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NUPTIAL CELEBRATIONS AT BIRMINGHAM.

MONDAY, January 25, was a most auspicious day at Birmingham—ushered in by the ringing of bells and a general appearance of rejoicing, in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Mayor, John Ratcliff, Esq., has signalled the commencement of his second year of office, which will be memorable in the annals of this borough, by a series of entertainments in commemoration of the event which has recently, and still engages the sympathies of all loyal subjects of our beloved Queen.

The accompanying illustration of the dinner at Bingley Hall shows, that

When he feasted all the great, he ne'er forgot the small. But, anxious that the poor and indigent of this populous borough should enjoy the day suitably to so important an event, he gave a dinner, at his own expense, to upwards of 1,200 persons, consisting of

that class. It was difficult to select the objects most deserving; but the Mayor wisely thought of the arrangement which removed the obstacle, by engaging the co-operation of the clergy and the ministers of all denominations of religion. By their means he attained the gratification of seeing all assembled, who heartily appreciated the opportunity of enjoying the feast, at the same time testifying their loyalty.

We extract from a local paper the following details:—Upon entering the vast building, upwards of five or six thousand people were present, and every one must have been struck with the gaiety of its appearance. At the gallery end there had been erected an ample platform for the orchestra, and at the opposite extremity a smaller erection had been made for a smaller band. The gallery was gaily decked with flags, whilst a large and beautiful display of devices had been made over the gallery. The iron pillars supporting the roof were decked with ever-

greens blended with red and white roses. The whole of the gas jets were lighted at six o'clock in the morning, and these, aided by Mr. Councillor Walker's monster stoves, warmed the huge place well. Mountains of meat, whole barricades of bread, piles of puddings, and colossal heaps of crockery, gave good conceptions of the immensity of the feast. Of rumps, and rounds, and beds of beef, there were one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds; of bread of the best quality there were eleven hundred pounds; and one thousand one hundred pounds' weight of plum pudding—real plum pudding it was too; the fruit was plentiful.

At the close of the dinner, several animated speeches were delivered; and that by the Mayor was principally to express his desire that his guests would fully enjoy themselves on the occasion as a day to be remembered in future history as the one upon which the Royal Princess of England was married.

The health of the worthy host was given amidst hearty hurrahs from the vast assemblage, and which were most deafening.

The Mayor also gave a gratuitous Concert to upwards of 5,000 persons at the Town Hall, on which occasion the building was densely crowded in every part. The Concert was excellent in every respect, and reflected the highest credit on Mr. Stimpson, who presided. We must not omit to notice that Mr. Ratcliff also provided a most sumptuous banquet at Dee's Hotel, at which more than 200 of the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood were present.

The good feeling evinced will be long remembered. Many admirable speeches were delivered; and the Mayor, in proposing the health of the happy couple, said: "I beg to crave a bumper for the next toast. It is one, in proposing which I feel under no small embarrassment. I assure you that I do feel it difficult to give proper expression to the thoughts I



GRAND DINNER AT BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

should wish to convey to you on this auspicious occasion. When we reflect that this day we are about losing for a time from our shores a Princess, one I believe of the most virtuous and excellent of women—when, I say, we reflect on this, we cannot but entertain feelings of other than an ordinary character. I believe that this day, from all I can learn, there are few servants at the Court but what are in tears. The Princess has been beloved and esteemed by all who know her and have come into contact with her. This speaks much not only for her goodness of natural disposition, but for the way in which she has been trained. I believe, too, that she is one of the most amiable of ladies, and that in all respects she is fully competent to fill the high position to which she has been called. Indeed, I don't think that she is second to any lady in the world. She is going to a foreign land. She will take with her many good qualities, her British sympathies and her generous feelings, and I hope that she will there worthily represent the British nation. We part with her with regret, but we derive consolation from this fact, that she is going to a nation which stands high in the rank of nations, and we trust that, as it is a union of affection, we shall hear of its permanent endurance, and that the Princess may enjoy a long and happy life. With unfeigned pleasure I now propose "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, &c."

The Rev. Canon Miller proposed the "Health of the Mayor," and, after eulogistic references to the manner in which Mr. Ratcliff had performed the duties of chief magistrate, he said that he only endorsed the opinion of the Town Council of Birmingham, who had stepped out of their way, and broken through the ordinary custom, to make him chief magistrate a second year. He was far from undervaluing the hospitality of the Mayor, but he would not insult him, or the company, by saying that it was his good dinners that constituted his chief and foremost claim. He hoped the day would never come when Birmingham would degenerate into a worshipper of mammon. The question, he considered, was, had the present mayor higher and more enduring claims to our gratitude? The question he would have them answer was this. Supposing that Mr. Ratcliff—he was almost going to say Sir John Ratcliff—but as he was not the fountain of honour he would not assume the Royal prerogative—suppose his second year of office ended as well as the first, would he have benefited the town and left the town in a position more important than before in the eyes of the country? If he had done this he was entitled to the enduring gratitude of the town, and he (Dr. Miller) maintained that he had done this. The Doctor then alluded to the presentations which were about to be made of Birmingham manufactures to the Princess Royal—an idea for which they were indebted to the Mayor, and one which, even in a commercial sense, would benefit the town. These manufactures would tell their own tale, not only at Buckingham Palace, but in Prussia, where our Birmingham manufactures had some rivalry. With regard to the loyalty of Birmingham, the reception of the Duke of Cambridge had proved that it was without taint. After some further remarks complimenting the Mayor on the manner in which he had discharged his duties, Dr. Miller concluded by proposing the health of the Mayor, John Ratcliff, Esq. (The toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause.)

The Mayor felt greatly obliged to them for the kind manner in which they had responded to the toast which had been proposed by the learned doctor. During the time he held the position which he now filled he had endeavoured at all times to act with the strictest impartiality. He had before him the advancement and improvement of the town, and trusted what he had done had met with their approval. One object he had had in view was to introduce into the town personages whose introduction under other circumstances he could not accomplish. He trusted that in the termination of his period of office it might be said that he had done all he could to promote the interests and do honour to the name of his native town.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback on Saturday forenoon with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and visited the Zoological Gardens. Colonel F. H. Seymour and Baron de Treskow attended. The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Lord de Tabley, Major-General Buckley, Colonel F. H. Seymour, Baron de Treskow, and M. Samwer.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel of the Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor preached the sermon.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe Coburg, visited the South Kensington Museum on Monday morning. The Hon. Eleanor Stanley, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Major-General Buckley, Colonel F. H. Seymour, and M. Samwer, were in attendance. The Prince Consort afterwards rode on horseback, with the Prince of Wales, attended by his Equerry in waiting. The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe Coburg, honoured the performance at the Adelphi Theatre

with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Lord de Tabley, Baron de Treskow, and M. Samwer.

The Queen held a Court on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, for the reception on the throne of addresses of congratulation on the nuptials of the Princess Royal with the Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The address from the University of Oxford was first received. The deputation consisted of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Chancellor; Rev. Dr. Williams, Vice-Chancellor; Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College; Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter College; and other eminent members of the University. The Earl of Derby read the address. The Queen returned a most gracious answer. The Rev. Dr. Williams, Vice-Chancellor, and the Rev. Edward Tufnel, Senior Proctor, had the honour of kissing hands, and the deputation withdrew.

The University of Cambridge having been ushered into the gallery were met by the Prince Consort wearing his robe as Chancellor of the University. The deputation from Cambridge University consisted of Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor; Mr. C. J. Selwyn, Commissary; Dr. Phelps, master of Sidney; Dr. Cartmell, master of Christ's; and other eminent members of the University. The Prince Consort entered the throne-room at the head of his University, and himself read the address of congratulation to the Queen. To this also Her Majesty returned "a most gracious answer." Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. C. J. Selwyn, Commissary of the University, had the honour of kissing hands.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and about 100 commoners of the city of London, were then ushered into the presence of the Queen, when the Recorder read to Her Majesty the address of congratulation which had been agreed to. The Queen returned the following answer:—

"I thank you very sincerely for your renewed assurances of attachment to my person and government on this happy occasion, and for your congratulations on the marriage of my beloved daughter with a prince in all respects worthy of her affection. It is most gratifying to me to receive the warm and heartfelt sympathy of my faithful people on an event so deeply interesting to me, and which so nearly concerns my own happiness and that of my family."

The mover and seconder of the address, Mr. Under-Sheriff Parker and Mr. Deputy Keblell, had the honour of kissing hands.

The Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London were here ushered to the presence of the Queen. The Lord Mayor read their address, to which also Her Majesty appropriately responded.

The general body of Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations residing in and near the Cities of London and Westminster afterwards presented an address of congratulation. The body, which was numerously represented, was introduced by the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, and the address was read by the Rev. Dr. Steane. The Queen returned a most gracious answer, after which the Rev. Dr. Steane, and the Rev. J. Stoughton, as the mover and seconder of the address, and the Rev. Thomas James, as chairman of the meeting at which it was adopted, had the honour of kissing hands. The following is the Queen's answer:—

"I thank you very sincerely for your congratulations on this happy occasion, and for your gratifying assurances of attachment to my person and throne. I cordially concur with you in the confident hope that the marriage of my beloved daughter with the illustrious prince who so well deserves the affection she has bestowed upon him, will, under God's blessing, conduce not only to their mutual and lasting happiness, but to the best interests of both her nation and her adopted country."

The body of English Presbyterian ministers in and near the Cities of London and Westminster then presented an address, and the Rev. T. Madge, the Rev. Dr. Sadler, and the Rev. E. Tagart then had the honour of kissing hands.

After presenting addresses to the Queen the Corporation of the City of London, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy, and the English Presbyterians presented addresses of congratulation to the Prince Consort on the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

The Duchess of Kent also received, on Tuesday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, an address of congratulation on the Royal nuptials from the Corporation of the City of London.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited Her Majesty the Queen on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, attended by Colonel F. H. Seymour, paid visits in the forenoon to the British Institution and the National Gallery. The Queen's dinner party, in the evening, included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke of Cambridge; his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Duke of Argyll, Major-General the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Sir George Couper, Colonel F. Seymour, C. B. (the Equerry in Waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge), Baron de Treskow, M. Samwer, the Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Cambridge, and Mr. Gibbs. In the evening Dr. Mark and his juvenile corps, forty-five in number, had the honour of performing before Her Majesty in the Picture Gallery. The Duchess of Wellington has succeeded the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Byron and the Hon. M. Sackville West have succeeded Lord de Tabley and Sir F. Stovin as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

THE MARRIAGE TREATY.

On Tuesday was issued from the parliamentary printing-office a copy of the treaty signed at London on the 18th of December, 1857, between her Majesty and the King of Prussia, for the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia. The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged on the 18th of last month. The document is given in German and English, printed in parallel columns. The principal articles are the following:—

Art. 2. The expenses of the joint establishment of their royal highnesses shall be defrayed out of the appanage of his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, which is fixed by his Majesty the King of Prussia at 92,000 thalers a year.

Art. 3. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will give to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa a marriage portion of 40,000 sterling; the interest and produce of which shall serve as an aid towards defraying the expenses of the joint establishment of their Royal Highnesses.

Art. 4. This portion of 40,000 sterling shall be handed over to a commissioner whom his Majesty the King of Prussia shall authorise to receive the same, and shall then be deposited in the Crown treasury of the Royal House of Prussia-Brandenburg, and shall be made to bear interest according to the principles in force for that fund. In the meantime his Majesty the King of Prussia assigns to his Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa the sum of 40,000 sterling, to be charged upon the Crown trust fund (*Kron-fidei-Commiss-Fonds*) to serve as a security until all the arrangements on the part of the Royal house of Prussia-Brandenburg in regard to the said portion shall have been fulfilled, when such security shall cease and determine. The interest and produce arising from the portion of 40,000 sterling shall be paid every six months to the person or persons duly authorised to receive the same on the part of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess during their joint lives. In the event of the decease of either, the survivor shall enjoy the interest and produce for his or her life. After the decease of both, the capital and interest shall be disposed of according to the stipulations contained in Articles 5 and 6 of this treaty.

Art. 5. In case there shall be any children from this marriage, whether two or more, the portion shall, after the decease of both prince and princess, be equally divided between such of those children, without distinction of sex or age, as shall attain the age of eighteen years, or not having attained that age, shall marry. If there be but one child who shall attain the age of eighteen years, or (being the only child) shall marry before attaining that age, the whole portion shall go to that child, whether son or daughter. In case, after the death of the prince and princess, there should be any princely issue existing of any deceased child or children of this marriage, then such princely issue shall receive equally among them such part of the portion as would have fallen to their father or mother if these had survived the prince and princess.

Art. 6. In case there shall be no child of the marriage who shall attain the age of eighteen years, or marry before attaining that age, then, if the Prince shall die in the lifetime of the Princess, the capital shall be transferred to her Royal Highness. But if the Princess shall die in the lifetime of the Prince, the capital shall (subject to the life interest of the Prince) be disposed of as her Royal Highness may have appointed, notwithstanding her married state; or, if her Royal Highness shall have made no disposition of it, then, after the death of the Prince, it shall pass to the next of kin of the Princess, according to the rules of the English law, as if her Royal Highness had died unmarried.

Art. 7. Her Britannic Majesty promises to secure her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, from the time of her marriage to her Royal Highness's decease, the annual sum of 8,000 sterling, to be paid quarterly until commissioners named for that purpose by Her Britannic Majesty, to be by them received for the sole and separate use of the said Princess, notwithstanding her married state; and which annual sum of 8,000 sterling, so payable quarterly, the said Princess shall not have power, either separately, or conjointly with his Royal Highness the Prince, to alienate, mortgage, or receive, or direct to be paid by way of anticipation; but the same shall, from time to time, as the same shall become due, be paid and payable into the proper hands of the said Princess alone, upon her own sole receipt, or to such person or persons to whom she shall, by writing signed by herself alone, from time to time, as the same shall become due, direct and order the same to be paid, or whom she shall otherwise authorise to receive the same on her sole behalf.

Art. 8. In consideration of this marriage, his Majesty the King of Prussia engages to secure to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, in case she should have the misfortune to become the widow of his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, a jointure suitable to circumstances, until the decease of her Royal Highness so long as she shall not enter upon a second marriage. Such jointure, according as his Royal Highness the Prince may die during the lifetime of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and also of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, or as immediate successor to the throne, shall in the former case, consist of a yearly revenue of thirty thousand thalers, Prussian currency, six thousand of which shall be paid in gold; and in the latter case, of a yearly revenue of 40,000 thalers, Prussian currency, 10,000 of which shall be paid in gold. Together with such jointure, her Royal Highness will, in either of the aforesaid cases, receive the interest of her portion; and a residence at Berlin suited to her exalted rank, and completely furnished according to the usage prevailing in the Royal house of Prussia, shall be assured to her as dowager-residence. In the event of the Princess becoming Queen of Prussia, her Royal Highness will receive from the Crown of Prussia the same allowances which former queens have usually enjoyed; and in the event of the Princess becoming Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness will receive the amount of jointure which it is customary to assign to queens dowager in the Royal house of Prussia.

Art. 9. The present treaty shall be ratified by her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness thereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 18th day of December, in the year

of our Lord, 1857. J. B. CANTUAR, CRANWORTH, C. GRANVILLE, CLARENDON, PALMERSTON, PANMURE, HENRY LABOUCHERE, G. GREY, G. C. LEWIS, BERNSTORFF.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MARGARET.—When the English language was extended by the copious addition of French words, the English grammar remained unchanged, no French forms being received into it.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Moore the poet, and Jeffrey the reviewer, fought a duel at Chalk Farm. We are indebted in a great measure to Prince Albert for the suppression of this barbarous custom, as his influence has always been exercised against it.

A SAILOR'S DAUGHTER.—In consequence of the bravery of a captain of the name of Von Speyk who had the command of a Dutch vessel in the year 1831, when Holland and Belgium were hostile to each other, the Dutch Government decreed that as long as there was a Dutch navy, there should be one vessel bearing the name of Von Speyk.

BLACKSTONE.—Margaret Nicholson was a patient in Bethlehem Hospital for forty-two years, for attempting to stab George III. Lydia.—The dress of the Yeomen of the Guards, or Beef Eaters, remains exactly the same as worn in the time of Charles II. They were instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. and were ineligible to serve in this little company unless their height exceeded six feet. This standard is now insisted upon.

ANSETTE.—When Pope Pius VII. made the journey from Rome to Paris to crown the first Napoleon, the Alps were protected by parapets to prevent the possibility of danger or fear.

TWICKENHAM.—Many strangers visit Barclay's Brewery. All the arrangements are on a gigantic scale, as may be imagined from the fact, that there is a capability of supplying the establishment with water from the Thames for brewing to the extent of a hundred thousand gallons daily. The size of one cooling floor is ten thousand square feet, and sometimes the men wear very high pattens when they have to cross the lakes of beer. There are about one hundred wholesale brewers in London.

AN ORPHAN.—We think it must be acknowledged that Frenchmen value the great gift of life less than Englishmen. The statistics of France prove the fact. In eighteen years four thousand gentlemen were killed in *rencontres*, upon quarrels on the most trivial subjects.

LETITIA.—The age of Abd-el-Kader is, we believe, about forty-eight. In 1840 the Duke of Orleans and the Duke d'Angoulême headed an expedition to take part in the war against him, which was altogether unsuccessful. Great cruelties were practiced by the French army before this brave man surrendered himself to France, which was in the year 1843. He was liberated by the Emperor Napoleon in 1851.

Mrs. H. L.—From the reign of Henri Quatre to Louis XVIII., no French monarch received the order of the Garter. The honour was bestowed on the latter by the Prince Regent. The colour of the Garter and Ribbon were changed in George II.'s reign from light-blue to dark or Garter-blue as it is called.

AN ADMIRER OF PRETTY THINGS.—We are much gratified at receiving this lady's kind commendation.—In reply to the questions respecting the embroidered French Morning Cap we beg to refer to our Work-Table department.—Although not within our own especial province, we are very happy to supply the best and most easy mode of looping up ladies' dresses. Purchase some small brass rings and sew three on each seam in the inside of the dress, the lowest one ten inches from the top, the other two at distances equally divided from the top. Fasten a small tight cord just through the lowest of the rings and pass it upwards through the other two towards the top of the skirt. The half of these cords is then to be taken on one side, and the other half on the other, and brought through the band of the dress. Being thus united together and fastened to another of the rings on each side they are unable to slip through, and when in use the two rings are easily drawn up and tied together in the front of the waist. Whether worn with a jacket or band, either of the two conceals the two rings, which are very small. This mode is so extremely easy, that it requires no other care beyond that of seeing that the length of the cord is properly adjusted.

E. L. M.—This request shall have early attention.

A CONSTANT READER.—We recommend you to consult your medical adviser. We make it a rule never to offer opinions respecting the use of drugs, except in cases which come within the reach of the simplest domestic remedies. You incur great risk in resorting to the use of medicines, of the effects of which you are ignorant.

ANETTA.—The Princess Alice.

MAX.—The opal is a stone of the silicious genus, and of several varieties. It is extremely beautiful, by reason of its changeableness of colour, owing to reflection and refraction. In jewellery it has an exquisite effect in combination with diamonds. The brilliant gift of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia consisted of a necklace and bracelets of opals and diamonds. The effect of these well chosen ornaments was at once chaste and brilliant.

NOVICE.—Nothing is known of the causes which render flowers odoriferous and another scentless. The peculiar odours of plants depend on various volatile matters which are often so subtle as to be incapable of detection by ordinary chemical means.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—In making a plum pudding, it is best to use grated bread instead of flour, as the pudding will then be much lighter. Grate into an earthen bowl or pan, a half-quartern loaf and the day previously. Add to it the following ingredients:—One pound of Sultan or Valencia raisins, chopped. If Valencia raisins be used, they must first be stoned. One pound of currants, carefully cleaned and well dried. One pound of suet chopped fine. One ounce of candied orange peel and half an ounce of candied lemon peel, cut into small chips. A large tea-spoonful of mixed spice. Of good moist sugar, two or three table-spoonfuls, according to taste. Stir the whole well together, and then add to it twelve eggs beaten up, a wine glass full of brandy, and as much milk as will make it of a proper consistence. If, after the eggs are beaten, some of the milk and the brandy are put in and beaten up with them, the whole will mix better through the pudding. Tie the bag so as to leave good room for swelling. Be careful to scald the bag well just previously to using it, and flour it before the pudding is put in. Let it boil nine or ten hours, at least.

