

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

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THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The city of Berlin, late the scene of brilliant festivities, many of which were actually grand from the numbers of persons concerned, and the hearty spirit that animated them, has now returned to its normal state of quiet repose, unbroken for the present by any stray attempt to prolong the series of festal exhibitions. The Princess Frederick William, in whose honour more especially they have been got up, is prevented by indisposition from participating in any further pleasures for the pre-

sent. She was one of the august party at a concert of sacred music given by the Prince and Princess of Prussia on the evening of Ash Wednesday, where Madame Viardot Garcia gained additional laurels, but on the following day she was obliged to excuse herself from the dinner given by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and also from the concert at the Sing-Akademie performed that evening. On that day her Royal Highness was obliged to take to her bed in consequence of a severe cold, and by the last accounts she remains still a prisoner.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William have

published the following lines addressed to the whole population of Prussia:—

"From the very first moment of our setting foot on the soil of our country, after our marriage, there have been so many valuable proofs of sincere interest in our happiness, shown us unremittingly, that the remembrance of it will remain indelible in our hearts for our whole lives. It has only been to very few that we could in person express our feelings, and sufficiently thank for all the manifestations and presents. In speaking thus our thanks to-day to the whole country, we do so with the ardent prayer to God that he will confer on our dear country his most ample blessings now and ever.—FRIEDRICH WILHELM, Prince

of Prussia. VICTORIA, Princess of Prussia. Berlin, Feb. 19."

In addition to the diamond head-dress which the King and Queen presented to the Princess Frederick William on the occasion of her marriage, the King has very lately made a further present of a set of diamonds. The first-mentioned, the diadem, may be looked on as a present of necessity, as the compliment which their Majesties could not well be off paying to their bridal daughter-in-law; but this latter present of the set of diamonds is the expression of the King's own affection for her, now that he has made her acquaintance. The same re-



PALACE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.—(See next Page.)

mark is applicable to the Queen's present of the brooch and the Order of Louisa since the Princess's arrival at Berlin. Prince Frederick William wore the star of the Order of the Garter at the second subscription ball in the same way as the King does—viz., the two stars of the Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Garter are combined, so that the border, with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," surrounds the centre of the Black Eagle Star. As the King wears the latter, the centre is formed by a golden capsule, which, on being opened, discovers the enamel miniature of his mother, Queen Louisa.

PALACE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

(See First Page.)

The once unpretending building inhabited by Frederic William III. of Prussia, and situated at the top of the "Unter den Linden," in Berlin, is the residence of the Royal pair who left our shores but a few days since. The situation is one of the best in Berlin, just opposite the arsenal, and near the Royal palace. When the proposal for the hand of the Princess was accepted, the King of Prussia made a present of the building to his nephew, who has effected the restoration, or more properly speaking an almost entirely new building to be erected. The exterior is finished, and presents a very handsome facade; the interior is still unfinished, but great progress is being made in its completion. In the quadrangle a spacious hall is being erected, which is to be surmounted by a dome for the reception of works of art, science, and manufactures.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback on Saturday morning, attended by Col. F. H. Seymour. The Prince Consort presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were Earl Stanhope, the Right Hon. the Speaker, the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, and Sir Benjamin Hawes. The secretary, Sir Charles Eastlake, attended. Prince Arthur and the Princesses Helena and Louisa took a drive in an open carriage and four. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Wellington, the United States Minister and Mrs. Dallas, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge, Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, and the Equerry in Waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, 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 officiated.

The Earl of Derby had an audience of Her Majesty the Queen on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback, with the Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel F. H. Seymour.

The Earl of Derby had an audience of Her Majesty the Queen on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback attended by Col. F. H. Seymour. The Earl of Caithness and Gen. Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Lord Byron and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback on Wednesday, attended by his Equerry in Waiting. The Prince of Wales rode on horseback in the afternoon. Prince Arthur, with the Princesses Helena and Louisa, took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Royal dinner party included—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Earl of St. Germans, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, and Mr. Gibbs.

The *Independence Belge* announces the death of M. Delfosse, the honourable representative of Liege, who died suddenly on Monday morning at Brussels, from an attack of apoplexy.

The Hanoverian Crown jewels have, since their return from England, found a permanent asylum in the old Schloss of the Electors of the House of Brunswick (younger line), in the Lein-strasse, Hanover. The whole number of pearls and precious stones they contain seems to be about 4,000, among which there are, of course, many of small value.

As Prince and the Princess Murat were on Saturday night leaving a ball given by the Countess Lehon, in her hotel in the Champs Elysees, the horse took fright, and dashing off at a rapid rate, struck the carriage with great violence against a tree. The vehicle was overturned by the shock, and the windows being broken, a fragment of the glass struck the princess on the forehead just over the left eyebrow. As soon as the door was opened the prince got out, and, exclaiming the princess, carried her in his arms back to Mme. Lehon's hotel. The princess, who was then covered with blood, fainted. A medical man, however, being immediately on the spot, applied restoratives, and on the princess recovering her senses dressed the wound; which he affirmed would not be of any gravity. The princess was afterwards taken home, and by the latest account the wound was going on favourably.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

The Government has taken, without any hesitation, that course which appeared to be the most natural result of the vote of Friday night. A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon, where it was the unanimous opinion that no Government could continue to hold office after a vote of censure on so cardinal a point of British politics as that which formed the subject of Friday's debate. After the meeting, accordingly, Lord Palmerston went instantly to Buckingham Palace and tendered his resignation to Her Majesty. "The rumour," says the *Daily News*, "most generally credited is, that Her Majesty, with that feminine consideration for the feelings of the fallen which forms so graceful an attribute of her character, did not exercise her constitutional right of urging the cashiered Minister to advise her as to the structure of a new Administration." The fact is generally known that in the course of Sunday afternoon Lord Derby, in compliance with a Royal summons, waited on the Queen, and received a commission to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. On quitting the Palace the noble earl proceeded to confer, at the residence of Lord Eglinton, with his more immediate political friends. Communications were subsequently made by Lord Derby to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the Duke of Newcastle. According to the *Morning Advertiser*, "Lord Derby makes no secret of the fact, that when he was sent for by the Queen, and he expressed his apprehensions that he would not be able to form a Ministry, Her Majesty appealed to his loyalty and his patriotism, and intimated plainly that nothing could absolve him from the duty of coming to the rescue alike of his Sovereign and his country at this momentous crisis. Of course the noble lord declared his readiness to do his best to carry out Her Majesty's wishes, and consequently at once applied himself to the task of forming a new Administration."

Lord Derby had an interview on Monday afternoon with the Queen, when he reported to Her Majesty the progress he had made in the formation of his new Government. The following is the latest list:—

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY	The Earl of Derby.
SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY	Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Sir W. J. Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Henry Corry.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER	The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
LORD CHANCELLOR	Sir F. Thesiger.
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL	The Marquis of Salisbury.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	Lord Hardwicke.
MASTER OF THE HORSE	Duke of Beaufort.
SECRETARIES OF STATE	
THE HOME DEPARTMENT	The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole.
THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT	The Earl of Malmesbury.
THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT	The Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.
THE WAR DEPARTMENT	General Peel.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY	The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL	Lord Colchester.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE	The Right Hon. J. W. Henley.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL	The Earl of Ellenborough.
FIRST COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS	The Right Hon. Lord John Manners.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL	Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
JUDGE ADVOCATE	Mr. E. Egerton.
UNDER SECRETARY FOR WAR	Viscount Hardinge.

IRELAND.	
LORD LIEUTENANT	The Earl of Eglinton.
LORD CHANCELLOR	The Right Hon. F. Blackburne.
CHIEF SECRETARY	Lord Naas.

The *Times* adds: "The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Grey, and Mr. Gladstone, to whom overtures were made by Lord Derby, have declined to join his Cabinet. No offer was made to Mr. Sidney Herbert. The high office of Governor-General in India is said to be reserved for Lord Stanley, in the event of Lord Canning declining to serve the new Government. We believe that the great offices of the Household will be given to the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl Delawar, and the Earl of Chesterfield."

Meanwhile rumours, as usual at such times, have varied from day to day. Thus the *Times* of Tuesday, in its own peculiar strain, correcting some current misstatements, says:—

"The first thing we hear of Lord Derby's Cabinet is that Lord Ellenborough, who has got on so remarkably well with the Indian Directors, is to have the Board of Control; and, to induce the directors to swallow the control of a man whom they have recalled from India, the India Bill is to be thrown to the winds. Such is the value of parliamentary time and labour in the hands of amateur statesmen. Of course, Lord Malmesbury returns to the Foreign-office, and the British nation having performed only a half-prostration to Napoleon III., and made only half-amends by enduring his obnoxiousness in silence, is now to complete its submission by putting Napoleon's private friend and apologist in the Foreign-office. If we are now to be civil to the French Emperor, Lord Malmesbury is the best Master of the Ceremonies for the purpose. The Ministry of War is, it is said, to be given to General Peel, who has shown such wonderful powers in keeping on good terms with everybody by making everything pleasant, and allowing nobody, except the newspapers, to be in the wrong. When he first takes his seat on the Treasury Bench we trust he will show that the Commander-in-Chief of our Chinese expedition gave the best proof of his qualification for the post by leaving it and coming home. As Mr. Gladstone will not be Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli will succeed Sir Cornwall Lewis, with the untested leadership of his party in the Commons. Sir F. Thesiger, we are told, is to be Lord Chancellor, and, if so, nobody, except perhaps Lord Campbell, will grudge him such long-deferred honour. The only serious rebuff Lord Derby has received, so it is said, has been from his own son. N

wonder that a young nobleman of such talent and self-respect should object to be made a yearly sacrifice to filial love. Had Icarus seen his father Daedalus mount up to the skies, and then come down in a shower of feathers, he would probably have hesitated to put on his own wings. Lord Stanley has come down once in this fashion, and apparently declines to do so again. Such is the Cabinet—such in what it has, and what it has not, that the Radicals have resolved to inflict on the country, in spite of Lord Palmerston's not having stood out more expressly, fully, absolutely, and indignantly, for the unrestricted right of asylum, whoever the favoured objects, and whatever use they might make of it."

The *Daily News* is more circumstantial:—

"Lord Derby may well ask three or four days to perfect the work of forming an Administration. His difficulties were great at starting, and already they have been rendered formidably greater by the refusal of several distinguished members of either House whom he had invited to join him. We stated that overtures had been made to the prominent members of the Peelite section. We now are in a condition to state the general result of such offers. Mr. Gladstone's reply was, we believe, to the effect that individually he would not interpose any obstacle in the way of a reunion with the party to which he and his friends had originally belonged, but that after so long a secession he did not choose to return to its ranks alone, and that he would consequently be swayed in his final determination by the decision of those with whom he generally acted. On applying to Mr. Sidney Herbert and the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Derby was met with refusals, which, though not unfriendly, left no room for further negotiation at the present time. Failing in the quarters we have named, the noble earl addressed himself to another and a very different one. Considering the highly Conservative tone adopted for some time past by Lord Grey, and the coincidence of his lordship's opinions upon the India Bill with his own, Lord Derby deemed it not unworthy of a trial whether he might not be able to persuade the ex-Secretary for the Colonies to form part of his Administration. But here also he was doomed to disappointment and was met by a refusal as courteous as it was conclusive. Under these circumstances, Mr. Gladstone, for the third time in the course of the last few years, resolved to decline office under Lord Derby. Equally unpromising, we believe, have been the results of the Tory leader's efforts to obtain additional strength of other kinds. As we stated on Monday, the Great Seal was offered, in terms the most flattering, to Mr. Pemberton Leigh, whose professional fitness none could dispute, and whose political sympathies had always been understood to be emphatically Conservative; for some reason unexplained the proposal was at once and unconditionally declined; and Sir Frederick Thesiger will, we have no doubt, be raised forthwith to the peerage, and will take his seat upon the woolsack in the course of a few days, Lord St. Leonards having, as is well known, objected to undertake a second time the labour of that pre-eminent position. With respect to the statement of the *Times* respecting Lord Stanley, the *Daily News* complains of it as an ungracious perversion of an act in itself every way honourable and creditable. "With a generous instinct of what was due to himself and to others under the circumstances, Lord Stanley, we believe, spontaneously waived all personal claims to consideration, and advised his father to seek parliamentary strength in the formation of his Cabinet beyond the circle of his own family or connexion. Any lower office than that of Cabinet Minister the noble member for King's Lynn felt he ought not to take, after having been offered a Secretaryship of State by the late Premier. But Lord Stanley also felt that the Whigs had made the imputation of family cabal intolerably odious to the country; and he wished to take the opportunity in his own person of showing that he and his friends were capable of acting in this respect a worthier part."

