe, G. Wadilove, Brerton, R. N., E. Atherley, Shirley Maxwell, Thesiger, W. Delacombe, C. E. Barrett Lennard, W. N. W. Hewitt, R. N., M'Gregor, J. Iry Iles, G. Sanders, R. Crowe, Thomson, Hutton, Le Patourel, Horatio Maitland, R. N., J. H. Lowther, T. F. D. Donnelly, A. H. A. Durant, E. A. Collins, T. A. H. Moore, W. Hichens, H. Gilbert, Poole, Gratrex, Thomson, H. Locock, C. W. Martin, T. Blackmore, R. N., M. Copplestone, H. B. Stuart, G. Barlow, and H. Langton.

**ENSIGNS.**—C. F. Simms, W. Tatham, W. T. Croft, E. H. Noyes, W. Maclean, G. Mat hews, and E. C. Bicknell.

**COMMISSARIAT.**—C. G. Sir G. Maclean and D. C. G. Drake.

Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company included—Their Royal Highnesses

the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Duke of Cambridge, their Serene Highnesses the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the French Ambassador and the Countess Persigny, the Prussian Minister, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Geraldine Somerset, the Count and Countess Perponcher, the Countess Wally von Hohenlohe, the Countess Marie zu Lynar, General von Schreckenstein, Major-General von Moltke, Captain von Schweinitz, Lieutenant von Zastrow, Baron Ernest Stockmar, Captain von Lindern, Baron de Treskow, M. Samwer, the Gentlemen in Waiting on the Duchess and the Duke of Cambridge, Dr. Wegner, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stovin, and Mr. Gibbs.

The Queen had afterwards an evening party, to which the following had the honour of being invited:—His Serene Highness Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, Count Redern, Count Brandenburg, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox, the Duke of Newcastle and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Louisa and Katherine Hamilton, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers, the Countess of Gainsborough and Lady Victoria Noel, the Countess of Dunmore and the Ladies Susan and Constance Murray, the Countess of Sefton and Lady Cecilia Molyneux, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, Colonel Francis Seymour, C. B., Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Miss Phipps, Lady Caroline and Miss Barrington, General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph and Miss E. Seymour, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Lord and Lady Churchill.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel of the Palace. The Bishop of London preached the sermon. The Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg were also present at the service.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Monday. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg went in the forenoon to Windsor, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Captain von Schweinitz, and Baron de Treskow. The Royal party went out shooting, and returned to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday, after their return from Gravesend. Major-General Buckley and Colonel F. H. Seymour have relieved Lord Alfred Paget and Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby in their duties as the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

Her Majesty the QUEEN held a Court and Privy Council, on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, attended by Colonel F. H. Seymour, honoured Baron Marchetti with a visit in the forenoon, at his studio in Ouslow-square, Brompton. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, left Buckingham Palace for Averbank. The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Lord de Tabley, Major-General Buckley, Colonel F. H. Seymour, Baron de Treskow, and M. Samwer.

#### ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

CITY OF LONDON.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia received addresses of congratulation on Saturday forenoon at Buckingham Palace, from the Corporation of the City of London, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, the Corporation of Birmingham, and from the Fishmongers' Company. The Recorder first read the address of the Corporation to the Princess, which was couched in the usual language of high compliment. The Princess made the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—Your very kind address calls for my warmest acknowledgments. I especially thank you for alluding to the heavy debt of gratitude I owe to my Royal parents. To show myself at all times worthy of the past tender solicitude, and to emulate their example, will through life be the object of my ambition. It cannot but afford me the greatest satisfaction to find, in the sentiments expressed by you, an additional and important proof that an alliance formed with a view to my happiness and in accordance with the choice of my heart meets with the joyful approbation of my beloved native country, to which I shall ever remain faithfully and devotedly attached. Whilst I confidently follow my beloved husband to a distant country, where the esteem and love which he so deservedly enjoys will be a security for my kind and cordial reception, your assurance that you will sometimes think of me when departed will lessen the pangs of separation."

An address to Prince Frederick William was next presented, to which the Prince made answer briefly:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I am most grateful for the congratulations, good wishes, and affectionate feeling conveyed in your address on behalf of the corporation of this great metropolis. I sincerely rejoice to find that an alliance so dear to my

heart meets with the cordial sympathy of the citizens of London, and it is to me a source of equal satisfaction to form through this alliance a closer connexion with this enlightened country and kindred people."

The Commissioners of Lieutenancy were then introduced, and after them the Fishmongers' Company.

#### BIRMINGHAM.

The spirit and liberality of the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. John Ratcliff, have been evinced in an unexampled form on the occasion of the rejoicings in celebration of the marriage of the Princess Royal. The specimens of Birmingham manufactures prepared for presentation to the Princess Royal have been received with so much pleasure and satisfaction, and have been acknowledged in such a gracious manner, as fully to justify the kindness and the wisdom of the originator and promoter of the undertaking. Upwards of a month ago Mr. Ratcliff, the chief magistrate of the borough, with whom this gift on the part of the inhabitants originated, put himself in communication with the authorities at Buckingham Palace with the view to ascertain whether they would have the approbation of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort in tendering a present worthy of themselves and of the joyous event to the Princess Royal on her marriage. The desired permission was at once accorded in flattering terms to the proper municipal authority, and Mr. Ratcliff immediately entered upon the necessary arrangements for giving full effect to the generous wish, in which he received the most cordial co-operation of the chief inhabitants.

On Saturday last a large and influential deputation from the Corporation of Birmingham, headed by Mr. John Ratcliff, the Mayor, and accompanied by a considerable number of the principal inhabitants representing the manufacturing interest of that town, had the honour of an interview with the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, for the purpose of presenting to their Royal Highnesses an address of congratulation on their auspicious marriage.

They also brought with them an interesting collection of specimens of their native manufactures and works of art, prepared expressly for the occasion, of the aggregate value of 2,000*l.*, which they presented to the Princess, as tokens of their affectionate respect and admiration towards her Royal Highness, and of loyalty to the Throne.

Mr. Scholefield introduced the deputation to their Royal Highnesses, mentioning Mr. Ratcliff by name, and saying that they were the bearers of an address from the corporation, which Mr. Stanbridge, the town-clerk, read, handed it to the Mayor, who then stepped forward to present it to the Princess. She, however, with a pleasant smile, turned towards her husband, intimating that he, as head of the family, should receive the address. The graceful manner in which this little bye-play was performed made it perhaps the most interesting feature of the day. The address having been presented to the Prince, he received from an attendant a paper, from which he read the following reply:—

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—Accept on behalf of myself and the Princess, our warmest thanks for your congratulations, and for your beautiful and interesting present, which is a most worthy representation of the manufactures of one of the vast centres of British industry. Your gift will ever remain to us a precious token of the affectionate sympathy of the corporation and the manufacturers of Birmingham. With you I hope that this union, the source of the greatest happiness to myself, may at the same time prove the means of increasing the friendly relations which so happily subsist between the two countries."

At the conclusion of the reply the Mayor again stepped forward to present a catalogue of the contributions, beautifully written and illuminated, and handsomely bound. In doing this Mr. Ratcliff said:—

"It affords me great pleasure to hand to your Royal Highness a catalogue of the articles which you have honoured the town of Birmingham and its manufactures by graciously accepting. They are offered not as works of art, but as a humble and affectionate expression of loyalty to the Crown, of devotedness to the beloved Sovereign of this vast empire, and in testimony of our participation in the general happiness to which your union has given rise. On the part of the inhabitants of the important borough which I have the honour to represent, allow me to hope that on leaving the shores of your native country, and on arriving in that of your adoption, it may please Providence to grant you and your Royal husband every happiness and felicity."

The Princess said that she had examined the presents in company with the Queen, and that they were highly pleased. She should always regard them as coming from the people of Birmingham, and should retain a lively recollection both of the gifts and of the kind terms in which they had been presented. She hoped the Mayor would convey this expression of her regard and her pleasure to the burghers.

The Prince said that some years ago he had visited some of the manufactories of Birmingham, and the presents that day received recalled to his mind the pleasure which he had felt at that visit. He assured the Mayor that he should ever highly esteem this token of sympathy and goodwill of the people of Birmingham.

The deputation, which was accompanied by Mr. Scholefield, M. P., Mr. Spooner, M. P., Rev. Isaac Spooner, and Mr. Charles Ratcliff, then withdrew.

The Gazette of Tuesday night announces that the Queen has appointed David Livingstone, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in the district of Quillimane, Senna, and Tete, on the Eastern Coast of Africa.

Prince Frederick William, before leaving this country, presented Sir J. Key, the City Chamberlain, by the hands of Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, with a splendid gold snuff box, with his Royal Highness's cipher set in diamonds, of the value of 200 guineas.



## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

At the present moment, when the Queen of England is assuming so much of her Royal state, it may not be uninteresting to see how usefully the labours of the Work Table minister to the splendid appointments of the state coach, which moves along to the admiration of such vast crowds of her loyal people.

It was Queen Elizabeth who first used, what is called by an old historian, "a chariot throne."

It is not necessary that we should describe the picturesque build or the imaginative devices which render the state coach a moving splendour. It is the interior that belongs to our own especial sphere of interest. The body is lined with scarlet velvet, richly embossed and covered with superb embroidery, representing the stars encircled by the collar of the Order of the Garter, surmounted by the imperial crown, pendant the George and Dragon. In the corners are groups of the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle, gracefully intertwining, each representing its own portion of the United Kingdom. The interior of the carriage is still further enriched by the badges of the following orders, all executed in fine embroidery—St. George, St. Michael, the Guelph and Bath, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, all these insignia are represented as ministering in heraldic pomp to the regal greatness.

The panels of this gorgeous vehicle were painted by Cipriani, who received 800*l.* in payment for his artistic labour. The whole cost of the work amounted to 7,528*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The fractions arose from the bill being taxed, it being originally 8,000*l.*

## FRENCH FEATHER FAN.

As the fan is now an essential for full dress in most public places, and as it is also an article of great elegance, we are happy to be able to introduce a new one which has just arrived from Paris. It is not often that the Work Table can be made instrumental for productions which may replace carved ivory, decorative painting, gilding, &c., &c.; but in this new-fashioned fan a little fancy-work does all that is required, if we except the purchase of the handle, which we only class as coming into the list of the very few indispensable materials. The centre



FRENCH FEATHER FAN.

of the French Feather Fan is made of white watered silk, braided in gold thread, according to our design. It consists of two pieces, back and front, and when these are thus prepared they must be stretched over two pieces of cardboard cut to the form with as much neatness and regularity as possible. The front may be tacked down with small stitches round the edge, the gold thread being carried round to cover them. The back requires a lining, which need not be of the silk, as it does not appear to the eye. This can be sewn round the edge, so that the tacking threads which have been put in as for patchwork may in the same way be taken out. A row of small gold beads over this sewing makes an excellent finish and hides all the stitches. This being done, a row of small Marabeau feathers are to be laid all round the back of the fan, their stalks being fastened down on to the lining. This requires to be done with regularity, so that their outer margin should possess a perfect sweep. After this, the front of the fan, which has already been prepared, must be laid on, which,



EMBROIDERY.

fitting the back exactly, all the stems of the feathers are completely hid and secured. It will be noticed that in our marginal design a rather large bead is introduced. This is of gold, and is thus placed to hide the stitches which are necessary to fasten the back and the front parts of the fan together. There is, however, another way of finishing this fan, so much more easy that we are almost tempted to recommend it, as saving much trouble. It is, to omit the border, as given in our design, to leave all the tacking threads in, to sew on the feathers without caring for the appearance of the threads, and to stitch the parts firmly and securely together in the same way. In this mode the only finish necessary to cover every defect is simply to carry a pretty gimp all round, fastening on a large gold bead in every curve of the pattern of the gimp.