JANE.—Tan or Tannin exists abundantly in the bark of the oak, the willow, &c., and in the gall-nut. The interior bark, next to the wood, contains the largest proportion; and the middle or coloured part, the next. For the purpose of tanning a preference is universally given in this country to oak bark, though tan is obtained from the bark of a number of other trees. As a general average, four or five pounds of good oak bark are required to form a pound of leather. In general, skins by being completely tanned, increase in weight about one-third.

The Hungarians continue to assert that the Government is doing all in its power to suppress their nationality. The last grievances are, that the statutes of the Hungarian Academy have not yet been sanctioned by the Emperor, and that Government objected to three or four of the proposed members of the Board of the Agricultural Society. Strange to say, the Hungarians now never speak of the Provincial Constitution which was promised by his Majesty as long ago as December, 1851.

THE NEW ALIEN LAW.

Were the French press unshackled, there would be no misunderstanding between the two nations. With but one or two exceptions, the English press condemned the recent attempt at assassination, and were even more unanimous in the desire to be on terms of peace and goodwill with our French neighbours. An impression, however, prevails that the present ruler of France considered this a fitting time to make demands which, under other circumstances, he would not have thought of asking, and some few of our senators, apparently stung by such conduct, have hurled back defiance and recrimination on Louis Napoleon.

ANOTHER OLD STORY.

No wonder, then, that society holds in high honour such men as bring their gift of song to cheer and charm the world. England has not been so rich in great composers that we may afford to pass over the name of Bishop, being one of the most popular. At the opening of his career, in the early part of the present century, he met with a brilliant success. His first opera "The Circassian Bride," having been produced at Drury Lane, and received with an excess of applause, was singularly enough doomed to immediate extinction, the theatre being burnt down on the following night, and all the music being consumed in the flames. Nevertheless, his fame was now established, and successive compositions gave him stronger claims on public favour. His genius was prolific, his fancy versatile. In his duets and songs he was graceful and tender, and these, being culled from his operatic compositions, are still to be heard as concert and domestic music.

For our own part, we do not apologise for bringing this matter before our readers, but rejoice in the opportunity of asking for it their pitying sympathizing consideration. Our journal ought surely to be chief and first in willingness for every tender work of love and mercy. We are not asking for large contributions, and are anxious to guard against such a supposition. Small offerings, and many, have a sweeter efficacy, since they mark the multitude of friends who in thus helping the living do honour to the dead.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

The Emperor of the French, having accepted the resignation of M. Billault, the Minister of the Interior, has appointed in his place General Espinasse, his Majesty's aide-de-camp. The fall of M. Billault is viewed with satisfaction by the French public, who lay to his charge the various reactionary acts of the Government since the 14th of last month. The state of commerce in Paris

The balance-sheet of the public income and expenditure for the year 1857, just issued, shows a very nice balance indeed, the expenditure falling short of the income by only 36,000*l*. Among the items, we find that the army and navy services cost 24,000,000*l*., which is more than a third of the entire income of the country, besides a small sum of nearly a million for the Persian expenditure, this latter being independent of what the East India Company has had to pay for the same object.

The *Gazette* of last week contained a notification that Dr. Livingstone, the intrepid missionary traveller, has been appointed by Her Majesty British Consul in the Portuguese settlement of Quillimane, on the east coast of Africa. We rejoice to think that Dr. Livingstone, on his return to those semi-civilised regions, will be clothed with official authority in his endeavours to spread Christianity and civilisation among the natives of the interior. At the same time, we presume he has given up his special vocation as a preacher of the Gospel, and that his official connexion with the London Missionary Society has terminated.



Match or No Match?

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

CHAPTER XIII.

STILL Christie Corbell remained silent, her face hid from the earnest and imploring eyes of Harold Grant.

The young man went on with renewed energy. He poured out a torrent of what rational people might presume to call incoherent nonsense. The leading idea was, that happiness being the natural desire of the human heart, and his own happiness being entirely dependent upon Christie Corbell, he considered it quite right and reasonable that she should immediately waive all minor considerations, agree to a clandestine marriage, accompany him to the Continent, finally that they should permit themselves to be forgiven, a duty which Harold was quite well and thoroughly assured his father would only be too anxious to perform, and finally return and live like pattern people to the end of their days. In fact, Harold assured Christie that his father's consent to their union was a thing secured, and that it solely remained a question of time, so that in reality there was nothing to excuse, saving and excepting the happiness of a few months or so, which no affectionate parent could possibly grudge to his son.

For a time Christie Corbell did not quite take in the meaning of the young gentleman. When it was really made evident to her comprehension, that he was asking her to violate every sense of duty and feeling of delicacy, all her blushing agitation and trembling confusion vanished in a moment. Taking her hands from her face, little Christie stood as though she had suddenly grown taller. There was something in her countenance which sobered the young man in a moment. Then there was silence between them. A kind of stillness came over the atmosphere—a something as if the angels were listening, and mortal passion stood abashed and ashamed.

Not a word had been spoken, and yet Harold Grant was as much answered and rebuked as though he had been overwhelmed by a torrent of indignation.

Then, his feelings taking a new turn, he suddenly exclaimed, "You are too good for me! I shall never deserve you!"

"I am but a simple girl, Mr. Harold Grant, I know nothing of the world; in my ignorance, I thought you would have guarded me from wrong, instead of leading or luring me into it. No blessing from Heaven ever yet fell upon disobedient children. Your father! I should be ashamed to look him in the face, to the end of my

days! Well might he consider me the blot on his family. My mother! So far from asking her to forgive, I would entreat her never to see me again, lest it should be thought that I had been assured beforehand of her willingness to do so!"

"Christie!" cried the young man, "you make me feel as if I were mean, base, contemptible!"

"You make me feel as if you thought me unworthy of all honourable regard," said Christie, mournfully, yet proudly.

"Forgive me! Be the good angel of my life. Now I respect and honour you as much as I loved you before."

"Love worketh no ill to its neighbour," said Christie, sorrowfully.

"Forget it all!" said Harold Grant, imploringly.

"Even your being here involves us both in a maze of difficulties."

"Forgive me and I will go. Only promise that I shall not suffer in your thoughts, your feelings, your remembrance."

"Ah!" said Christie, with a rush of colour to her face, "you may change so much as even to wish me to change also."

"That is the most cruel thing you could have said," he cried, in indignant anger.

"But as you have changed before—" suggested Christie.

"They have poisoned your mind with that!" he exclaimed, indignantly. "It was but a boyish folly, a schoolboy delusion. Do you call the first fancy of a stripling by the name of that sentiment which engrosses every thought, feeling, and faculty of the whole being in the fullest expansion of their zenith of perfection?"

"I confess that it has made me afraid," said Christie, in a low mournful voice; "and, besides, may not strong feelings, like strong fires, leave only ashes behind?"

"Can nothing convince you of my consistency?" he exclaimed, half in sorrow, half in anger.

"Time," she whispered.

"And that is what I can least afford to give, since it is taking away so much from the happiness of my life."

"No, only digging the foundation," she said gently; "and even if it be so precious, do you make reservations?"

The idea seemed to sting the mind of the young man. Some words of hasty thought came rushing to his lips, but he suppressed them. Looking at Christie, he saw an expression of trouble in her face that quite disarmed him.

"I will not be the cause of sorrow to you," he said, "I wish to be the comfort, and not the trouble of your life, dear Christie. You shall teach me to conquer myself. I will not be so

selfish as to prefer my own wild will to your right way. You said a little time back that even my being here involved us both in many difficulties. I will sever that Gordian knot at once by going straight to my aunt and taking all the blame I deserve upon myself. I know that she will cut me to the quick, but I will bear it."

Harold Grant hastily left the room. Christie remained alone, in great disquietude. At the end of a few minutes, she was summoned to the presence of Mrs. Wintersham.

Christie Corbell might well feel a little nervous at thus being called upon to confront her patroness, but she summoned to her aid the only true courage, the courage of rectitude, and without stopping to combat with her own fears, walked straight into the apartment.

Mrs. Wintersham was standing, looking out of the window, with her back turned upon her nephew, remaining resolutely silent till Christie came. As the young girl approached, she turned and faced them both, looking first at the one, and then on the other, with her keen, searching glances. Christie's courage revived, for she felt that she had done no wrong, and her clear, innocent eyes, looked back into those orbs which had once been so brilliant, and which still retained much of their sparkling lustre. Even Harold Grant bore the incisions well; for, almost for the first time since his commencement of the affair, he felt that he had behaved worthily, and was in some degree satisfied with himself. Under the guidance of this self-approbation, he was the first to speak. "Let your displeasure fall on me," he said; "Miss Corbell has had no share in anything that I have done."

"Displeasure! You deserve the worst that can be said to you—and of you. You need not trouble yourself to justify Miss Corbell; nobody accused her, and you do her more harm than good in associating her with yourself, in any sense."

Little Christie did not speak, but, whether consciously or not, she took a step or two which brought her nearer to the young man's side. With a sudden flash of grateful joy in his face, he would have taken her hand, but she shook her head, and held it back.

Mrs. Wintersham turned her back upon them, and once more looked out of the window.

"Aunt," cried Harold with animation, "I have hitherto been an idler, a drone, a pleasure seeker, living without a thought beyond the passing moment. In your house I have found the good angel of my destiny, and in loving her I am also loving what is right and good. I have told you how I came here without her knowledge, and for what purpose. The very presence of her goodness made me ashamed of myself, and I came to you voluntarily to submit myself to your anger, which you know well few people like to encounter. That was the first fruit of Miss Corbell's influence,

and now I am going away without knowing when I am to see her again, and I want you to say you will be kind to her during my absence, and take care of her for my sake."

"I shall be no kinder than I have always been, at any body's dictation, not even yours, Mr. Harold Grant, and as to taking care of her for your sake, I imagine it is rather better for her to depend for kindness on her own."

"You send me away with little comfort," said Harold, half dissatisfied, half dejected.

"The best kindness I can show Miss Corbell is to make her feel that she had much better not rely on a changeable young man for the happiness of her life."

"It is a cruel way of seeking to divide us!" cried Harold indignantly, "I would rather you opposed our engagement in the most violent manner than thus to treat me as if I were too weak and imbecile to be trusted."

"Oppose your engagement, as you are pleased to call it! pray correct that mistaken impression. I have never offered any opposition."

"Dear aunt!" he cried, "now you make me very happy!"

"I have made no opposition," she went on, "because I know that opposition only strengthens fickle wishes, which soon die out when left to themselves."

"Every word you say is intended to make Miss Corbell mistrust me."

"It is. I do not wish her peace to be sacrificed. You have sufficiently disturbed the comfort of my house. Go. If you return in the same mind we can talk the matter over with a little more confidence."

"Yes, I will go!" he said. "But I will also return, and make you feel how unfounded are all your suspicions."

"Do," she said, scornfully; "without consistency neither good feelings nor good abilities are of much value."

"Yes, go," said Christie, interposing, "and if I never see you again, believe that I shall always be grateful for your good opinion of me, for I shall know that it was sincere while it existed. One thing let me say to you: how can you have known Mrs. Wintersham all your life and not find out that she is kind in her inner heart to every one—to me she is kinder than to all, my best, because my wisest, friend. Do you think there is another lady in the world who would keep me in her house after what has passed. I, a moneyless, friendless girl; you, the nephew, and heir of all—"

"No! No!" interrupted Mrs. Wintersham. "Besides, it would be useless trouble to oppose, when a few months will cure the young man of his passing fancy."

"You will see," said Harold, firmly.

"Only one word more," said Christie. "Mr. Harold Grant, you go in the most thorough and entire freedom. You are released from every pledge, and free from this moment in thought, word, and deed."

"My heart allows me no release," replied the young man, "and now I go more willingly, because going enables me to come back and prove that absence cannot change affection that is founded on worth and truth. I leave the happiness of my life in your hands, dear aunt. Take care of her, and forget all my rude, hasty, rebellious words."

"They have made no impression," said Mrs. Wintersham, and these were her last words to her nephew before his departure.

There had been silence between the two ladies for some quarter of an hour. It took that time to soothe down the excited feelings which the stormy atmosphere of passion had so painfully agitated.

After that Mrs. Wintersham said, "Christie, I have something to say to you."

Sometimes, at long intervals, and on rare occasions, Mrs. Wintersham's voice was very touching. It was so now, and under its influence Christie went and sat down on her footstool in the old place.

"I have been thinking, Christie," said the patroness, "that it is a long time since you have seen your mother."

The blood rushed into Christie's face, and she started to her feet. The yearning of her heart for her mother's love was at that moment unutterable. There needed no reply.

"I was right," said Mrs. Wintersham. "You shall go to-morrow. A week, a fortnight, will that do, or would you wish to leave me longer?"

"Oh, no! no!" cried Christie, "I hope you will never send me away for a longer time than that."

Mrs. Wintersham patted her head, and called her the silliest child she had ever known.

The next day Christie Corbell, leaving her conveyance at the corner of the lane, walked into the little cottage of her mother, and throwing off her bonnet and shawl, went into her presence as if she had never been away. She had, however, miscalculated her courage, for as she approached long suppressed feelings overcame her, and, instead of carrying off her frolic with a merry smile, she burst into tears and fell into her arms.

(To be continued.)

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Home Dinner Costume*).—Robe of cerise colour gros-de-Paris. The corsage is high to the throat, and fastened up the front by a row of fancy silk buttons, of the same colour as the dress. The skirt has a trimming formed of black chenille, about a quarter of a yard in depth, and edged at each side by a fringe, also of chenille. On one side of the skirt, a little below the waist, is fixed a bow and long ends of ribbon of the same hue as the dress, and edged with black chenille trimming. The sleeves consist of one puff and a frill, trimmed with black chenille. The under-sleeves are formed of frills of lace. Head-dress, lappets of lace. The neck of the dress is finished by a small lace collar.

Fig. 2. (*Sleeve*).—It may be made either of net or muslin, and it is formed of one large puff, drawn longitudinally by runnings of pink ribbon. The turn-up cuff is of lace, or needle-work, according to the material of which the sleeve is composed, and at the wrist there is a drawing of pink ribbon, with a bow and flowing ends.

Fig. 3.—This illustration represents a sleeve at present very fashionable in Paris, where it has received the designation of the *Manche Louis Treize*. It is made of white tulle or tulle, and is trimmed with ruffles of coloured ribbon. The upper part of the sleeve is formed of puffs, separated one from the other by longitudinal rows of ruffles, and below the puffs there are two double frills, edged with ruffles. The ribbon employed for the ruffles may be either of the same colour as the dress, or of a hue harmonising with it.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Our fashionable milliners and dressmakers are now chiefly occupied in the preparation of costumes intended for ball and full evening dress. Many rich and splendid dresses have been worn at the evening parties which have taken place within the last week. Among them may be mentioned a dress of pink



Fig. 2.

moire antique, having the lower part of the skirt trimmed with bouillonnés of pink tulle, studded with small white roses. A tunic of white lace descends over the skirt of pink moire, and reaches to the top of the bouillonnés. The tunic is looped up by strings of pearls and bouquets of white roses. At the same soirée at which the above-mentioned dress was worn, a lady appeared in a dress of groseille colour velvet, with flounces of black lace. Each flounce was surmounted by a row of light fringe in black jet. The coiffure consisted of a net in black jet, with a bow of groseille velvet and diamond pins.

A much-admired evening dress has been made of tulle of a beautiful, bright gold colour. The skirt is trimmed with five flounces, each edged with several rows of black velvet. At the point in front of the waist are two bows of black velvet, with small diamond stars, and having flowing ends reaching to the top of the uppermost flounce.

A bow of black velvet, also starred with diamonds, is placed in the centre of the corsage, above those at the waist. The three bows are connected together by rows of diamonds. A diamond necklace and ear-rings are to be worn with the dress.

Several ball dresses, just completed, are pretty, and novel in style, though somewhat less brilliant than those already described. Among these is a dress of white tulle, with three jupes, each edged with three bias rows of mauve, or mallow-colour gauze. The jupes are also ornamented with tufts and sprays of grass and foliage. A small fichu is formed of rows in white and mallow colour, and trimmed with light grass and foliage. A dress of white tulle illusion, with four skirts, each bordered with a narrow cordon of myosotis: the corsage is trimmed with a cordon, and the sleeves with small bouquets of the same flowers. We have seen a ball dress of white tulle, made with four skirts, quite plain. Each skirt is edged with a deep hem, through which is passed a running of white satin ribbon. The corsage is in folds, and the sleeves in puffs. The plainness of this dress is relieved by bouquets of flowers. The corsage is ornamented with a bouquet composed of violets and white tube-roses, intermingled with small sprays of the tube-rose formed in diamonds. A similar bouquet is placed on the upper skirt, and is attached by a bow of white satin ribbon, embroidered with stars in silver. In the hair is worn a wreath of violets and

white tube-roses, intermingled with sprays of the latter in diamonds. Slippers of white satin, embroidered with silver, complete the costume.

The novelties in opera-cloaks include one of the burnous form, made of lilac satin. It is embroidered with white silk in an elegant, light pattern, and is lined with white plush. The hood, which is small, is likewise lined with white plush.

At the ball given in Paris by Lord Cowley, in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal, the Empress Eugénie appeared in a white dress, relieved by a trimming of tartan ribbon. This trimming, it is said, was selected by the Empress in remembrance of the Royal bride, the Stuart tartan having been occasionally worn by the young Princess during her visit to Paris.

THE TROUBLES OF A PENNY SHOWMAN.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, J. Gallant and J. Panton, two men who got their living by keeping a penny show, sued the defendant, W. H. Bailey, a surgeons' instrument maker, at No. 418, Oxford-street, for turning them out of a shop and parlour of the house No. 417, of which the defendant was the landlord. It appeared from the evidence of a man named Fry, who said he was a watchmaker and

the defendant would give them 25l. It appeared that a great crowd assembled round the house, which led the defendant to place some policemen in the street to keep the passage clear. This annoyed the plaintiffs, and they retaliated by bringing an organ to the shop, which they had played, and they also had a gong hung up on the outside and beaten. On the Monday following a number of men, about forty in number, came to the house and turned the whole party, including the "fat woman" and "boy with the big head," into the street. The "twins in the bottle" were thrown on the pavement, the picture of the fat woman, which it was said had cost 12l., was destroyed, and the rooms were cleared. The "fat woman and boy" took refuge in a public-house, and afterwards went away in a cab. The "fat woman" was herself examined as a witness, and said the men pushed her out by the back.—Mr. Skinner said his defence was that the rooms had never, in fact, been let to Fry, but that he had got possession of the key by a fraud, and that the plaintiffs were in collusion with him. The learned counsel then called Mr. Bailey, the defendant, who distinctly stated that he had never let the rooms, but that before the agreement was prepared, which Fry was to sign, he (Fry) had got hold of the key to look over the rooms, on giving a promise that



Fig. 1.

working jeweller, that on Monday, the 16th of November last, he took the shop and parlour of the defendant at the weekly rent of 30s. He paid 6l. in advance, and at the same time received the key. He immediately sublet the rooms to the plaintiffs for an advanced rent, and received 11l. down, and 5l. more was to be paid weekly. It appeared, on cross-examination, that as soon as the plaintiffs got the rooms they brought there a show, consisting of a "fat woman," a "dwarf boy with a big head," "two twins in a bottle," and other curiosities of the same kind. Fry had pretended that he wanted the rooms for the purpose of using them as a jeweller's shop. As soon as the show commenced an immense picture of a fat woman was stuck up in the window, and the public were invited to enter and see at the small charge of 1d. The defendant was greatly annoyed, and all the neighbourhood complained of the nuisance. Fry admitted that he had on several previous occasions got possession of houses in the same way in Holborn, and other places, and that as soon as he had got possession he had sublet to the plaintiffs, and thus put the parties to the necessity of bringing actions to eject him. It appeared from the evidence of both the plaintiffs, who were called, that as soon as they had got into the house the defendant came and asked them what business they had in the house, and that they replied they had taken the place of Fry, whom they had paid 11l., and that they refused to go out unless

he would return it immediately. Instead of returning the key, as he had promised, Fry gave it up to the plaintiff, and never showed himself to the defendant again. These facts being clearly proved, and found by the jury, Lord Campbell said they ought to find a verdict for the defendant, which they did accordingly. His lordship observed that it would have been a disgrace to the law of England if the defendant, under such circumstances, should be liable to an action. Verdict for the defendant.