DESPATCH FROM HER MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

The following despatch from Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, to Lord Clarendon, Foreign Secretary, was on Monday night laid before the House of Commons:—

"Paris, Feb. 20, 1858.
"My Lord,—Having learnt by telegraph that certain resolutions imputing blame to Her Majesty's Government for not having made any reply to Count Walewski's despatch to Count Persigny, dated the 20th January, had been affirmed by a majority of the House of Commons, I think it a duty to your lordship to place on record that although I have not been charged to make any official communication to the French Government in answer to that despatch, I have been enabled by your lordship's private instructions to place before the French Government the sentiments, views, and intentions of Her Majesty's Government far more fully, and I cannot but believe more satisfactorily, than would have been the case had my language been clothed in a more official garb."

"When Count Walewski's despatch was written, the irritation against the supposed apathy of England in a matter so important to France as the preservation of the Emperor's life, was excessive. Rightly or wrongly, the idea prevailed that every conspiracy against his Majesty had been originated in England, and that the British laws gave security to the conspirators. No counter assertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have had any effect at that moment; and any official notice on the part of your lordship of Count Walewski's despatch, would, probably, have involved the two Governments in a controversial discussion, more likely to have increased than to have calmed the excitement which prevailed. If the object was to soothe, it was important to let time exert its usual influence, and to reserve the official answer to Count Walewski's despatch, until it was known whether Parliament would answer the appeal which was made to it by Her Majesty's Government."

"But it ought not to be ignored, that while taking this prudent course, your lordship lost no opportunity of informing the French Government, confidentially, of the true bearings of the question which had been raised

Your lordship's language has been, from the beginning of this unfortunate affair, clear and straightforward. I have now your lordship's letters before me, in which, while vindicating in language worthy of your lordship's name, the right of asylum which Great Britain has ever afforded to strangers of all ranks and nations, and while declaring, in terms as explicit as they are determined, the impossibility of infringing on that great principle of our Constitution, you show how utterly insufficient must any enactment be to prevent men of desperate minds from entering upon desperate undertakings. As your lordship's true, but very inadequate, organ, I have faithfully represented your feelings and your principles, and could I call upon the Emperor, or upon Count Walewski, as witnesses, neither, I feel certain, could belie my words."

"I know not what may be the result of last night's vote; but, at all events, I lose no time in stating my conviction that to your lordship's judicious and prudent conduct at a very critical moment it is owing that, without the shadow of the sacrifice of a single principle, our relations with this Government have not received a shock which might have been fatal to the friendship which yet happily prevails between the two nations."

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "COWLEY."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER.—Hogarth painted the staircase of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which is considered very handsome, the subjects being the Good Samaritan, and the Pool of Bethesda, for which service he was made life-governor.

D. B. L.—We know of no alterations in the rules of La Trappe. They remain equally painful and stringent, as far as we are aware. The practice of strewing the ground with ashes in the shape of a cross, when a member of the order is approaching his last moments, and slightly covering it with straw, to receive the dying man, is no doubt continued, as well as burying the body in the dress of the order without coffin or other funeral preparation.

MAJOR LODGE.—We believe that the Reverend Mr. Dale, many years since, kept an academy at Greenwich. His first curacy was St. Michael's, Cornhill, the site of which is supposed to have been occupied by a church since the Saxon dynasty.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The origin of the British Museum was in consequence of Sir Hans Sloane offering, in his will, his collection of antiquities and curiosities, as well as his library, to the Government to purchase for twenty thousand pounds, a sum less than half of what it cost. Other valuable libraries were soon added, and the collection being arranged, it was opened to the public in 1759, under the name of the British Museum.

ELIZABETH ANNE.—An excellent pattern for this purpose, in our number for 5th December of the last year.

SELINA.—Occupation is one of the best remedies for a diseased mind. It steals thought from its sorrows, while time brings its softening influence. Habit makes industry essential, and the combination of the two have a most happy influence over the mind, in restoring it to a healthy tone. We speak of these things as secondary remedies, desiring never to forget that religion is the first great cure for all mental diseases.

FRANCES.—On the authority of Sir Thomas Browne, we beg to correct the erroneous idea of the heart being situated on the left side; it is in the middle of the chest, and if any difference, the largest half is on the right side.—Perhaps it will not turn out to be an affair of the heart.

M. M. A.—The population of London increases four thousand every year.

JANE.—Tasso was confined as a lunatic, by the Duke of Ferrara. AN ADMIRER OF THE LADY'S PAPER.—The fashion of Albums was first introduced in Paris by the Countess Demidoff, whose splendid monument in Pere la Chaise is so well known to all who have visited that cemetery. It was also followed in England by a lady of the name of Haldimand, who expended a considerable sum in having water colour drawings made by all first rate artists. These drawings were afterwards sold, and fetched treble the amount paid by their first owner.

A STUDENT.—In an architectural point of view, London Bridge is considered by many to be the most perfect in its proportions of any bridge at present existing. The whole of the expense, including the property purchased, was one million four hundred and fifty-eight pounds; during the seven years and a half which were required for its erection, there were forty fatal accidents to the men employed. Canova gave the palm of perfection to Waterloo Bridge.

MR. T. M.—Before a boy is admitted into Merchant Tailors' School, he must have the nomination of the forty members which compose the Court of the company. The sum of ten guineas per annum is paid for each boy. The number of boys is two hundred and sixty.

EMMA.—The centre of the Braided Table Cover will be given as soon as arrangements will permit.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Our requests are very numerous, but they shall all receive attention as soon as possible. The article required shall not be forgotten.

A. Z.—Put eight eggs, well beaten, into a stew-pan, with half a pound of finely powdered loaf sugar, half a pound of fresh butter, and some grated nutmeg. Set the pan on the fire and keep constantly stirring the contents until they thicken. Then pour the whole into a basin to cool. Whilst it is cooling put a puff paste round the edge of the dish, and pour in the pudding. Candied orange and lemon peel may be added if you think proper. Bake it in a moderate oven. You may ice the pudding by beating together the yolk of an egg and some melted fresh butter; spread this over the pudding with a feather and then sift powdered loaf sugar over it. Or it may be done with white of egg only, well beaten and spread upon the pudding. Over this powdered loaf sugar should be thickly sifted. Return the pudding to the oven for a short time to harden the icing a little.

ALPHA.—The late Sir Robert Peel was twice Prime Minister. His first administration commenced in 1831 and terminated in 1835. The last began in 1841 and ended in 1846.

CHARLOTTE.—There are flowers which expand periodically at certain hours of the day. Some open early, some at mid-day, others in the evening. The flowers of Succory open at eight in the morning and close at four in the afternoon; those of Salusly close about mid-day. It was the knowledge of this phenomenon that furnished Linnaeus with the idea of constructing a floral clock, in which the different hours were marked by the expansion of certain flowers.

ELIZABETH.—Resins, or Rosins, are the inspissated juices of certain plants, and they are generally obtained by wounding their bark. Copal, or lac, may be taken as an example. Dragon's-blood, gualacum, sandarach, labdanum, common resin and turpentine, are also varieties of this substance. Resins are usually of a yellow colour and are dry and brittle.

MARY ANN.—Poets call the Nightingale Philomel, because the daughter of Pandion, King of Athens, whose name was Philomena, was changed into that bird.

H. L. B.—The circumference of the earth at the Equator measures 25,020 miles.

It is reported that the United States Government has cancelled the contract with the Collins line for the conveyance of the United States' mail, and the steamers have therefore been withdrawn.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



Match or No Match?

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

CHAPTER XV.

CHRISTIE CORBELL walked straight up to Mrs. Wintersham's private apartments, her cheek flushed, her eye bright, her step light. In fact, at that moment she might have personified happiness, all buoyant as she was with a conscience at ease, and a heart so full of grateful joy. Mrs. Wintersham was sitting in an attitude of mournful expression; her eyes looking out far away, as if they had travelled beyond the reach of any of those rays of the setting sun, which she seemed to have forgotten herself in watching. There is nothing on this earth so touching as the dejection of advanced life. If those who approach the confines of another state look sad, if the life they are drawing near does not show its brightness, if they are childless and lonely, even though surrounded by all the appliances of wealth, the feeble existence seems already wrapped in its shroud of gloomy clouds.

As Christie drew near, such a sense of the desolation of that rich and influential lady came over her, that her whole heart was possessed by pity. She, the poor dependent, thought of the new cottage home she had just left, holding such riches of love for her, that the comparison of their respective conditions touched her to the quick. Mrs. Wintersham, buried in thought, had not heard her light tread upon the carpet, and Christie, with a sort of timid deference, not to the lady, but to the mood in which she found her, glided up to her seat before she saw that she was there. Then, on the sudden, there came such an expression into her eyes that the young girl, unable to restrain herself, and without stopping to consider how such a demonstration might be received, threw her arms round her neck, and pressed her fresh rosy lips upon the withered cheek, with an ardour that came from the heart. The next moment, conscious of all that the action expressed, she stepped back, contrite, expecting the reproof which she began to believe that she deserved.

"Ah, Christie," said Mrs. Wintersham, and true it was that two expressions were conflicting in her face, "you pity me! I do not like to be pitied—but I think you love me too, a little, and that is a feeling I do not often excite!"

"I beg your pardon. It was a feeling that came over me, and I could not help it!"

Mrs. Wintersham's face softened into an expression that almost changed its identity. "For the sake of the love, I suppose I must forgive the pity. Now rich old Mrs. Wintersham submits to be pitied by little Christie Corbell. I shall have to be frightfully cross with you again, child, very soon, on purpose to prove to myself that I am not quite imbecile and in a state of subjection."

"Not to night, please, please," said Christie, as with a joyous face she once more sat down on the footstool at Mrs. Wintersham's feet, and looked up into her face with loving eyes.

"Well, not to-night," said Mrs. Wintersham; "in truth, I am too well pleased to see the sunshine of your face come back again to dispel my gloom. I missed you, Christie; missed you more than I like to find."

"Oh, I am so glad! So sorry, and yet so glad! You have made me love you so much, that if I thought everything you have done for me and mine were no more than the fruits of your general liberality of heart, I could not rest satisfied. If you had chilled me to-night, I think I should have been suffocated."

"It was good of you to come to me to-night. I don't think I expected you till to-morrow morning."

"Didn't you," said Christie, "my heart told me to come."

"Well, I had an under-thought; but you are late. No, you are soon, considering all things. Come, tell me all that you have been doing—the whole family history, at least as much of it as you like. How has your mother borne the breaking-up of her housekeeping, and the journey? Is she sorrowful and tired?"

"Tired, perhaps, but not sorrowful. We have had the merriest journey, and they are all so delightfully surprised to find the cottage such a love, and they are every one of them longing to see you to thank you for making it so beautiful."

"Are they not a little, just a little, afraid of looking me in the face?" said Mrs. Wintersham.

"Oh, not a morsel afraid. Harry is your sworn knight, and the little ones think you are the good fairy in their nursery tales. Mamma tried to make a message, but couldn't manage it. She was glad and sorry, and proud and humble, and grateful and ashamed, and crying and smiling all at the same time, so she broke down in her

speech-making, and only ended by saying that she was sure words were made for brain work and handicraft but never for the heart. She was quite certain that those who felt could never speak, and she gave up the matter."

"She did not commission you to do anything in that line for her?"

"Oh, no! Mamma is too honest for that. My words would not be her words. I don't know that poor mamma ever taught us anything but just to speak the simple truth. Everything else came of itself."

"That truth is the parent tree of all good things, but it wants courage. Christie, I think you have truth and courage, and those are the two noblest virtues of poor mortal life."

Christie's face flushed with satisfaction. Mrs. Wintersham's praise was something of which she might well be proud.