The handle, of course, must be purchased, and ought properly to be flat.

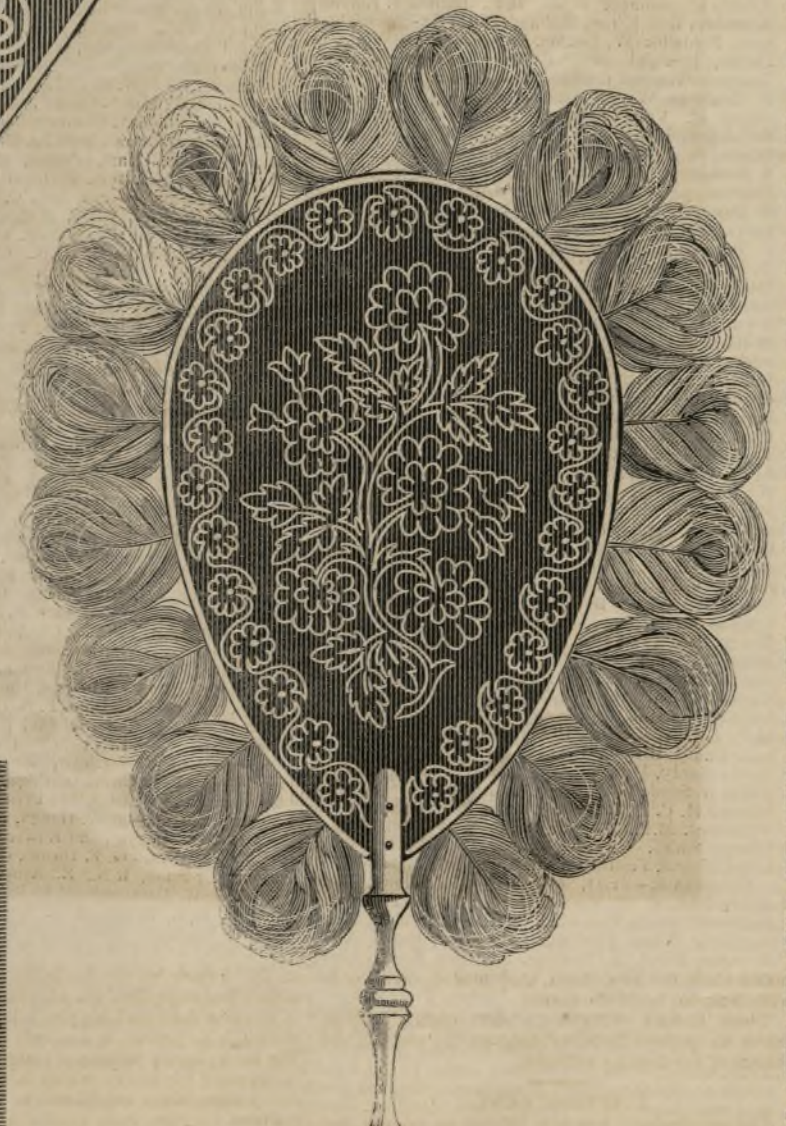
We have said white for this fan, but it is equally elegant in pink or pale blue, in which cases the Marabeau feathers must be tipped with either of the colours which may be preferred.

This is the new French Feather Fan; but as many ladies in the country and some from abroad are in possession of many kinds of very beautiful feathers, we suggest to them such an appropriation as being both elegant and useful. If not sufficiently bushy two or three rows may be sewn round. In those cases we should also advise that the colour of the silk should be changed, so as to accord with the tone of the feathers if of a dark tone, and we mention violet and a deep rich green as eligible substitutes.

## DESIGN FOR MUSLIN DRESS, IN EMBROIDERY.

Although Winter has let fall his bridal robe of pure and sparkling white to enwrap the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, on her departure from the home of her youth, in due travelling costume, we take the hint to speak of other snowy vestments to be worn when brighter suns shall be gaily smiling, and ladies dress for summer's heat rather than winter's cold.

We take this early opportunity of anticipating the costume of the next season, because time for its preparation is so essentially necessary. We all know that fashions are pre-deter-



FRENCH FEATHER FAN.



mined for a considerable period before their introduction. In manufactures this is unavoidable, as the consumption for the appointed term must be already in the hands of the vendor, and similar reasoning is also still more cogent when applied to those articles of dress which require any length of time for their production, spent in the labours of the Work-Table.

During the next summer the long-exploded dress

of unsullied white is to re-appear. It may not become general in this country until the following season, for it is noticeable that the fashions in Paris have usually one year's precedence over those in London. Nevertheless, they will be worn on this side of the Channel by those who take the lead in the world of fashion. These dresses will be made with either two or three skirts, which are to be enriched with embroidery, more or less elaborate. Wish-

ing our own subscribers to have the opportunity of preparing this summer costume, if they should feel the inclination, we have now inserted a design to be worked either as flounces, or as the borders of the skirts. It is intended to fill up space with as little labour as may be consistent with elegance, as the work must necessarily engross some considerable outlay of time. On the same account, we do not recommend cottons of too great fineness. Number 16 of Messrs.

Walter Evans and Co's *Perfectionné* should be taken for tracing out the design, and for working the scollop at the edge. The outlines of the leaves are to be done in buttonhole-stitch, with Number 20 of the same sort of cotton. The grapes are holes worked in the same way. The tendrils and veins of the leaves are done in *broderie à la minute*, with Number 8 of the same makers' *Perfectionné*. This is to give variety to the effect, but if any lady should



MUSLIN DRESS IN EMBROIDERY.

prefer them put in as lines, they must be sewn over with Number 20 of the cotton.

These dresses, worked on clear muslin, will be found to possess peculiar elegance for wear in the season of the coming summer.

#### UNDER-SLEEVE.

The under-sleeve has now become as necessary a part of a lady's dress as the collar, and the variations in shape and ornament are almost as numerous

in the former as in the latter article. The cold season has compelled the adoption of a sleeve closer to the arm than the long prevailing open one, which, although so pretty, is scarcely fit for winter wear. We have given a pattern of insertion, for the purpose of forming the sleeve which is now most in favour, and which, when completed, is very elegant. It is made of very fine clear muslin, ample in dimensions, set into a wristband worked in the design given; two or three short pieces are also required

worked to match about half a quarter in length, these are placed at intervals up the sleeve from the top of the wristband, the muslin on each side being very slightly full in. A very narrow lace edging sewn on each edge of the insertion is a great improvement. It is not imperative to have so many as three strips of insertion, but we always prefer giving the instructions which produce the most handsome article, as it may generally be simplified according to individual time and

taste. One row of insertion placed on the front part of the sleeve has a very pretty effect, and is of course a saving of labour. The design given is extremely pretty when worked, and easy of execution; the holes are all worked in buttonhole-stitch, decreasing in size until they are too small to work as holes, they are then worked as spots. The leaves are in satin-stitch. A row of French hem-stitch forms the two edges. The proper cotton is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co's *Royal Embroidery*, Nos. 16 and 20.



## THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The arrival of the *Bombay Mail* enables us to add some additional details. Some extracts from the *Daily News* correspondence indicate the course of Sir Colin Campbell: "From Indore, where by this time the whole of Sir Hugh Rose's division has been concentrated, an advance will doubtless be made westward towards Seepore, in the vicinity of which Brigadier C. Stuart has already taken up his position. The Guzerat division is already in motion, and General Roberts has left Ahmedabad for Deesa, after sending on a heavy siege train. The first destination of the corps will doubtless be Awa, from whence it will proceed towards Kota, leaving Oodeypoor and Jeypoor to be dealt with by the brigade proceeding from Hyderabad (Scinde). Rajpootana and Central India are thus surrounded by divisions converging from the north-east and south-east, whilst from the south Brigadier-General Witlock, with a force imposing enough for every purpose, advances from Nagpore. Many of the troops destined for service under the last-named General have been brought together, and when the whole of them shall have been concentrated they will number little short of 5,000 men. A strong column, under Brigadier Walpole, left Cawnpore on the 18th instant, and reached Akberpore, half-way to Calpee, on the 19th. It remained there for two or three days, engaged in settling the surrounding country, which has been so long disorganised by the insurgent troops. With this column are the Rifle Brigade, two battalions; 38th Foot; Bouchier's battery, and Blunt's troop Horse Artillery; 1st Punjab Cavalry; and other squadrons of the 9th Lancers. It will proceed towards Etawah, and follow the left bank of the Jumna to Agra. Sir Colin, with the main body, which has doubtless left Cawnpore before this, was to move upwards along the right bank of the Ganges, crossing the Khala Naddee near Kanauj, to occupy Futteghur and Faruckabad, and thence to Agra, when an imposing force will thus have been concentrated. That the Commander-in-Chief thus leaves on one side the Gwalior force and its auxiliaries at Calpee is a proof that he considers them too dispirited again to attempt the passage of the Jumna, and that he prefers moving upon them from Agra to crossing the Jumna lower down. There seems reason to believe that the bridge of boats at Calpee has been broken up. Sir Colin, however, has taken measures to prevent a surprise at Cawnpore by leaving there the 32nd, 34th, and 88th Foot, with the faithful remnants of the Lucknow native corps, who behaved with great gallantry and fidelity." In addition to the reasons which might render a movement up the Doab preferable to any other, a powerful motive in favour of Sir Colin's plans was the absence of transport, provisions, and ammunition, to obviate which the convoys under Colonel Seaton and others had been despatched from Agra, Meerut, and Delhi.

"Colonel Seaton, after beating the insurgents at Gungeree and Putealee, marched rapidly to the south and reached Mynpoorie on the 27th. From thence he has probably continued his march towards Cawnpore, escorting thither such portions of his convoy as have not been distributed amongst the divisions of General Walpole and the Commander-in-Chief. His force will swell the garrison of Cawnpore by a goodly number, which may now be increased by the 7th Hussars now being horsed at Allahabad, and other troops sent up from Calcutta. No fears need then be entertained for the safety of General Outram, whose position at Alambagh is so strong that he was able to attack the enemy near his position on the 22nd of December, taking from them four guns with but trifling loss to himself."

The *Bombay Times* describes the movements of Colonel Seaton's column, which marched from Allyghur on the 13th, en route for Etah and Mynpoorie, and fell in with a force of the rebels, 3,000 strong, at Gungeree on the morning of the 14th: "Their surprise was complete, and after a brilliant charge of the Carabiniers, the enemy fled in disorder along the Futteghur road, leaving several guns behind them. They were hotly pursued for some distance by this corps and Hodson's Sikh horse, their loss amounting to 350 or 400 men. The casualties on our side were forty-eight killed and wounded. Our loss arose from the unfavourable nature of the ground, covered with thick and high shrub, in which the murderers ensconced themselves, and from their hiding-places potted at our officers and men. Next day the column marched to Khasgunge, but the enemy had fled, and it was said was posted at Sahawur, a village ten miles distant on the road to Futteghur. On the 16th the column reached Sahawur, only, however, to find that the enemy had continued his flight. Seventy insurgents, who were not quick enough in their flight, were cut up by Hodson's horse. Colonel Seaton then determined to follow them to Putealee, ten miles further. Although his information of the movements of the enemy was never to be relied on, still he knew they had a number of guns, and the heavy, sandy nature of the roads led him to conclude that they could not march rapidly. On the morning of the 17th the advanced guard came upon the enemy, drawn up in position in front of the village of Putealee. Their position, which was well chosen, was reconnoitred personally by Captain Hodson, and Lieut. Greathead, of the Engineers. Their centre and left were posted behind some very ugly ravines, and their right rested in a top of trees in front of the village. Colonel Seaton made his dispositions immediately, halting the main body in order to give the men a short time for rest and refreshment. The light artillery soon went to the front, and the action commenced with a pretty sharp fire on both sides, which disclosed better the position of the enemy and the number of his guns. Colonel Seaton then ordered the cavalry to the right, to avoid the ravines and take the enemy in flank. Whilst these operations were being carried out, our main body advancing in battle array, deployed into line from quarter distance

columns. As the infantry, under Major Eld, came in sight of the enemy, the artillery firing on both sides had reached its hottest point. At the first flash of the advancing bayonets, gleaming in the morning sun, the enemy fled en masse, while the rapid and precise fire of our artillery told with terrible effect upon his ranks. The cavalry had now cleared the ravines in front of the position, and went off in close pursuit of the fugitives for seven miles. Their camp equipage, guns (thirteen in number), baggage, ammunition, and stores fell into our hands, while it is supposed that not fewer than 600 of them were killed upon the field, or in the pursuit. Not the least gratifying feature of this success is the small amount of cost at which it was purchased, not a single European having fallen on our side, and but three or four being wounded, and that only slightly. One of Hodson's horses was killed."