A letter from the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, to the Treasury, describes the use made by the Bank of the statutory permission granted to over-issue its notes in November last. Two millions was the amount of the over-issue, but not more than 928,000l. of that sum was at any time in the hands of the public; the remainder being in the banking department. The whole two millions were returned to the issue department on the 24th December.

A few days ago the *Ultramontane Augsburg Post Zeitung*, of Vienna, when speaking of Pierri and Orsini, counselled the use of those means "which during so many hundred years were resorted to when criminals refused to confess their guilt." In a word, one of the organs of the Roman Catholic Church has had the audacity to recommend the employment of the torture.

MIRTH A MEDICINE.

The emotions that thrill in the heart mark themselves in legible lines on the countenance. This is a feature in the constitution of man, and a useful feature it is. The wisdom of our Maker may be seen in the degree of its development. If there had been more of it or less, the processes of human life could not have gone on so well. If the hopes and fears that alternate in the soul were as completely hidden from the view of an observer as the action of the vital organs within the body, the intercourse between man and man would be far less kindly than it now is. How blank would the aspect of the world be if no image of a man's thought could ever be seen glancing in his countenance! Our walk through life would be like a solitary march through a gallery of statues—as cold as marble, and not nearly so beautiful. On the other hand, if all the meaning of the soul could be read in the countenance, the inconvenience would be so great as to bring the machinery of life almost to a stand still. Society could not go on if either all the mind's thoughts or none were legible on the countenance. That medium which actually exists in the present constitution of humanity is obviously the best. You have some power of concealing your emotions, and your neighbour has some power of observing them. He who made us has done all things well. Great purposes in providence are served by this arrangement. If the veil which hangs between the outer world and our hearts' emotions were altogether opaque, we would be too much isolated from our neighbours: if it were perfectly translucent, we would be too much in their power. The soul within is a burning light, sometimes bright and sometimes lurid: the countenance is a semi-transparent shade, through which the cast and colouring of the inner thought can be seen, but not its articulate details. A happy heart beaming through a guileless countenance is the best style of beauty. It is pleasant to look upon in the spring-time, and does not wither in the winter of age.—*Arnold's Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth.*

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

For our neighbours across the Channel, who do things *avec effusion*—who rush into each other's arms when we only shake hands—who are in despair when we are simply annoyed—who deal in ecstasies and agonies with the most lavish prodigality—have, it is strange to say,



Fig. 3.

though their speech abounds with phrases expressive of all those superlative sensations, a language which is not adapted, as ours is, for the vehement and impetuous tide of passion. They have, instead, a voice which can be elegant, *spirituelle*, dainty, epigrammatic, and antithetical, beyond anything which we can attain to. The very genius of their speech is order, precision, neatness; their words balance each other with an instinct of propriety foreign to our wilder syllables; even their tragic muse marches heroically upon the stilts of rhyme. French is the special language of *bon mots*, of sayings, of those little gleaming arrows of talk which carry the point of a dagger or a needle in their innocent-seeming: there is no latitude for a tumult of half-expressed thoughts in this well-ordered language, everything must be sharply and clearly cut, distinct in conception and precise in word. The very power of *double entendre* for which it is famous, depends upon this extreme regularity and balance of speech; for it is only here that the separate meanings of which a word is capable are so distinctly yet delicately individualised. And this completeness of tongues has its

own virtues and its own defects consequent upon its nature. The greatest genius in the world could scarcely find in it that torrent of glowing and exuberant expression, overflowing all bounds, in which languages more primitive pour forth the strong passions of humanity, the wild human outcry of great hope or overwhelming despair; but for all the emotions which are less than the greatest—for lively sensations, vivid thoughts, incidents of pathos, all the superficial sentiments which stir us very deeply, there is no language equal to this language of points and epigrams—this native air of dialogue and syllogism, this tongue which is so happily adapted, not for song but for songs.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A RELIC OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—A governess at Wilton House, happening to read the "Arcadia," had discovered between two of the leaves, folded in paper as yellow from age as the printed pages between which it reposed, a lock of hair, and on the envelope enclosing the lock was written, in Sir Philip Sidney's well-known autograph, an inscription purporting that the hair was that of her gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth. None of the family had ever heard of the treasure. So this identical volume, not only dedicated to his beloved sister, but entitled by himself "The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia," had remained for two centuries in the library of her descendants without any one of them ever taking the trouble to open the book! I have not the honour of knowing the present master of Wilton; but, judging by reputation, I do not think that such a neglect could happen now.—*Miss Mitford.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BANKS OF THE NITH.

BY ROBERT K. SHAW.

Sweet banks of the Nith, where in childhood I wander'd,
And where my young fancy its first pictures drew;
Thou'rt still in my dream, tho' we long have been sun-
der'd,
And many bright scenes since have dawn'd on my view.

Among thy lov'd valleys, I sang my rude numbers,
When Nature with rapture first kindled my eye—
And there a fond mother watch'd over my slumbers,
And taught me the page that can fit me to die.

I think of the village and warm-hearted people,
Who won my attachment in earlier days;
And behold on the hill the "auld kirk," with its steeple,
Where oft I have chanted my Saviour's praise.

Around rest the ashes of some dear connexion,
Or once little playmate who shar'd in my glee;
And if 'tis not vain to indulge the reflection,
There also the green grass shall wave over me.

Dear home of my fathers! 'twas painful to leave thee,
Every tie of my bosom asunder was rent;
Yet however much the occasion may grieve me,
Now the pang has been met, I do not repent.

I love "Merrie England," its sons and fair daughters,
All its kindness to me I can never forget;
When friendless I ventur'd o'er Solway's broad waters,
And on its fair shores first my footsteps I set.

Sweet banks of the Nith! still of thee I am dreaming,
And gaze on thy charms as in life's early morn,
When thy woods in the beauty of summer were blooming,
And I pluck'd the wild roses that grew on the thorn!
February, 1858.

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the
Editor, 55, Fleet-street, London.

A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany.
With an Appendix on the Nature of Mineral
Waters. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. London:
Churchill.

A MEDICAL man, in pursuit of pleasant relaxation,
takes a "Scamper" through the Spas of Germany,
and gives to the public in the volume before us the
result of his observation. Those who have visited
the places through which our author passed will find
a pleasure in being reminded of scenes and circum-
stances with which they may have some acquaint-
ance, while all intending visitors will relish the
book as containing a fund of information imparted
in a lively and agreeable style. We make room for
an extract, in which are some valuable hints respect-
ing the best method of overcoming that enemy to
occasional voyagers—sea-sickness:—

The seat of the sense of nausea is the pit of the stomach;
and at the bottom of that pit—like a sorcerer in his cave
—lies the solar plexus, the great wizard that directs the tidal
crises of the stomach, its tempests and its calms; its winds
and its volcanic emotions; and to this great wizard the
petitio ad misericordiam is raised by those who would
secure his good offices; to him the offerings of sacrifice are
made, according to the varied belief of his votaries;
some come smiling on, with the conviction that they have
made him their friend by the offering of a good breakfast
or dinner; some give him a stiff sou-wester, as the sailors
have it—that is, a glass of strong grog; others try to make
him sneeze with a pinch of cayenne pepper; some would
tempt him into good nature with peppermint; others
physic him with camphor or creosote; others, again, send
him to sleep by means of laudanum or morphia, suffocate
him with ether, or stupefy him with chloroform. Each
pilgrim has faith in his own nostrum, even when it fails;
as it is sure to do nine times in every ten. Then we have
a more modest class of devotees, who approach him timidly;
they stuff his pit with a camphor bag, or cover it up with
a warm plaster, be it of cummin or frankincense, and, thus
armed, they boldly wait his pleasure. Now, far be it
from me to deny that the solar plexus approves of a good
meal; on the contrary, no genius ever recorded in the
"Thousand and One Nights" loves good things better than
he; and to make him in every way comfortable is a step
of the first importance; but we must remember that he
is to be comforted, not oppressed; he generally likes
what he is accustomed to, and administered with the usual
forms and at the usual periods: a breakfast at break-
fast-time, a dinner at dinner-time, and so forth; but he neither
approves of being devilled with cayenne and brandy, nor
made stupid with laudanum, chloroform, or camphor. If
he be hungry, give him meat; if he be thirsty, give him
soda-water, either alone or with a little sherry or brandy;
and if he be chilled, clothe him warmly if you like, with a
camphor pad, or cummin or frankincense plaster; the
external remedies can do no harm, and they often do good,
not merely because they give confidence to the individual
and allay apprehension, but because they bestow warmth
and pressure. But, however conducive to the prevention
of sea-sickness may be the securing of a friendly feeling
on the part of the solar plexus, by the inner and outer
comforts herein noted, there is a process which would seem
to deserve to take precedence of these; namely, the preven-
tion of its exciting cause—motion. And here again we
find worshippers not less zealous than those who have gone
before. Some throw themselves on the ground and remain
motionless during the whole voyage, with their brow
humbly resting on the floor; others cast themselves on
their backs, and, shutting their eyes, remain alike immov-
able; while others sit with wooden firmness gazing
unchangeably on some fixed spot, such as a star, an object
on the horizon, or a stationary point, if such there be, on
the vessel. And wherefore these extraordinary postures,
which resemble the antics of the Indian Fakirs? The
answer is simple: to fix the muscular system, over which
we have control, and by that fixture to steady, if not totally
to fix, the solar plexus. If we effect this, we prevent the
motions of the vessel from reaching those nerves, and
we thereby arrest the after-consequences, nausea and
vomiting. Before starting from home, my brother reminded
me of this voluntary exercise of control over the
muscular system, and mentioned its success in himself; he
remarked, also, that the priests of old sold charms to
dispel sea-sickness, and that these charms, which were
cabalistic figures written on parchment, were bound tightly

around the person; their success appearing to depend
mainly on their close pressure against the trunk of the
body. It was to illustrate this experiment that I now set
myself, thinking that my proneness to sea-sickness would
give it a fair trial. In the absence of a belt, I tied a shawl
tightly around my trunk, making strong pressure from the
hips upwards to the middle of the chest, and then sat down
on one of the benches to observe the result; I further fixed
my heels against the deck, and, crossing my arms on my
chest, resisted with all my power every movement of the
vessel. I escaped without a feeling of uneasiness, while
several around me and in the cabin were extremely ill;
I have said that there was a good deal of motion in the
vessel, but not much rolling, and the passage could not
be termed rough. On my return passage, I did the same,
and with an equally satisfactory result; but the experi-
ment was also doubtful, from the sea being calm and the
transit short. I leave it to others to give the plan a
farther trial, which it deserves, as being correct in princi-
ple, even if it fail to be universally certain in practice.

*The Royal Princesses of England, from the Reign of
George I. By Mrs. MATTHEW HALL. With a
Portrait of the Princess Royal. London:
Routledge and Co.*

This is a very interesting book, containing short
biographical sketches of the Royal Princesses of
England, the matter of which is well selected, and
presents in an agreeable manner incidents new to
many readers. There are memoirs of fifteen Royal
ladies, commencing with Sophia Dorothea of Ha-
nover, Queen of Prussia, and daughter of George I.;
and ending with the eldest daughter of our beloved
Queen, now the Princess of Prussia, and probably the
future Queen of that important Protestant country.

Geography for Beginners. By JAMES CORNWELL,
Ph.D., Author of the "School Geography," &c.
London: Simpkin and Co.

This is an excellent elementary book, eminently
adapted to lead the young to pursue the study of
geography with pleasure. The style is so simple
and easy as to bring the subject within the capacity
of the most ordinary child. The memory is not
burdened with a multitude of names and numbers;
and while treating of what is most essential for a
beginner to know, the little work is only intended
to introduce the student to more comprehensive
works on the same subject.

THE IVY.—CHARITY.*

Charity shall cover the multitude of sins.—1 Peter, iv. 8.

How busily thou weav'st thy emerald vest,
Unfading climber, round the fabrics frail
Of man's aspiring; still with ceaseless toil
Striving to hide time's envious ravages,
And bind together the dissolving ruin!
Thou ledest beauty to decay and death,
And throw'st a loveliness round loveless things.
Yes, I will learn from thee. My neighbour's sin
I, if I cannot cure, at least may hide;
If he want goodness, why should I want love?
He that did form me hid my sinful heart
From the keen glances of my fellow men,
Lest they should hate me. Shall I dare to strip
My brother's bosom, so much like my own,
And hold him up to hatred or to scorn?
Shall I unveil a fellow mortal's heart,
With devilish industry his foibles tell,
And find delight in his depravity?
No, God forgive us both; all, all have sinned,
And need, and should show, mercy; each should hide
His brother's failings, as he hopes from God
For mercy in his turn, and strive to veil
The sin-worn ruin of his neighbour's soul
With the broad loving leaf of charity.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—*The Bohemian Girl*,
the most popular of Balfe's operas, and probably the
most popular opera ever written for the English
stage, was produced on Saturday evening in an
Italian dress, under the title of *La Zingara*. *The
Bohemian Girl* was originally performed, fifteen
years ago, at Drury-lane, where it continued for
several seasons to keep almost exclusive possession
of the stage, while it was produced at every theatre
in the three kingdoms that had any pretensions to
a musical character. Its music was on the piano-
forte in every drawing-room, and its principal airs
were sung, fiddled, whistled by every music-loving
gamin, and ground on barrel-organs in every street.
Throughout the United States and in our principal
colonies, its popularity has been equally great; and
—what has never happened to an English opera
before—it has literally made the grand tour of Eu-
rope. It has obtained the applause of the whole
German public, and the encomiums of the best Ger-
man critics, from the Rhine and the Elbe to the
Danube; it has been chosen for the special enter-
tainment of congresses of sovereigns; and at Vienna
it has been performed at three different theatres on
the same evening. And in Italy, where "tramon-
tane" music is so rarely admitted, its welcome has
been almost equally general. The Italian version
performed on Saturday is not new, but has long
been well known in that country. It is said to be
very well done, and skilfully adapted to the music.
That portion of the dialogue which in the original
is spoken without music is rendered brief and
laconic, and the want of the English familiarity of
colloquial phrase makes it somewhat dry and meagre.
The opera is strongly cast. Piccolomini personates
the heroine, and Giuglini Thaddeus, Belletti is Count
Arnhem, Vialletti Devilshoof, and Sannier the
Queen of the Gipsies. At the fall of the curtain,
after the principal performers had appeared before

it, Mr. Balfe was loudly called for, and presented
himself to receive the honour due to his genius.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The exhibition of the
works of British artists, at the Gallery of the British
Institution, in Pall-mall, was opened to the public
on Monday. This, being the first art-exhibition of
the year, is generally entitled the "spring exhibi-
tion" *par excellence*, and also to distinguish it from
the "summer exhibition" of Old Masters at the
same Gallery. As this early exhibition shelters a
great many of the productions of budding genius, as
well as the imperfect and untimely fruit of a stronger
growth, we must claim a less severe judgment from
the visitor than the collection might otherwise call
for. If he remembers, moreover, the gradual
deterioration of the exhibition for some years past,
he will be gratified to find a very decided improve-
ment. Indeed it is said there has not for a long
time been any display of contemporary art at this
gallery containing nearly so many works of his-
torical and poetical pretensions, as well as the higher
class of genre.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—In addition to
the numerous dissolving views and other attractions
which are presented to the visitors at this first-class
place of popular instruction and amusement, Mr.
Pepper, the spirited proprietor, has introduced a
new feature of absorbing interest—not only to the
scholar, but to the great body of the public—namely,
a lecture on the subject of the total eclipses of 1858.
The lecturer, after explaining by means of models
the principles of an eclipse, went on to describe the
difference between an annular (ring-shaped), total,
and partial eclipse, which testified to the accurate
knowledge which Mr. Pepper had of the subject of
which he was treating. Among the dissolving
views, by which the solemn grandeur of these astro-
nomical truths were illustrated, particular mention
should be made of the diagrams showing the ellip-
tical paths of the sun and moon about their respective
foci, and especially that grand scene illustrating the
corona, or glory of light, which appears around the
sun at the moment the full obscurations occur. The
illustration, too, of those quasi portentous and re-
markable prominences, or real flames, which appeared
about the sun in the total eclipse of 1851, and about
which so much has been said and written, was
exceedingly effective. "Bailey's beads" furnished
another remarkable subject for illustration; and in
explaining the cause of the red coloured prominences,
Mr. Pepper alluded to the beautiful theory of M.
Faye, which ascribes the appearance of these flames
to the ordinary effect of mirage, which has been
so frequently described by Eastern travellers. The
illustration of these phenomena was effected by
means of the magnificent dissolving scenery for
which the Polytechnic is so remarkable. At the
close of the lecture, Mr. Pepper announced that they
would be continued every Wednesday and Friday
during the season, and that on Ash-Wednesday a
fine band of music would add its attractions to
enhance the interest of the lecture. We cannot
conclude our notice without expressing a hope that
Mr. Pepper's untiring efforts to give vitality to the
Polytechnic Institution will receive its just reward—
the continued patronage of the public.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

I WOULD NOT USE SO HARSH A WORD.

(Mr. Commissioner Fane's suggestion to Sir Chas. Rushout.
In re Henry and Cheslyn Hall.)

I would not use so harsh a word,
I would not say, He stole;
Let not such language here be heard;
Display more self-control.
An urebin may be said to steal
A pocket-handkerchief;
No hesitation need we feel
In calling him a thief.

A man may steal a horse, a sheep,
An ox, an ass, a pig;
We hold so base a fellow cheap—
We call a prig a prig.
Of stealing gold—dust we may talk,
Or such an one, may say,
Stole Port St. Peters, who did walk
With certain trunks away.

The servant you may felon call
Who bolted with your plate;
Your lawyer, when he sunk your all,
Did but appropriate.
He stole!—keep phrases so severe
For rogues of lower range,
Such as the boy you sent for beer,
Who pocketed your change.

Conveyancers, if they the trust
Of your estate betray,
By no means steal it—only just
What the wise call convey.
Solicitors, your cash who use,
Ye clients, though bereft
Of all your substance, don't accuse
Of shameful common theft.

As Conquerors who operate
Upon a mighty scale,
So lawyers, when they speculate
With clients' funds and fail,
Widows and orphans dispossess;
But say not that they rob;
You could affirm no more nor less
Of any vulgar snob.

Respect the daring magnitude,
The vastness of their crime;
Defame not, with expressions rude,
Those spoilers so sublime.
High as the eagle, Rapine's bird,
Aspired that lofty soul;
I would not use so harsh a word,
I would not say, He stole.

THE PARENTAGE OF JOKING.—It's a wise joke indeed
that knows its own father.

WISEMAN'S GREAT BOAST.—After all, Cardinal Wise-
man's great boast is:—"Civis Romanus sum," which

translated literally, means, "I am a Roman citizen;" or
in other words, "a Subject of the Pope."

EXTRAORDINARY OVERSIGHT.—We are sorry to say,
that our Scotch contemporaries have not paid Prince
Frederick William the compliment which we expected
for him at their hands. Not one of them, that we know,
has published the assertion that the Prince numbers a
Scotchman amongst his ancestors.

THE MATRIMONIAL REPRESENTATION.—Our beloved
friend, Mrs. Materfamilias, before she would allow any
man to become a candidate for the hand of one of her
daughters, insists upon the possession of two points,
which she declares to be indispensable, viz.:—the "Right
of Voting," and the "Property Qualification;"—the
latter to consist of, at least, 300*l.* a-year, and a three
months' residence out of every twelvemonth in some
fashionable district. These points proven, the dear soul
does not care how soon the election comes off.