"And now, little Christie, I have something to say to you. You have acted with a brave sincerity and generous disinterestedness in this affair of my foolish young nephew, Harold Grant, and I wish to show you that I can appreciate your uprightness and integrity."

"Is it caring for me, that makes Mr. Harold Grant so very foolish," said Christie, naively.

Mrs. Wintersham hesitated a moment, before she answered, "Perhaps not."

"I should not have liked you to have said 'yes,' was Christie's simple reply."

"Now Christie, before I see your mother and Harry, and those little ones—that family party of yours, which so fills up your heart—just for your own sake and my own sake, between our two selves, will you let me gratify myself by doing one thing?"

"Cannot Mrs. Wintersham always please herself, without asking anybody's permission?"

"Will you let me send your brother Harry to St. Bee's?"

"Please not to ask me," said Christie, with a flushed face and a downcast look.

"It is pride?" asked Mrs. Wintersham, in a gentle voice.

"I think not. At least not all. But forgive me—I must say it—I could not be rewarded for giving up Harold Grant any more than I could be bribed to give him up. Please to let me keep independent—spirit-free."

"Is keeping yourself spirit-free, as you call it, a sign of being heart free?" asked Mrs. Wintersham.

Christie, still sitting on her cushion at Mrs. Wintersham's feet, covered her face with her hands, without replying.

"Oh, Christie," said the patroness, in a mournful tone, "is it so? Is your peace gone, my child?"

"No." And the young companion lifting up her head energetically, and throwing back the curls from her flushed face, "I would not be that poor, weak, forlorn, miserable thing, a wretch pining after a feeble and unstable promise breaker! I would not! I should despise myself! Have no fear for me. I would not make my mother's heart sad by gliding about and looking like a ghost. I would not grieve you. I would not dim the joy of Harry's love, nor damp the pleasure of the little ones. I wouldn't, indeed I wouldn't!"

"Brave girl!" said Mrs. Wintersham, "keep true to such integrity, and the happiness of your life shall be solid and unsullied."

"I will be a Queen!" said little Christie, proudly, "I will reign over myself."

Let us take one glance at Harold Grant before we close our chapter. We shall find him in a crowded hotel, pushed up into the clouds, occupying an upper chamber, for the stream of English tourists were so cramming the continental hotels, that those who rejoiced in luxurious houses at home, were, abroad, compelled to take up with quarters that their own servants would have despised. In one of these little rooms sat Harold Grant, his thoughts far away from the cramped, comfortless room. In fact, at that moment he was perfectly blind to the discomfort of his apartment, for his heart, or his thoughts, or his spirit, or whatever we may call the heaven-born guest that brings divinity into humanity, was journeying backwards and forwards from his father in the Square to little Christie at Ash Lodge. In the course of this hasty mental travelling, he seemed to gain a kind of experience, that sort of experience which appears to grow up

in the mind as trees spring up out of the earth, and a feeling followed that gave rise to an action which, on his first introduction to Christie Corbell, he would little enough have thought of committing.

This action was simply the taking a pen and a sheet of paper, and writing to his father a perfectly true and candid account of his late visit to Ash Lodge, his proposals to Christie Corbell, just to accept him, and take the consequences of what might follow, and the shame which he had experienced at seeing how that act had shaken him in her good opinion. Having thus done justice to little Christie, and appeased his own conscience, Harold Grant pursued his travels, somewhat improved in agreeableness as a tourist companion to his friends, and with rather stronger feelings of personal enjoyment.

(To be continued.)

BROKEN VOWS.

A breach of promise of marriage case, "Appleton v. Morse," was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, on Saturday. Mr. Phinn, Q.C., and Mr. Pearce were counsel for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Pearce opened the pleadings, from which it appeared that the plaintiff, Miss Appleton, had brought her action to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage made by the defendant. To the declaration there were two pleas—a denial of the promise, and a plea that the contract had been rescinded.

Mr. Phinn, in his address to the jury, stated that the plaintiff was a respectable young woman, the daughter of a tradesman, and that the defendant was the landlord of the Chester Arms, in Bunhill-row; that she sued him for the breach of promise which he had made to marry her, and broken under circumstances of the greatest aggravation. The learned counsel then stated the evidence upon which he proposed to ground the action, and commented in a humorous manner upon the letters which he was about to put in. It appeared that Mr. Morse was paying attention to three ladies at the same time, and one of them being a widow, "she (said the learned counsel), as is usual in such cases, and according to invariable rule, had the best of the others, and Mr. Morse, without any remorse, married her." Mr. Phinn concluded by saying that although from cases of this nature some degree of ridicule was inseparable, yet ample damages ought to be and would be awarded for the serious injury which had been inflicted upon his client. He then called

Sarah Forrester: I am the plaintiff's sister. We know the defendant, who kept the Chester Arms, Bunhill-row. Last Good Friday we all went to the Crystal Palace. The defendant and Jane went. He frequently visited at our house and paid her attentions. He said he wished to become her husband. He showed me a wedding-ring. I said "I hope my sister will not regret wearing it." He said if he did not make her a good husband he would throw himself into the Thames. I said, "I hope the wedding will be a quiet one, for you are not a giddy young man."—(By the Judge: He is forty-five.)—He said "Yes, quite right." He paid attentions to her up to last October. They met at my house, and I went with my sister to his house sometimes.

Jane Carr: I was living as barmaid with the defendant. Early last year he said he had some friends coming to tea. Miss Appleton came with them. About a month after he showed me a ring and said it was the wedding ring. Some time after, at Mr. Neale's, at Putney, he dined with Miss Appleton. After this dinner he said he was privately married to her, and gave me orders about furniture, saying Mrs. Morse was coming home. About June he spoke of a Miss Wells, a barmaid, and commenced a correspondence with her; he said she had 500*l.*, and that she had gone to live with Mrs. Sandal, who keeps the Lord Nelson in Derby-road. He told me he had been to see Miss Wells and that her mistress had asked him to go with her into the cellar to mix gin and beer, which he did, leaving a Mr. Good to play the amiable with Miss Wells. In October he said he was going to marry Mrs. Sandal. I asked what was to become of Miss Appleton. He said, laughing, that Mrs. Sandal had the most money, and that old fools were the worst. She is about fifty. He did marry her. These letters are in Mr. Morse's handwriting. (A number of letters were read.)

Charles Perry: The defendant told me he was going to marry Miss Appleton.

Mr. Phinn said that, as no one appeared for the defendant, he would not burden the case with more evidence.

Chief-Justice Cockburn, in summing-up to the jury, said,—It seems clear, gentlemen, that the defendant did pay his addresses to the plaintiff; he bought the ring, and there is besides ample evidence of a contract, and of the breach of such contract. It is true I can see little evidence of romance or sentiment, and this seems to have been a question of business between them; still the plaintiff has been treated badly, disappointed, and left in the lurch. She is therefore entitled to fair damages. The conduct of the defendant is without any justification. He calculated among the several ladies to whom he paid attention which had the most money, and he married the widow without any attempt to break off the engagement with the plaintiff by degrees; in short, there is nothing to be argued in palliation, excepting that he would have been very unlikely to make the plaintiff an affectionate husband. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 300*l.*

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Walking or Carriage Costume*).—Dress of figured silk, the ground dark green, spotted with black. The dress has a double skirt, the upper one having side trimmings of black velvet. The corsage is high, and has *bretelles* or braces of black velvet. The loose sleeves are edged with two rows of black velvet. Under-sleeves formed of one puff of muslin, and a double frill of needlework. Bonnet of black chip, trimmed with ribbon, black lace, and velvet flowers. The ribbon is scarlet, figured with black, and the flowers are of velvet of the same colours. Out of doors a mantle of black velvet or a cashmere shawl may be worn with this dress.

Fig. 2. (*Ball Costume*).—Robe of gold-colour tulle over a silk slip of the same colour. The skirt is entirely covered with narrow flounces of tulle, each edged with a *froncé* of satin ribbon. At each side of the skirt the flounces are gathered up by small bouquets of white azalia and lilies-of-the-valley. The corsage is trimmed with bouillonés of white tulle; and the sleeves, which are formed of frills of tulle, are gathered up in front of the arm by large bouquets corresponding with those on the skirt. The head-dress consists of a small cordon or wreath, with very full side bouquets of white azalia and lilies-of-the-valley.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Several very pretty children's dresses have just been prepared. One of the most tasteful is a dress for a little girl. It is composed of green silk, and has three flounces, each trimmed with passementerie in velvet of a darker shade of green than the dress. The corsage is low, and has a basque of small size, pointed in front, and gradually increasing in depth towards the back, where it is rather long. A chemise and under-sleeves of worked muslin complete the dress. Another little dress consists of silk of bright Royal blue. It is made with two jupes, trimmed with rows of velvet crossing each other in squares. The sleeves are loose, and finished at the lower edge with a small puffing of silk.

Among the newest costumes for little boys about the age of five or six, we have seen one consisting of a blouse of grey poplin chequered with blue. The blouse is fastened with finely-wrought steel buttons, and the fulness in front is fixed by a silk cord and tassel. With this blouse a round hat of black velvet is worn out of doors. The hat is trimmed with a bow of black velvet, and a long white or coloured feather twisted round the crown. The dress prepared for a boy a little beyond the age just specified consists of a blouse of plain maroon poplin, fastened with gilt buttons. The hat is of black velvet, and of the round form, and is ornamented with a heron's plume.

Ball-dresses, composed of light, transparent textures—such, for instance, as tulle, gauze, and tarlatan—are preferred to those of richer and heavier materials. Dresses of tulle are often embroidered with gold or silver; occasionally both are intermingled together. Some of the new gauze dresses have flounces, and double or triple skirts, trimmed with grelots in gold. The sleeves of ball-dresses are worn very short. They are usually fastened up with agraffes of precious stones or bouquets of flowers. If the dress consists of tulle, the short sleeve is usually in puffs. One or two tulle dresses have been made with long, pagoda sleeves of the same material. Most of the newest ball-dresses are made with two skirts. One of those presenting most novelty consists of pink gauze over silk of the same colour. The gauze dress has two skirts, the under one being trimmed from the edge to about half-way up with bouillonés. The upper skirt is looped up at the sides in full light folds by a cord and tassels of pink passementerie. The corsage, low and pointed in front, is trimmed with light bouillonés, corresponding with those on the under-skirt of gauze. Two tassels descend from each shoulder. The sleeves are formed of two small bouillonés and a fall of gauze descending to the elbow. The *coiffure* to be worn with the dress just mentioned consists only of a cord and tassels of pink passementerie, like those employed in trimming the dress; the cord is intertwined with the hair at the back of the head, and the tassels droop on each side. The slippers will consist of pink silk, trimmed with a rosette of blonde. A necklace and bracelets of emeralds and diamonds complete the dress.

Several very pretty wreaths and bouquets in artificial flowers have recently appeared. A wreath

for the hair and bouquets for ornamenting the dress are formed of small light tulips of many colours. We may also mention as among the most beautiful of the new wreaths one composed of water-lilies, and another of geraniums intermingled with wheat-ears in gold. The bouquets employed for trimming jupes are variously mounted. In some the flowers are close together, and the form of the bouquet compact; in others they are more loosely arranged, and in the form of sprays. No novelty has appeared in the mounting of bouquets for the corsage. Wreaths for the hair are most in the diadem form. The diadem in precious stones being at present a fashionable ornament, has caused the same style to be adopted in the mounting of flowers.

cution having at length concluded, Lord Campbell said he might congratulate Sir Fitzroy Kelly on his appointment to the office of Attorney-General—(applause)—and as such he called on him first to address the jury, notwithstanding the rule that the learned counsel for the first-named defendant, in an indictment, first addressed the jury.—Sir F. Kelly asked, looking at the dates of the balance-sheets, in evidence, of June, 1855, and December, 1855, whether he ought to be called on to address the jury for Mr. Stapleton?—Lord Campbell said that in his opinion the case against the several defendants varied to a considerable extent but he must leave it entirely in the hands of the prosecution to decide the course to be adopted.—Mr.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE OVER MAN.