At Delhi the course of justice no longer suffers any impediment, so far as the minor events in the rebellion are concerned. On the 22nd of December the Nawab of Jhuyghur was hanged. "At an early hour the Chandney Chowk, where the gibbets are erected, was thronged with natives, principally Hindoos, who appeared to take a lively interest in the spectacle. A strong body of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, preceded by their band, marched up about a quarter past four, and drew across the road on all sides of the gibbets, while the gallant Ghoorkas lined the right side. All the buildings in the neighbourhood were crowded with European spectators, some females appearing here and there. About twenty minutes past four the cart containing the prisoner appeared, drawn by bullocks, and guarded by a party of Sikh cavalry. The Nawab, a tall, stout, good-looking man, dressed in plain white clothes, with a figured muslin turban, having been pinioned, mounted the platform; his eyes were covered with a cloth, and the hangman having descended, the drop fell, and the traitor was launched into eternity. He struggled for some seconds, and then all was over. The crowd was very orderly; not a sound or sign escaping them during the ceremony, but very few Mohomedans were present. On the morning of the 24th three rebels were hung, one of whom was the leader of the attack at the Hindun and the plunderer of Goorgaon. His rank in the rebel army was 'General.' The other two were 'small fry.'"

The *Daily News* correspondent states that whilst retribution by the cord is thus dealt out in the old capital of the Moguls, measures of another kind are no less actively pursued in the Punjab. "Sir John Lawrence has requested the Government of Bombay to send him as many troops as they can dispose of, as he is forming a brigade under Colonel N. B. Chamberlain, named brigadier for field service, to proceed at once into Rohilcund from Lahore. Bahadoor Khan's rebel bands, who have so long blockaded Nynee Tal, have become bolder, and this is an additional reason for sending a force into a province the Hindoo portion of which would not be sorry to see its Mussulman oppressors chastised. The outposts of Nynee Tal were attacked on the morning of the 8th December by the Bareilly insurgents, who cut off the cavalry videttes at Kala Doongy; and after firing on the Thakoor cavalry (just raised) who were on parade, being drilled by Captain Crossman, they attacked the police-station a few hundred yards off, and cut up eight of the Thanna people. The cavalry, not having any arms with them at the time, the insurgents were able to retreat without molestation, killing those of the cavalry who were at picket duty on the road. As soon as intelligence was conveyed to Nynee Tal, prompt assistance was rendered. One hundred Ghoorkas, under Captain Ross, and one hundred of Read's levies, under Capt. Baugh, proceeded to the spot with all possible despatch, but without result. Fifteen hundred Ghoorkas have at last arrived at Burn Dee from Nepal, and one thousand of these are on their way to Nynee Tal, where they may be expected by the 20th. Some movement would then be made against the large body of insurgents located at Bundia, reported to number 5,000 men of all arms."

The remaining portion of Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders having arrived, the whole of the regiment will be despatched immediately to Tankaria Bunder, to join the Deesa column. The 51st remains here, and the 8th Hussars will start about the 20th for Mandavi. In a postscript, dated "Bombay, Jan. 9," the same writer adds: "The news from the Punjab is unfavourable. Sir John Lawrence had other reasons when he asked for reinforcements than that of a campaign in Rohilcund. The Sikhs are not safe, and besides this the Afghans threaten on the northern frontier. With such an old man at the head of Afghanistan as Dost Mahomed, no reliance can be placed on the maintenance of order there. It may be necessary, in consequence, to reinforce the garrison of Peshawar."

## MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

## THE DEATH OF GENERAL NEILL.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* thus describes the manner in which the gallant Neill met his death: "He was riding through a narrow street urging on the troops, when he halted for a moment under a portico to listen to the shout of the 78th Highlanders as they gained the Residency. At this moment an officer passed by faint with his exertions. Neill pulled out a flask and banded it to him. While he was thus engaged an encephalitis leaning over from the portico discharged his matchlock into the gallant hero's skull; he fell dead at once, the most daring, dashing spirit in the army."

## THE "NIGHTINGALE OF LUCKNOW."

A lieutenant of the 32nd Regiment, wounded at Lucknow, expresses in strong terms his gratitude for the kindness shown to him by Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins, of the civil service, during his time of sickness and suffering in hospital. He says, in a letter home: "Mrs. Gubbins was truly 'The Nightingale of Luck-

now;' she never ceased in her visits of kindness and mercy to the sick and wounded, dressing their wounds, watching them in weakness, and supplying their wants, and this at the imminent peril of her own life, not merely from contagion, but from the bullets of the enemy. When General Hevelock's force came in, and we had an interval of comparative rest, she seized the opportunity, and took over to her own house the worst cases in the hospital; she fed them out of her own scanty stores, and gave them her own wine. I was one of the fortunate number, and never shall I forget the Christian kindness and devoted attention of 'The Gubbins.'"

## WITHIN THE RESIDENCY.

A Calcutta correspondent of the *Economist* writes on the 23rd of December:—"I have just seen a letter from a lady delicately born and nurtured, accustomed to the highest society of England, who with her children endured the frightful time in Lucknow. She writes:—'It was very hard work. I often lay down feeling as if nothing could rouse me again. We were literally starving—sometimes to make the others eat who could not swallow the nauseous food set before them. Our family allowance latterly was a tea-cup full of rice, a few pounds of wheat, a little salt, and six ounces of *gun* bullock. Nothing was allowed for the children. I lost all sense of fear—death was so familiar—it was such rest to many weary souls. It was sad to see the poor children pining and dying, sometimes seven or eight buried in a single night.'"

## THE FUGITIVE LADIES.

A lady in Calcutta writes to a friend under date Dec. 24:—"There is a committee of ladies appointed to receive and look after distressed ladies and women from the Mofussil. We have had ten large houses prepared for them, and they have been constantly full. We have had to supply them with clothing and every requisite for comfort. Many come to Calcutta with only the rags they have on, and some in men's clothes lent them on their way down. Some of these ladies are in the most deplorable state of health, with constitutions ruined for life from their sufferings. We have had large supplies of beautiful new clothing sent out from England for distribution among them. The ladies and women from Lucknow are daily expected, and we have prepared everything for their comfortable reception. The stories circulating about the garrison during their long and terrible trial are most extraordinary. The sense of danger was so intense that after a time they became callous to death. For a hundred and twenty days they were constantly under fire, and only four days passed without the loss of some of their number. More than half the garrison were killed. The ladies now write down from Allahabad that the reaction and quiet of their present condition is almost as painful as the siege itself. The torpor of death seems to have crept over them, and all are giving way under it. Young brides of a few weeks are grown into aged, grey-haired widows, not to be recognised by those who saw them a few months ago. It seems that some of the men even, who went through the siege without suffering materially in health, have since sunk from the reaction."

ANOTHER RESPECTABLE HINDOO WIDOW MARRIAGE has been celebrated in Calcutta. On the night of Saturday, the 12th December, 1857, Joddonath Chatterjee, a Koolin Brahmin and an ex student of the Sanscrit College, now Pandit of the Gobar-danga school, married the widow daughter of Soroop Chunder Chakraborty of Chunder Cona. The girl is now nine years old, and had been a widow from her third year. The father, though sixty years old and of the old school of superstition, was determined to break through its trammels to better the condition of his unfortunate infant.

ARRIVALS FROM INDIA.—Among the passengers who arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning, in the India mail packet Colombo, was a widow lady with her two children. Her husband was killed by the mutineers in India. She and others were saved by a friendly rajah, and through his connivance they passed through Oude on their way to Calcutta, disguised as a native wedding party, and were completely shrouded from view by veils and other coverings, and travelled in a cart, according to the custom, of such parties. One of this lady's children was born about the time of her escape. The rajah has since joined the mutineers. He protected the lady and children, as well as other refugees, for some time before he was able to provide for their escape in the disguise they assumed. Another of the lady passengers on board the Colombo had a narrow escape: she and her husband, while flying from the upper country, were fired at repeatedly. The driver of the vehicle in which they escaped was killed, and a ball fired at them grazed the lady's finger.

A DEPUTATION from the committee of the Havelock Memorial Fund had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Monday morning. The deputation requested permission to have a site in Trafalgar-square set apart for the purposes of the committee, with a view to the erection of a monument to the gallant hero Sir Henry Havelock, the monument to be supported by a base broad enough to record the names of the officers who accompanied the deceased general along that "path of fire" which ended in the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow, together with a full reference to the regiments so honourably associated with these events. Lord Palmerston replied to the deputation by expressing his warm sympathy with the object of the committee, and said that although there were certain conventionalities that prevented a definite reply to the request of the committee at once, still he would confer with the proper persons, and communicate with the deputation in two or three days. The deputation, which was introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., having acknowledged the satisfactory reception given to them by the noble lord, retired.

## PROVISIONS FOR A REGENCY IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes the following message from the Emperor, which was laid before the Senate on Monday by M. Fould, the Minister of State, and ordered to be deposited in the archives:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs.—The *Senatus-Consultum* of July 17, 1856, leaves an uncertainty, which I find it useful to put an end to from this day forth. In fact it confers the Regency on the Empress, or, in default of her, on the French Princes, only in case the Emperor should not otherwise have disposed thereof by a public or secret document. I believe I am satisfying the public wish, at the same time that I am obeying my sentiments, of high confidence in the Empress, by designating her as Regent. Moved by the same sentiments, I designate, in default of her, to succeed her in the Regency, the French Princes according to their order of succession to the Crown. I have also wished to obviate the hesitations that might be occasioned, so far as concerns the Council of Regency, by the alternatives which are left by the 18th article of the *Senatus-Consultum* of July 17. In consequence, I have instituted a privy council, which, together with the two French Princes nearest in the line of succession, will become a Council of Regency by the simple fact of the accession of the Emperor whilst a minor, if at that moment I have not created another by a public document. This privy council, consisting of men who are in my confidence, will be consulted on high matters of state, and will prepare itself, by the study of the duties and necessities of the government, for the important part which the future may have in reserve for it. Whereupon, I pray God that he may have you in His holy keeping."

"At the Palace of the Tuileries, this 1st of Feb., 1858. "NAPOLEON."

The message is accompanied by letters patent, which are couched in these terms:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all those who see these presents, greeting: Wishing to put an end from this day forth to the uncertainties resulting from the *Senatus-Consultum* of July 17, 1856, and to give to our well-beloved wife, the Empress Eugenie, tokens of the high confidence we have in her, we have resolved to confer on her, and do confer on her by these presents, the title of Regent, to assume the said title and exercise its functions on and from the day of the accession of the Emperor whilst a minor, the whole in conformity with the regulations of the *Senatus-Consultum* on the Regency. We command our Minister of State to make the communication of these present letters to our Keeper of the Seals, and that they may be inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and also to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Corps, and of the Council of State. Given at our Palace of the Tuileries, Feb. 1, 1858. "NAPOLEON."

"By the Emperor's command, "THE MINISTER OF STATE, ACHILLE FOULD."