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.—"Tadet me vita," remarked
a port-wine drinking friend of ours, as he came lazily to
the breakfast-table, at which sat his wife looking as
pretty and fresh as becomes a nice young woman who
reads her *Punch*. "Ah, *tea det me vitam*," she replied,
affectionately proffering a good strong cup of the article.
The ungrateful wretch grumbled that her grammar was
bad, but he drank the tea.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.—We see that there is an
agitation to employ women in the business of watch-
making, which is said to be beautifully adapted for their
little fingers. We highly approve of this employment of
female hands, for there is probably not even a surly old
bachelor who, having recovered from a long illness, would
not be too happy to admit that women (Heaven bless
them!) are at all times, but more especially in moments
of sickness and danger, the very best *watchers* in the
world!—*The Hermit of the Haymarket.*

The case of *Ditcher v. Denison* is at length at
an end. The Court of Arches, it will be remembered,
decided in Mr. Denison's favour against the hostile
judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr.
Ditcher then appealed to the Judicial Committee of
Privy Council, who, on Saturday, confirmed Sir John
Dodson's decision, and dismissed the appeal but
without costs.

Baron Ernest Stockmar has forwarded to
the Mayor of Windsor the handsome sum of 100*l.* for
the purpose of being distributed privately by him
among the necessitous poor of the borough as a token
of the deep sympathy her Royal Highness the Princess
Frederick William of Prussia had ever felt for that
large class of her neighbours, and in remembrance of
the kind and respectful manner with which she had
always been treated by them.

Another corporate body has imitated the
conduct of the Cambridge Town Council. At the
last meeting of the Canterbury Town Council the
Mayor consulted his colleagues on the propriety of
voting a congratulatory address to the Emperor
Napoleon. Their opinion, founded upon the tone of
hostility towards England lately adopted by the
French press, was generally unfavourable to the pre-
sentation of an address, and accordingly the question
was shelved.

The loss of life up to Monday by the colliery
explosion at Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne, was
forty-nine. During Saturday the men employed in
searching the mine found five more dead bodies.
Most of the bodies that had been seen by the coroner's
jury were interred on Sunday, twenty-two of them at
Bardsley, and great numbers of people from the sur-
rounding towns and villages were present to witness
the sad solemnity. On Monday morning the inquest
upon the bodies was resumed. So far as it has gone,
the evidence gives no very reliable information as to
the cause of the accident.

On Saturday, a man named Turner shot
himself in the street, at Portsmouth. On Wednesday,
in the absence of Captain Everleigh, in whose service
he was, Turner got drunk, and was guilty of grossly
improper conduct, for which his master discharged
him. On Friday he enlisted into the North Lincoln
militia. On Saturday afternoon he called at his
former master's house, and begged forgiveness. On
Captain Everleigh's telling him that his conduct had
been too bad to be forgiven, he shot himself in the
head with a pistol, the muzzle of which he placed in
his mouth. He died in about twenty minutes.

The decision of the Royal Commissioners
against the removal of the National Gallery from
Trafalgar-square is already known to the public. The
Lords of the Treasury thereupon requested the Com-
missioners of Works to provide an estimate of the
expense of enlarging the present gallery, as proposed
by the majority of the commission. Mr. Hunt, the
surveyor, estimates the total expense at 500,000*l.*,
which includes the reinstatement of the barracks and
the workhouse buildings (to be removed for the en-
largement of the gallery), the reinstatement of the
baths and lavatories, the erection of a suitable build-
ing for the Royal Academy, and the construction of
a building for the National Gallery upon the enlarged
site.

Accounts have been received from Japan to
the 11th November. They confirm the fact already
announced of the approaching visit to Europe of
Prince Tsi-Kuzen, the nephew of the Emperor. He
was to embark about the end of December at Simoda,
with a numerous suite, on board the Dutch vessel the
Samarang, chartered for the purpose by the Japan
Government. He will visit France, England, Russia,
and Holland, and return by way of America. Among
the persons composing his suite are two Japan engi-
neers, whose mission will be to examine into the
system of railways. These engineers, who are very
intelligent men, have already been charged by the
Emperor to fit up an electric telegraph which was
given to his Majesty not long since, as stated at the
time, by the American plenipotentiary when the
treaty of commerce was signed between those two
countries. The telegraph, which goes from the
summer palace of the Emperor to Jeddo, his capital,
a distance of about six miles, works perfectly.

* "Voices from the Garden; or, the Christian Language of
Flowers." By S. W. Partridge. London: Partridge and Co.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting-Consul Green has been received at the Foreign-office:—

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 6.

The Hindostan arrived at Suez on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 9th of January, Canton to the 29th of December, and Bombay to the 13th of January.

Sir Colin Campbell has taken possession of Furruckabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2nd of January; and Goruckpore was taken on the 6th of January by the forces under Maharajah Jung Bahadoor. Seven guns taken; 200 of the enemy killed. Our loss only two Ghorkas killed and seven wounded.

Our forces landed at Canton on the 28th of December: British, 4,600; French, 900. On the 29th the walls were escaladed, and the heights within the town in our possession by 9 A.M. The advance within the city but feebly contested. The damage to the town very small. Captain Bate, of Her Majesty's ship Acton, killed.

This telegram received in Malta by the Euxine, from Alexandria, February 9, 9.55 P.M. LYONS.

The following telegram has also been forwarded by the Times correspondent from Malta:—

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 6.

The Calcutta and China mails leave to-day, with dates from Calcutta, January 9th; Madras, 16th; Ceylon, 19th; Hongkong, December 30th; Canton, 29th. A mail has also come from Bombay, with intelligence to the 13th of January. Dates from Cawnpore are to the 4th. Sir Colin Campbell occupied Furruckabad on the 3rd of January, and was in communication with Colonel Seaton's column. On the 2nd the rebels had attacked the troops under the Commander-in-Chief, but they were repulsed after a severe skirmish, in which the enemy lost all their guns, seven or eight in number. In the evening of that day they evacuated Furruckabad, abandoning all their heavy artillery.

Goruckpore was taken on the 6th of January by the Ghorkas under Jung Bahadoor. The enemy, though strongly intrenched, made a feeble resistance. Seven guns were taken and 200 men killed. Our loss was very trifling.

General Outram's forces, 4,000 strong, continued safely posted at the Alumbagh. The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp.

Brigadier Walpole occupied Etawah on the 29th of December. He proceeds to Mynpoore, and thence will join the Commander-in-Chief.

The intelligence from India is generally of a cheering character. The direct roads between Delhi and Calcutta are now open.

The Chittagong mutineers were attacked by the Sylhet Battalion near the frontier of Tipperah. The mutineers fled, but were pursued, and many overtaken and put to death.

A bill has been introduced for uniting the Meerut and Delhi divisions to the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governorship is to be given to Sir John Lawrence.

The Calcutta export-markets, after undergoing some further depression, were again looking up. The import market was likewise firmer. Bank rates of interest were unaltered. Exchange, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.

LUCKNOW PRIVATIONS.

We make the following extracts from a painfully-interesting letter published by the Leeds Mercury:—

"Fort Lucknow, Oct. 4, 1857.

"My dearest Mother and Sisters,—I know you must all be very anxious to hear how we have been during this very dreadful time. We fled from Secrota to this place, being the nearest fort fortified; fortunately, elephants were available, and we started at a moment's notice under the escort of our sepoy, and those of another mutinous infantry regiment, who were all ready to kill us. We made up our minds to die, for we saw no means of escape. We met all in one house before starting, and there asked the protection of the Almighty, and he heard and answered our supplicating prayers. It was dark at night when we left, and reached this on the morning of the third day, only halting once at a well to take a drink of water. While we were doing this we saw these treacherous creatures loading their muskets, ready to fire on us, so the order was given to the driver of the elephants to make a rush and leave the enemy behind, which we did, and by this way only did we reach Lucknow in safety. Our afflictions did not end here, and what we have gone through I should think is unequalled in the annals of English warfare. There are very few of those left who came in from Secrota; not a family without a bereavement. Those who have gone have missed many sorrows and hardships which we surviving have had to endure. Never can the pains of hunger be known until they are felt; at one time I felt it would be a great pleasure to die, but I now think it a mercy, and am thankful that I am spared, and I am sure you will look on me as a wonder when you know what I have endured. My first great sorrow was the loss of my darling little Fanny, who died from starvation on the 2nd of September, and on the 5th of September, my poor James was shot, and on the 23rd of September I lost my little baby, which was born on the 23rd of August. Are these not trials enough to break any lion's heart. At that time I did not feel it, for I thought they had only gone a short time before me. We were besieged by overpowering numbers of the enemy, and had very faint hopes of relief. Poor creatures, they wrote to us often to give them help, but we could not, for we were in as great danger ourselves. Relief came to us just in time; had they delayed a week longer, they would not have found one of us alive. We are still in a state of siege, for our relieving force only consisted of 3,000 men, and that is not sufficient to put an enemy to flight of 30,000.

"November 1.—We have been in this wretched place five months to-day. It is also my little Sarah's birthday. How I wish she may live to see many of them. Poor child! she too has been a great sufferer. At one time I thought I must lose her, for she was reduced to a perfect skeleton. I am thankful to say she is now very well, and puts up with the little bad

food we get most wonderfully. She often asks me for bread and butter, but of course I have not got it to give her; we have not seen anything of the kind since the siege began. Our allowance of food for both, daily, is four ounces of wheat, a dessert-spoonful of rice, and six ounces of meat (which is either horse flesh or old bullocks' which have pulled guns about for the last twenty years, so you may fancy how tough it is.) Sugar, milk, wine, and butter are things we have almost forgotten.

"November 16.—Relief has come at last, and we are now 10,000 strong. The troops have not actually reached us, but they are at this moment fighting their way in. In an hour or two they are going to storm a house, in which are thirteen of our poor creatures imprisoned; five of them are ladies, and the rest are gentlemen and children. We all fear they have been killed; still we hope not. What a trying time this is! How I wish it were over! I cannot tell you half of what we have suffered.

"Cawnpore, Nov. 30.—We were relieved on the 25th of September by Sir Colin Campbell, and we were all quietly told the next morning that we must prepare to leave the same evening at midnight. We did so. I feared it as much as our flight from Secrota; but it turned out to be rather better. Only one woman of our party was wounded. Sir Colin managed our flight most wonderfully, by firing on the enemy with heavy guns during our retreat, and so attracting their attention while we got safely away. Oude has been totally evacuated, for the large force that came is only supposed to be just strong enough to cover our retreat. We have had one fight between Lucknow and this. The rebels are on every side. The awful sight that we saw at our first halting place from Lucknow is beyond description. There had been a battle on the day before, and 2,000 of the enemy were killed, and only half buried. The smell was so dreadful, that although I was almost dying of hunger, I could not eat. The next march we were obliged to walk nearly the whole way, and we arrived at the camp in the middle of the night. I missed the ladies I was with, and walked about all night trying to find them, but in vain, until morning dawned, and then I found them out. I was so anxious to see that my little Sarah was safe with them. She was in a dooly; for I had not strength to carry her myself. Our train was sixteen miles long; so you may imagine what a rush there was in camp. We went to see the intrenched camp last evening, where the Cawnpore people defended themselves. It reminded us of our own, but was more battered, if anything could be. The fatal well we saw, but it had been filled up with their dead bodies.

"Allahabad, Dec. 17.—We left Cawnpore on the 6th inst., under a strong escort of both infantry and cavalry, and reached this place on the evening of the 8th. The soldiers cheered us heartily on leaving, and vowed that they would have ample revenge for the sufferings our fellow-creatures had endured; here we were cheered most enthusiastically by the sailors, who were on their way to Cawnpore, and everything has been done to make us comfortable, free of expense. We arrived here more like beggars than ladies; our clothes were all in rags, and our shoes in holes. We have been clothed by the relief fund, and are at present tolerably respectable. Government is treating us most liberally; every day we have the best of eatables served out to us, and every comfort we could wish for. I hope you have been able to read this—my ink is only ground coals and water; I can hardly make it mark. Ever your affectionate daughter and sister,

"SARAH ANN GRAHAM."

THE CAGLIARI TRIALS.

The trial of the Neapolitan political prisoners is proceeding at Salerno. On Saturday, the 30th January, the court resumed its sittings. One of the English prisoners, Watt, peremptorily refused to appear unless he were bound and carried by violence before the Judges. It appears as though his mind had become partially deranged during his confinement. The plea of illness was therefore put in for him, and the trial proceeded in his absence. Baron Nicotera was the first that was called to answer. He acknowledged his share in the conspiracy, which, however, he declared was directed against Muratism, and in joining it he believed he was doing good service to his country. He energetically denied the truth of some of the depositions put forth against him, and handed in a document the reading of which was, however, overruled by the Court. It is supposed that it contained revelations which it was not thought convenient to be allowed to transpire. Among other things, Nicotera declared that this paper fully exculpated the crew of the Cagliari of all complicity in the plot.—On Monday, the 1st, the trial was continued. Watt was again reported ill; he would not come except by force, and this the Acting Consul would not permit to be used, for fear of driving him into frenzy. In fact, he is in a state of mental agitation bordering on madness, and since the commencement of the trial has not slept at night, but walks his room in much excitement. Fifteen of the passengers of the vessel were then called in succession to hear their depositions read, and each was asked separately whether he had anything to add or correct. Every one protested against their being styled "thieves" (*ladri*) by the Procureur-General, adding that their own Government would give them characters. Every one protested, too, against the barbarous treatment which they had received and the acts of robbery perpetrated upon them. Achille Peruggi said, "I protest against the first deposition which was read, for when I made it I was more dead than alive. I protest, too, against the barbarities exercised upon us; we were robbed even of our shirts and shoes, were beaten with hatchets, and in Sanza twenty-seven of my companions after surrender were massacred in cold blood."—President: "You have heard it so said perhaps."—Peruggi: "No, I saw them

murdered; I saw their bodies on the ground, and many of those wounded only were rolled over the cliffs, and thus terminated their lives." Giovanni Gagliani, a Milanese student, among other things protested against the ferocities practised against them. They had been left nothing but their trousers, had been buffeted and struck with axes; and in Padula thirty-five of their companions had been assassinated in cold blood after surrender. "I saw the acts committed, Signor President. Another word. You bring us down here in carriages—us who are foreigners—to 'appagare' (content or impress) the world; it would be better to give us a blanket, for we are lying on straw on the bare ground, and are dying of cold." Procureur-General: "You have everything that is right and desirable; besides, speak to the Commissioner."—Gagliani: "We have spoken to the Commissioner several times. Better to give us a blanket to protect us from the cold than send us here in carriages. Besides, we are accomplices like the rest, and we wish to share their fate. As to the barbarities committed, those wounded were rolled over the precipices of the mountains, and so ended the lives of Pisacane, Falcone, and others." Similar evidence was given by others. All, too, united in exculpating the captain and crew of the Cagliari from all part in the conspiracy. There was a manifest eagerness on the part of all to do this, from Baron Nicotera downwards. Their declarations were clear, precise, and repeated by several of them many times in such words as these: "We alone are guilty; we compelled the captain and the crew to act under our orders; we put them down below, and kept watch over them. The captain was greatly agitated, and suffered much in being deprived of the command of his vessel. He wept, and said he was a ruined man. When Pisacane went down below we heard a shout of joy on his having discovered the cases of arms. Not one of the crew had any knowledge of or participation in the conspiracy, which began with our taking forcible possession of the vessel." Such is the evidence of one of the officers in command of the expedition, and, up to this day of sixteen of the men engaged by Pisacane.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN AND HIS WIFE.

An extraordinary charge has been preferred against the Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A., master of the Collegiate School, Clifton, formerly second master of Bishop's College, Bristol. The wife of Mr. Smith was the daughter of a farmer named Mills, who resided at Walton, near Canterbury, and before her marriage, which took place about nine years ago, she counted among her suitors A. Leach, contractor, of Croydon, Surrey. The match was, however, broken off. Mr. Leach shortly afterwards married another lady, and Miss Mills became the wife of her present husband. Mr. Smith's marriage proved unhappy, and about two months since Mrs. Smith, having ascertained the fact that Mr. Leach had become a widower, addressed a letter to him, in which she stated that her husband had died very recently, and invited Mr. Leach, if so disposed, to renew the intimacy which formerly subsisted between them. A reply was requested, which was to be directed to Mrs. Smith, to the care of Mr. Lasbury, bookseller, Park-street, Bristol. Mr. Leach wrote to the address given, intimating some doubt as to the truthfulness of all the statements of his correspondent, but received a reply, dated as before, assuring him of the genuineness of the former communication, and proposing a meeting at Bristol on Sunday, the 31st of January, or, if that day should prove inconvenient, on the following Sunday. Neither of these days happened to suit Mr. Leach, and having replied to that effect, he received a third communication from Mrs. Smith, dated from Bristol, stating that she was staying with a relation of her late husband at Wapley, and requesting Mr. Leach to meet her on the platform of the Bristol station of the Midland Railway on Wednesday evening. Mr. Leach accepted the invitation, and came down from Paddington on Wednesday. At a little before seven o'clock he went on to the platform of the Midland station, and was almost immediately joined by Mrs. Smith, who was attired in the deep mourning of widowhood. In the course of the conversation which ensued upon their meeting Mrs. Smith informed Mr. Leach that her husband had been dead about six weeks, and that she was visiting a relation of his named Isaacs, who lived at Wapley. While thus engaged, and waiting the departure of the train, in which Mr. Leach and Mrs. Smith took tickets for Yate, Mr. Leach saw a man on the platform who he felt satisfied was the husband of his companion. Mr. Leach mentioned his suspicion to Mrs. Smith, but she reiterated her assertion that her husband had been dead six weeks. On the stoppage of the train at Yate station Mr. Leach and Mrs. Smith alighted, and the Rev. S. Smith was also seen by a person who knew him well leaving the platform. When about to leave the station, Mrs. Smith stated that they were going across to Yate Common. Mr. Suffolk, the station-master, however, informed them that it would be impossible for them to make their way across on so dark a night, and Mr. Leach proposed that they should take a conveyance, or at any rate go by the road. Mrs. Smith replied that she must go by the common, as she knew her way to Wapley better by that route than by the road, besides which Mr. Isaacs, she said, had agreed to come and meet them in the event of her friend (Mr. Leach) not arriving. Upon this the station-master offered to conduct them to the common, and procured a lantern, with which he lighted them to the point from which they would have to cross it. After leaving them Mrs. Smith became the guide, but not making any satisfactory progress, Mr. Leach proposed that they should retrace their steps and take the high road. Mrs. Smith, however, said that

she was feeling for the hedge, and that as soon as she had found it they would be all right. In a minute or two Mr. Leach heard footsteps, as of a person tracking them, and he was turning round when Mrs. Smith called to him, saying, "I have lost my way." A man's voice answered, "And I have lost my way," immediately upon which Mr. Leach received a desperate blow across the forehead from some heavy instrument, which was followed up by a second across the back of the head. Both blows inflicted severe wounds, from which Mr. Leach bled profusely. The man, who he is satisfied was Mr. Smith, again struck at him and a scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Leach, being an agile man, succeeded in throwing Mr. Smith to the ground. The struggle was overheard by two workmen on the Midland Railway named George Heaven and Charles Owen, who, suspecting that some one was damaging the railway fences, hastened to the spot, where they found the Rev. S. Smith on the ground, and Mr. Leach, whose face and clothes were covered with blood, holding him down. These men pulled Mr. Leach off, and were told by Mr. Smith that he had been violently assaulted. On being asked to go and give information to the police, Mr. Smith said, "Oh, he is a villain, and I'll have no more to do with him." Mr. Smith and his wife then went away, when Mr. Leach gave his version of the story, and was conveyed to the Railway Hotel, Yate, where Mr. Lemon, surgeon, was summoned with all despatch, and attended and dressed Mr. Leach's wounds, which were so extensive as to require sewing up.