The instant a woman tries to manage a man for herself, she has begun to ruin him. The lovely creeper clings in its feebleness with grace to the stately tree; but if it outgrow, as if to protect or conceal its supporter, it speedily destroys what it would otherwise adorn. When the serpent had persuaded Eve that she should induce her husband to take her advice, and become as knowing as herself, she no longer felt herself made for him, and both for God, but rather that he was made to admire her. When she prevailed, they soon bickered about their right places, no doubt, for God's law was lost sight of by both. One grand purpose of woman's power over man's heart, now that both are fallen, is the maintenance of man's self-respect. A man who loves a true-hearted woman aims to sustain in himself whatever such a woman can love and reverence. They mutually put each other in mind of what each ought to be to the other. To the formation of manly character, the love and reverence of the virtuous feminine character is essential. One must see in the other's love the reflection of the character desired. Hence the pertinacity of true love and reverence often recovers a character that would otherwise be lost for ever. If once mutual respect depart, then farewell the love that can alone rectify what is wrong; then farewell the heart-rest, without which life becomes a delirium and an agony. If it be the faculty of woman to love more tenaciously than man, her might surpasses his so far as she is wise in showing it. In expressing love, without at the same time indicating her faith in the inherent dignity of man, however obscured, she only repels him to a worse condition, by exciting a reckless sense of his own worthlessness, together with a hatred of her forgiving patronage. When man hates himself, what can he love? Give him time, and he will love the soul that clings to him to save him.—*Eclectic Review.*

HOME.

Home To be at home is the wish of the seaman on stormy seas and lonely watch. Home is the wish of the soldier, and tender visions mingle with the troubled dreams of trench and tented field. Where the palm tree waves its graceful plumes and birds of jewelled lustre flash and flicker among gorgeous flowers, the exile sits staring upon vacancy; a far-away home lies on his heart; and, borne on the wings of fancy over intervening seas and lands, he has swept away home, and hears the lark singing above his father's fields, and sees his fair-haired boy brother, with light feet and childhood's glee, chasing his butterfly by his native stream. And in his best hours, home, his own sinless home, a home with his Father above that sky, will be the wish of every Christian man. He looks around him, the world is full of suffering; he is distressed by its sorrows and vexed by its sins. He looks within him—he finds much of his own corruption to grieve for. In the language of a heart repelled, grieved, and vexed, he often turns his eyes upwards, saying, "I would not live here always. No, not for all the gold of the world's mines—not for all the pearls of her seas—not for all the pleasures of her flashing frothy cup—not for all the crowns of her kingdoms—would I live here always." Like a bird about to migrate to those sunny lands where no winter sheds her snows or strips the grove, or binds the dancing streams, he will often in spirit be pluming his wing for the hour of his flight to glory.—*Guthrie.*

THE VISIBLE WORLD.

So instructive is the affinity of the emotions and affections with the beauty of the visible world, that a combination between them takes place even when this beauty presents itself under conditions of extreme disadvantage. Take an instance—railways careering as they do over chimney pots of great towns, give us an insight into the attic life of such places, and we see what are its discomforts, and what may be its embellishments too. On the window-sill of a topmost paper-patched casement there are flowers-pots—two or three, with bright geraniums; there is also a choice balsam, just now in magnificent bloom. But look at the Spital-fields proprietor of these floral treasures! To tend them is his first care in the foggy morning. Squalid, indeed, in aspect is this amateur; and as to his breakfast, which must be shared with a craving family, it falls short of sufficiency for seven. Nevertheless, half-starved as he is,—worn with eighteen or twenty hours' labour, and his haggard, heart-sick Eve by his side, and his ill-conditioned progeny about him, with annoyances accumulated, and almost all things convenient absent, yet, this man is *man*, and therefore beautiful nature and he shall not be sundered. Man will cling to a memento of his paradise; nor shall any ordinary sufferings wear him from the thought of this, his primeval felicity; and so it is that if this grudging world, with its boundless superfluities, can spare him nothing more, he will yet make himself as happy as a lord, with a single flower-pot, and a balsam in bloom.—*"The World of Mind," by Isaac Taylor.*

As Prince Napoleon was going to the Tuileries on Saturday, his horse slipped and he fell in such a way that the Prince's leg was somewhat crushed. Fortunately the limb was not broken, but the Prince was so injured that he is confined to his chamber.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK TRIALS.

The Royal British Bank trials progress but slowly. On Monday, Mr. Paddison's examination was brought to a close, after having occupied the greater portion of eight days, Mr. Seymour remarking that witness was undoubtedly "a solicitor of long standing."—On Tuesday, Lord Campbell, at the opening of the proceedings, said he understood that he should no longer have the advantage of being assisted by Sir Frederick Thesiger, in consequence of his having accepted the Chancellorship. He should have been much pleased to have had his aid in the future progress of the trial; but at the same time he must express his sincere gratification at his elevation, and he believed that the profession and the country would share in that feeling.—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine expressed similar sentiments on behalf of those charged with the prosecution.—On Wednesday, the case for the prose-

Atherton said that, as the representative of the Crown, he should ask the opinion of the jury on Mr. Stapleton's case.—Sir F. Kelly then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Mr. Stapleton, and the remainder of the day was occupied by learned counsel for the defendants addressing the jury for their respective clients.

The East India Transport of Troops Committee met on Tuesday. Captain Harris, in his evidence, stated that, after an experience of the Red Sea, derived from sixty-eight voyages, he thought that both on "the score of time and expense, the better mode of transit to India would be by the Red Sea, by a steam transport service organised by the Government."

POETRY.

ST. PAUL.*

Lord! thou wilt surely greet
Souls for Thy service meet;
No bars of brass can keep Thine own from Thee.
O! vainly Earth and Hell
Guard their grand captives well
Against the glances of Thy radiance;
Thou streamest on their startled eyes,
And makest them Thine own by some Divine surprise.

Forth from the leaguer fall
Wherein Thy foemen dwell,
The glorious captains of Thy host Thou takest;
The mighty souls that came
To quench the sacred flame
Of the Heavenly Fire in Thine own breast;
And hands that vexed Thy people most
Do wave the greenest palms of all the Master Host.

The light not vainly glowed
On that Damascus road;
O not for nought that Voice Divine was heard,
The foeman was o'erthrown,
The champion made Thine own
When right against Thee in hot haste he spurred:
Then streamed forth the world to win
The mighty burning flame of Love that had been.

Strange realms, wide waters o'er,
The conquering Cross he bore.
In her own Isle the Love Queen he abash'd;
Through Asian cities bright
He poured the sweet, strange light;
Down Dian in her Ephesus he dashed;
Greece glowed beneath His golden tongue;
Full in Athenian ears their unknown God he rung.

Each rich Corinthian shrine
Grew dim and undivine,
Philip heard the captive's song;
O! ne'er from Grecian soil
Such golden streams did roll;
No Roman hand e'er stole, e'er built so strong.
Down temples fell where'er he trod,
And on from land to land stretched the dear Church of God.

O bearer of all shame!
O Earth's most glorious name!
O weakling by whom mightiest deeds were done!
O prisoner, whose strong stroke
Ten thousand fetters broke!
O outcast, by whose word the world was won;
O bruised one, whose cheer ran o'er
To make divinely glad all souls far and near!

Thy bright victorious way
Neath scourge and bitter lay
The headman met the at force and doom;
Now lay thy burden down!
Now, victor, take thy crown!
Now, lover, stay with thy dear Lord at home!
Now lead that martyr-angel bright!
Now wave that palm most green—now wear that robe most white!

LITERATURE.

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

Town Life. London: William Tweedie, Strand.

This volume gives a mournful description of the social and domestic position of the poorer classes in large towns. Frightful as are the pictures given of miserable homes, with their wretched and degraded inmates, we cannot doubt their accuracy. The subject is one that urgently demands the serious and thoughtful attention of every lover of his country, or of the human family at large. Where the evil is so great, it is difficult indeed to point to any effectual remedy. To the Christian and philanthropist, we would say, aid the cause of temperance, seek to improve the dwellings of the poor, spare no pains in training the young in habits of industry, economy, and sobriety; not forgetting that the religion of the Bible, rightly understood, and cordially received, is the only effectual remedy for all the ills of life.

Titan. February. London: Groombridge and Sons.

This is, upon the whole, a good number. "Eddie's Round the Rectory," is the commencement of a story, which gives, at the outset, a lively and graphic description of the gossip of a country town. The article upon "French Literature" is interesting, and also one upon the "Characteristics of National Proverbs." "Half-an-hour with Charlemagne" seems too brief for such a subject.

The Bristol Magazine. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

THREE numbers of this magazine are now before us. In one of them, we find an interesting article upon Italy. No description can exaggerate the misery of poor, oppressed, priest-ridden, degraded Italy, and no generous heart can think of her wrongs without feelings of sympathy and indignation. There is also a well-written article upon Delhi, another subject of present interest; a romantic story, and some interesting local information about Bristol and its neighbourhood.

A letter from Genoa announces that an Englishman had been arrested in that city, and who is said to have been implicated in the attack of the 14th January. The Sardinian Government hope that this fact, showing the activity of their police, will satisfy the foreign Powers. A friend of Mazzini, at Genoa, had received a telegram from London, announcing that Mazzini was safe and well in England.

The Home Secretary has ordered a sweeping change in the fees to witnesses at assizes and sessions; professors in law and medicine, giving evidence professionally, will be allowed a guinea a day, but the payment to all other witnesses will be but 3. 6d.; the scale has hitherto varied from 1. 1s. to 5. s., but now a policeman will get the same remuneration for his attendance as "a witness of superior degree."

*From "The Anniversaries." Poems in Commemoration of Great Men and Great Events. By Thomas H. Gill.
† Cyprus.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

A SOLDIER'S PROVERB.—Heaven sent us meat, and Routine cooks.

A NEW "IDEE NAPOLEONNIENNE."—Louis Napoleon Emperor of France, and the dictator of England!

THE VALUE OF EARLY RISING IN PARLIAMENT.—It is your early M.P. that catches the Speaker's eye.

A JOKE OF THE TIME.—The town said that Palmerston's new Seal (Clanricarde) made a very bad impression.

AN ALIEN MEASURE.—Palmerston trying on the uniform, as measured for him by Louis Napoleon, of a *Sergeant de Police*.

EMIGRATION.—Palmerston is earnestly recommended to take a trip to India—he is so rapidly losing caste in England.

A SLIP OF THE TONGUE.—Sir Frederick Thesiger, when he addressed the House on the Oaths Bill, began with—"Gentlemen of the Jewry."

AMENDED CONSTITUTIONAL MAXIM (as French Colonels would wish it)—"An Englishman's house is his Castle, but every French policeman is to have a latch-key of it!"

LATEST FROM PARIS.—The following official announcement appeared yesterday in the *Moniteur*:—"Petitecoats are the only French institutions which the Government will henceforth permit to expand."

THE PARLIAMENTARY DIGEST.—An intelligent waiter at Bellamy's says:—"The debates are rump-steaks and onions early in the morning, suet-dumplings in the middle of the day, and pork-chops late at night."

A NEW POLITICAL POINT.—Mr. E. T. Smith, the Lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, and the unsuccessful candidate for Bedford and Bridport at the last election, has declared his intention of not again coming forward until Parliament shall have passed a measure allowing of Vote by Ballot.