The Imperial decree appoints to be the Council of Regency, in conjunction with "the two French Princes nearest in the hereditary order," the following persons, who are in the meantime to compose a Privy Council under the presidency of the Emperor himself:—Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris; Marshal Pelissier, Duc de Malakoff; M. Achille Fould, Minister of State; M. Troplong, President of the Council of State; the Count de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif; M. Baroche, President of the Senate; and the Count de Persigny, Ambassador in London.

The measure which has been proposed to the Corps Legislatif is a *projet de loi*, entitled, one to provide for the public safety, and it consists of certain additions to several of the articles of the Penal Code. Article 2 punishes with imprisonment of from one month to two years every individual who, with the object of disturbing the public peace, or of exciting hatred and contempt against the Government of the Emperor, shall have practised any intrigues or carried on any correspondence either within this country or abroad. Article 3 punishes the sale of murderous engines without a proper authorisation. Article 7 declares as follows: "Any individual may be interné in France or Algeria, or expelled, who was condemned, expelled, interné, or transported in May or June, 1848, in June, 1849, or in December, 1851, and who may again have been pointed out by important circumstances as dangerous to the public safety."

The Home Secretary has rejected the memorial on behalf of the condemned murderer Christian Sattler, seeing no reason why the law should not take its course. The execution is fixed for Monday next.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, a boot-closer named Collins obtained a verdict of 780*l.* damages against the South-Eastern Company for injuries sustained by himself and his wife, in the fatal collision last year at Lewisham station.

ALTERATIONS IN THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The Emperor Louis Napoleon has caused it to be notified to Lord Clarendon that henceforward the French Consul-General will only grant passports to French subjects. This alteration has been met by a change in our own system. What may be called, for distinction's sake, the aristocratic portion of the English arrangement is extended in such a manner that for the future all British subjects can enjoy all advantages which a Foreign-office passport may afford them. It has hitherto been necessary, in order to obtain such a document, to be known to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or to be recommended by some person known to him, or to secure the intercession of some banking establishment in London. Foreign-office passports will henceforth be granted to all applicants upon the recommendation of any magistrate or justice of the peace, or mayor of any corporate town. The formalities required are of the most trifling kind, and the fee is fixed at 6*s.*, of which 5*s.* are paid for the stamp.



## COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

THE POLICEMAN'S LADY-LOVE.—At (a) bells, WHAT MULGRAVE IS LIKELY TO MAKE OF HIS GOVERNORSHIP.—A Grave Mull.

HOW TO MAKE TEA.—Go to any cheap advertising grocer's and you will soon learn (to your cost) how tea is made!

PRODIGY IN THE EAST.—A curious change occurred in the Money Market, when the Royal Marriage took place on Monday last. Interest abandoned the City, and was to be found only at the West End.

A CORRECT MISNOMER.—We know an old lady, who, when she alludes to the leader of the Mormons, always calls him—either unintentionally, or else by a curious jumble of ideas—"Mr. Bigamy Young."

A FRENCH CONSPIRACY.—There have been several fogs, recently, in Paris. We understand that Palmerston has written off to the French Government, demanding an explanation of these repeated attempts on the English Climate!

A GOOD STRONG TIE.—To celebrate the late Royal Marriage, it took no less than one Archbishop, three Bishops, one Dean, and one Rev. Doctor. We may confidently hope for the permanence of the knot that must have been drawn so tight by such a number of clergymen pulling all together.

DESTITUTION IN HIGH LIFE.—Rothschild, upon hearing of the marriage of the Princess de B\*\*\*, who merely carries to her husband a dowry of 150,000*l.* a year, was visibly affected, and after several sighs, exclaimed: "Poor children! two more victims to the folly of 'Fragal Marriages!'"

AN ACTING CHARADE.—When a piece succeeds, the actor takes all the praise; but when the piece fails, the actor puts all the blame upon the author. Now, we have put on our spectacles, and our best good humour, at least a thousand times, but we have never been able, as yet, to see the exact fun of this acting charade.

"WET PACKING."—The hydropathic process of packing patients in wet sheets is proved to have been no discovery of Priestnitz or his followers, but to have been long practised on patient travellers in hotels. *Punch* has a great respect for the cold water cure in its own professional places, but when he travels he carries dry sheets, even for his dog.

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Descending from his poetic Pegasus and from the stilted conventionality of the five-act drama, Mr. Westland Marston has produced a domestic tale, which he entitles *A Hard Struggle*. The plot is as follows: Mr. Trevor (Mr. Barrett), a rich farmer, is expecting the return of his daughter, Lillian (Mrs. C. Dillon) from Madeira, where she has been for the recovery of her health. She is betrothed to her old playmate and her father's ward, Reuben Holt (Mr. C. Dillon), a rough, honest, country-bred man, who loves her with doating fondness. When, however, Lillian arrives, we find that her manner towards Reuben is constrained, and a visit paid to the house by a Mr. Fergus Graham (Mr. J. G. Shore) explains the cause. Mr. Graham is a young surgeon, to whose care Lillian owes her life, and he comes to declare his love. She rejects him; but loving him dearly without daring to confess it to herself, is so overcome by the interview, that, after his departure she falls into hysterics, in which state she is found by Reuben. Part of the scene had been witnessed by Amy (Miss A. Conquest), a little child, who tells Reuben that Lillian has been insulted by a stranger, and to avenge the insult Reuben starts in pursuit. He and Fergus Graham meet at the village inn, and are about to proceed to blows, but upon learning the name of his interlocutor, Reuben apologises, and under the pretence of being Lillian's brother, draws from Fergus the whole secret of his love for her. The noble-hearted fellow at once suspects the truth, and after a final interview with Lillian, in which his suspicions are utterly confirmed, he goes through his "hard struggle" like a man, gives up Lillian to Fergus, and is left to console himself with the love manifested to him by the child Amy, which has throughout been most touching, and leads him to hope for pleasant results in the course of years.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. Haynes Bayly's comedy of *You Can't Marry your Grandmother*, originally produced at this theatre about twenty years ago, was revived on Monday night, and, by the favour with which it was received, seems likely to continue for some time as a *lever du rideau*. The plot turns upon the scheme by which a young volatile man upon town is brought to confess his love for his cousin, which he does not do until he is led to believe she is actually married to his own grandfather. Mr. Addison appears as the antiquated beau; Mr. W. Gordon, as the dashing exquisite; Miss Wyndham, as the expectant belle; Mrs. Emden, as the saucy maid; and Messrs. Leslie and H. Wigan, as the two servants.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Prince of Wales and his brother, accompanied by Mr. Gibbs and Dr. Becker, paid a visit to the Polytechnic Institution on Saturday. After viewing the numerous objects of interest in the galleries, the new and beautiful cosmorama pictures, also Montanari's exquisite Mexican figures, and groups, by Madame Montanari, representing the Royal families of England and France, they proceeded to the large tank, to view experiments illustrating submarine blasting and the operations of the diver. The whole results were eminently successful, and the miniature Royal George was blown to atoms, which ascended and floated upon the surface of the water. Their Royal Highnesses, after generously throwing several golden likenesses of Her Most Gracious Majesty to the diver under water (the whole of which were duly found and appropriated), passed to the large lecture-room, to see the electric experiments with the great steam hydro-electrical machine; experiments no where else to be witnessed on such a grand and imposing scale. The Prince of Wales remained

in close proximity to the machine, and appeared to be much delighted with the gigantic sparks, the falling star, and the aurora in vacuo. After staying till about one o'clock, during the whole of which time they were pleased to make numerous pertinent and intelligent inquiries, evincing much proficiency in the knowledge of the laws and phenomena of experimental science generally, the whole party retired, expressing great satisfaction at the number of scientific experiments witnessed at this institution, which is so deservedly popular.

MR. HULLAH'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—The concert at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday evening presented several noticeable features, of which the most interesting was the debut of a young pianist, Miss Fanny Howell, daughter of the distinguished performer on the double bass. She played Hullah's celebrated *Septuor* in a manner which gained her the warm applause of the whole audience; displaying a delicate touch, considerable powers of execution, a thorough knowledge of the music, and much feeling. Her appearance is very youthful, and she still has to acquire a larger share of physical strength; but that will come with time, and in the meantime she is a graceful and highly promising performer. The other principal articles of the programme were Mendelssohn's first symphony in C minor, and the finale to the second act of Spohr's *Zemire and Azor*, in which Miss Banks took a promising share, and acquitted herself admirably. There was also a pretty song in the Scottish style, composed by Mr. Hullah, and sung by Miss Dolby.

## FLOATING THE LEVIATHAN.

On Sunday afternoon the long-protracted process of launching this vessel was brought to a successful termination, and the Leviathan was floated off her ways and towed to her moorings in the river. The whole affair was effected with such perfect regularity, and with so much the appearance of its being quite a matter of course and every-day occurrence, that it is almost difficult to discover any incident to distinguish it from other events of the same kind which take place along the river's bank at each full tide. It was resolved on Friday night that the attempt to haul her to her moorings should be made on the following day, and to this end all the necessary preparations and precautions were duly arranged. But within a couple of hours after this decision had been made every arrangement was frustrated and all the plans overturned by the sudden change of wind. Friday afternoon's high tide gave a depth of eighteen feet two inches under her stern; the tide of Friday night should have been some four or five inches higher, but the change of wind kept it down to less than fifteen feet. Towards Saturday morning the breeze steadily increased, sweeping across the river full on to the broadside of the Leviathan with such force as would have driven her high and dry back again to her old position in the yard had she once floated even for five minutes. With the break of day, therefore, Captain Harrison, with whom alone rested the responsibility of taking her to her berth, decided against floating her on Saturday, and immediately all the pumps and auxiliary engines were set to work to pump back again the water ballast of which, to the extent of some 3,000 tons, she had been lightened during the night. Saturday's weather justified all these precautions to the fullest extent. The wind kept back the tide, so that, even empty of ballast, the Leviathan would scarcely have floated; while at the same time it blew with a pressure of nearly 150 tons upon the monster's broadside. Nothing of this kind, however, was to be apprehended on Sunday, and, accordingly, operations were then again resumed. The tide ran up with unusual swiftness, and as the flood relieved the weight upon the launching ways some of the hydraulic machines were set to work for the last time, to push the monster as far as possible into the centre of the river. She moved easily, and with such a low rate of pressure that a short time gave an advance of eighty inches, which showed that more than half the cradles were quite pushed off the ways and rested on the river bottom. At half-past one the men in the row boats stationed alongside observed that she no longer rested on the cradles—she was, in fact, afloat, but, of course, the transition was so gradual, that few were aware of it until the tugs began steaming ahead, and showed that at last she was fairly under way. Then the cheers which arose from the yard and from the decks, from the boats in the river, and the crews of the ships at anchor up and down the stream, spread the great news far and wide, and thus under the most favourable circumstances the Leviathan commenced her first voyage on the Thames. Two powerful tugboats were at her bows and two were fastened astern. Other steamers also were in attendance and rendered their aid, but the efforts of the four were mainly instrumental in managing her. At first the efforts of those ahead seemed to have little effect, and when at length some way was made on her it was abruptly checked by one of the paddlewheels fouling the cradles. It took some time to clear her of this obstacle, but at last it was accomplished; her head was let-awing partly round with the tide, and the steamers began moving her slowly, but very slowly, forward, clear of the cradles. Soon after the cradles were cleared, and the surface of the river covered with their fragments, the Leviathan fouled the barges which, moored with tremendous chains, were formerly used to pull her downwards towards the river. On this occasion, to judge from the liberal proffers of advice from all sides, everybody on deck seemed eminently skilled in dealing with impracticable barges, and it was quite refreshing to hear how the men in the barge were desired to undo mooring chains and cast off hawsers which it has been the business of the last three months to fasten and rivet firmly; but at last Captain Harrison got a hearing, and under his directions, every remonstrance which sledge-hammers and axes could urge on the refractory tackle having been used in vain, it was decided to scuttle the barge. This expedient was, of

course, decisive, and the Leviathan was again got under way and brought slowly down to her moorings opposite Deptford. Here she was instantly made fast stem and stern to the Government moorings in the centre of the river, at a part where even at low water she will have almost double the depth required to float her.