In the meantime the Smiths had crossed the common and made for the neighbouring village of Wickwar. On their track were found a widow's cap and a six-barrel revolver pistol, loaded and capped, near the spot where the struggle took place. At Wickwar Mr. Smith procured a gig, giving his name as Mr. Henry Johnson, of 7, Wilson-street, St. Paul's, Bristol, and was driven to Old Market-street. On Thursday Sergeant Russell, of the Gloucestershire county police, came to Bristol, and, accompanied by one of the detective force of that city, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Smith at Clifton, where they apprehended both him and his wife on a charge of highway robbery and attempted murder. In searching the house a parcel containing a shirt, collar, satin scarf, and pocket handkerchief, all marked with Mr. Leach's name, was found. The prisoners, as already stated, were on Friday brought before the Rev. W. Moorhouse at the Clifton Union. The prosecutor was too unwell to be able to attend, but sufficient evidence was adduced to warrant a remand, bail being accepted for their appearance.

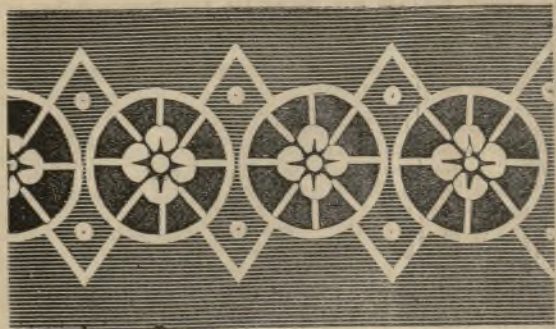
The weekly Ministerial paper intimates that the Reform Bill will not be introduced until after Easter; the earlier portion of the session being likely to be occupied with more than enough of more pressing matters.

The number of passports granted throughout France in 1854 was 30,059 for 50,215 travellers; and in 1855, 37,880 for 52,215. The number of Frenchmen who left France to settle in some foreign land was in 1854, 18,079; and in 1855, 19,959.

Cardinal Wiseman, in a pastoral letter, announces the appointment of a Jubilee by the Pope. The Cardinal refers in feeling terms to the tragical events which have taken place in India—especially to the massacre of Catholic priests. He denounces the attempts to promote Protestant missions in India by legislative aid. In allusion to the recent attack on the Emperor, he strongly reprobates what he designates "the murderous attempts and reckless conspiracies of the foes to all social order and religious principles." The letter contains no other political allusions.

The other day, as Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, were going to Charleston, the conductor of the cars made a fuss because they did not each have a ticket. The gentleman who had charge of them, said that they had always been carried on the ticket of a single passenger. The conductor replied that they were two persons, and occupied two seats; they must therefore pay two passages. "Very well," said the gentleman, "I will give the ticket, to Chang and you can put Eng off the cars." This brought the conductor to his senses, and he had to "knock under."—*New York Atlas.*

The Leeds Court-house was densely crowded on Saturday to hear the details in a case of almost incredible cruelty of a stepmother towards her child. The name of the woman is Rose Smith, the wife of John Smith, of Haymount-row, Newtown, and the child, a little girl of nine years of age, was called Elizabeth Ann Smith. From the evidence it appeared that the child had been turned out of doors during the recent inclement weather; had been nearly starved to death from hunger; and had ravenously devoured any scraps with which the neighbours humanely supplied her. On Good Friday last, because she happened to scratch her head, her cruel stepmother seized her by the arm, brutally thrust it into the fire, and held it there until it was frightfully burned. On another occasion, the girl was thrown down the cellar steps by the prisoner; was more than once beaten with a rolling pin; and was otherwise cruelly ill-treated. The step-mother struck her on another occasion with a knife, and cut open her lip. The defence set up was that the child was in the habit of telling lies, and was otherwise unworthy of credit; that she had not been cruelly treated by her step-mother. The court said it would be useless to deny that the mother-in-law had far exceeded the bounds of moderation in the chastisement of the child. But there were extenuating circumstances in the case which could not be lost sight of. In the then delicate situation of the mother they should not imprison her; but the case must stand over in order to allow an arrangement to be completed. The case was then adjourned, and in the meantime the girl goes to her aunt's to be taken care of.



INSERTION IN EMBROIDERY.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

It is interesting to notice how national intercommunication, commerce, and machinery familiarise the present generation with luxuries unattainable to those who lived in the earlier ages of the world. Those who occupied the higher posts of life were debarred from certain productions of art and manufacture which now multitudes of very humble individuals count as things of mere ordinary comfort and convenience. The silk which we use with so much freedom at our Work Table, and in which it is an everyday thing to sit, as mere ordinary attire, was even one generation past considered a mark of station. It is instructive to look back to the time when silk was of the same value as gold, being sold at the rate of weight for weight. It is also amusing to notice that in those days it was considered to grow on the trees, in the same way as cotton. It is also more than probable that the first silken vests ever seen in England were those sent as a present by Charlemagne to the King of Mercia in the year 780. At a ball, at Kenilworth, given in 1286, some of the ladies wore silk mantles as articles of great luxury. The English clergy began to receive it into their clerical costume in 1534. It was not until the opening of the sixteenth century that the manufacture of silk was commenced in this country, and not till more than a hundred years after that a silk-throwing mill was fitted up at Derby, made after the original model of one then in use in the King of Sardinia's dominions.

When we remember that in our own day the shops, the streets, every public place and petty thorough-

fare, the poor as well as the rich, all carry on their persons some sign of the silkworm's labours, rocking in its silken nest on the branches of the mulberry trees, we may form some opinion of the advance of civilisation and luxury which thus marks the condition of the present day.

THE HOUR-GLASS CANDLE STAND,

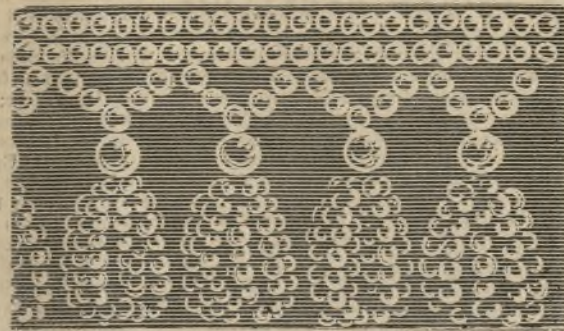
FOR THE TOILETTE TABLE.

We this week offer a new article to the notice of our subscribers, which is worthy of some favour on account of its usefulness, independently of being a novel ornament, especially appropriate for the toilette table. As will be seen in our illustration the form resembles that of the hour-glass.

Most ladies have experienced the inconvenience arising from the candles on their toilette-table throwing their light upwards rather than downwards on their glass. These candle-stands have been invented to obviate this defect of arrangement

about six inches across, and the stem about eight inches in height. Any common turner can supply this article at very trifling expense.

The design which we have supplied for the top of this stand is in woolwork. Having counted the stitches, a canvas must be chosen which, taking in the pattern, will also fit the round of wood. Being a trifle smaller when worked, will not be an objection, as a few rounds of plain stitches will easily enlarge it sufficiently. The outline is to be worked in black, the parts within the two black lines being a golden yellow. The six compartments within the scrolls are alternately rich crimson and bright French blue. The intertwining bow in the centre has a black outline filled in with white. The ground between the scrolls and the outer border is deep chocolate. The scrolls which form the border have a black outline, and are alternately of the crimson and the blue. The space beyond these, and yet within the outer



BORDER TO HOUR-GLASS CANDLE STAND.



LACE BORDER.

One of these articles being placed on each side of the mirror, the candlesticks are to be mounted upon them, at once raising the light to the required height, and furnishing tasteful ornaments for the table.

The foundation for this stand is made of two flat rounds of wood, connected together by a stem having a groove cut in its exact centre. These rounds are

black line, is of the golden yellow. The white in the centre and all the yellow are greatly improved by being crossed with floss silk.

This round of Berlin woolwork being completed must be mounted on the top of the wooden frame. An inverted bag of silk must then be well fastened down all round, turned over, which leaves the rough edges in the inside, fastened round the centre in the groove

of the stem of wood in regular flutings, and then secured all round the bottom, which thus becomes the stand of the frame. In this way an exact resemblance of the hour-glass is obtained.

The finishing decoration is done by carrying round the top a fringe formed with a beading of two rows of O. P. beads thread in and out, having a loop of five beads, from which hangs a tassel formed of one large bead with pendant loops. The base has simply the two rows of beads to match the beading of the top. The fastening down in the centre of the stem is covered by a twist of beads, having much richer tassels at their ends.

The colours of the beads employed in this fringe are crystal white, French blue, and gold colour. So long as these colours are employed, being in harmony with the work, their arrangement is matter of taste.

In the same way the colour of the silk which conceals the frame-work of the stand may be either blue, crimson, or gold colour, according to the choice or convenience of the lady-worker.

BABY'S FRENCH EMBROIDERED CAP.

Although the sanitary measures of the present day are making many changes in customs and fashions much to be admired, we are bound to acknowledge that the half-

adopted one of dispensing with the baby's cap cannot be enumerated among the number, however desirable it may be on other accounts. We therefore, in defiance of doctors, express our opinion in favour of the old fashion of completing a baby's toilet with an embroidered cap and plenty of lace. We have given in our illustration a design for this purpose, the shape being a French



TOP OF HOUR-GLASS CANDLE STAND.

White.
Yellow.
Red.
Blue.
Chocolate.
Black.



HOUR-GLASS CANDLE STAND.

one, which is rather different to that generally used in this country, in the hope that among our many lady subscribers some may agree with us in this opinion. The pattern given is worked in satin-stitch and holes, on cambric. The long piece goes over the top of the head, and the other portion, with a corresponding one, form the two sides. In making this cap up it is requisite that the long part should be slightly gathered for about three inches in the centre. When the material on which embroidery is executed is cambric, more than usual care is necessary to render the work especially neat, and to prevent the cambric from being frayed. Very fine cotton, and a small needle, are most desirable for this purpose, and instead of piercing the holes only with a stiletto, a very small incision should be made; this prevents the work from being drawn up. The beautiful *Perfectionné* cotton of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., which can be obtained to an extreme degree of fineness, will be found most suitable. Nos. 30 and 40 will be sufficiently fine for this purpose.

LACE BORDER.

Our design is for a lace border in running and darning. It has a lighter effect, when introduced into evening dress, than embroidery or muslin, and does not require so much time to be spent in the work. Much of the beauty of this sort of lace-work depends upon the thread employed. The proper material is the Persian thread, manufactured by Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., for tracing the design and for running the interior parts. This peculiar thread has a beautiful gloss upon it, which gives the work all the appearance of a thread lace, which it never loses, however much it may be washed and worn. It is finished with a purl edging, which much improves its lightness and effect.

INSERTION IN EMBROIDERY.

Whenever an embroidered border is used for a trimming, it adds considerably to the richness of the effect if an insertion is also introduced, and as these small patterns are not elaborate, we think they reward the labour expended on them. The one we have this week given is very light and pretty, and for all the purposes of trimming under garments is



BABY'S FRENCH EMBROIDERED CAP.

particularly suitable, being strong, as well as showy. It is to be worked with Messrs. Walter Evans and Co's. Royal Embroidery cotton, No. 16.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED MORNING CAP.

We reply to one or two questions from a correspondent respecting the French embroidered Morning Cap, given in our number for the 30th Jan., in this place, because we hope the additional observations may also be useful to other ladies.

The embroidered crown does not give the full size of the muslin, which must be increased so as to be large enough to gather slightly into the head piece. In this also some allowance must be made for setting on the lace, which consists of two rows, which must be set on slightly full, just sufficiently so to allow it to be gathered. This lace should be between an inch and a quarter wide. The back of the crown is gathered into a narrow band, one row of the lace being carried round. No other trimming is worn with this cap, the lappets being the only ornament. These should be about a quarter long.

A dinner is to be given, on the 13th inst., to Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, on the occasion of his departure from this country for a fresh expedition into the interior of Africa. He is furnished with all requisite assistance from the Government of this country to push his discoveries to a still more successful conclusion than heretofore. A sum of 5,000*l.* has been assigned to him for the prosecution of his enterprise. He is to be accompanied by competent assistants, and, in short, everything appears to have been done which can help him on his way. Dr. Livingstone is to proceed in the first instance to the Cape of Good Hope. From that point he and his companions will be conveyed in a Government vessel to the mouth of the river Zambesi, and even there the watchfulness of the British Government over the travellers is not withdrawn. Dr. Livingstone and his companions are to be conveyed 300 miles up the river in a steam-launch, and not until they have been landed in safety at a point so far onward in the vast continent which they are about to explore will they be left to themselves.—*Times.*



BABY'S FRENCH EMBROIDERED CAP.

ANECDOTE OF HAVELOCK.

During the stay in England of Colonel Havelock, the narrator went one evening to his house, in compliance with an invitation. In the course of conversation, Mrs. Havelock turned suddenly round to her husband, and said, "By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen during the whole afternoon. The colonel started to his feet: "Well, poor fellow, he's standing on London-bridge, and in this cold, too. I told him to wait for me there at twelve o'clock to-day; and in the pressure of business at —, I quite forgot the appointment." The father and son were to have met at twelve at noon, and it was now after seven o'clock in the evening; yet the father seemed to have no doubt that Harry would not move from his post until he appeared. The colonel at once rose, ordered a cab to be called, and, as he went forth to deliver his son from his weary watch on London-bridge, he turned to excuse himself to his visitor, saying, "You see, sir, that's the discipline of a soldier's family." In the course of an hour the colonel returned with poor Harry, who, although he appeared to be somewhat affected by the cold watch, and glad to see the fire in the comfortable parlour at home, seemed to have passed through the little afternoon's experience with the greatest good humour, and the feeling that all was right.—*Hartlepool Mercury.*



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The state entry into Berlin of the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia took place on Monday morning. The people gave their Royal Highnesses a most enthusiastic reception, and the procession was large beyond precedent, numbering fully 20,000 persons. The Prince looked remarkably well. The weather was excellent—cold, sharp, bright, and of dazzling clearness—and the decorations were most tasteful. The illuminations at night were general and brilliant.

No similar event of Prussian history—not the solemn entry of the present Queen, when as the bride of the Crown Prince she entered the city in grand state procession, nor even the Huldigung that ensued in Berlin after the coronation of the present King in Königsberg, has been celebrated with so much real enthusiasm of the heart as this festive reception of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. Ungrudgingly, freely, liberally, lavishly has everything been done that could confer *éclat* on this event. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Monday, says:—

"Our countrymen have been permitted to bring their tribute of respect to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia to-day—a princess in whom we shall never cease to have a 'vested interest,' however we may have lost all claims of nationality upon her. The authorities gave us permission to erect the English flag outside the gates of the town (a locality contemptuously described in the official programme as 'the commencement of the Thiergarten'), and assemble round that attractive point to give the Princess a hearty British cheer as she entered the town. This item of the proceedings, as set forth in an official programme, the Prince of Prussia was pleased to approve, and accordingly we assembled to-day, about 130 men strong, besides the gentler sex, under cover of a noble Union Jack, a red ensign, a pilot flag, and a fourth that exceeds my flagging powers to describe; for these our different consulates in Prussia had been laid under contribution, and we are proud to have shown the natives on this occasion a red English flag, a regular bit of hunting, seventeen feet long and about twelve feet broad—none of your toymakers' make-believes, but a real flag that has braved the breeze, though not the battle, for a good many years; and when her Royal Highness drove past in the procession, and accidentally made a short halt in front of our post, we gave her an unmistakable British cheer that went to her heart, if we may judge by the pleased and kind expression of her eyes. She looked infinitely better than on Saturday at Potsdam, where she was probably fatigued and over excited—pale rather than flushed at finding herself the object of the homage and heart-worship of so many thousands in new scenes where all and everything—air, light, language, customs, are so different from what they are at home. As well as we could see, the Princess was to-day dressed in white, and she certainly wore a very comfortable ermine tippet, that did one's heart good to contemplate as she sat at the open window of the state carriage bowing to all and smiling where here and there some incident provoked it. We flatter ourselves that she smiled at the very British manifestation that she met with outside the gates at our hands and throats, but in another instance she laughed outright, and has won the hearts of many by so doing. As it is related to me, the people at one portion of the distance to be traversed outside of the town threw flowers into the carriage as she passed before them, for which she bowed her smiling acknowledgments; but, just as she was one time bowing, a tolerably substantial nosegay flew in at the window and struck her in the face. The well-meaning donor stood aghast at the *contretemps*, till the hearty good-nature of the Princess manifested itself in unconstrained laughter at the concussion, in which Prince Frederick William joined. The sight of that most noble of promenades, Unter den Linden, to-day was most imposing: from one point where I stood I calculated, with the assistance of a military friend well versed in these matters that above 180,000 persons were standing in quiet expectation of the Princess's arrival, surrounded by the most tasteful and ample decoration, and in the presence of some of the most beautiful monumental sculpture that any capital of Europe can boast."

The same correspondent, writing on the following day, supplies some additional particulars of interest. He states that at the Belle-Vue Palace, on the banks of the Spree, where the young couple stayed to don the festive apparel appropriate to the occasion, they were surprised by a visit from the King and Queen, who came instead of allowing them to go out of their way to Charlottenburg, to call upon them. His Majesty was extremely affectionate and tenderly kind to his English niece, and exhibited very few traces of his recent severe illness. The writer then proceeds as follows:—

The cortege left Belle Vue Palace at one o'clock in the grand state carriage, and preceded by a military escort. The Princess wore a white satin or silk dress, with an ermine tippet over her shoulders and close up round her throat, and a diadem of brilliants in her hair. The Prince wore a Prussian General's uniform, with the broad band of the order of the Black Eagle. At the point where the avenue leading from Belle Vue enters the high road, between Charlottenburg and Berlin, the cortege found forty postillions and other officials of the postal service in full gala costume and well mounted, who at once took as of right the lead of the procession, blowing lustily a number of appropriate pieces of music. To the left of the postillions were the master butchers, the journeyman butchers, a deputation of the Bürgerschaft, and another of the Kaufmannschaft, all mounted, each body with its band of mounted musicians, those of the Kaufmannschaft habited in the State costume of our Life Guards' band; the members themselves of these mounted deputations, all in black frock coats, white

neckcloths, and cocked hats, jack-boots, and spurs, and in some cases drawn swords, the Marshalls of each body being distinguished by silk scarfs from the right shoulder to the left hip. At the approach of the State carriage all the mounted deputations saluted military fashion, and the trumpeters of all the bands struck up the national hymn of both countries, while the spokesman of the party approached and begged permission for the butchers (whose appearance by no means betrayed their calling) to present a copy of verses, and for the other mounted deputations to take their places at the head of the cortege. All which being duly accorded, the horsemen all filed past the State carriage and took up the places assigned them, and thus, with the mounted bands playing the National Hymn, the procession moved forward to the gate of the city. Close to the Brandenburg-Thor stood the Governor and the Commandant of Berlin, and the President of Police, who took up their places at the side of the state carriage after a few words of welcome from the Governor, Field-Marshal Von Wrangel. The whole distance hitherto traversed was decorated with tall masts, supporting festoons of evergreens and flowers, from which also flags and pennons were waving merrily in the wind; on the outside of the Brandenburg-Thor, on the architrave, stood, in flowers, "Willkommen," in large legible letters, and any one who failed to comprehend the meaning of that much-saying word, must have found its ample explanation a few steps further, inside the gate.

The Pariser-Platz is a noble quadrangle just inside the Brandenburg-Thor, the houses forming which are nearly all of uniform architecture, with a noble gas candelabrum in the centre, and two very elegant buildings in Grecian style at the entrance, one devoted to the military guard of the gate, the other to the collection of the *octroi*. It is also from the further side of this Platz that the noble avenue of lindens and horse chestnuts leads down to the monument of Frederick the Great, in a direct line nearly 2,000 feet long. Round the candelabrum, in the centre, was a band of music that struck up the national hymn on the State carriage passing the gate; a salute of three times twenty-four guns was at that moment commenced; and the Oberbürgermeister and the Bürgermeister, and the various officers of the Municipality, stepped forward on the approach of the State carriage, to present its august occupants with an address. The address, which was one of the most hearty welcome and congratulation, concluded as follows:—

"Most illustrious Princess! Out of the depth and fulness of their hearts the municipality and other authorities of Berlin call to you, Blessed be your entrance into this city! England's great and powerful people, that stands a pattern to other nations not only in its firmness, perseverance, and perseverance even in danger and difficulties, but also in steady and pious morality and respect for law, and in deep devotion to the throne of its monarchs, accompanies your Royal Highness with its best wishes; the jewel that it has hitherto treasured up with faithful love it confides henceforth to your loyalty and affection; to the respect, the appreciation, and the devotion of the Prussian nation. England expects that every Prussian will do his duty! Well, then, most gracious Princess! we firmly declare (and we know what we are saying), the English nation shall, in this expectation, be as little disappointed by Prussia's people, as it was in that day, when once the two nations faithfully stood by each other's side in the grave conjuncture of war. May God for ever and ever bless your Royal Highness."