A FAULT AT ANY RATE.—The Bank of England, estimated as to value at 1,000,000, a-year, pays not more than 72. per cent. The Apothecaries' Hall pays 23.1. This inequality only substantiates the old saw, that those who can afford to pay the most, generally get off by contributing the least. However, it is best to take a charitable view of the case, and not to be too hard upon the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street. Let us suppose that she would have paid as much as Apothecaries' Hall, if the assessment had only been made at a time when money happened to be "a drug" in the market.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—On Thursday night the drama entitled *Cloud and Sunshine* first saw lamp-light at Drury-lane. As a "starring piece" for Mr. James Anderson and Miss Elsworth it has for some time been familiar to the patrons of the National Standard, and under the same auspices it has, we believe, been frequently acted in the United States of America. In playbills it is termed "original," but the fact that a party is born in England does not preclude the possibility of a Cousin French any more than a Cousin German, and there are archæologists who declare that they have seen something very like *Cloud and Sunshine* on the Parisian Boulevards. The action is supposed to take place in France during the reign of Louis XV. Diana, Duchess of Nairne (Miss Elsworth), the widow of a respectable Scotch Jacobite, lately deceased at Paris or Versailles, is so devoted to the memory of her husband, although he was old enough to be her father, that she treats all suitors with disdain, although she does not avoid a little high-bred coquetry. Thereby she greatly offends the Marquis de Mareilly (Mr. Roxby) and his elegant friends, the Count de Rognesville (Mr. Kinloch) and the Chevalier de Lusignan (Mr. Carter), who vow revenge, and deeply wound the feelings of Edgar Dunois (Mr. J. Anderson), who resigns himself to despair. Indeed, the last-named young gentleman, who is of a most lachrymose disposition, "takes on" so grievously that his mother, the Countess Dunois (Mrs. Selby) calls upon the Duchess to intercede for him. To such a degree is the fair insensible's heart touched by the appeal of the venerable lady that she consents to make the unfortunate wight the happiest of human beings. Her consent comes too late. The wretched Edgar, who has been walking about in the garden of the Duchess's residence, crushed by her declaration that she will love him "as a brother," shoots himself without hearing of the consent at all, and his corpse is brought into the midst of a very large party. Now, though Edgar Dunois is dead, Mr. James Anderson is not; for in the second act he reappears as Henri Dunois, elder brother of the deceased, a pupil of the Duke de Richelieu in the art of seduction. Bound by the laws that dramatists assume to avenge the death of his brother and his mother (killed by a broken heart), he becomes a willing agent in the hands of all the rakish rascals, headed by the Marquis de Mareilly. They, disguised as robbers, are to attack the Duchess while she is engaged on a hawking expedition; he is to rescue her, and thus to gain an opportunity of winning her affections. The plan succeeds, the pretended delirer receives a pretended wound, and, admitted into the lady's presence, pretends a romantic passion, concealing of course the fact that he is the victim's brother. In act the third, however, it turns out that the passion feigned in act the second is not such a mere pretence after all. The avenging Henri is really oscillating between his duty to his late mother—who, according to the information of the Marquis de Mareilly, died excommunicating Diana—and a veritable love for Diana herself. However, he settles that the demands of vengeance are to have the preference before the softer emotions, and concealing all the aforesaid rascaldom behind a curtain, he moves the Duchess to bestow her hand upon him, that he may contemptuously reject it. The curtain is withdrawn, the Marquis and a mob of extremely shabby nobility laugh at the humiliated Duchess, but she, who knows more of Dunois than

he imagines, produces a letter in the handwriting of his deceased mother, showing that that respected lady died pouring blessings, not maledictions, on her head. With this explanation the Duchess quits the room, and Dunois, finding he has been deceived by the Marquis, challenges him to immediate combat. Coats and waistcoats are taken off, and a regular rapier bout ensues, in which the attitudes proper to fencing are elaborated in the highest degree, until at last the Marquis is stretched on the ground, having been run through the body according to the strictest rule. On this one scene in the third act the whole piece depends. So very strong, morally and physically, is it, that the fourth appears somewhat weak by comparison. Pursuing a refined vengeance, the Duchess, using her Court influence, has caused the rapid promotion of Dunois, who is in the navy, on purpose that she may strip him of all his honours by revealing the fact, mentioned likewise in the letter of the deceased Countess, that he is not a Dunois at all, but merely a peasant child, changed at nurse. Here is an ample stock of despair for the devoted Henri. To avenge a mother who was not his mother, and a brother who was not his brother, he has thrown away every prospect of happiness. Luckily his notions of justice are so severe, and he is so thoroughly satisfied that he deserves these heavy blows of fortune, that the Duchess puts the compromising documents into the fire, and allows him to remain as true a Dunois as ever was sung in "Partant pour la Syrie." He likewise marries the Duchess, after a little episode of mock poison, which we do not narrate, as it complicates the tale without adding to its interest. *Cloud and Sunshine*, it will be easily seen, does not lay claim to any character but that of a dramatic story with strong situation, and as such it succeeded thoroughly.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Miss Amy Sedgwick returned on Monday night to a London audience, after some two months' absence—appearing for the first time, as Beatrice, in *Much Ado About Nothing*. The performance was altogether a very satisfactory one, but it is suggested that the *ars clypea artem* is still the one thing requisite. Mr. Howe played Benedict, Mr. Compton Dogberry, Miss Swanborough Hero.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition of the Photographic Society is now open at the Museum, South Kensington, instead of at the usual place of exhibition in Pall-mall. Advantages of space and light are thus obtained, if convenience of access be sacrificed. This, although called an "extra" exhibition, is the great public display of the season. Another collection will be formed at the rooms of the society in Coventry-street, but chiefly for giving publicity to new processes and manipulative technicalities of more immediate interest to photographers themselves. The photographic productions of the twelvemonth are of extraordinary interest, although no chemical improvement is observable, or indeed seems possible, after the ascertained limits which nature has imposed in respect to colour, the unapproachable extent of her scale, of light and shade, and the different degrees of photographic power in variously coloured rays.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—On Wednesday night Mr. Kean appeared as *Louis the Eleventh*, a character which he has not represented for two years. It is, it is said, Mr. Kean's intention, before retiring from the toils of management, to give nothing but unadorned scenes, will take place in September, 1859, to reproduce each Shaksperian and other character in which he has created a great impression. Of all those represented characters *Louis the Eleventh* is decidedly the most artistic, the most cleverly conceived, the most carefully carried out. It has been often noticed that, though now past middle life, Mr. Kean, by constant study of his art, is constantly progressing, and this assertion is borne out by the present performance of *Louis the Eleventh*, which is said to be more mellow and more finished than on its first representation. In the death scene the struggle for life, and the gradual fading of all vital power, were admirably rendered, and rendered, moreover, without that elaboration of physical suffering which is too frequently exhibited on our stage. The other characters were supported by Miss Heath, Miss Kate Terry, and Mr. Ryder.

MR. HULLAN'S ORATORIO.—*Elijah* was the oratorio at St. Martin's-hall on Wednesday evening. There is really nothing to be said now-a-days about this great work, save when some new singer makes his or her debut. This was the case on Wednesday night, when the principal soprano part was taken by Mrs. Street. She has a pure, well-toned voice, sings in a correct, musician-like style, and appears to possess feeling. She sustained her part in the fine dramatic scene of the widow whose son is restored to life by the Prophet with much sweetness and pathetic effect. But she sank under the weight of the air, "Hear ye, Israel," which no debutante should ever attempt. For the rest, the part of Elijah was again sustained by Mr. Sankey with greater power than before. Miss Reeves sang beautifully, as usual, and the chorusses, on the whole, were good, though occasionally rather boisterous. The hall was very full.

The *Independence Belge* has communicated to England a very sinister rumour. The rumour in question is that the trial of Orsini is postponed by the French Government in order that M. Barnard and Mr. Allsop should be arraigned in France along with him. M. Barnard is in the hands of justice in England, and Mr. Allsop, it is hoped, will be so; and their delivery to the Emperor of the French is demanded of the British Government! This is almost as incredible as the report published in the *Nord* of Brussels, stating, in substance, that it was about to be suggested to the English Government to have any member in the House of Commons who should in future speak "disrespectfully" of the Emperor of the French called at once to order.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign-office:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 16th, 1858.

"The Bengal has just arrived at Suez, and brings the following intelligence: Sir Colin Campbell had defeated the rebels (at) Paltghur, and was waiting for a heavy siege train from Agra, on arrival of which he would move with his whole force, in concert with Jung Bahadur, on Oude.

"Canton was taken on the 29th December. Commissioner Yeh was captured on the 10th January; also the Tartar general. Yeh was taken in the dress of a Coolie. He was sent on board the *Indeflexible* on the 8th.

"LYONS, Admiral."

The following telegram from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt has also been received at the Foreign-office:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 16, 1858.

"The Oriental arrived at Suez on the 13th inst. She brings Bombay dates to the 28th of January.

"The Commander-in-Chief moved on the 14th of January with the head-quarters of his army to a position (Kanow) occupied up to that time by Walpole's Brigade. That corps had been previously thrown forward to the Ganges, for the purpose of constructing a bridge at a point opposite the confluence of that river with Rungghur. Brigadier Walpole completed the required bridge, and crossed the Ganges by it into Rohilund. The Commander-in-Chief reviewed and inspected the brigade previous to its departure for Bareilly, whither it was to march for the purpose of clearing the city of the rebels under Khan Bahadur Khan. Sir Colin Campbell himself did not intend entering Rohilund with the main body till he had received from Agra a siege train, to be escorted down by Her Majesty's 33th. The rebels, who passed from Rohilund into the Muzafferungur district on the 30th of January, were beaten by Captain Boisrager and driven back across the river. The Calpee rebels are still in force, it is said, under the leadership of the Nana Sahib, and that this chief is threatening us in the direction of Nagotee. If this be so, the gradual concentration of columns from Jubbulpore, Rewa, and Sehore, there will soon be an end to this resistance. An engagement took place between Captain Montgomery, the superintendent of police at Ahmednuggur, and a gang of Bhools in the district of Chandelore, on the road to Malagumur. Captain Montgomery, three other officers, and fifty men were wounded.

"This telegram arrived at Malta and Alexandria by Her Majesty's ship *Urgent*, on the 20th February, at 11.50 p.m.

"LYONS, Admiral."

A private despatch received by the *Times* states that the news from the Commander-in-Chief's camp is to the 15th, when he had crossed the river and was moving towards Bareilly. The Coolies (?) had risen in great number. The Commissioner, with a party of Sikhs, had been obliged to retreat before them. Reinforcements have been sent from Mithnapore. There is a report that the great Oude Zemindars have offered to surrender on condition of immunity.—Respecting China, the same telegram says: "The Tartar General and Yeh were taken prisoners on the 5th of January. Yeh has been sent on board the *Indeflexible*, and remains a prisoner off Tiger Island. The Cantonese were returning to the city. The blockade has not yet been raised."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The bill "for the better government of India," prepared and brought in by the late Premier and his colleagues, was published on Tuesday. It contains fifty-two clauses. The government of the territories now in possession or under the government of the East India Company, and all powers in relation to government vested in or exercised by the said Company, are to become vested in, and exercised on behalf of, Her Majesty the Queen. India is henceforth to be governed in the Queen's name. The real and personal property of the Company is to vest in Her Majesty for the purposes of the government of India; and the appointments of Governor-General of India, fourth ordinary member of the Council of India, and Governors of the three Presidencies now made by the Directors of the Company with the approbation of Her Majesty and other appointments, are to be made by the Queen under her Royal sign manual. For the execution of the act, a council is to be established to be styled "The President and Council for the Affairs of India," to be appointed by Her Majesty. The Council will consist of eight persons, exclusive of its President. Two members will be named for four years, two for six years, two for eight years, and two for ten years. Every ordinary member of Council must have been a Director of the East India Company, or have been ten years at least in the service of the Crown or Company in India, or fifteen years simply resident in India. Members of Council can only be removed by the Queen, like the judges, on an address from both Houses of Parliament. The President of the Council may sit in the Commons House of Parliament, and if he be, on his appointment to this office, a member of Parliament, his seat will not be vacated. Four members of Council will be a quorum. Each ordinary member will receive a salary of 1,000*l.*, and the President will receive the salary of a principal Secretary of State. The Council will exercise the power now vested in the Company or the Board of Control, but a specified number of cadetships must be given to sons of civil and military servants in India. Appointments now made will continue to be made in India. The Indian forces, naval and military, will remain under the existing conditions of service. No military forces, paid out of the revenues of India, may be employed out of Asia while so paid. Servants of the Company will become by this act servants of the Queen. The Board of Control is abolished.

Cardinal Savilli died at Rome on Saturday. Four other cardinals, Cardinal Tosti among the number, are seriously ill.

THE FRENCH PENAL LAW.