## MISCELLANEA.

A widow lady, named Cluveau, has just died at Bordeaux, at the age of 109. The letters sent to invite her friends to attend the funeral were in the name of five generations.

The following were the ages of various sovereigns on the 1st Jan., in the present year:—King of Wurtemberg, 76; King of the Belgians, 67; the Pope, 65; King of Prussia, 62; King of Sweden, 58; King of Saxony, 57; Emperor of the French, 49; King of Denmark, 49; King of the Two Sicilies, 47; King of Bavaria, 46; King of Greece, 42; King of the Netherlands, 40; Emperor of Russia, 39; Queen of Great Britain, 38; King of Hanover, 38; King of Sardinia, 37; the Sultan of Turkey, 34; Emperor of Austria, 22; Queen of Spain, 27; and the King of Portugal, 20.

A supplement to the *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a long official account of the celebration of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederic William Nicolas Charles of Prussia, on Monday week, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's; and also an account of the investiture of the Prince with the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle on Thursday. The *Gazette* publishes addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty on the occasion from the Military Knights of Windsor, the borough of Tiverton, from Belfast, Birmingham, Boscon, Morpeth, Edinburgh, Dunbar, Greenock, Stirling, and Lanark.

Another illustration of the working of the bankruptcy law was given on Tuesday. The case of Evans and Hoare came on for judgment, and the Commissioner in summing up repeated the announcement which has been made on former occasions, that he is not entitled to recognise the fact of a trader having continued to incur obligations after he well knew he was insolvent as an offence to be visited either with reprimand or punishment. "In my opinion," said Mr. Commissioner Evans, "no trader can be justified in such a course, and I should in all such cases refuse the certificate, but my opinion on this point has been held to be erroneous by the Court of Appeal, and to that decision it is my duty to submit."

A few evenings ago, as the play of *Jessie Vere* was being performed at Woolwich Theatre, and when a scene in the third act had been reached in which a "terrific struggle" for the possession of a child takes place between the fond mother and two "hired ruffians," a large Newfoundland dog, which had by some means gained admittance with its owner into the pit, leaped over the heads of the musicians in the orchestra, and flew to the rescue, seizing one of the assassins, and almost dragging him to the ground. It was with difficulty removed, and dragged off the stage. The dog, which is the property of the chief engineer of Her Majesty's ship *Buffalo*, has been habitually accustomed to the society of children, for whom he has on many occasions evinced strong proofs of affection.

A man named Brognon was some days ago tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Charleville for a singular species of what the law calls "mendicancy with threats." He pretended to be somewhat of a sorcerer, and used to hawk about for sale among the peasantry medals and rings which he said had been blessed in the Chapel of St. Hubert, in Belgium, and which had the virtue of curing various maladies, and were in particular a preservative against hydrophobia; and when people refused to buy them from him he looked at them in a strange way, murmured unintelligible words, and then, with singular gestures, he exclaimed, "I condemn you to repeat twenty-five pater noster and twenty-five aves, and may the Lord have mercy on you!" He then stalked solemnly away, leaving the poor peasants under the impression that they were bewitched; and in their terror they frequently offered him money to annul what he had done. The tribunal condemned him to a year's imprisonment and five years' surveillance of the police.

Divine service was again celebrated on Sunday evening in Westminster Abbey. According to the *Daily News*, the attendance on the occasion—the fifth in point of order—was very much smaller than on the previous Sunday, all who presented themselves at the doors finding accommodation, and the vast majority obtaining seats. "The novelty of the service," says our contemporary, "has now almost worn off, and the congregation of last night, which filled the nave to the utmost extent compatible with comfort and decorum, may perhaps be regarded as a fair criterion of the probable permanent gathering if the services are perpetuated. That this will be the case can hardly be doubted, whether one considers the multitude which assembled Sunday after Sunday, or the elements of which the congregation is composed; the aggregate comprising a sufficient admixture of working men and women, and probably also of new or irregular church-goers, to render the continuance of the service a matter of conscientious obligation on the part of the Dean and his associates as long as the present state of things remain unaltered." Prayers were read on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Hayden, and the lessons by the Very Reverend the Dean. At the conclusion of the Liturgy a psalm was sung. The Rev. Mr. Eyre, rector of Marylebone, then preached the sermon, his text being Hebrews 7th ch., 25th v.: "Wherefore He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them." The discourse, which occupied nearly an hour, consisted of a plain, practical, and earnest exposition of the truths presented or involved in the text. It was listened to most attentively throughout.

## MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—With moderate arrivals, we have still a very depressed market, and English wheat is 2s per qr lower than this day week. Foreign sells slowly at 1s per qr decline. The trade is dull for flour, and both sacks and barrels are lower. Barley is 1s to 2s, and beans 1s per qr lower. Peas are unaltered in value. Oats are in moderate supply, and the demand not active, at a decline of 1s per qr. We have a very large number of cargoes arrived off the coast, and wheat and barley is 1s to 2s per qr lower. Indian corn, being in short supply, is 6d per qr higher.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 5s 0d to 10s 0d; geese, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; ducklings, 2s 0d to 3s 6d; tame rabbits, 1s 3d to 1s 9d; wild, 10d to 1s 2d; pigeons, 6d to 1s; large Surrey fowls, 4s 0d to 8s 0d; chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; barn-door, 3s 6d to 5s; leverets, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hares, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; grouse, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pheasants, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; partridges, 1s 3d to 1s 9d; woodcocks, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; snipes, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; teal, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; wild ducks, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; wild geese, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; 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, 12s to 13s; French ditto, 11s to 12s 0d per 120.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

## COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s.	d.	
Longridge's West Hartley 14 3	Northumberland	14 0	
Ball's Primrose	12 0	Adelaide Tees	17 9
Tanfield Moor	12 6	Holywell	15 0

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

ASHBY.—Jan. 29, at the Woolleys, Naseby, Northamptonshire, the wife of George Ashby Esq., Capt. 11th Hussars, of a son.  
BUCKE.—Jan. 31, at the Rectory, Rendlesham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. B. W. Bucke, of a daughter.  
CHURCHILL.—Feb. 2, at 16, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the Lady Alfred Churchill, of a daughter.  
COLERIDGE.—Jan. 29, at Beaumont House, Stoke Devonport, the wife of Captain Coleridge, South Devon Militia, of a son and heir.  
CARMICHAEL.—Jan. 27, at Hyndford House, Brompton, the wife of Major-General Carmichael, C.B., of a daughter.  
DEANE.—Jan. 29, at Dandaniel Castle, Cork, the Lady of Sir Thomas Deane, of a son.  
HARRISON.—Jan. 29, at 2, Doua Villas, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Lawrence J. Harrison, M.A., of a daughter.  
LOPES.—Jan. 29, at Maristow, near Plymouth, Lady Lopes, of a daughter.  
NICHOLAS.—Jan. 27, at Folkestone, Kent, the wife of Major Griffin Nicholas, retired full pay 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.  
SHAW.—Jan. 30, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Shaw, of a daughter.  
WELLER-POLEY.—Jan. 28, at 33, Eastborne-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Captain Weller-Poley, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BURNSIDE-HIDER.—Jan. 28, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. F. W. Helder, assisted by the Rev. E. Hillman, cousin of the bridegroom, F. R. E. Burnside, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 21st Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Col. Burnside, H.M.'s 61st Regt., to Elizabeth Stewart, youngest daughter of the late C. Hider, Esq., and step-daughter of J. Forbes, Esq., of Pembroke-villas, Bayswater.  
FORESTER-FRASER.—Feb. 1, at St. John's Church, Henry William Forester, only son of Francis, brother of the late Lord Forester, to the Hon. Eleanor Alexandrina Fraser, daughter of the late Hon. William Fraser, and sister of Lord Saltoun.  
HANBURY-DAYENPORT.—Feb. 2, at the Parish Church of Yazor, by the Rev. George H. Davenport, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur A. B. Hanbury, Rector of Shobdon, in the county of Hereford, to Mary Ward, eldest daughter of John Davenport, Esq., of Foxley, in the same county, and of Westwood, in the county of Stafford.  
OVERBERG-MORRIS.—Jan. 30, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. J. Ballie, Charles A. Overberg, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. P. Overberg, of Gotland, in Sweden, to Lucy Celeste Blanche, only daughter of Captain Chas. A. Morris, of the Bengal Army, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Morris, of Brookham Lodge, Dorking, Surrey, and of Hanover-crescent, Brighton.  
TREAVANION-LYON.—Feb. 2, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. Lowther Barrington, uncle to the bride, Hugh Charles, son of John Charles Bettsworth Trevanion, Esq., of Carhays, in the county of Cornwall, to the Lady Frances Bowis Lyon, daughter of the late Lord Glamis, and sister to the Earl of Strathmore.

## DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—Jan. 28, at Jernyn-street, Donald Campbell, Esq., surgeon H.E.I.C.S., son of the late Rev. Dr. Campbell, Kilmarnock, Argyleshire.  
GORDON.—Jan. 28, at Great Malvern, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Major G. Gordon, commanding 1st Regt. 8th Infantry, and eldest daughter of W. F. Lindsay-Carnegie, Esq., of Spynie and Boysack, N.B., aged thirty-five.  
GLEIG.—Oct. 24, at sea, on board the ship Storm Cloud, Henry Edward Gleig, the infant son of Lieut. H. L. Gleig, 32nd Bengal N.I., aged three years and three months; also, on the 3d Dec., off St. Helena, on board the ship *Stamboul*, Louisa, his wife, aged twenty-six years and three months; and, in the Downs, on the 22nd ult., Mary Mowatt, his infant daughter, aged three months and twenty-one days.  
HAMILTON.—Feb. 1, at Dover, at the residence of his son-in-law, Captain Luke Smithett, Captain Sir John Hamilton, Knight, and Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, at the advanced age of ninety-three.  
KELLY.—Jan. 30, at Norman Cottage, Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, Major Kelly, 2nd Royal Veteran Battalion (formerly Captain in the 4th or King's Own Regiment of Foot), in the 78th year of his age.  
KIRBY.—Jan. 29, at the Rectory, Great Walsingham, the Rev. Henry Kirby, A.M., aged sixty-four.  
PIGOTT.—Jan. 29, Henry T. C. Smyth Pigott, Esq., late Captain 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons, aged thirty-five.  
WYNDHAM.—Jan. 27, at 66, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Fannala Georgina, wife of Capt. G. Wyndham, and daughter of the late Major George Marlay, 1st Royal Regt.

We quote a few more of the 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. 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. REEVE, Pool, 181, Fleet-street, London.—No. 4208, 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. FLAYELL, Kidlington Rectory, Norfolk.—No. 34836, 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. SMITH, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen, supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 11b. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order, Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT 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."



## A SILVER CENTRE-PIECE.

A *SPLENDID* piece of plate, a centre-piece, has lately been presented to the Princess Olga Feodorowna, late Princess Cecilia of Baden, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, by the town of Karlsruhe, upon the occasion of her marriage with the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, as a mark of the great affection the townspeople bore towards her. The group represents a Knight and Lady on horseback. These are portraits of the Grand Duke Michael and his bride. On each side of the horse an angel is placed holding a rein. The one is intended as the archangel Michael, with a sword; and the other the Archangel Raphael, bearing a lily stem. This group stands upon a gothic pedestal, from the corners of which protude flying buttresses, and on the top of each buttress, on the platform, are seated sprites in the act of bewailing the departure of the Princess. It is cast in solid silver from a model executed by Herr Bauer, from Constance, under the superintendence of A. von Bayer. The casting was executed in Paris, and cost 5,000 florins. The ornaments of the dresses are composed of jewels, gold, and platina, as also the shield with the arms and the banner, by which an altogether novel and most elegant effect is produced.