The Princess listened with well-pleased attention to the whole address, and by the motion of her head conveyed to the gratified municipality the conviction that she thoroughly heard and understood it. On moving forward again the procession entered first the triumphal arch erected at the entrance of the Linden-avenue, along which no festive procession has passed since the solemn entry of the present Queen in 1823 as bride of the then Crown Prince of Prussia. This arch was composed of numerous festoons and garlands of fir-twigs and flowers hung on and around twelve flag-staffs that bore a further burden, light and airy, of flags and pennons, armorial ensigns of the two nations and families, and of the city of Berlin, emblazoned on silk, the whole surmounted by the Prussian eagle. Immediately over the spot where the State carriage entered the avenue there were two little genii suspended by invisible wires, who, while thus hovering over the bridal couple, sustained a Royal crown in the air, as though awaiting the future day, when it should descend of right of inheritance on their heads. On each side, along the avenue, as well as around the Pariser-Platz and further down near the Schloss, were arranged the trades' companies, numbering alone 28,000, forming two narrow stripes down the length of the Linden.

The whole distance of the line of procession from the monument of Frederick the Great down to the Schloss was marked out with a double line of flag masts decorated as before described, and along the sides of this portion were to be found, at every available point, stands erected with seats for spectators, ornamented with great skill, taste, and liberality. Nor were there many houses in the whole length of the festive line that did not sport some species of decoration. As the procession passed along, the entire mass of the spectators on both sides broke out into one long-continued cheer and shout of gratification; the male masses on the ground waving their hats, the fair spectators at the windows waving their handkerchiefs. It resembled a human ocean roaring its delight, the dark billows of which beneath were crowned with the white surf of the rustling kerchiefs above; and the mass surged, and heaved, and flowed, and ebbed along the two sides of the Mall unintermittingly, and wherever a narrow strait intervened, as in front of the Prince of Prussia's palace, or in front of the Zeughaus, the eddies produced a whirlpool that at times threatened many a human life with destruction. Only one fatal accident, however, has been heard of as yet—that of a woman who fell from the roof of a house and was killed.

It was more than a quarter past two o'clock before the State carriage reached the Schloss, where

the young couple were received by a guard of honour, a thickly-packed crowd of invited guests, who stood in the court-yards, all the officers of the Court, and the Royal Princes; here the Prince of Prussia received his daughter-in-law very affectionately, and conducted her upstairs into the Schloss. At the entrance to the Schweizer Saal the Princess was received and welcomed by the Queen and all the Royal Princesses. Her Majesty showed herself most affectionate and kind to her new niece, and conducted her into the interior of the Palace. In the various rooms of the Schloss the young couple received the felicitations of the Knights of the order of the Black Eagle, the officers of the Royal Household, the Adjutants of the King and the Princes, the Generals and Lieutenant-Generals of the army, the Minister of State, the Privy Counsellors, the Presidents of the two Houses of the Diet, &c. Their Royal Highnesses frequently came to the window to gaze at the spectacle of the different trades' companies, marching through the court-yards of the Schloss, and each time they appeared, as well as each time they showed themselves to the multitude assembled on the Lust-Garden, they were vociferously welcomed.

At four o'clock the Court proceeded to dinner; the young couple, preceded by two pages and four chamberlains, and followed by two pages bearing the red velvet train of the Princess; and the ladies of her Royal Highness's household immediately afterwards. The countenances of the young couple, on entering the sumptuous white saloon laid out for the banquet, expressed the liveliest sentiments of gratification and happiness. Lord and Lady Bloomfield were honoured with invitations to this dinner, as representing the Court with which this matrimonial alliance has just been so auspiciously concluded.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Evening Herald*, also writing immediately after the procession had passed, says:—

"By one o'clock the entire line of the procession was clear from one end to the other of the broad and splendid avenue leading from the Brandenburg gate to the Palace, and a more admirable locality for such a spectacle as that of to-day could not be conceived. The crowd on each side was dense, but not sufficiently so however for the great breadth of the space on each side the principal route to preclude a tolerable amount of circulation, which added not a little to the liveliness of the scene. The tribunes were completely filled, and presented immense surfaces of eager heads, from time to time agitated by a sort of wave undulating across it at some common object of attraction, which moved all glances in one direction. These occasional simultaneous movements were chiefly caused in the commencement by the passage along the space opened for the procession of the trades corporations, with their bands of music, banners, and multifarious ensigns and emblems, proceeding to their places along the line of march. To give a complete description of these, and to do justice to all the care, taste, and expenditure bestowed on their innumerable devices, standards, and personal adornments, would take up several days of my time and some score of columns of your space. Even simply to enumerate them would be no trifling task, for the designations of the various bodies amount to about eighty, and the total number of those comprising them, and forming part of the pageant, is stated at 40,000. All of these had done their best to honour the occasion by the number of the emblems of their trades, and the grandeur and gaiety of their banners, painted with bright and showy devices, and inscribed alternately with practical indications and loyal sentiments. So generally equal were the merits of these 'properties,' as a stage manager would call them, that it is difficult to select any for particular description, without doing an injustice to the rest. Some exhibited gilt and silvered representations of the implements and productions of their craft, some small models of machines employed by them, some the actual and real results of their hands' work. The cabinet makers, for instance, paraded frames of elaborate carved work and various other specimens of finer workmanship; the potters presented a swarm of vases of every shape and size, and a multitude of other earthenware figures prettily decorated with wreaths and ribbon; the blacksmiths were distinguished by a sort of trophy formed of hammers, pincers, and bars of iron painted at one end to represent red heat, and moreover a collection of horseshoes of all dimensions, from one large enough to shoe a megatherium to a tiny circle of iron that would fit the hoof of the smallest pony at Astley's. The ship-builders exhibited a most beautiful model of a steamer in perfect trim, which formed a pendant to similar models, equally neat, of locomotives and railway carriages, held aloft by the engine makers and carriage builders. The most startling, however, of these objects was a huge piece of machinery, a specimen of casting, apparently of solid iron, from the number of shoulders on which it rested, and a small model of a steam-engine, perfectly constructed, and the wheels, cranks, and piston rods of which turned, oscillated, and slid with extreme activity. Wherever this latter ingenious device made its appearance, it was the constant source of wonder and admiration among the crowd, who repeatedly gave vent to their delight with loud shouts. In due time all these guilds and trade associations, with their cockades, staffs fluttering with ribbons and picturesque insignia, had ranged themselves according to the order of the programme along the line of the procession, and the *coup d'œil* presented by the long array of their banners, infinitely diversified ensigns, and many coloured scarfs, was dazzling and interesting in the extreme.

"By degrees the police began to exhibit more than usual vigour and activity in repelling the encroachments of the crowd, and keeping the central avenue sufficiently clear and wide; and the first token that the grand spectacle of the day was about to commence was given by the passage of a state carriage,

drawn by six horses, accompanied by two others in the direction of the Palace, and opposite to that whence the entry of the Prince and Princess was to be made. It was occupied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and as they proceeded towards the 'Schloss,' to prepare for the reception of their son and daughter-in-law, the crowd hailed them with acclamations, to which they responded with repeated bows. A considerable interval now followed, during which, as nothing particular occurred and no new source of excitement was presented, full leisure was afforded for the feelings to become conscious of the bitter and intense cold, ever and anon exasperated by a playful breeze from the north, charged with pincers and razor blades. Despite the huge fur-lined wrappers and multiplied clothing of the occupants of the tribunes, their faces were screwed up into anything but a joyful and festive expression, and a continual 'Kentish fire' tested the solidity of the edifice of timbers, and mocked the efforts of the frozen spectators to revive the circulation in their extremities.

"At last, though no signal was given in the shape of salvoes of artillery, the bells of the Dom broke into a peal, shortly followed by chiming from other belfries, and bodies of mounted police galloping rapidly down the avenue, proclaimed the approach of the festive train. In a few minutes the roar of the multitude travelling along the whole line grew nearer and nearer, and at last the head of the procession came in sight, preceded by the marshals. The honour of preceding the entire pageant on this august occasion was assigned, with a somewhat eccentric selection to postillions, forty of whom, mounted on the pick of the postmaster's studs, now made their appearance. They were splendidly attired in blue coats, with orange facings and belts, leather breeches, jack-boots, and shiny hats with plumes, and they continually exerted themselves to produce a harmonious result with their posthorns. Next to them came the honourable company of butchers, who form a sort of equestrian order among the guilds, and always lead off on these occasions; a more amiable and harmless set of gentlemen as they appeared could not be desired. They were dressed in black with cocked hats and white plumes, and had altogether a courtly aspect, belying the ferocity one is apt to connect with their trade, and quite justifying the choice assigning them the honours of such ceremonial processions. Next in order, mounted also, and in something like the same dress, came the merchants of Berlin. These were followed by three carriages, drawn by six horses each, containing the chief burgomaster, Herr Perponcher, and other principal magistrates of the city, for the demonstration to-day is entirely a civic one, and is the compliment which Berlin claims by ancient privilege to offer on the occasion of the marriage of any of the Royal Family of Prussia. A squadron of Life Guards advanced next in succession, in light blue uniforms and plumed helmets, headed by drums and trumpets—the escort of the State carriage, containing the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, which now came in sight. The shape of this specimen of the municipal splendours of Berlin is much the same as the antique and clumsy one of our Lord Mayor, save that it is not perhaps quite so finely painted and varnished and so brightly gilt. The same sort of scroll-work adorns it, however, and most important of all, the large windows of plate glass allow the personages inside to be distinctly seen. The horses drawing it, however, were a magnificent sight—eight in number, with immense black and white plumes. The Princess was dressed in an ermine cloak befitting the weather, but on her head was no other ornament than a simple tiara of diamonds. The shouts of the multitude at her appearance were deafening, and redoubled at each gracious bow of the illustrious bride and bridegroom. Opposite to them sat the lady of the chief burgomaster. The Volunteer Rifles followed the State carriage, and detachments of Dragoons and Life Guards."

At Potsdam, on Saturday, the Princess was received at the station by the Prince of Prussia, the Princes Carl, Friedrich Carl, Albrecht, Friedrich Albrecht, Friedrich Adalbert, and Alexander of Prussia, Prince Frederick of Hesse, and the Prince of Hohen-zollern; and after the Prince of Prussia had kissed his daughter-in-law very affectionately, embraced his son and presented those of the Royal Family as yet unknown to the Princess, the party withdrew into the reception-room of the railway station. Here various high officers of the army and the Court who were in waiting were introduced, and an address was presented by the Oberbürgermeister, to whom both the Prince and Princess bowed their acknowledgments, while his Royal Highness assured the representatives of Potsdam how thankfully he felt the love expressed to them both by his native town. After this the bridal couple and their suite got into the carriages in waiting, and drove in procession into the town accompanied by the most enthusiastic cheers. On alighting at the entrance of the Stadt Schloss, the young couple found the hall and marble staircase richly decorated with flowers, and shrubs, and costly plants; and here, at the top of the staircase, were all the Royal Princesses assembled to receive them, while the households of the different families ranged themselves along the stairs. There were present the Princess of Prussia, who arrived only the night before from Weimar, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg Schwerin, the Princess Carl of Prussia, Princess Friedrich of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Landgravine of Hesse Barchfeld, and the Princess of Leignitz. Surrounded by these august ladies, the Princess entered the saloon of the Great Elector, a noble room decorated with pictures and works of art commemorative of the Great Elector, and here the civil and military authorities were presented, and in an adjoining apartment their ladies. From the windows of this saloon the young couple, surrounded by their Royal relatives, looked out on the procession of the trades' companies, which marched past with their bands, their

flags, and their emblems. When the procession had all marched past, the Prince and Princess thanked the people for their exertions with a silent bow, and the Royal party withdrew to a *diner en famille*. In the evening there was a gala spectacle at the theatre, which had originally been fixed for the Sunday, but which, in consideration for English feelings on the subject of the Sabbath, had been altered to the Saturday. The illuminations in the evening were very creditable. The use of wax candles, at least, was general throughout the town, but the application of gas, which is a novelty in Potsdam, was rare and seldom successful.

The German papers narrated numerous incidents which distinguished their Royal Highnesses' journey. An ingenious compliment was paid to the Royal pair at one town, where four large bells of cast steel, brought a distance of four miles, were hung around the triumphal arch, and rung a joyful peal while the Royal train was slowly passing. Below the arch was an inscription, in which allusion was made to the fact that bells of cast steel were unknown to England, and that therefore the English Princess was on this occasion welcomed by sounds quite novel to her ear. At Minden the Royal pair found, besides the civil and military authorities, various deputations from Minden, Lubeck, and Erfurt, who presented them with a poem written in the dialect of the peasants of those parts, and with several presents, including a large national cake, a Westphalian ham of extraordinary size, a piece of fine Westphalian linen, and the saddle and bridle of a beautiful white horse named Jenner, which was in a few days to be sent to Berlin as part of the gifts. Amongst the numerous presents is a large candlestick in silver, offered by the 1st Regiment of the Guard; the trunk of a tree receives the light, three muskets lean against it, and the bottom is formed of soldiers lying in bivouac; whilst an extinguisher is attached to it, consisting of a Prussian helmet.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Lady Maria Coventry, sister of the Earl of Coventry, with the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, son of the fourth Earl of Bessborough, was solemnized on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a numerous circle of relatives of both families. The bride was attended by the following *demoiselles d'honneur*:—Lady Kathleen Ponsonby, Lady Louisa Pakenham, Lady Mary Fitzmaurice, Hon. Miss Ponsonby, Miss M. Ponsonby, Miss Rushout, Miss Pamela Rushout, Miss Walsh, Miss Hesketh, and Miss R. Walsh, each of whom wore white muslin dresses embroidered with cerise, white glacé scarfs, white glacé and tulle bonnets, ornamented with cherry and white feather rosettes, and frosted leaves. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. William Ponsonby, brother of the bridegroom, and the bride was given away by her brother. After the ceremony, an elegant breakfast was given by Lady Louisa Lygon, at her residence in Upper Brook-street. The happy pair left town early in the afternoon, for Warfield Park, near Bracknell, the seat of Sir John Walsh.

The marriage of the Earl of Euston, M.P., with Miss Baring, daughter of the Hon. Francis Baring, was solemnized on Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of relations of both families. The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring officiated, and the bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were—Lady Ulrica St. Maur, Lady Louisa Thynne, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Miss K. Phipps, Miss L. Douglas Pennant, and Miss Berkeley. In the course of the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left town for Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

A St. Petersburg telegram announces the submission of Schamyl and his people to the Russian army in the Caucasus.

A rumour, which has for sometime prevailed, that the King of Prussia will soon take up his residence at Cannes appears to be confirmed by accounts from Berlin. Two officers of the King's household are now in Paris buying furniture and decorations for his residence there.

The division of opinion among the judges on the point reserved in the trial of Aaron Mellor, convicted of the murder of his wife, has not been deemed satisfactory, and the Home Secretary has decided on giving the convict the benefit of the doubt. On Friday, a letter respiting the execution was received by the governor of the gaol at Liverpool; and it is probable that Mellor will get a new trial. It will be remembered that the point raised was not one affecting the merits of the case against him.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have printed—"for the information of Parliament"—two important despatches, bearing date so long since as the 25th of November. The first is an instruction to the Government at Calcutta to appoint a military commission, aided by "one or more civil servants," to inquire, "as soon as circumstances will permit," into the composition, discipline, and regulations of the native army. The investigation is to include such questions as these—Should corps be raised in prescribed districts, or from the country at large? Should men of different tribes or castes be embodied in the same company? Is it expedient to enlist the natives of other tropical countries for service in India? What proportion should the European forces bear to the native? Should artillery, or any other arm of the service, be entrusted to Europeans exclusively? The second despatch requires the Governor-General in Council to "lose no time in reporting" his opinion upon the origin and object of the "extraordinary disaffection," the immediate causes of which the Directors confess themselves unable to make out "from a review of the voluminous records" of events since the first display of disaffection at Barrackpore.

STORY OF A COURTSHIP.

"Jamie," the son of well-to-do parents in Fife-shire, fell acquainted, twelve or fourteen years ago, with "Maggie," a brisk young lass, the daughter of a neighbouring family, and for about nine years previous to 1855 Jamie cherished the fond hope that he was truly the beloved of his own dear Margaret. A wright by trade, he was, in 1852, induced to emigrate to Australia, with the intention, after a five years' stay, of returning home. The correspondence was steadily kept up; Jamie was prospering in his business, but Margaret thought he was getting careless about her, and warned him that she could "turn the chase as well as he." This terrified Jamie, and he could not be satisfied until she would come to him, or engage to bide true to him till the time when he should return home. The latter proposal was declined, as she thought she had waited long enough. She was willing to go to Australia with him immediately, but he must come and take her; and "if he did not think her worth coming for, she could with pleasure remain at home," and the correspondence could cease. Jamie continued his entreaties, and in November, 1854, enclosed to her a cheque for 40l., "so as to enable her to come out to him if she had a mind to do so." Margaret was inexorable. "Money (she replied) could not tempt her, or she would have been tempted long ago." Reproaches, followed by explanation and recrimination, were now given and received, and an irreparable breach was committed. The result has been, not only the breaking up of the courtship, but an action in the Sheriff Court at Dundee against Margaret, raised by her quondam lover, now a married man, resident in Melbourne. He asks repayment by her of the 40l. remitted "for the express and avowed purpose (as the summons expresses it) of paying her passage and other expenses to Melbourne, where he intended to marry her, as they had been previously on matrimonial terms; but which sum she illegally and improperly failed to apply to the purposes for which it was sent, she having not only refused to go out to Australia to become his wife, but having retained and applied the money for other purposes than that for which it was sent." In defence, Margaret argued that the money was sent to her unconditionally, as a present in the prospect of the marriage, it being entirely optional to her either to go out or to remain at home until he returned; and that it was not her fault that the marriage did not proceed, the pursuer having broken his engagement with her by marrying another. She also pleaded damage from injured feelings, and *loss of market*, "having suffered severely in her feelings and prospects in life" by his jilting her. The following extract will show how Margaret used to speak her mind in her letters:—

"I will marry for love, and work for gold after. I will not leave my native country before I get married, so I might give over thinking of you Jamie, I have no thought of sitting up here all my life waiting on you to take me off, for that will never come to pass. I think I have kept up myself too long before this time. Many a good marriage you have made me lose, but I will not wait longer than another year, so I leave you, Jamie, to do as you have a mind. You may think me very cruel, Jamie, but I feel obliged to speak to you plain."

Jamie's effusions, again, average about fifteen foolscap pages each; and, as a specimen, we give the following extracts:—

"Oh, Margaret, you don't know how I feel at this moment, or I think you would mingle tears with mine. When I am walking alone by myself, Maggie, I may say my cheeks are never dry—all for you, dear. . . . If you don't come out my dear, and are going to wait on me till I come home, would you send me out, with the first opportunity, one of your pocket-handkerchiefs which you have used, for I would like something you have used? . . . Oh, you dear lammie, what would I not do for you? Life is sweet, but thou art sweeter by far to me! I am like Annie Laurie—I could lay me down and dee. . . . Oh, Margaret, my love, what would I give for a shake of your little hand, or a kiss of your sweet lips!"

But there is a tide in the affairs of love; and, if Jamie had reached the climax of his affection, a relapse occurred with extraordinary rapidity. On the 24th June, 1855, he bids her farewell:—

"I am very sorry," he says, "at the loss of you, but I must not let down my spirits for the loss of a woman. You are only a woman. Perhaps it is for my good; no one knows. I may marry soon, and I may not; it all depends if I see one to suit me. . . . I have burned all your letters, and I have sent all that I have got that belongs to you to Peter, so I have no more to do with you; and God be thanked, for you have been a pest to me for many a year! I expect to be married very soon, as soon as I see one to suit me—perhaps next week. I won't do with the rest as I have done with you; I have used you too well, and that to my loss. Let all now say, 'You are free, and I am free.' I add no more."