At the discussion in the Corps Legislatif on Thursday, M. Emile Olivier, the member for Paris, opened the debate in an admirable speech, in which he implored the members to reject the proposed law, as based upon a false pretence, and as violating all the principles that civilised nations are agreed to consider as of the essence of sound penal legislation. In conclusion, he said the word *suspects* was repudiated, but the totally new word "expectant" was equally terrible. These "expectants," who were to be transported, lived by their labour, and transportation to many of them would be tantamount to a sentence to misery and death. Politics should always be subordinate to morality. "You have governed this country for nine years. You are at peace with all the world. You have an immense army, an able police, an enormous budget, strategical roads through your capital, and fortresses at all convenient places. No liberty exists. The greatest of all—that of the press—is annihilated; and yet you come to ask for laws of 'public safety.' Do you not fear that the country may say, 'I have sacrificed to you my liberty, my franchises, my traditions, the conquests of my blood—all that has made me glorious among nations—for the sake of a little tranquillity; and you now ask for more? Where will you stop?' The *Moniteur* publishes in its official column a *Senatus Consultum*, signed by M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and by the Secretaries, and approved by the Emperor, whose signature is also affixed, to the effect that no candidate for the Legislative Body can come forward unless he has, at least eight days before the voting commences, made a formal declaration to the proper authorities that "he swears obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor." Any candidate coming forward without having fulfilled such obligation is liable to the penalties prescribed by Article VI. of the law of July, 1849.

THE ATTACK ON THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.
The trial of the prisoners charged with the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, on the 14th of last month, was to commence on Thursday, before the Assize Court of the Seine. The indictment is very voluminous. The Procureur-General to the Imperial Court of Paris first specifies the prisoners to be tried: 1. Felix Orsini, a literary man, aged twenty-nine, born at Meldola (Roman States), residing usually at London (England), having lodged in Paris in Rue Monthabor, No. 10; 2. Charles de Rudio, aged twenty-five, professor of languages, born at Belluno (Venetian States), residing usually at Nottingham (England), having lodged in Paris, Rue Montmartre, No. 132, Hotel de France and Champagne; 3. Anthony Gomez, aged twenty-nine, servant, born at Naples (Italy), residing usually in England, having lodged in Paris, Rue St. Honoré, Hotel de Saxe-Coburg; 4. Joseph Andrew Pieri, professor of languages, born at Lucca (Tuscany), residing usually at Birmingham (England), having lodged in Paris, Rue Montmartre, No. 132, Hotel de France and Champagne; 5. Simon Francis Bernard, formerly a surgeon in the navy, born at Carcassonne (Aude), and now absconded (*au fuite*).—The Procureur-General then proceeds to narrate the well-known events of the 14th of January. "It has been judicially ascertained," says that functionary, "that 156 persons were struck, and the number of wounds, according to medical reports, amounted to five hundred and eleven. In this long list of victims were comprised twenty-one women, eleven children, thirteen lancers, eleven Gardes de Paris, and thirty-one police agents. It must be added, to complete the picture which the Rue Lepelletier presented at this moment, that besides the two horses of the Imperial carriage, twenty-four belonging to the lancers were struck, two of which died on the spot, and three more the next day." The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoners are then described, and their personal histories sketched. The development of the plot is then traced from the first conversations respecting it, to its consummation in the late attempt; and the document closes by specifying the articles of accusation against each prisoner.

THE CONSPIRACY TO MURDER BILL.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SHEFFIELD.

On Monday night a public meeting, convened by requisition to the Mayor, was held in the Town-hall Sheffield, to consider the provisions of Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy to Murder Bill. The meeting was originated before the defeat of Lord Palmerston was known, and it was determined that, notwithstanding this event, the meeting should be held, in order to obtain an expression of opinion. The place of assembly was full some time before the hour fixed for commencing. R. Jackson, Esq., Mayor, presided. The whole of the resolutions were carried unanimously, amidst cheering. Mr. Fisher proposed the first resolution, to the effect that the bill brought into Parliament by Lord Palmerston for the purpose of altering the laws relating to conspiracy to murder was uncalled for, and at variance with the real principles of criminal legislation; and thanking the members for the borough, J. A. Roebuck, Esq., and G. Hadfield, Esq., for their uncompromising opposition to the measure. Mr. Councillor Harvey seconded the motion. He was proud that Lord Palmerston had been removed from office; and whether Lord Derby or Lord John Russell would oppose the encroachment of Louis Napoleon, or any other Louis that might attempt it, he knew not; but he was quite sure that there was common sense enough in the House of Commons and the country to remove as many Ministers as were elected, if they did not bear out the feeling of the country in a proper manner. Mr. Councillor Broadbent moved a resolution, to the effect that the meeting believed the bill was introduced in accordance with the request of a

foreign power, and that to take, in any degree, the initiative of our legislation from such a source would strike a fatal blow at our national independence, and serve as a dangerous precedent for future times. Messrs. I. Ironside and Stephens supported the motion. Mr. Councillor Beal moved "That this meeting considers the late Government of Lord Palmerston was deficient in judgment and dignity in not having at once returned a courteous but firm refusal to the despatch of Count Walewski, and that on his lordship's Administration rested the responsibility of having placed the House of Commons and the people of this country in a false and undignified position." Mr. Henry Titterton seconded the motion. Mr. Councillor Booth proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the meeting would not wish any discourtesy to be offered to the *de facto* Government of France, and desired to perpetuate our alliance with the people of that country, yet felt bound to oppose the bill, believing that it might be perverted in its operation so as to interfere with the sacred right of asylum which this country has ever been proud to offer to political exiles of every party and country. Mr. C. Bagshaw seconded the motion. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

On Tuesday, the investigation of the charges against M. Simon Bernard for conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of the French was resumed before Mr. Jardine at Bow-street Police-court. Sir Richard Mayne, Chief Commissioner, and Captain Labalmondière, Assistant-Commissioner, of Police, also attended to watch the proceedings. Lord Ranelagh, Colonel Knox, Colonel Merrick, and some other gentlemen, were accommodated with seats on the bench. Mr. M. J. O'Connell was also present.

The same counsel appeared on both sides—Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution; and Mr. Sleigh, instructed by Mr. M. Leveson and Mr. Shaen, solicitors, for the defence.

Chevalier Francois Estien, who, at the last examination, stated that a dagger was found on Pierri, now produced it. It appeared to be new. He also produced a piece of oil-cloth which he had received from Madame Outrequin; also two cases of pistols seized by the police, but he was not present at the seizure. He brought all these things from the Imperial Court at Paris.

Jean Antoine Leopold Fabre, an inspector of French police, gave evidence respecting the explosion in Paris, and stated that one man whom he saw wounded fell dead.

Mr. Sleigh objected to evidence being given of the acts in Paris without any statement even that defendant was connected with those acts. This was not evidence of a conspiracy in England.

Mr. Jardine said the first thing was to prove an act done in Paris on the 14th January; the next thing is to connect him with it.

Mr. Bodkin said the charge was that of conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor. He was now proving the attempt, and should afterwards prove defendant's connection with it.

Pierre Ferdinand Outrequin said he resided in the Rue St. Denis, at Paris, and was a commission agent in silk. He first saw the prisoner in the month of October, 1854, and he had since had some transactions with him relative to a particular mode of dyeing silk, he being a chemist. He had frequently met him when in London at the Café Suisse. No conversation had passed between them about a person named Hodge, but that name was mentioned. A Mr. Hodge did not call on him. After he went back to Paris, in the spring of last year, he called on him. The letter now produced by M. Ledue was brought to him in the month of December, he thought.

Mr. Sleigh objected to the reading of the letter, which, however, was overruled.

Several objections were raised by Mr. Sleigh as to the form in which the witness should be interrogated as to the handwriting of the letter. At length it was put thus: In whose handwriting do you believe the letter to be? He answered: All makes me believe that it is in the handwriting of the person who signed it. It was brought to him by Mr. Thomas Allsop.

Mr. Sleigh cross-examined the witness, who said: I have seen the prisoner write, but as he was engaged in private correspondence I could not get near enough to see his writing, nor did I pay sufficient attention to recognise it. The letter was then read. (It introduced a Mr. Allsop to the witness as an Englishman, who, though he did not like to be duped, was not niggard or economical, and who spoke French like a native.) I went to a French prison with the officer Estien, where I saw Allsop.

Ch. Estien recalled: I took M. Outrequin to the prison where Orsini was confined, and pointed out Orsini to him.

M. Outrequin then produced another letter received afterwards, in the same handwriting, as he believed, stating that writer was about to consign to him a pair of magnificent revolvers. That was the first he had heard about pistols from him. Afterwards received another letter stating that he consigned a pair of pistols, which he would "gammon" Allsop to buy, and that Allsop would call for them and pay for the carriage, as the clerk recommended him not to pre-pay the parcel. The letter also mentioned that there was a sample of a material distilled from tar, for which a chemist would send. The pistols were valued at 150*fr.*, or 6*l.* "I afterwards," continued the witness, "received a parcel containing two cases, one pistol in each. The person whom I knew as Allsop called for that parcel the same day, and said he came for the pistols. He examined them. Next day he called again, and took one box containing one pistol with the things belonging to it. I remember being at home on the Sunday next before the day of the attempt on the Emperor. Allsop called that morning, and I

accompanied him to an hotel. I left him at the door. It was the Hotel de France et Champagne. Allsop had previously told me that he hoped to get a friend, a German, named Pierri to take the two boxes. I once saw a person of the name (previously) at Allsop's lodgings, 10, Rue Monthabor. In the course of that Sunday I found that the second box and pistol had been taken away from my house. I was repaid by Allsop for the carriage of the pistols 25*fr.*, 55*cs.*, and also 20*fr.* or 25*fr.* for the man 'pour boire' (to drink)."

The evidence being read over to the witness, some difficulty arose as to the proper description of the material enclosed with the pistols, which witness persisted in calling "charbon" (coal), and which had been rendered "peat." The question was settled by the production of the sample. It was a dark, irregular mass, resembling the refuse of gas works. He was also questioned as to how he knew the spelling of Pierri's name, and he said that Pierri had wrote it down the day he called for the pistol. The sample of tar was never sent to the chemist. It was sent for when he was out, but his wife, not knowing where to find it, the person went away without it.

Mr. King recalled: The covering now produced is that on the parcel I spoke of in my former evidence. It bears the seal of the company. (The oiled side of the material, on which there was a coloured pattern, had evidently been folded inside, the direction and seal being on the plain side, which presented the appearance of coarse rough canvas.)

Madame Melanie Julie Clementine Outrequin Heran: I am the wife of the witness, M. Outrequin. I know a person named Allsop. I saw him at my house, I believe, in December, 1857. I have also seen a person of the name of Hodge, an Englishman. They came together to our house. Mr. Allsop brought a letter of recommendation to my husband. I only saw Hodge once. I saw Allsop afterwards several times. My husband used to go with him when he wanted to go to the tailor's, &c. I remember a parcel wrapped up in the cover produced being left at my house. It contained two boxes, each containing a pistol, and also a parcel containing pitch or coal. One of the boxes containing a pistol was taken away by Mr. Allsop, I believe. I think it was in the month of December. Allsop called the same day. The boxes were shown to him. He did not say what he came for. Mr. Allsop spoke about the pistols, when he said that they had arrived. He said there was a German, a friend of his, who would buy one. I did not hear the name of the German. Allsop went out with my husband. While they were out a gentleman called for the other pistol. Not having been told to give it up, I asked him to write his name, and he wrote on a card, "Pierri, Hotel de France."

Cross-examined by Mr. Sleigh: A lady called for the pitch while my husband was absent. I could not find it to give her. I was taken to the prison to see Allsop.

A. Estien recalled: I took last witness to see a person in prison. It was Orsini.

M. Morand, 10, Rue Monthabor, said that in November last a person named Allsop lodged with him. He had seen him in prison since. M. Estien took the witness to the prison. The person he saw and called Allsop was Orsini. When he came to lodge with him the first time he brought his passport, which was now produced.

(The passport was dated 1851, and had been *visé* by the Prussian ambassador in London.)

Mr. Bodkin said the passport was granted to the real Thomas Allsop, the person for whom a reward of 200*fr.* had been offered, and Orsini had travelled with it under that name.

The witness continued: On the day of the attempt Allsop went out with three others about six or seven o'clock, and returned in a cab about nine. He was wounded and bleeding. At about three in the morning he was arrested by the police. One of the men was his servant Gomez, and another was named Silva. Allsop kept a horse. The stable was in my house.

Mr. Bodkin applied for a further remand.