## THE COMPLETION OF THE LOUVRE.

(See opposite Page.)

No city in Europe has undergone so many improvements in so short a time as Paris. The buildings which were erected during the present century owe their existence to Napoleon I.; some of these were not finished till the reign of Louis Philippe. During the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. nothing was done to embellish the capital of France. Louis Philippe did much to render Versailles worthy the nation, and to that place he principally confined his efforts, laying out large sums of money in building and paintings. It has been reserved for the Emperor Napoleon III. to render Paris one of the most beautiful cities of Europe, and to complete the building of the Palace of the Tuilleries. It was begun in 1564, and the old Louvre in 1530, and was finished in 1548. The two palaces were united at some period at the beginning of the seventeenth century by Henry IV. It had been improved under Louis XIV., and the plan of forming a quadrangle was first thought of by that monarch, but it was never carried into execution; and during the long reign of Louis XV., the troubled reign of Louis XVI., and the revolution, it still remained neglected, but in 1852 the work of completion was begun, after plans by Visconti, and on the 15th of August last year the opening of the finished work was inaugurated. Our engraving on the opposite page gives a bird's eye view of the whole palace. The facade immediately in the foreground is the old building facing the garden of the Tuilleries, on the right in the shade is the Louvre, which extends almost to the Pont Neuf. All that part in the strong lights is occupied by the new buildings. From the almost unlimited control of money which the Emperor seems to possess, no expense has been spared to render the Tuilleries a most magnificent pile of buildings. The Place de Carrousel, on the north side of which is the Old Louvre, is enclosed in front of the triumphal arch by an iron railing with gilt points, and a new line of buildings, corresponding in style to the Old Louvre, forms its southern boundary. Beyond the Place de Carrousel is the new Place Napoleon III., which is terminated by the principal facade of the new palace. From the north and south facade four wings project, two on each side. A covered colonnade, composed of arches divided by Corinthian columns supporting a balustraded terrace, runs round the new buildings, and on this balustrade are placed statues of some of the great men whom France has produced. The ornamentation of these facades is in the style of the older buildings, but very much richer. The two plots in the centre of the Place Napoleon III. are intended to receive statues of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I. The greater part of these new erections are to serve for government offices, and communicate with the residence of the Imperial family in the old Tuilleries, for picture galleries, rooms for exhibiting modern art, the Louvre library, &c.

Paris can now boast, thanks to the energy and taste of the Emperor Napoleon III., a palace un-

equalled elsewhere for splendour and utility, and we sincerely hope that it may not be the lot of future historians to record scenes of anarchy and bloodshed enacted here, such as the old Tuilleries have witnessed.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT ASHTON.— FORTY LIVES LOST.

On Tuesday evening, about five o'clock, a shocking loss of life was occasioned at Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne, by an explosion of fire-damp in the colliery of Messrs. Wilde and Co. There were 181 men and boys employed in the workings of what is called the Diamond Pit, and a portion of them had been drawn up (about forty in number) when the explosion occurred. The pit is of great depth, being estimated to dip 470 yards below the surface of the ground; but the force of the explosion was so great, notwithstanding, that it blew off one of the ropes from the wheel at the hand-stocks over the top of the shaft. The conductors were also broken, and it became necessary to exercise much caution in winding up and down the remaining rope by which

the total loss of lives is calculated to be about 40. The up-cast shaft, by which the coal is drawn out of the mine, and which is called the Victoria pit, is not many yards distant from the Diamond pit, and it appears that the force of the explosion was felt in this as well as in the other shaft, the body of flame ascending it, setting on fire the coals in the tubs as they were wound up. The fire in the mine was not totally got out before two o'clock on Wednesday morning, and of course its presence impeded very considerably, up to that time, the labours of the searching parties. It is reported that a considerable number of those who were burnt suffered much from their too great haste in passing portions of the mine on fire. One of the last men found alive had laid himself down on the ground in one of the roads on his face, and was preserved in consequence of being enabled to inhale a purer atmosphere. The wives and children of many of the colliers collected about the mouth of the pits soon after the accident was known to have occurred, and manifested great distress. Mr. Whitehead, a surveyor, from Rochdale, had been down into the mine on Tuesday, along with Mr. Wilde, son of one of the proprietors, to make some plans, and had not ascended

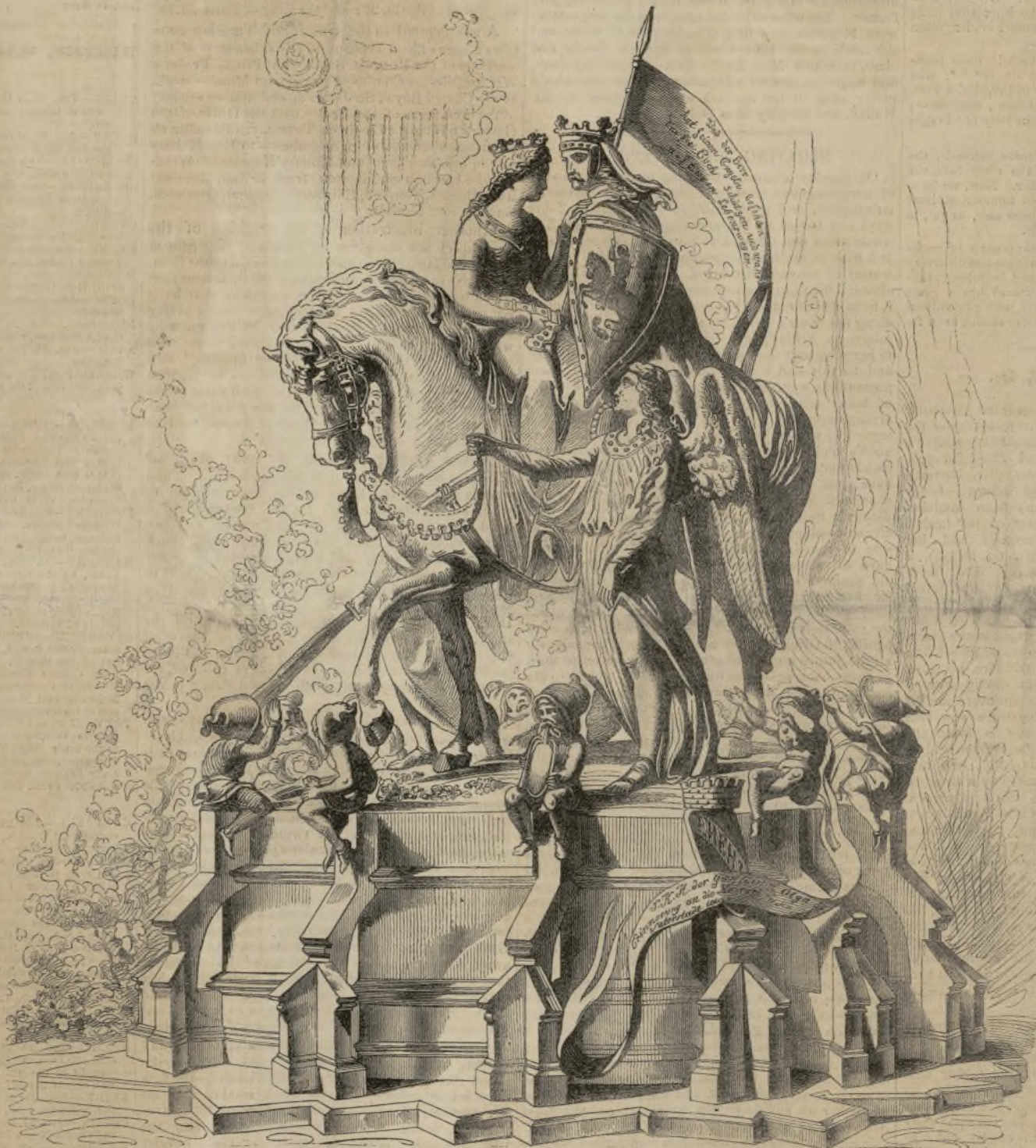
## SORROWS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Probably you will not believe us, yet it is quite true, that even the red tape duties of the merest official bring him into contact every day of his life with sorrows and heroisms which stir his heart more than anything in all your poetry. We ourselves can vouch for it. Only yesterday, for instance, we were engaged in an inquiry as to the death of a man who had poisoned himself. It came out in evidence that he had been actively employed as a gamekeeper till the previous summer, when he was attacked with disease of the hip-joint, which incapacitated him for work. He had borne his affliction for a time pretty well; but the strong man grew weary of this sick life; and on the previous day, when his wife was in the byre milking the cows, he had quietly taken a dose of strychnine. I have seldom heard anything more moving than his wife's narrative. She was yet a young woman; they had been married only a few years; their eldest child was not more than six or seven. "He had been sair down-hearted," she said, "sin spring-time. He thought the doctor's stuff was na doing him good. Sometimes he was better, sometimes he was waur. Ae day he said to me quite serious that he thought he was going mad; he felt sometimes as if he could bite—just like a mad dog. I said till him, 'O, Jamie man' (here she burst into tears, and the words came out between the sobs), 'but you wouldna bite me?' and he said, 'No, Mary, I wouldna touch you.' When I came in yestreen," she continued, "he was turning about on the bench, where he used to lie, and he says to me, 'Mary, I've tried a rash cure. I've ta'en poison.' I ran up till him, and put my arms round his head, and says till him, 'O Jamie, whatgar'd you do that?' 'Mary,' says he (here she burst into another violent fit of sobbing), 'Mary, I was weary o' my life. I could wark nane for mysel, and I was just hinderin' you.' Poor soul! How little he knew her. She would have worked on till doomsday, till her feet were weary, till her eyes were dim, joyfully, with all her heart, if he would only have believed it. But he didn't; and so, with a mixture of selfishness and unselfishness, the poor wretch put himself out of the way.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

## LIFE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WATERS.

One day I threw a large Arenicola into a pool of several feet in extent. A troop of little shrimps, who were sedately enjoying themselves in the clear element, dispersed in alarm startled by the noise made by the fall of this strange body, but, recovering themselves in a moment, they rallied, and whilst the annelid was endeavouring to bury itself in the sand, one of the youngest, and, consequently, also the most venturesome of the party, seized the creature by the middle of its body. Emboldened by this example, the others lost no time in imitating it, and the poor Arenicola was pulled about in all directions, until a full-grown shrimp, darting from behind a tuft of Corallines, dispersed his feebler comrades and appropriated the booty to himself. I soon saw, however, that he would be compelled to divide the spoil, for at that moment there poured forth from the moving sand some score of small Turbos and Buccinums, who, conscious that a victim was at hand, wished to participate in the feast. Without any sign of uncertainty or hesitation, they moved straight forward towards the Arenicola, whose body was covered in the twinkling of an eye with those voracious molluscs. I thought his fate definitely settled, when a small shore crab (Cancer Menas) issued from beneath a stone, put to flight the shrimp, and by dragging off the Arenicola very nearly upset all the Turbos, who forthwith hurried back to their sandy haunts. Then, however, a large edible crab (Cancer Pagurus) appeared upon the scene, and the poor little Menas was obliged in his turn to beat a retreat in order to escape out of reach of the formidable piners of his stronger kinsman. But he still kept a watchful eye over the dainty morsel which he had once tasted, and taking advantage of a moment when the larger crab was withdrawing from the field from some temporary emotion of alarm, he rapidly seized the long-disputed Arenicola, and carried it for safety to some distance from the water's edge, where he might devour it at his ease on dry ground.—*Rambles of a Naturalist.*

At DUMBARTON CASTLE, Johnson for once in his life got himself into "a fix." The doctor is reported to have entered a sentry-box which stood in one of the batteries, and was rather chagrined on finding that his egress was a matter of some difficulty. Seeing the dilemma the doctor had placed himself in, Mr. Campbell was about to offer his assistance; but Boswell stepped forward, touched him (Mr. Campbell) on the arm, and advised him to take no notice of the circumstance, and by no means to think of offering his aid, as such a proceeding would tend to provoke the doctor, who was already somewhat ruffled. Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. Campbell left Johnson to get out of his difficulty by his own efforts.—*Irving's History of Dumbartonshire.*



SILVER CENTRE-PIECE PRESENTED TO THE PRINCESS CECILIA OF BADEN.