As to the merits of the case, parties were fully heard thereon before the Sheriff-Substitute, who has issued an interlocutor, finding the defendant liable in the sum of 40l., remitted to pay her passage to Australia, since, if she had suffered disappointment, that disappointment had arisen from her own fault in having failed to comply with the condition on which alone the money was remitted to and received by her.

On Monday, in accordance with an ancient custom in that town, a silver cradle of beautiful design and exquisite workmanship was presented to Mrs. Francis Shand, wife of the late Mayor of Liverpool,—that lady having given birth to a child during her husband's term of office as chief magistrate of the borough.

MISCELLANEA.

On Saturday the Polish refugees in London presented to Count Persigny an address of congratulation at the recent escape from assassination of the Emperor of the French.

The Horse Guards has again notified an increase in the bounty, with a view of attracting recruits in greater numbers than are now willing to present themselves.

A letter from Mr. Murray, the British Minister at Teheran announces that the Shah of Persia has subscribed 500l., and his Prime Minister 250l., towards the India Relief Fund.

The Queen and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia have both intimated to the Mayor and Corporation of Gravesend their satisfaction at the arrangements for the recent embarkation.

The probable "abdication" of the Pope is one of the rumours which has been going the round of the papers, but we are unable to trace it to any authentic source. It is also said that Father Ventura is spoken of as his successor.

There are now three garters vacant by the demise of the late Earls Fitzwilliam and Spencer, and the Duke of Devonshire, making seven which have been placed at the disposal of the Sovereign since the noble Premier assumed the reins of government.

On Wednesday, a parliamentary return was issued giving an estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury of the East India Company from the 1st of January to the 30th April, 1858, and from the 1st of May, 1858, to the 30th April, 1859. The receipts between the 1st of January and the 30th of April in the present year are estimated at 5,156,023l., leaving a balance over the disbursements of 859,958l. The estimated receipts from the 1st of next May to the 30th of April, 1859, amount to 11,186,026l., this sum including the estimated deficiency balance of 7,586,068l.

On Sunday evening the 6th of the special services in Westminster Abbey was performed in the nave, which was crowded half an hour before the service commenced. There were not, however, many of the "working classes" present, and the congregation was in no way distinguishable from that of a parish church, except by largeness of number. The lessons were read by the very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Moberley, Head Master of Winchester School, from the 33rd and the two following verses of the 8th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John.

It was resolved on the 21st ult. by the standing committee of the Trustees of the British Museum, in special meeting assembled, that there is a great deficiency of space for the proper exhibition of the different collections in the various departments of the Museum, and that the trustees are not possessed of any vacant space available for the purpose, and that in providing such space it is very desirable to contemplate the future and progressive, as well as the actual and immediate requirements of the Museum. These resolutions were carried *unanimously*; and it was further resolved, by seven to two votes, to adopt Mr. Smirke's plan for the purchase of land to the north of the Museum, as contained in the Librarian's report. The resolution has been laid before Her Majesty's Ministers, with the plan of Mr. Smirke.

The States of the Swedish Diet have once more before them a project to relax the law against apostasy from the Lutheran, which is the established religion of the State. As the law at present stands, every Swede abjuring the State religion and becoming a Roman Catholic incurs confiscation of his property and banishment of his body. Some months ago a bill to abolish these penalties, brought in by the Minister, was thrown out of the Diet; now the order of nobles which rejected the former has presented a bill of its own, abolishing confiscation and banishment, but depriving a convert of all civil and political rights, and inflicting fine and imprisonment on persons attempting to proselytise.

On Sunday evening, as the train which arrives from London about eight o'clock, was slowly crossing the rails from the down-line into the station, another leaving Windsor at the same time ran with violent force against the tender of the down-train, the engine-driver of the former not perceiving through the steam the danger signal that was up. The first compartment of the up-train was completely smashed to pieces in which luckily no one was sitting at the time, and one of the engines was also very much damaged. The railway officials escaped unhurt; but one gentleman had his leg suddenly twisted by the jerk, and another his forehead cut open. The other passengers were thrown from their seats on to the floors of the carriages, by the violence of the collision; but, beyond a good shaking, sustained no further injury.

On Sunday evening the Rev. W. Chalmers, of the Presbyterian Chapel, Marylebone, preached at Exeter Hall. It was announced that these special services will be continued during twelve more successive Sundays. Next Sunday evening the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury, will preach a funeral sermon in memory of the lamented General Havelock. The names of the clergymen who will follow in regular succession are:—The Rev. Francis Tucker, of Camden-road Chapel; the Rev. E. A. West, President of the Wesleyan Conference; the Rev. Samuel B. Burgess, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Rev. W. J. Tweddle, Wesleyan Minister, Lambeth; the Rev. W. G. Lewis, of Bayswater; the Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Claremont Chapel; the Rev. Theophilus Pearson, of Tottenham; the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, of Claydon's Chapel; the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar; the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, of Devonshire-square Chapel; and the Rev. W. Kirkus, of St. Thomas's Chapel, Hackney.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of English wheat are moderate, and we had small arrivals of foreign in the past week. We have no new feature in the trade, and can only report a dull market, and prices hardly supported for both English and foreign wheat. The trade is inactive for flour, and both sacks and barrels rather lower. Barley and peas are the same as last week; beans are 1s per qr lower. With small arrivals of oats we have the trade depressed, and prices are 6d to 1s per qr below the rates of this day week. There has been a large arrival of cargoes of wheat, and an extensive business done at 1s per qr reduction.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4s 0d to 9s 0d; geese, 4s 0d to 6s 6d; ducklings, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; tame rabbits, 1s 3d to 1s 9d; wild, 8d to 1s 1d; pigeons, 6d to 1s; large Surrey fowls, 4s 0d to 8s 0d; chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; barndoor, 3s 6d to 5s; leverets, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hares, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; goslings, 4s to 6s 6d; 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 9d to 2s 0d; wild ducks, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; widgeons, 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.
Davison's West Hartley	14	3
Bell's Primrose	11	6
Tanfield Moor	13	3
Eden Main	16	0
Tees	18	0
Russell's Hetton	17	0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—Feb. 5, at Kilsallan Vicarage, county Dublin, the wife of the Rev. Theophilus Bennett, of a son.
BOURNE.—Feb. 4, at Dean Hall, Gloucestershire, the wife of Robert Bourne, Esq., late Captain 54th Regt., of a son.
GEDDES.—Feb. 4, at Islip, Northamptonshire, the wife of Cameron Geddes, Lieut. 96th Foot, of a son.
HUNTER.—Feb. 4, at Mount William, Middle Glenmire-road, Cork, the wife of Captain Hunter, Royal Elthorne Militia, of a daughter.
PETTE.—Feb. 9, at 2, Cavendish-square, Lady Catherine Petre, of a daughter.
QUIN.—Feb. 5, at 116, Eaton-square, the wife of the Hon. W. H. Wyndham Quin, of a daughter.
SELBY.—Feb. 6, at Clevedon, Somerset, the wife of Major George Selby, Madras Artillery, of a daughter.
WINCHESTER.—Feb. 6, the Marchioness of Winchester, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

BOWDLER-NICHOLSON.—Feb. 3, at the Parish Church of Gifford, by the Rev. G. Wade, George Owen Bowdler, Capt. H.M.'s 40th Regt., second son of the late Major-General Bowdler, H.E.L.C.S., to Bella Wakefield, second daughter of Rawdon H. Nicholson, Esq., J.P., Stramore House, Gifford, county Down.
CURZON-ANSON.—Feb. 8, at Repton, Colonel the Hon. Richard Curzon, C.B., Grenadier Guards, to Isabella Katherine, eldest daughter of the late General the Hon. George Anson and Mrs. Anson.
FERRERS-FILMER.—Feb. 2, at the British Embassy, Florence, William Stewart Ferrers, Esq., second son of the late William Edmund Ferrers, Esq., to Emilia, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P., of East Sutton, Kent.
SANKEY-FILMER.—Feb. 2, at the British Embassy, Florence, the Rev. Philip Menzies Sankey, Curate of Highclere, Hants, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Sankey, Rector of Witney, Oxon, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P., of East Sutton, Kent.
WYNLIATT-CHAD.—Feb. 9, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. Hugh Hodgson, M.A., Vicar of Idmington, Wilts, James John Wynliatt, Esq., 52nd Light Infantry, to Marie Gotz, only daughter of the late G. W. Chad, Esq., formerly her Majesty's Minister at Berlin.

DEATHS.

ABBOT.—Feb. 5, at Sittingbourne, Kent, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, Wm. Abbot, Esq., upwards of sixty years Registrar of the Diocesan Courts of Canterbury.
BROOKSBANK.—Feb. 1, at 39, Cadogan-place, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of T. C. Brooksbank, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Treasury.
BISSE.—Feb. 1, at his brother's residence, Wilton-upon-Wye, Herefordshire, the Rev. Henry Bisse, M.A., Rector of Wymore, Somerset.
CHICHESTER.—Feb. 4, at No. 30, Hyde-park-gardens, in his sixtieth year, the Rev. Charles Chichester, Rector of Barton, near Mildenhall, Suffolk.
DRAKE.—Feb. 8, at the Rectory, Stourton, Wiltshire, aged seventy-seven, the Rev. John Drake, of Northchurch, Hertfordshire, and Rector of Stourton.
ECKFORD.—Feb. 1, at St. Servan, France, Capt. Alexander Eckford, R.M., aged eighty-three.
FALKNER.—Feb. 7, at Brighton, Sir Charles Leslie Falkner, Bart., Captain Royal Navy.
GORDON.—Feb. 3, at Exmouth, Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon, for more than thirty years M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, in his seventy-fourth year.
HALKETT.—Feb. 8, at Lausanne, of bronchitis, after a few hours' illness, George, second son of the late Sir John Halkett, Bart., aged eighteen.
HAWKINS.—Feb. 5, John Pannecot Hawkins, Esq., C.B., of Minsterworth, Gloucestershire, late Lieut.-Col. of H.M.'s 66th Regt., aged seventy-four.
KINGSLEY.—Feb. 5, at 1, Devonshire-terrace, Queen's-road, Peckham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. Kingsley.
MURTON.—Feb. 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Trevelyan Spicer, Helston House, Bayswater, Elizabeth, relict of the late Major Murton, of Lenham, Kent.
RICHARDSON.—Feb. 7, at 33, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Christina, the widow of Captain T. Godsalve Richardson, H.E.L.C.S.
TURNER.—Feb. 5, aged sixty-four, the Rev. Chas. Turner, third son of the late G. M. Turner, Esq., and for twenty-three years incumbent of St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, Surrey.

The following are some out of many thousand extraordinary cures without medicine effected by Dr. Barry's delicious health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, coughs, asthma, consumption, and debility.—Cure No. 41,677, Winchester, Dec. 3, 1847. Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of dropsy, dyspepsia, and constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c., &c. JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon, 96th Regt.—Cure No. 52,422, Bridgehouse, Frimley, April 3, 1854. Thirty-three years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances. JAMES ROBERTS, Wood Merchant.—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, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT 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."



VALENTINE'S DAY.

BY GEORGE DAVIS GIBBS.

The origin of choosing a valentine is involved in the greatest obscurity. It probably had its origin in the Pagan custom of drawing the names of girls in honour of Juno, on this day. "On the eve of the festival of St. Valentine," says Bourne, in his "Antiquities," "it is a ceremony never omitted among the vulgar to draw lots, which they term valentines. The names of a certain number of one sex are, by an equal number of the other, put into some vessel and after that every one draws a name, which for the present is called their valentine, and is also looked upon as a good omen of their being man and wife." But a truce to the ancients. Some years ago, when the art of penmanship was scarcely known amongst the peasantry, the parish clerk (if possessed of that rare accomplishment), was commonly employed as valentine writer and reader general to the unlettered members of the congregation, which proved an annual source of profit to the sagacious scribe. It was, as our fair readers will allow, to his interest to nurse up all love affairs to a matrimonial conclusion, on account of certain little fees that fell to his share in assistance of the performance of the marriage service, and perhaps also his joy (good old man), to see youth of both sexes truly happy.

How many a fair face will put on a bewitching smile on this occasion—how many a guileless heart will palpitate, and bosom heave with emotions of delight, at the postman's double rap? How many a waggish trick be played upon the old bachelor, or the lady, who, being too nice in her taste, is as a rose withered upon the virgin thorn!

Some amusing practices were formerly resorted to in connexion with this day, one of which is related in a journal of the last century. A lady speaking, is made to state:—"Last Friday was Valentine's day; and the night before, I got five bay-leaves and pinned four of them to the corners of my pillow, and the fifth to the centre; and then, if I dreamed of my sweetheart, Betty said, we should be married before the year was out. But, to make it more

sure, I boiled an egg hard, and took out the yolk, and filled it with salt, and when I went to bed eat it, shell and all, without speaking or thinking after it. We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper, and rolled them up in clay and put them into the water, and the first that rose up was to be our Valentine!" Oh, Dan Cupid, what tricks you play us, and verily what tricks do we not play you. Here is another of the curiosities of courtship, which occurred many years since in the west of England. Three single young men went out together, before daylight, on St. Valentine's Day, with a clap net to catch an old owl and two sparrows in a neighbouring barn; if they were successful, and could bring the birds in safety to the inn before the females of the house had risen, they were rewarded by the hostess with hot purl in honour of St. Valentine, and enjoyed the privilege of demanding at any other house in the neighbourhood a similar boon; this was done as an emblem; the owl being the bird of wisdom, could influence the other birds to enter the nets of love on that day as mates; whereon both single lads and maidens should be reminded, they said, that happiness could alone be secured by an early union!

Misson, a learned traveller, who died in England about 1721, says, "that on the 14th of February the young folks of Scotland, by a very ancient custom (and which to our minds bears great similarity to the Pagan one of the ancients), used to celebrate a

little festival, arranged as follows:—"An equal number of maids and bachelors get together; each writes their true or feigned name on separate billets, which they draw by way of lots, the maids taking the men's billets, and the men the maids', so that each of the young men lights upon a lass he calls his Valentine! and each of the lasses upon a young man she calls hers. Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the Valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear their billets for several days upon their sleeves or bosoms, and this little harmless sport would often end in love." How sweetly Arcadian! how these simple, yet time-honoured customs, bring home to our hearts the pure breathings of that mountain land of beauty, where sang the Ploughman Bard, where, in the glorious majesty of his own greatness, the mighty mind of Scott conceived and executed those great masterpieces, that shall live until the cloud which hides us from eternity shall be rent and shrivelled, and we view that home where live the dead—and only death shall die!

"Good morrow to you, 'tis Valentine's Day!"

So sings the fair and hapless Ophelia. Good morrow, also say we; may your hearts be light, may young Joy spread the swelling sail, to waft you to all happiness, and Prudence take the helm, so shall the record of the day of good St. Valentine be ever welcome.



THE CHARM OF THE BAY LEAVES.—VALENTINE'S DAY.

BURGLARY AT BARNSELEY.

A burglary, it will be remembered, was recently committed by seven men at Flash-house Farm, near Barnsley, occupied by Mr. Clarkson, who is eighty-six years of age. Through the exertions of some of the West Yorkshire police, five desperate characters, named Joseph Wrightson, Edward Wild, John Foster, Thomas Beachell, and Thomas Johnson, were last week apprehended on suspicion of having committed the burglary. On Monday they were examined before a bench of West Riding magistrates at Barnsley. It will be recollected that the party who committed the burglary, after striking at the old man with a life-preserver, and otherwise ill-treating him, ransacked some drawers, and took away about 20s. in money, two pair of earrings, some silver teaspoons, and other articles. They made a somewhat precipitate retreat from the house on the servant man discharging a gun at them, and then making out of the house to alarm the nearest neighbours. The chief evidence against the prisoners was given by one of the burglars—a man named Hilton, who was admitted as approver, and said that the five prisoners, a man named Hebden (who had been apprehended, but had escaped out of the Barnsley lock-up), and himself committed the burglary. Four out of the seven had used black masks and black cotton shirts above their usual clothes, and these masks and shirts were found hidden in a place indicated by Hilton, whose evidence was confirmed in many particulars by other witnesses. The magistrates committed the five prisoners for trial at the ensuing assizes at York.

AN ACCOUNT OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS, VESTMENTS, AND FURNITURE; collected chiefly from old examples, or designed by studious observers of mediæval art. Collected and set forth by Messrs. Cox and Son, Church Furniture Manufacturers, &c., &c., Southampton-street, Strand, London.—Skipping, but not irreverently, over the pulpits, the communion tables, the reading-desks, the lecterns, the rich metal-worked coronæ lucis, branched lights, chairs, fald-stools, communion plate, &c., we arrive at the decorative portion of the church apparel which illustrates this excellent little work. Here, amongst elaborately wrought altar cloths, embroidered crosses, sacred monograms, evangelistic symbols, quaint patterns for Ped cloths, maniples and bordures in needlework will our readers delight to pause and admire, while the thought that they are intended to add beauty without detracting from the sanctity of the sacred edifice will increase a respect for a brochure long needed by all to whom the purity and elegance of the interior of our churches is a matter of serious consideration. The work is in its second edition, and falls, we believe, into the hands of the clerical profession unfettered by a fee.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, an action was brought by Miss Laura Killick against Lieutenant Wilkinson for breach of promise of marriage. The declaration stated that the plaintiff and the defendant had agreed to marry, and that a reasonable time had elapsed, and the defendant had refused to fulfil his promise. The defendant pleaded, firstly, that he had not entered into any agreement to marry the plaintiff; secondly, that if he had so promised the time agreed upon had not elapsed; and, thirdly, that the plaintiff was not willing and ready to marry the defendant.—Mr. Skinner and Mr. H. T. Cole appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Wood represented the defendant.

The opening of the learned counsel went to show that the plaintiff, Miss Laura Killick, was the daughter of a jeweller and silversmith, who formerly carried on his business at Knightsbridge. In May last Mr. Killick went to reside at the George Hotel at Greenwich, which had belonged to his father-in-law, and to which he had succeeded. Towards the end of May the defendant, who then held a captain's commission in the Royal Military Train, and who is now a lieutenant in the 68th Regiment, was introduced to the

plaintiff's family. He shortly afterwards commenced paying much attention to Miss Laura Killick, and subsequently obtained her father's consent to their marriage. Thus matters went on until about the end of October, when the defendant suddenly ceased his visits, and had left unnoticed several letters written by Mr. Killick demanding an explanation of his conduct. The present action was therefore brought.