Mr. Sleigh should not oppose the remand. The learned counsel, however, applied for bail in an energetic speech, calling on the magistrate to treat the defendant as if he were an Englishman, and not to be influenced by fear of a foreign power. (Great applause in court.)

Mr. Jardine refused the application, and defendant was remanded.

During the proceedings a vast crowd of persons assembled in front of the court, and a few skirmishes took place between them and the police, without, however, creating a demonstration.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

On Monday Mr. Bodkin, counsel to the Treasury, attended at Bow-street police-office, to conduct a prosecution against Edward Truelove, a well-dressed, middle-aged man, described as a bookseller, who was charged with having "unlawfully written and published a false, malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel of and concerning his Majesty the Emperor of the French, with the view to incite divers persons to assassinate his said Majesty."

Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sleigh for the defence. The warrant having been read by Mr. Burnaby, the chief clerk.

Mr. Bodkin said: Sir, this is a case in which the Government have thought proper to interfere. The defendant is the publisher of a pamphlet—whether he is the author or no I cannot say, but it purports to be written by "W. E. Adams," and published by defendant at 240, Strand, at the price of 1*d.* It is of a character which I cannot but designate as atrocious. It advocates the propriety of assassination, and in terms, not indeed direct, but not to be misunderstood, applies this doctrine to the Emperor of the French. I do not wish to be the party to give any unnecessary publicity to so

candalous a publication, and, as you have already seen he pamphlet, I do not think it necessary to read it now. Unless a remand is applied for on the other side, I shall ask you to commit the prisoner for trial at once. The learned counsel then called

Frederic Williamson, who deposed: I am a detective officer. I went on Saturday to the house of the defendant, at 240, Strand, where he carries on business as a bookseller. I saw him and purchased one of these pamphlets. (Witness here produced a pamphlet in eight pages, entitled "Tyrrannicide: is it justifiable? By W. E. Adams. Edward Truelove, 240, Strand.") They were 1*d.* each.

This being the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Sleigh said: Sir, I am only just instructed in this case, and have had no opportunity of reading the pamphlet through; but I cannot help saying that I look with very considerable alarm on such proceedings on the part of the government. We are told that this is a libel on the Emperor of the French, advocating his assassination; but I am prepared to say—

Mr. Henry: If you have not read it, Mr. Sleigh, had you not better take time to do so? I have no objection to wait while you read it.

Mr. Sleigh: I have not had time to read it all, but I have looked through every page, and I challenge anyone to show me where the Emperor of the French is named. I cannot help expressing alarm at this interference—a man's shop being entered, and himself brought up in custody, for a publication which does not contain any reflection on any human being. I submit with considerable confidence that this is not a libel. The learned counsel proceeded to say that if the magistrate thought it was a libel, then defendant ought to have time to prepare his defence. In that case he should apply for a remand—defendant to be admitted to bail. He observed that defendant was not asked by the officer whether he knew what the pamphlet contained. This was different from the case of Peltier, which was a personal libel.

Mr. Henry: So is this. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. Bodkin: It is not necessary the name should be mentioned.

Mr. Henry: There is internal evidence, as clear as possible, showing to whom it alludes.

Mr. Bodkin: To my friend's application for time I shall not object, nor to the admission of the defendant to bail in the usual amounts; but I must ask my friend to do government the justice to remember that if it was their design to be harsh they might have indicted the defendant at once.

Mr. Henry: That was the course adopted in Peltier's case.

Mr. Bodkin: It is the usual course; but as a constitutional jealousy of that mode of proceeding has arisen, it was thought right to adopt the course which has been taken, in order that if there was anything to be preferred in his favour he might have a full opportunity of advancing it.

Mr. Sleigh could not adopt the suggestion that government had acted with leniency in the matter. They might have taken out a summons instead of a warrant.

Mr. Bodkin: We are going to have a new government, but I hope no government will know its duty so badly as to take that course in such a case.

Defendant was then remanded, being admitted to bail in two sureties of 40*fr.* and his own recognisance for 100*fr.*

Mr. Sleigh asked his worship to fix a lower amount of bail—20*fr.* for instance—as defendant was but a humble tradesman; but Mr. Henry declined, and in the course of an hour bail to the amount fixed was provided, and defendant was set at liberty.

HONOUR TO HAVELock IN AMERICA.

A mark of respect was shown yesterday to the memory of General Havelock which was worth more than a peerage. The flags of the shipping in our harbour and on our public buildings were displayed at half-mast during the day, as a token of grief for his loss. It was a purely voluntary tribute paid to his memory by a people to whom he was a stranger, who were in no way interested in his career, and to whom even his name was unknown six months since. It was a tribute of respect which even the Duke of Wellington did not command, and which we believe was never before paid to a foreigner. But "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the bravery and manliness of this true hero have touched the hearts of the people of this country, who have watched his career with eager solicitude since the stirring events of the East Indian revolt have rendered his name as familiar here as it is in his own country, and the intelligence of his death has produced as deep a feeling of regret as though he had been a countryman of our own. Six months since Havelock was an unknown colonel in India, where he had nobly done his duty, and, by slow degrees and hard fighting, at the age of 64 had reached an elevation in military rank which many a young man has attained without any fighting at all. But for the Sepoy revolt it is not likely that his name would ever have been heard in the New World. His position was an accidental one—the command of the army was forced upon him by circumstances, and not conferred by the appointing power. But he proved himself equal to the emergencies; the heroic qualities of his nature, and his capacities as a soldier, must have often been exhibited during his long and eventful military career, but they were never appreciated or acknowledged, and he would have passed away in the great caravan of undistinguished dead but for the Sepoy revolt. Certainly no English soldier ever before excited so marked a feeling of sympathy among the American people as has been done by General Havelock, and we may feel proud that no considerations of national jealousy prevented a spontaneous expression of such generous impulses. —*New York Times*, Nov. 27.



PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.



THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE STORY.

The *Liverpool Albion* publishes the story of a poor fugitive slave, who arrived three weeks ago at Liverpool, from New Orleans, stowed away in the hold of a cotton ship. The plain unvarnished tale is given as it fell from his lips; and from inquiries made, our contemporary believes it to be substantially true:—

"My name is Tom Wilson. I arrived here in a ship called the *Metropolis*, Captain Foster. I am slave-born; I have been under slave bondage ever since I was born. I am now forty-five years old. I belonged to Mr. Henry Fastman, of New York, cotton-presser. I was under him for the space of seven years. Before then I belonged to Colonel Barr, of Woodford, Mississippi. There I had a wife and three children, besides having had another child, which died. I was sold by auction by Major Bairds, auctioneer, for 2,500 dols., and was taken down to New Orleans, away from my wife and children, and I haven't seen them since. Shortly after I got there Mr. Fastman's overseer, Barks, commenced to ill use me. I didn't understand tying the cotton; it was new to me, and I was awkward, so I was flogged. They used to tie me down across a cotton-bale, and give me 200 or 300 with a leather strap. I am marked with the whip from the ankle-bone to the crown of my head. Some years before I was sold from Mississippi, the overseer there, because I resisted punishment once, cut my right arm across the muscle, and then had it stitched up. He did that, as he said, to weaken me because I was too strong in the arm. About a year and a half after I had been in New Orleans I ran into the woods. I was followed by Barks and a pack of blood-hounds into the Baddeburgh Swamp. The dogs soon caught me. They tore my legs and body with their teeth. Here are the marks yet. [As he spoke he turned up his trousers' legging, and exposed formidable seams, extending up the calf and above the knee-joint.] Barks (he continued) rode up to me with his gun, and shot me in the hip with fourteen buck-shot, which can be seen and examined at any time. The dogs continued to pin me with their teeth. After that I knowed nothing about what they did to me for about a week. When I got a little strong they burned my back with a red-hot iron, and my legs with spirits of turpentine, to punish me for escaping. They put an iron collar round my neck, which I wore for eight months, besides two irons, one on each leg. After that I was watched very closely: but one night, about a week after Christmas, I ran away, and hid myself under the sawdust, in a sawmill pit, below New Orleans. I was followed by Barks, the overseer, and the dogs, but they did not find me. I crept out and ran away, for more safety, to the Great Salt-water Lake, behind Orleans, secreting myself under the bushes and vines. There are alligators in the lake, and as I waded up to the knees in the water, the alligators followed me, grunting and bellowing, and trying to get me. I had several times to climb up trees to escape them; but I felt safer among the alligators than among the white men. In the morning, at four o'clock, I went down to the wharf. On the road I came across some of the men who were out watching for me, with guns and dogs. It was just getting light. I began to whistle and sing, and walked close by them, and they paid no attention to me. When I got down to the wharf, some of the coloured crew of the American cotton ship *Metropolis* took me on board, and hid me away among the bales. One of the coloured men split on me, and there was a search for me that day; but they did not find me, though they came very near me, and I trembled to think I should be taken back and tortured. I was frightened, too, for the coloured men who had befriended me. I was kept out of the sight of the white men, and Captain Foster did not know anything about it until after the men had been paid off at Liverpool. I remained hid from a week after Christmas until about three weeks ago, when the ship came here. During the time I was secreted I was kept alive by the coloured men who had been so good to me. They brought me something to eat and drink every night. When I first landed here I was frightened at every white man I passed, and I hid myself about where I could, and begged at night for bread. I was afraid I should be taken into slavery again. I did not know I could not be a slave here."

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A most daring attempt to achieve liberty was made near Lockerbie on the evening of Friday last. The mail train from Edinburgh arrived there at its usual time—viz., at eight minutes past eleven o'clock P.M. Among the passengers to London was a detective officer from the metropolis and a prisoner, a ticket-of-leave man, under his charge. The train makes no intermediate stoppage between Lockerbie and Carlisle, a distance of twenty-five miles, and goes generally at an unusually rapid rate—about forty miles an hour. After leaving Lockerbie about a mile-and-a-half, the prisoner made some excuse for getting near the window of the carriage, a second-class one. The officer kindly humoured his desire, and was conversing with two gentlemen in the compartment, fellow-travellers from Edinburgh, when a slight noise attracted his attention, and caused him to turn round to the prisoner; but the seat was vacant, and the bird, not flown, but flying, as the astonished officer only saw the soles of some shoes in the act of clearing the window. No stoppage of the train could take place until they reached Carlisle. Next morning, having returned with various railway and police officials, he made a search along the line, in the hope of finding his prisoner wounded and unable to crawl from the scene of his exploit; but no trace of his presence except his bonnet could be discovered, although the marks of his leap were plainly visible; and it was then seen with what judgment the prisoner had chosen his ground. The place was a gentle slope, immediately before entering the Norwood cutting. Although the fellow was handcuffed, he must have made a flying

leap of seven feet from the carriage before he touched the ground and then rolled down a declivity of some eighteen or twenty feet into a ditch, as was distinctly shown from part of the hedge at the bottom being broken; some spots of blood were spattered on one or two stones in the vicinity, and upon one was visible a quantity of hair. The officials narrowly searched the hedges and plantations in the neighbourhood, but were completely "put out;" however, from inquiries made, they seemed to have got upon the prisoner's trail, as a man was seen early in the morning to have passed some children upon the road to Edinburgh with his head and one hand bandaged. The escaped prisoner has since been captured in Edinburgh.

A STRANGE CASE.