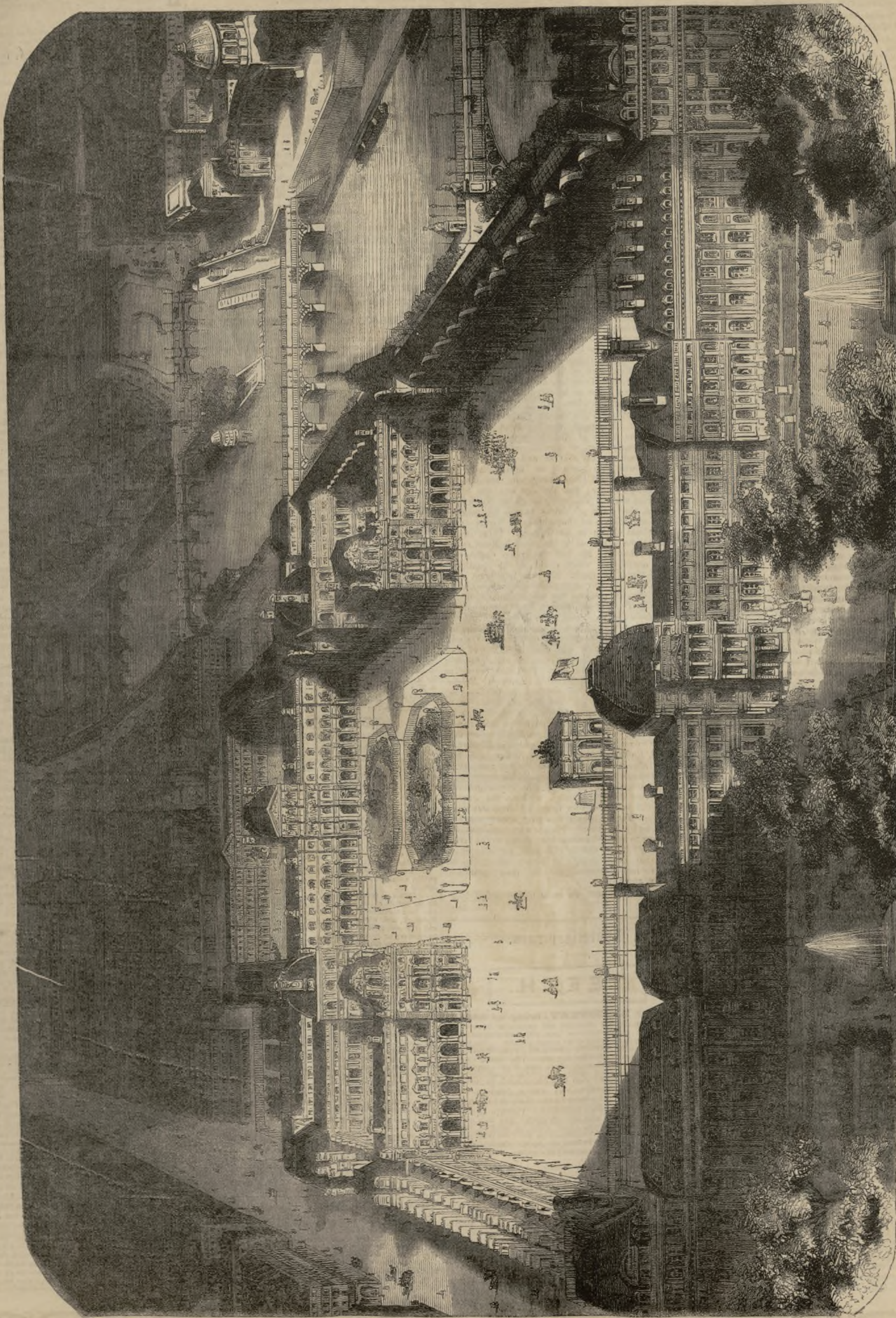
such of the colliers as had not been killed could alone hope to escape. The noise of the explosion soon brought a number of colliers and other people from the neighbourhood to the spot, and in a short time there was a good number of volunteers ready to descend the shaft in search of the sufferers from the explosion. Unfortunately, the number of these turned out to be very great. William and James Hibbert, the underlookers of the colliery, undertook to lead the volunteers into the mine and direct their efforts, and the arduous nature of the task may be inferred from the fact that after working through the night, and up to noon on Wednesday it had not been completed. Up to that time, however, of the 181 work-people in the mine, 108 had arrived out in safety, 27 had been brought up dead, and 26 others had been found more or less burnt. This left 20 persons missing, according to the muster-roll in the company's office, but there appears to be some discrepancy between it and the calculations of those employed in searching the mine, who estimated the missing at about 13. As there is little or no probability of any of these 13 being still alive,

from the pit more than a quarter of an hour before the fatal explosion took place. The workings are said to have been very well ventilated, and but few accidents have taken place in them hitherto, the last having occurred about six years ago. Up to the present time no idea has been formed as to the cause of the explosion.

Early in November last the cotton spinning mill of Mr. George Thwaites, at Euxton, near Chorley, was wholly destroyed by fire. There were suspicious circumstances attending the fire, which caused inquiries to be instituted as to its cause, but leading to no result at the time. The mill was insured in the Manchester Office for the sum of 2,670*l.* It now appears that a person named James Holden, a carder, in the employ of Mr. Thwaites, has made a statement to the effect that his master instigated him to set fire to the mill, and that he was to receive 100*l.* for the deed. Last week Mr. Thwaites and Holden were both apprehended, and they have been since committed for trial.



THE PALACE OF THE LOUVRE.—(See opposite Page.)





## THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The following extract from a letter dated from Her Majesty's ship Sappho, Sept. 29, 1857, gives an account of the capture of an American slave-ship off Loando:—

"On the morning of the 18th, in a thick mist with rain, we closed with a schooner; while boarding her the weather cleared, and a large ship was seen close to the land. Directly our boats returned we made all sail in chase, the ship making all sail to avoid us, and the chase became very exciting. The captain said we were gaining, and so they must have thought on board the ship, as he tacked in shore and we after him; then he bore away, running along the edge of the surf, and by help of his large sails was drawing ahead. By this time we were sure he was one of the large American slave ships, and we feared he would escape if he got sea-room, so the captain took a boat well manned and armed and pulled to windward to cut him off when he would be obliged to tack off shore; another boat was sent to leeward, the master, the only officer on board, being left in charge. The ship was not more than a mile and a half distant, close to the surf. Seeing the trap laid for him, and that he could not escape, he ran his ship ashore. We anchored in four fathoms; the master took the whale-boat close to the ship, and was soon joined by the other boats. The ship was rolling in the breakers with all her sails flapping about, and appeared to be full of slaves; the master and crew had abandoned her with their boats, leaving the American colours flying. Then we all beheld a dreadful scene; the slaves forced their way from below, jumped overboard, and soon disappeared in the rollers; it was terrible to see them. Our officers and men, regardless of their own lives, pulled through the surf to leeward of the ship, but her heavy lurching for some time prevented their boarding; when they succeeded the scene was horrifying, the slaves still forcing their way up from the slave decks with loud yells, running to and fro, and continuing to throw themselves overboard. All attempts to pacify them were useless; force was necessary to drive them below until preparations could be made for their safety. We were told by one of the slaves who could speak Portuguese, that they were told the English would cut all their throats. As soon as the boats could be attended to the cutter was backed under the stern and a rope thrown her; then three of the slaves were permitted up at a time and lowered into the boat, the whale-boat conveying them through the rollers to the large boat, and so on to the Sappho; this continued until eight p.m. The surf increased, and it was impossible to save more that night; 180 were rescued. The master was left with a guard on board; it was an anxious and sleepless night for all, as death was rapidly decreasing the number of the poor negroes, who, starving and naked, died from utter misery—men, women, boys, and girls, more than 200 on board the Sappho, and, as they ceased to breathe, we were obliged to throw them overboard. Poor negroes! I hope conscious in their last moments that English seamen came to save them, and now made a silent prayer over them. Fortunately, we had plenty of rice from the schooner captured, which we fed them with, and placed them as best we could under cover of sails. As food and warmth restored them, in various ways they signified their sense of kindness. There was one poor creature with an infant at her breast, naked, cold, and exhausted, apparently dying; a little wine was given her, then some rice, which she forced from her own to her baby's mouth. A sheet was given to cover her; she wrapped her baby in it and pressed it to her heart with that look of maternal love which God has given to the dark as well as the pale-face race. On board the schooner the master and guard were with the remaining negroes in a perilous state; the former passed the night in the fore-castle and bowsprit, drenched by the spray of the heavy rollers. At dawn on the 19th the wind and surf had increased; the ship had driven closer to the beach; numbers of armed people were collected; a signal for assistance was made; the captain went with all the boats manned and armed, when the natives on the beach, led on by the white men, apparently the crew of the ship, commenced firing with the intention of preventing the rescue of any more negroes. This continued an hour before we could clear the beach, some of our shots apparently telling well. On again boarding the wreck she was found breaking up, with her hold full of water. On the tide receding, her hull was nearly dry, and there was no time to spare. The large boats were stationed to keep the beach clear with their guns; the cutter was anchored at the back of the surf, and by watching the rollers they succeeded in throwing her a rope, when the negroes were lowered and hauled through the surf, and conveyed as before to the Sappho, 200 more being rescued; then the wreck was set fire to and our people withdrawn. We were in such a state, with 380 negroes crowding our decks, the stench was putrefying, and it was impossible to work the ship. In this state the second day closed upon us. We were forty miles from Sharks Point; the captain resolved to go in his boat and ask for assistance. They pulled all night in heavy rain, and at daylight on the 20th fortunately met the Vesuvius, Commodore Wise, with whom the captain returned. Commodore Wise took the negroes on board the Vesuvius, to be sent to Sierra Leone in the Alector prize."

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—While a worthy individual, of the march of intellect school, was "laying down the law," the other day, to a knot of acquaintances in one of the streets of Cupar, he caught the eye of a carter hard by, who had been vainly endeavouring to raise a sack of potatoes upon his cart, and who, on the instant, thus appealed to the man of knowledge—"Come awa, Mr.—; knowledge is power, ye ken—gi'e us a lift on wi' this poke o' tattie!"

## DEATH OF SIGNOR LABLACHE.

We append some particulars respecting the deceased, which cannot fail to interest our readers. The date of the birth of Louis Lablache is given by M. Fétis, in his "Biographie," as 1794. His origin was French. His father, who originally belonged to Marseilles, had settled in Naples in 1791. The youngster was placed in the Conservatorio di la Pietà di Tuschini when he was twelve years of age; but (according to our authority) he then showed sluggish disposition for music; and although he was taught singing and one or two instruments, he made small way "for some time—his first appearance being as a player on the double-bass, to replace a comrade. From school Lablache chose to run away, to amuse himself by singing at the minor theatres of Naples, and this was the reason (adds M. Fétis) why an ordinance was passed prohibiting managers, great and small, from availing themselves of such transients, under pain of a heavy fine. In 1812, however, the boy was engaged at the Teatro San Carlo, as *buffo*, and thence began that series of extraordinary tragical and comical representations, interpretations, and creations (the last only ceasing when the hand of death grasped the actor) to enumerate which is not possible, because of their length and variety—to overpraise which is impossible. If ever complete artist, whether singer or actor, trod the stage or animated an orchestra by aid of his voice, presence, genius, or skill, Signor Lablache was that being. He appeared first in England in May, 1830, as Gironimo, in *Il Matrimonio Segreto*. In place of attempting to run over the head-rod of his successive triumphs as a singer of Mozart, of Cimarosa, of Rossini, of Donizetti, of Bellini, and (when need was) of Palestrina, of Handel, of Beethoven, of Spohr, we simply present a few characteristics of one long and honestly before the public—of one never to be forgotten by any person who ever saw or heard him.