Mr. John Killick was the first witness called in support of the plaintiff's case. He said: I am the plaintiff's father, and carried on the business of a jeweller at Knightsbridge. My father-in-law kept the George Hotel, at Greenwich, for many years. He left it and I went to reside there in May. The defendant was introduced to me by Mr. Mitchell, his brother officer, towards the end of May. On the 31st May the defendant dined at the hotel ordinary. I think it was proposed after dinner that my wife and both my daughters should take a walk, and the defendant accompanied them. He returned with them, and spent his evening with us. He frequently came to the house during the ensuing week. He paid my daughter considerable attention, and his conduct attracted my notice. He left for Ireland in the beginning of June. He was in the Royal Military Train. I next saw the defendant about the end of June, when he returned. We saw him frequently, and he pursued

the same conduct towards my daughter. He took my daughter with her sister to a *fête*. On his return, I told the defendant that his attentions towards my daughter were so marked that it was time I knew what his intentions were. He said his intentions were perfectly honourable, and that he intended to marry her. I asked him whether he knew of my altered circumstances. He replied that he did, and that it made no difference to him. On the 12th July, we renewed the conversation. He said he had 400*l.* a year, and asked me if I considered that sufficient. I said I had no objection, if he felt satisfied he could support her. He said he objected to marry in July, as it was an unlucky month to him, and that he had been wounded in the Crimea, and lost a sister in that month. About the 9th of July I went into lodgings at Lee. My daughter then went on a visit to a lady at Porchester-terrace. She was taken there by the defendant, I recollect the defendant coming to the lodgings at Lee with Ensign Burke. My daughter was there on the occasion. It was then agreed that the marriage should take place in the third week in August. A conversation took place with respect to the quantity of bridesmaids who were to be at the wedding. (Laughter.) The defendant wanted eight. (Laughter.) I said that would be too many. Ensign Burke was to have been at the wedding. On the 19th July the defendant said his regi-

ment thought of going to Canada. He continued his attentions to my daughter to the end of August. He told me he was going to Aldershot, and that he would write to my daughter during his absence. After his return from Aldershot he called upon me. I had then removed to Lewisham. I do not recollect that anything was said on that occasion about his not writing. He after that sent a servant to say he was unable to come to us because his sister was ill. After that he sent to say he had broken a blood vessel in leaping, and could not come to see us. On the 8th of August he gave my daughter a ring. In consequence of what took place I went to Aldershot, but could not see the defendant. I wrote him a letter. [The letter was produced, and was to the effect that the writer was much surprised at the defendant's neglect of his daughter, and required his decision whether he intended to marry her or not.] The defendant then sent this letter to my daughter:—

"My dearest Laura,—Can you forgive me after my apparent cruel neglect of you? If you still can care for me now, and will consent to marry me on what I have at present, 400*l.* per annum, as soon as I have completed my exchange I will marry you, and endeavour, by unceasing love and kindness, to make amends for the pain you have suffered on my account. If you still can love me now, will you answer this



YOUNG MEN RETURNING WITH THE OWL AND SPARROWS.—VALENTINE'S DAY.

letter, and appoint some time to-morrow when I can see you, and explain to you personally what I cannot well do by writing? I should like to see you and your father alone, the first time we meet.—Believe me, dear Laura, yours affectionately, C. BRICE WILKINSON."

Examination continued: The defendant called on the 23rd and expressed his regret, stating that he hoped his future conduct would cause us to forget his neglect. He continued to pay his attentions as before to my daughter. It was arranged that the wedding should take place in a fortnight or three weeks. He objected to the marriage taking place at Lewisham, as it was too near the camp. He was often accompanied by his brother officers. He passed all his spare time with us. The last time he was with us was on Oct. 16. He promised to call the next day. He wrote me a letter stating that he should call, but he never did call. On the 29th of October I wrote him a letter demanding an explanation of his conduct towards my daughter, but I never received a reply to it. My daughter's health has suffered considerably. She was eighteen on the 18th of November last.

Mrs. Susan Killick, the plaintiff's mother, said that she had taken care of the education of her daughter, who played and drew very well, and was otherwise well-educated. She corroborated her husband's evi-

dence as to the attentions of the defendant to the plaintiff.

Miss Mary Killick, the plaintiff's sister, deposed that the defendant appeared greatly attached to her sister, and witness was to have been one of the bridesmaids.

Lieut. Witchell, a lieutenant in the Royal Military Train, said the defendant had told him he intended to marry the plaintiff.

Ensign Burke, who was in the Royal Military Train during the time the defendant was in that corps, said he knew that the defendant was engaged to the plaintiff.

Further evidence having been given by another witness as to the defendant's intention to marry the plaintiff, the case closed.

Mr. Edwin James, in addressing the jury for the defendant, said that the truth was that this foolish young man (the defendant) had fallen head over heels in love with the first pretty girl he had met with, and she happened to be the plaintiff in this action. (Laughter.) He urged that the plaintiff's father had acted most imprudently in allowing the engagement to take place without the sanction of the defendant's parents. It was greatly to the defendant's credit that he had never attempted to take an unfair or dishonourable advantage of the plaintiff. Neither party had the least stain on their characters; and he hoped that Ensign

Burke would at some future day assist at the nuptials of the plaintiff with some sensible man, whose ambition would be limited to less than eight bridesmaids. (Laughter.) He contended that a small sum would compensate the plaintiff for the injury she had sustained, and that her wounded affections would heal up as the wound which the defendant had received in the service of his country, and that she would soon cease to feel its effects altogether.

Mr. Baron Martin, in summing up, said that the only question for the jury was the amount of damages which would compensate the plaintiff, and in estimating them they should consider the loss which a person in the plaintiff's station in life had sustained in not being made the wife of a captain in Her Majesty's service with an income of 400*l.* per annum.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 350*l.*

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed old Mrs. Beeswax. "What will the impudence of this world come to, I wonder? Why, they might just as reasonably tell me that the man had six heads in his hat."

TALKING the other night of a mutual friend whose love of beer had accelerated his death, Titmarsh said, "Ah, Sir, he was a man; take him for half-and-half, we shall not look upon his like again."—*Inverness Courier*.

THE PANTALON'S LAST SCENE.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Bethnal-green, touching the death of Henry Bird, comedian, and late pantaloon at the Royal Standard Theatre, Shoreditch. It appeared from the evidence of the widow that the deceased had been a pantomimist for the last seven years. He was engaged by Mr. John Douglass in the Christmas pantomime, and continued his duties until Tuesday the 26th ult., when he returned from the theatre, and complained of severe pain in the abdomen. He relinquished his engagement, and on the night of Friday the 29th he was seized with a fit, and remained insensible until his death, which took place on Saturday last. A surgeon attended, but the deceased never rallied. The white paint he placed on his face had a detrimental effect upon him, and at times produced illness. The brother said the deceased had had a fall shortly after Boxing-day by jumping through a trap where the men behind neglected to catch him. From a *post mortem* examination it appeared that the vessels of the brain were congested, and the brain itself was very large and flattened on the surface. Long-continued anxiety and very active bodily excitement, combined with insufficient sleep, would produce this condition of the brain. The jury unanimously returned a verdict "That the deceased died from congestion of the brain but how caused there was not sufficient evidence to prove."

POLITICAL PARALLELS.

We need not dwell on the unfailing phenomenon of attempts at assassination following on the severity which creates refugees. Nobody disputes the fact; and the absurdity of a severe ruler of that sort charging any Government but his own with the responsibility of refugee revenge is so obvious that it needs no remark. We allow continental Governments to empty out their malcontents upon our shores, whether expressly, and by the hands of police or soldiery, or by moral compulsion; but we are not at their call about sending them back again. This is clear enough; but it may not be equally clear to everybody—it is evidently not so to refugee conspirators—that every refugee conspiracy is made the occasion of further tyranny by the despot. It is surprising that everybody does not perceive this, when it is the one lesson exhibited by the whole series of attempts on the sovereigns of France in our time.

After the Pichegru plot, Bonaparte's adulatory Senate took the hint conveyed to them, and implored him to found a hereditary empire, having been informed that the alternative was his being so proclaimed by the army. From that time to the 14th of last month every plot against the Sovereign has been made a pretext for aggression on the national liberties; and that aggression has, in its turn, produced the inevitable effect of the overthrow of the dynasty, after a longer or a shorter interval. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the sameness of the march of events, amidst the widest diversity of character in the persons concerned, is yielded by a comparison of the new Orsini conspiracy with that of Fieschi, three and twenty years ago. Napoleon was gone, and his family were scattered abroad; the elder Bourbons were gone, and were roaming the world disconsolate; and the reigning Sovereign might have been picked out of the whole human race for his unlikeness to the Bonapartes; yet is there the most remarkable resemblance between the incidents of the conspiracy and the immediate political consequences. After the explosion of Fieschi's machine, the number of wounded was said to be seven, fourteen, and so on, mounting to above a hundred in a few days. So it was last month. The officer in attendance was in the one case killed, and in the other severely wounded. Louis Philippe had a scratch on the forehead, and Louis Napoleon on the nose. In each case the monarch's horses were—one killed and another wounded. In each case the assassins had planned escape, but were caught in consequence of their being wounded. In the first case, one applied at an hospital for aid; and in the last, at an apothecary's shop. The police behaved exactly alike in the two cases—trying to conceal their failures by officious zeal when the catastrophe had occurred; and their masters rebuked them in much the same terms, at an interval of three-and-twenty years. The chief assassin had, in each case, an alias, and was recognised after some delay; and in both instances the plot was enveloped in profound darkness after judicial examination. Louis Philippe was addressed by his Ministers, who suggested the repression of the periodical press, "even if it were necessary to transcend the bounds of legality;" and the Chambers were summoned to receive proposals of new repressive laws. At that date, as now, fear and grief weighed on the hearts of Deputies, who saw what the consequences must be of treating the suspected as guilty, and inflicting transportation, as well as imprisonment, without warrant of law; and then, as now, the plea was the danger of leaving political malcontents at large, or permitting them to live, even abroad, exempt from surveillance. Then, as now, the many, both in and out of office, were unable to utter, except in private conversation, the warning they longed to shout through the whole country—that the new laws would be passed by a servile company of flatterers, and that discontent would increase till it exploded in some sort of revolution. Then, as now, civilities were interchanged between estranged parties, and here a prince and there a general, made advances to the French ruler, just as the King of Naples and other expectants are doing to the monarch of to-day. Then, as now, the martial spirits of the Court seized the opportunity to say unkind things of England and its liberties; and neither then nor now could any one doubt the readiness of the Monarch to use the dislike of English liberty for his own purposes. Then, as now, so much reliance was placed on the peaceable character of England, that Russia was courted by an ostentation of despotic measures, and the *parvenu*, the Citizen King, made his way, like the elective Emperor, by a flagrant breach of the engagements which seated him on the throne.

In the present, as in the former case, it is believed that threats and apprehensions are perpetually dropping into the Royal home; and that "many bitter hours" are endured in the privacy of that home. In the former case the repressive laws were carried; and, as time passed on, it became clear that "no one point was gained," of those which had been either expressed or understood; and it may be anticipated that the new repressive laws will work after the same fashion. One clear fact was the immediate revival of the old Bourbon interest as the Citizen King belied his functional origin; and the same thing will probably happen now in both the Bourbon parties, who fancy they are biding their time. In both instances the Monarchs bestirred the selves at once to secure the succession. Louis Philippe began a second series of attempts to procure a wife for the Duke of Orleans; and Louis Napoleon institutes a second Regency arrangement, in order to keep his wife and child (as his uncle did his) before the popular mind, as an immediate resort, in case of accident to himself. Thus we might go on through many more points of analogy; but the final one must not be omitted. At the time of the Fieschi outrage the Ministers of the last Bourbon were in prison for life, as their sentence declared, for subverting the liberty of the press. The first question, when the smoke and noise of the catastrophe cleared away, was—"What will

be done with Polignac and his comrades?" The King declared, by his acts, they had only done what he found it necessary in his turn to do; and they were soon released. But men commented on this assumed necessity. They said: "Bonaparte used conspiracy to make himself Emperor; but where is his Empire? The Bourbons improved the murder of the Duke de Berri to subvert the charter, and extinguish the press. Louis Philippe used the affair of Fieschi to drop the charter, transcend the law, and annihilate the press. How will it be with him and his?" Time gave the answer. And where are the Orleans dynasty? Now, their successor is employing Orsini's plot to impose new repressive laws, and stifle the press in his turn. In his turn also the results will make themselves evident; and all analogy indicates what they will be. In a longer or shorter time men will be asking, "Where is the Napoleon dynasty?" and wondering what it can be in the throne or the crown which generates such blindness in Imperial minds as to the succession of cause and effect in Imperial conduct and fortunes.—*Daily News*.

NOVEL "RELIGIOUS" SPECULATION.

"What next—and next?" The manager of a theatre has turned missionary! Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury-lane and the proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, has opened the Panopticon (which he has dignified with the title of the Alhambra Palace) for a series of religious services. The Rev. J. H. Rutherford, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was announced to preach the four Sundays in February, and made his first appearance on Sunday, in pursuance of this arrangement. The admission in the morning, when the sermon was the only attraction, was free; but in the evening, when the sermon was supplemented by the performance of a selection of music from Handel's *Messiah*, a charge of a shilling was made, notwithstanding which, however, a large number of persons presented themselves within the building. On one of the door-posts was the written notice required by law to be so affixed of an application for a wine and spirit license. The attraction was certainly not Mr. Rutherford's preaching; but the performance of copious selections from Handel's *Messiah*, by singers of considerable eminence, a chorus 100 strong, and the magnificent organ, for whose sake alone the mosque is worthy all it may have cost the present speculator. The advertisements, indeed, gave the names of the singers of the respective airs; and concluded in the ordinary play-bill style: "The magnificent organ, built by Messrs. Hill and Sons; the decorations by Mr. Hurwitz; the splendid chandeliers by Defries and Sons; the gas appointments by Mr. Hinckley." The evening service commenced with a short prayer, followed by the 100th Psalm, which was sung by the entire assemblage. The reverend gentleman then read a portion of the third chapter of St. John, and offered up another prayer. He then addressed himself to his sermon, taking as his text, 2 Cor. ix. 10, "Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift." The sermon was too long for the patience of the audience, and the people manifested their impatience towards the close by unmistakable fits of coughing—a hint which the reverend gentleman alone seemed unable to understand. The sermon, however, came at last to an end, and then, after the singing of the doxology, and the pronouncing of the benediction, the reverend gentleman retired from the platform. Strange sounds then rose upon the ear, but they were found to proceed from the tuning of fiddles, &c., and after a delay of a few minutes, during which the principal vocalists made their way to the footlights (one lady among them, by the bye, figuring without a bonnet), the overture to the *Messiah* commenced. Surely this is a deprecation both of religion and music.—In answer to some strictures made on his conduct in connection with these proceedings, Mr. Rutherford has addressed a letter to a contemporary in which he says:—"I consented to open the Alhambra Palace, because it has long been my conviction that we cannot have too many places for the preaching of the Gospel; and because my stipulation was agreed to, that in the morning it should be open to all classes, free of charge. I had reason to expect that the selection of music would be such as is sung in the choral service of the Church of England, and that nothing would occur incompatible with true worship. When, at the close of my sermon last night, I found the singing was turned into a 'Sunday amusement,' I at once stated that I would not again preach under similar circumstances. The notice of application for a spirit license, of which I was not aware till I saw your paper, makes me all the more regret my having had any connection with the place."

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THE SUCCESSORS OF R. WILLEY AND CO., MESSRS. SHETLEWORTH, ABBOTT, AND WILLEY, JUN., beg to announce that the SALE of the remarkable STOCK of the late firm is still continuing, and they respectfully invite a visit from Ladies and Families requiring SILKS, Fancy Dresses, Cloaks, French and Paisley Shawls, superior Table Linen, Sheet-lings, and general Drapery, Blankets and Flannels, Lace and Muslin goods, Hosiery, Paris Gloves, Haberdashery, &c., &c. An opportunity like the present seldom offers for purchasing.—February, 1858.

THE PRINCESS OPERA CLOAK.

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

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

See "The Fashions," Illustrated London News.

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

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. 9d. " 4s. 11d. "
".....	4s. 11d. " 5s. 11d. "
RUGS.....	4s. 7d. " 5s. 9d. each
".....	17s. 6d. " 21s. 0d. "

And others proportionably low.

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

SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.

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

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES (18 yds.) at 38s. 6d. that were 55s. the Dress.
" (18 yds.) 49s. 6d. " 75s. "
" (18 yds.) 55s. 6d. " 85s. "
RICH SILK ROBES, with Damask 75s. 6d. " 115s. "
Flounces (18 yds.)

And other Silks in proportion.

CHARLES MECKING & 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.

SPRING SEASON, 1858.

Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and Co. have the honour to announce that, in anticipation of an early season, they have made arrangements to submit a very extensive COLLECTION of NOVELTIES, especially adapted for Spring wear, on the 1st of March. The whole of their present Stock has undergone important reductions, and the following departments offer unusual advantages to purchasers:—Plain and Fancy Silks, Barge Winter Robes, Shawls and Mantles, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroidery.

LADIES' OUTFITS and BABY LINEN (Wholesale Prices).

Chemise from 1s. 9d., Night Gowns 2s. 3d., Drawers 1s. 6d., Bodies 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.

206, REGENT-STREET,

OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.

HENRY AND DEMARSON,

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

REAL JOUVIN'S GLOVES.—First Quality.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
White and Coloured	3s. 3d.	White and Coloured	3s. 6d.
Two Buttons, any colour	3s. 9d.	Double-sewn, any colour	4s. 0d.
		Swedish Gloves, Two Buttons, 2s. 3d.	
Eau de Botol, per quarter of a pint	3s. 0d.	Spirit of Mint, quarter pint	2s. 0d.
Vinagre de Bully, per quarter of a pint	2s. 0d.	Pine Apple Vinegar, ditto	2s. 0d.
Empress Bouquet (new perfume)	2s. 0d.	Superior Eau-de-Cologne	2s. 0d.
		All Perfumes, 1s. per bottle.	

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

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 Groust'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 Notford-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., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d.
GREEN TEA..... 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d.
COFFEE, WARRANTED PURE..... 1s., 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d.
PHILLIPS and Co. send all goods Carriage Free, by their own vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

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

	2s. d.	3s. d.
Feather Beds.....	from 1 5 0 to 3 0 0	
German Spring Mattresses.....	2 8 0	7 0 0
Patent Rheocline Beds.....	2 10 6	6 6 0
Horse-hair Mattresses.....	0 16 0	5 0 0
Wool Mattresses.....	0 7 6	4 9 0
Flock Mattresses.....	0 6 6	0 18 0
Best Alva and Cotton Mattresses.....	0 6 6	0 19 0
Sheets.....	0 7 6	2 6 0
Blankets..... per pair	0 3 0	1 4 0
Toilet Quilts..... each	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 Unlimited 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, Gasaliers, 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—Rattis—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 35s., 35s., 35s., 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 21. 10s. to 32. 10s., 41. 5s. to 101.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.
No other goods sold—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

LEPRINCE'S LADIES' BOOT & SHOE

DEPOT, from his Manufactory, 25 & 27, RUE MONTORGUEUL, Paris; 261, REGENT-STREET, near Oxford-street, where he has the honour to submit to public inspection an extensive Stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of superior Workmanship, at the annexed moderate Prices:—Children's Shoes, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Ladies' Shoes, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; ditto Boots, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Lined Slippers, from 3s. 6d. to 5s.; fashionable Shoes, 1 Barrettes, 7s. 6d.; and Oriental Shoes, 8s. 6d.—Orders from the Country to be accompanied by references in town, or by Post-office Order, payable to LOUIS LEPRINCE, 261, REGENT-STREET, London.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The Cheapest

House in London for all descriptions of FLOWERS, and Preparations, Tools, &c., &c., at W. WHITE'S old-established Manufactory, 31, NASSAU-STREET, Middlesex Hospital. Goods sent to any address on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable Cavendish-street.
Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

WAX FLOWERS.—The Cheapest House

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

CHAPPED HANDS or ROUGH SKIN.

We allude to VIZER'S HONEY PASTE, of which we can really say, that it is a most agreeable and effectual remedy, not to be classed with the preparations commonly offered to the public, but honest in the pretensions it makes, and very quickly proving their correctness, both as to the comfort and improvement of appearance which it promotes.
Prepared and sold by E. B. VIZER, Chemist, 63, LUPUS-STREET, Belgravia South.
In Pots, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each, with directions.
N.B. Orders by Post punctually attended to.

HOME EDUCATION FOR YOUNG

LADIES, Six and Seven Guineas per Quarter. Instruction comprises English, French, Music, Drawing, Dancing, Writing Arithmetic, and Needlework. Class Books and Drawing Materials included. Food unlimited, of the best quality. The premises are spacious and airy.
Prospectuses, Alpha, Mr. Biven's, Crooked-lane, City; Mr. Barling's, Newington Causeway; or (by letter only), of Mr. William Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange.

RESPIRATORS.—The ÆTHEREON is

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

VALENTINES. — RIMMEL'S PER-

FUMED FLOWERS (paper 6d., satin 1s.), and Bridal Sachet (1s.), are the most elegant novelties for Valentines. Sent by post, for 7 and 13 stamps. Sold by all the Trade. Rimmel, Perfumer to the Queen, 96, Strand, and Crystal Palace.

VALENTINE SACHETS or LOVER'S

SCENT BAG, most elegant in design, beautiful in perfume, and without exception the most appropriate token of affection and regard, suitable even for this season.—Sole inventors RICHARDSON and Co., Perfumers, 30, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, London. Sent, post free, for 24 postage stamps.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used

in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

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