The mould in which nature had cast Lablache was colossal. His head was the head of Jupiter, his figure the figure of Milo, his voice (and what a voice it was!) that of Boanerges. One might have excused one of so vast and so grandiose a presence, with an organ so overpowering as Lablache's, had he been heavy and untameable, if correct as a singer. But the fire and the life of a true artist were in him, and though not Neapolitan by blood, the spirit of Naples ran in his veins, and the old science of the schools of Naples (now no more) was shown in his training. Thus, in his day, Lablache was equal to the most brilliant music of Signor Rossini. He had made an organ—the mighty sonority of which could not be equalled—flexible, supple, brilliant. He was intelligent to a turn;—steady in any emergency of tempo—admirable as support (witness his accompaniment in the *polacca* to *I Puritani*), though at any moment he could have burst forth and borne down his comrades on the stage. So far from doing this, Lablache, as the greatest operatic artist of our time (to speak from some recollection and comparison), was also the most obliging. No part was too small, because none was too great for him. We have seen him lead the chorus of nullities in *Lucrezia Borgia*. While we remember his moment in *Otello*—that of the malediction in the father's scene with Desdemona—we cannot forget that when such an eccentric creation as Caliban had to be called up in *La Tempesta*, by MM. Scribe and Halévy—or that when a Grizzenko had to be put together in M. Meyerbeer's *L'Etoile* (only yesterday as it were—his last effort), Lablache was more equal to his task, more ready with his ideas, more potent in his music, more skilful in disguise of deficiency, than the youngest and boldest confederate. Though he kept his Jupiter head to the last, the Milo figure by Time was made unwieldy. Yet by whom was ever obesity made so light of, as by Lablache? He knew how to dress—he knew how to walk—he would keep young to the last—because he felt so; and in this (and for this) he retained that lively popularity which belongs to no veterans less distinguished for their grandeur, geniality, and variety.

The decease of such an artist makes us feel disinherited.

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At the MEETINGS of the COMMITTEE, held at 3, PALL MALL EAST, on Wednesday, the 20th; and on Friday, the 29th of January, 1858.

Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON in the Chair.

It was unanimously resolved—

1. That the object of the Committee is the erection of a suitable monument in commemoration of the eminent services of the late General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., and his brave companions in arms.

2. That with a view to most effectually meet the wishes of the public, a statue be erected upon a suitable site, to be hereafter decided on.

3. That any surplus funds be appropriated to an endowment for the benefit of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have fallen in the recent battles and victories under General Havelock, and who are so honourably associated with his name and memory; to a suitable memento to his widow and daughters; or to such other purposes as it may hereafter be ascertained by the Committee would have met with the approval of the late distinguished General.

4. That the Mayors and Corporations of the principal cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland be invited to co-operate with the Committee in carrying out the above object; and that they be requested to receive subscriptions.

5. That subscriptions be invited from India.

6. That in order to afford to all classes the opportunity of contributing towards this truly national undertaking, the amount of individual subscriptions is left open, and the smallest will be cheerfully received.

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

**TO LADIES who desire to IMPROVE** THEIR FIGURE.—Miss HALSE, 50, WIGMORE-STREET (Successor to Mrs. Lipscombe). Depot for Parisian Corsets. A large assortment of Elastic Bodices and Belts.

**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, pinneons, watch-pockets, pen-wipers, lamp-stands, cushions, slippers, smoking-caps, sachets, &c., should visit Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S Berlin, Bead, and Embroidery Warehouse, 41, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road, or send for a list of prices, which will be forwarded free by post, or with a collar for 5 stamps.

Ladies wishing for any of the designs in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, can have them copied, ready for working, without extra charge. Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 41, 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, Marcella, &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. 1** 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, 221, REGENT-STREET.

**A LADY'S TOILETTE** cannot be complete 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, bugles, &c. The Trade supplied.

**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 1½d. upwards.

Warehouses, 9, GREAT ST. HELEN'S CHURCHYARD, Bishopsgate.

**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, Jardinières, and Swiss Wood Carvings; also the real Swedish Kid Gloves, recently imported by H. HELBRONNER, 268, 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 H. HELBRONNER, patentee, 268, 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.

# GRANT and GASK (LATE WILLIAMS and Co.),

59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET, and 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET,

respectfully announce that they will show this day and during next week, a very large purchase of rich and fancy silks, at 31s. 6d. the full dress of twelve yards; and 600 of the richest French moire antiques, in black, white, and all colours, at 18s. 6d. the robe of nine yards, all of which are much under value. Also a few of the Royal double jupe robe, imported for the Princess's wedding, will be sold great bargains. Ladies in the country can have patterns forwarded. Grant and Gask invite attention to their special Mourning Department, as the whole of the new premises, 59, Oxford-Street, with those in the rear, are devoted exclusively to general mourning. Every article marked in plain figures.

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, HOSE, 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. SHETTLERWORTH, ABBOTT, and WILLEY, JUN., 15 and 16, LUDGATE-STREET).

Respectfully inform the public, that they are now SEELING OFF the extensive STOCK of this old and celebrated establishment. It is a remarkable stock, amounting in value to £57,102, 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, senr., 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.)

February 5, 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, 172, 173, REGENT-STREET.

See "The Fashions," Illustrated London News.

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

## CARPETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, VELVET PILE, &c.

We invite our Customers and the Public to inspect our new purchases of the above goods, and which we are NOW SELLING at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

CARPETS.....	at 2s. 3d. that were 3s. 3d. a yard.
".....	2s. 8d. " 3s. 9d. "
".....	3s. 6d. " 4s. 11d. "
".....	4s. 11d. " 5s. 11d. "
".....	4s. 7d. " 5s. 9d. each
".....	17s. 6d. " 21s. 0d. "

And others proportionally low.

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

## SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.

CHARLES MEERING and Co. solicit an inspection from their Customers and the Public of some of their recent purchases of 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.)	55s. 6d. " 85s. "
RICH SILK ROBES, with Damask	75s. 6d. " 115s. "
Flounces (18 yds.)	75s. 6d. " 115s. "

And others in proportion.

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

## ANNUAL SALE.

REGENT HOUSE (ALLISON and CO.), 238, 240, and 242, REGENT-STREET.

ALLISON and Co. have great pleasure once more in 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.

## 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.

DRAPEES, MERCERS, and HABERDASHERS, 17 & 18, UPPER EATON-STREET, Eaton-square (S.W.).

## LADIES' OUTFITS AND BABY LINEN (Wholesale Prices).

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

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

**PERSONAL BEAUTY** depends so much on the appearance and texture of the Skin, that whatever contributes to protect it from injury, or improve it, must be worthy of consideration.

PEARL'S ROUGE and PEARL'S PEARL POWDERS

Have now been in use by the fashionable world for more than thirty years, and are most essential to all who value personal beauty, as by their use the most beautiful complexion may be maintained. These powders are composed of the most innocent ingredients, and will be found the best preparation ever offered to those whose complexion is impaired by ill-health, or the effects of either too much confinement or exposure to the sun, &c. In packets, 1s. each. May be had of all respectable hair-dressers and perfumers. By post, 14 stamps, addressed to

F. PEARL, 91, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, Bloomsbury, three doors west of the British Museum.

## THE NEW AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

55A, EDGWARE ROAD.

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

Ladies can have forwarded, post free, Patterns of all the above-named Articles.

Estimates immediately supplied for Complete Servants' Mourning.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

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

## THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND

Are at all times to be obtained of

PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET CITY, LONDON.

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

BLACK TEA.....	3s. 3d. 3s. 4d. 3s. 6d. 3s. 8d. 4s. 4s. 4d.
GREEN TEA.....	3s. 3d. 3s. 4d. 3s. 6d. 3s. 8d. 4s. 4s. 4d.
COFFEE, WARRANTED PURE	1s. 1d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 3d. 1s. 4d. 1s. 5d. 1s. 6d.

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

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

Sugars and Colonial Produce are supplied at Market Prices.—See General Price Current.

## BEDS, MATTRESSES, & BEDSTEADS.

—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S NEW LIST OF BEDS, BEDDING, and BEDSTEADS is now ready and can be had gratis.

The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establishment the most extensive in the Kingdom.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feather Beds.....	from 1 5 0 to 8 0 0	
German Spring Mattresses.....	2 8 0 " 7 0 0	
Patent Rheocline Beds.....	2 10 6 " 6 6 0	
Horse-hair Mattresses.....	0 15 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 6	
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 11 0 " 4 15 0	
Patent Iron Bedsteads, with Dovetail Joints.....	0 14 6 " 9 0 0	
Ornamental Brass Ditto.....	2 10 0 " 20 0 0	
Children's Cots.....	0 15 6 " 5 0 0	
Bed Hangings, in every variety, p. set.....	0 10 6 " 10 0 0	

## WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his 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, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show-rooms at 39, OXFORD-STREET (W.); 1, 1A, 2, & 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4, 5, & 6, PERRY'S-PLACE, London.—Established 1820.

## FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

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

## BASSINETTES, 14s. 6d., Trimmed.

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

## BAKER'S PATENT IRON BEDSTEAD,

surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s.; 25s.; 30s.; 35s.; 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 37. 10s. to 34. 10s.; 47. 5s.; to 101. Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.

No other goods sold—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

## LEPRINCE'S LADIES' BOOT & SHOE

DEPOT, from his Manufactory, 25 & 27, RUE MONTORGEUL, Paris; 261, REGENT-STREET, near Oxford-street, where he has the honour to submit to public inspection an extensive Stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of superior Workmanship, at the annexed moderate Prices:—Children's Shoes, from 1s. 3d.; ditto Boots, from 3s. 6d.; Ladies' Shoes, from 4s. 6d.; French Boots, from 5s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 6s. 6d.; French Boots, from 7s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 8s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 9s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 10s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 11s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 12s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 13s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 14s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 15s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 16s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 17s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 18s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 19s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 20s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 21s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 22s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 23s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 24s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 25s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 26s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 27s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 28s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 29s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 30s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 31s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 32s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 33s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 34s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 35s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 36s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 37s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 38s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 39s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 40s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 41s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 42s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 43s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 44s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 45s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 46s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 47s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 48s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 49s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 50s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 51s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 52s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 53s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 54s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 55s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 56s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 57s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 58s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 59s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 60s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 61s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 62s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 63s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 64s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 65s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 66s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 67s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 68s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 69s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 70s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 71s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 72s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 73s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 74s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 75s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 76s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 77s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 78s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 79s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 80s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 81s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 82s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 83s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 84s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 85s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 86s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 87s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 88s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 89s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 90s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 91s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 92s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 93s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 94s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 95s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 96s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 97s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 98s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 99s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 100s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 101s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 102s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 103s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 104s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 105s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 106s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 107s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 108s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 109s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 110s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 111s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 112s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 113s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 114s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 115s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 116s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 117s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 118s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 119s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 120s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 121s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 122s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 123s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 124s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 125s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 126s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 127s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 128s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 129s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 130s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 131s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 132s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 133s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 134s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 135s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 136s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 137s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 138s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 139s. 6d.; Boots and Shoes, from 140s. 6d.;