The *Manchester Examiner* says: The other evening an apprehension was made in the chief town of a neighbouring county on a charge which, when judiciously investigated, promises to be one of the most singular among the Scottish causes célèbres. For obvious reasons we omit names and dates, but the facts are substantially as follows: Some years ago, the assistant of an advertising doctor married a somewhat elegant and fascinating person, and commenced practice under a feigned name—passing off his wife as his sister. By-and-by, his avocations led him to another, but not distant locality, where he formed a professional acquaintance with the family of a wealthy tradesman, whose daughter had a few hundred pounds in her own right. After a short time, he gained the good graces of both mother and daughter, proposed for the daughter's hand, was accepted, brought his wife and introduced her as his sister to the family of his intended, whose brother, a partner with his father, was forthwith fascinated with the genteel address of the "sister," and after a short wooing, was accepted. A double marriage in due time ensued, the doctor carrying his young wife to the scene of his practice, while the "sister" removed to the domicile of her second husband. Things went on prosperously and happily with both couples till a few months ago, when the doctor, finding his patients falling off, made a move with his wife to a town not many hours' journey from the Scottish metropolis, where he commenced a public-house. Here, however, the doctor was found out by some of his former acquaintances, who discovered that the present Mrs. — was not the original Mrs. —. The news was not long in reaching the swain who now rejoiced in the possession of that lady, by whom she was forthwith turned out of doors. She lost no time in demanding the shelter of her first husband's roof. He, however, refused to receive her, when smarting under a sense of injury, she lodged an information with the public prosecutor, the result of which has been that the doctor and his second wife were taken into custody. Mrs. — No. 1 has also since been apprehended, and the whole party now await a judicial investigation.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

WAGSTAFF v. HOLME.—The plaintiff in this action, which was brought in the City Sheriff's Court, on Saturday, is a journeyman fish-salesman, and was manager of defendant's shop at the West-end, defendant conducting his own business in Leadenhall-market. Plaintiff said that while he was in defendant's service, and engaged in cleaning a fish, by some accident he inflicted a slight injury to his hand. He did not pay much attention to it, but continuing his duties, by some means his finger became poisoned, and he was obliged to have it amputated at the first joint. He suffered so much pain that he could not attend to the shop, and accordingly he communicated with defendant at his City shop, and requested him to send some one on Wednesday morning to manage the West-end business. Defendant, however, refused, as he had no one he could send; but plaintiff was so ill that he could not resume his situation till Thursday morning, and when Saturday night came, plaintiff only received fifteen shillings, instead of thirty shillings, and it was the other fifteen shillings he now sought to recover. When he asked defendant to send some one to the West-end, he said, "Oh, I'd attend to the business if my hand was cut off." Defendant said he did not think plaintiff could recover; he had been paid for the actual time he had served, and defendant could not afford to be generous, it being as much as he could manage to be just. Defendant's business had suffered considerably in consequence of plaintiff's leaving the West-end shop, and he begged his Honour to recollect that he had to pay some one to supply plaintiff's place, and that plaintiff stopped away without defendant's permission.—His Honour: By law plaintiff could recover; he had sustained the injury while in defendant's service, and having served the week to the best of his ability, he should find a verdict for plaintiff for the amount sought.

After three days' searching investigation, the jury have returned a verdict against two Greek seamen, named Manoli Zaphanta and Hanegader Alihus, for the murder of Atranasio Metropann; the cook of the Greek brig *Penelope*, whose body was recently found in the Swansea canal stabbed in no less than nine places. It appeared that one stab had cut through a thick sheepskin coat and three flannel shirts, had severed the spine, actually splintered one of the ribs, and entered the lungs. The head was almost beaten to a pulp. The Scotch cap, and the walking stick found on the banks of the canal immediately after the discovery of the murder, have been clearly traced as belonging to the prisoners, while a young woman named Frances Edwards swore positively to the identity of the prisoner Alihus, as a man she saw running away from the banks of the canal, a few minutes after the committal of the murder. The prisoners have been fully committed for trial.

MISCELLANEA.

The trial of Father Ryan, who was prosecuted for the part he was alleged to have taken in the Mayo election, has been postponed, on his own application, until the next term.

On leaving the Treasury, Mr. James Wilson will, it is stated, acquire and receive a pension of 1,200*l.* a year. The right honourable gentleman has recently taken the late Duke of Marlborough's mansion in Belgrave-square.

Marshal Bosquet, on his return home from a ride on horseback on Saturday, was seized with a sudden rush of blood to the head. Medical assistance was sent for, and the Marshal was bled, and his state now inspires no uneasiness.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon William Montague Manning, Esq., LL.D., Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Member of the Executive Council of New South Wales, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel for that colony.

A despatch from Berlin of Sunday informs us that the Prince of Prussia, on leaving the theatre on Saturday evening, slipped and sprained his left ankle; the accident, though painful, is not likely to have serious consequences.

A Paris correspondent says:—The husband of the daughter of England being obliged, as all the Prussian Princes have been, to work at a mechanical trade, has been long a capital hand at case, selecting to be a compositor.

A supplement to the *Gazette* was published on Tuesday, containing despatches, some of very old date, recording the movements and operations of Brigadier Showers and Colonel Greathed. There are also some minor despatches, but none of interest.

We have reason to know that the majority against the Government on Friday night would have been larger than it was but for the fact that several members mistook the lobby, and went out for Ministers when they supposed they were voting for Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution.—*Daily News*.

On Tuesday upwards of 200 recruits arrived at Chatham from the recruiting districts of London, Bristol, and Liverpool, for the purpose of joining the various East India depôts at that garrison. The number of recruits and volunteers joining at Chatham now averages nearly 500 per week.

On Monday night, a meeting on the Income and Property Tax question was held in the London Tavern. A resolution was passed condemning the system of charging one uniform rate on all classes of income without reference to incomes being permanent or precarious.

The constitutional committee of Sweden, reversing the decision of several of the Estates, has voted a credit of 100,000 dollars for the first works at the fortification of Stockholm. At the next session of the Estates the Government will renew its demand for a larger sum for that purpose.

The French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, at its sitting of Saturday, elected Mr. George Grote, of London, as corresponding member for the section of General and Philosophical History, in the room of Lord Macaulay, elected foreign member.

An effort is being made to establish, under legislative sanction, a fund to provide superannuation allowances for old and meritorious officers of police in the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in a similar manner to the provision already made in the case of the police force of the metropolis.

The mock auction nuisance, which had become rife in Liverpool, will now be for a time suspended, as half-a-dozen of the most notorious persons engaged in them have been committed for trial by the local magistrates. They "conducted" an extensive establishment in Lord-street, and had branch houses in other parts of the town.

The following valuable information is offered by the *Gazette de France*: "We may declare with certainty that the constitution established in England by the religious and political revolution of 1488 gives signs of decrepitude which coincide with the symptoms of debility that we are forced to recognize in the foreign power of Great Britain."

"Mlle. Magnan, fourth daughter of the marshal," says the *Nord*, "is about to be married to M. Haentjens, who possesses a fortune of three or four million francs, and who is a son of the former chief of the eminent mercantile firm of Haentjens frères, of Nantes." The Emperor gives the bride a portion of 200,000*fr.*

A man, at present under confinement in the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum, has confessed to having killed the boy Atkinson, who was found so cruelly murdered in Nottingham Forest in November last. The boy who was in company with the deceased at the time he was decoyed away states that the lunatic very much resembles the man who induced Atkinson to go with him.

A case of premature interment has recently been discovered at Reichenberg, in Bohemia. On the 3rd, the widow of a merchant, who died about ten years ago, expired. On opening the tomb of her husband to place her coffin beside him, that of the former was found turned on its side and the body lying face downwards. No doubt, therefore, exists that he was buried alive.

An influential meeting was held on Tuesday, at Liverpool, for the purpose of appointing a secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of examinations which is to take place at Liverpool on the 21st of June, in connexion with the University of Oxford. Mr. W. Brown, M.P., presided, and a provisional

committee was formed, including gentlemen of all religious views and political opinions. It was also agreed that a fund should be raised to pay the necessary expenses. A discussion took place as to the giving in prizes in addition to the University certificates, and ultimately it was resolved to give prizes.

Mr. Williams, master commanding the *Ban-shee*, has received from the British Consul at Antwerp a valuable diamond ring, as a present from his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

The annoyances occasioned by the new passport system, introduced by the French Emperor, are very great. At the Bow-street police-court, on Saturday, several strangers, one of them an unfortunate lady's maid, applied for passports to France, but, being unknown, their applications were refused.

It appears that in the year 1856, 235 women and 780 children were thrown upon the poor-rates in England and Wales, at a total cost of 705*l.* for their support in and out of doors, in consequence of the persons by whom they were usually maintained being immured in gaols for offences against the game-laws. This appears from a return moved for by Mr. Colville, M.P.

It is reported that the expenses of prosecuting the Royal British Bank, the whole of which will fall entirely upon the country, will considerably exceed 20,000*l.* Sir E. Thesiger, it is said, gets 1,000 guineas with his brief, and refreshers of 100 guineas each day. The other counsel for the Crown are treated with corresponding liberality. Sir F. Kelly, the leading counsel for the Hon. Mr. Stapleton, had 500 guineas with his brief, and refreshers of 50 guineas a day; his two juniors had their briefs marked with 250 and 100 guineas respectively, and refreshers in proportion.

The *Gazzetta Popolare* of Cagliari announces the arrest of the oldest bandit of the island, named Meluddu. He had been the terror of the district of Crosei since 1829, and had up to this time defied every attempt to arrest him, he having chosen one of the most inaccessible mountains of Sardinia, called De Su Angiu, for his stronghold. He was at length arrested on the 28th ult., about midnight, by a party of carabinieri, who had the boldness to venture among the precipices of the mountain in question in utter darkness, the rocks and paths being slippery with frost. Meluddu has many murders and other crimes to answer for.

The Sardinian Government has received a note from that of Naples, couched in moderate and courteous but decided terms, the substance of which is that the latter Government rejects the view taken of the affair of the Cagliari by the consultative commission at the Turin Foreign-office, and declines in any way to interfere with the decisions of the Neapolitan tribunals. It is said that in the note just received Naples says that Piedmont cannot expect to be put on a more favoured footing than England with respect to the affair of the Cagliari, and that, consequently, all must abide the decisions of the judges and submit to the course of Neapolitan law.

A young man, named George Thwaites, a cotton spinner, who has for some years held a respectable position in society, was placed at the bar at the Lancaster Assizes, on Friday, charged with having feloniously set fire to a cotton mill at Exton, near Chorley, with intent to defraud the Manchester Insurance Company, with which company he had effected an insurance on the machinery in the mill for the sum of 3,500*l.* The evidence rested upon the statement of a man who said that the prisoner had promised him money to set the mill on fire, and that he had done so. The jury, however, disbelieved the witness, and the prisoner was acquitted.

The following is a list of the Administrations, Whig and Tory, which have held office in England since the year 1830, with dates of their installation and dissolution, viz.: Earl Grey's administration, 1830-34; Viscount Melbourne's (first), 1834; Sir Robert Peel's (first), 1834-35; Viscount Melbourne's (second), 1835-41; Sir Robert Peel's (second), 1841-46; Lord J. Russell's, 1846-52; Earl of Derby's (first), 1852; Earl of Aberdeen's, 1853-55; Viscount Palmerston's, 1855-58. The outgoing Ministry has held office just three years. Lord J. Russell retained the reins of power nearly six years, and Sir Robert Peel about five. The last Tory Ministry under Lord Derby was not in office a twelvemonth.

Her Majesty's ship *Wellington* sailed from Campbellton with a fair wind on Monday. On the previous Saturday, a boat's crew of twelve men, while on shore, dug up a quantity of hemlock, which they mistook for wild celery or parsley. The men who partook of it, eight in number, became very ill, and two of them—the ship's corporal, named Welsh, and a seaman—died suddenly on the same day. The latest information received from the vessel states that four of the others were dangerously ill on Sunday afternoon. The two men who died were buried on Sunday, and their funeral was attended by upwards of 400 of the inhabitants of Campbellton.—*Greenock Advertiser*.

The army of the United States consists of nineteen regiments, comprising in all 198 companies. When those companies are full the aggregate force amounts to 17,984 men. The army in 1842 numbered about 8,000. In fifteen years it has been increased by about 10,000. At this rate we shall soon have a standing army of 50,000 men. The simplicity of our early republicanism is passing away, and we are hastening to follow the example of all the older Governments of the earth. The proposition comes from the War Department, in its annual report, to increase the army at once to the extent of five new regiments; or, in other words, to add something over a fourth to the existing force. This proposition is modified by the War Committee of the Senate,

but the result proposed is the same in each case—namely, an addition to the aggregate army force, only the proposition of the Secretary at War would add about 4,500 men, while that of the Senate adds 6,950.—*New York Tribune.*

A number of young country fellows, of the agricultural class, attended a club meeting, at the village of Cove, near Farnborough, on Saturday night. A quarrel afterwards arose between two of them, named J. Rumney and William Goddard, and they got to blows, when, after fighting some little time, the latter drew forth a knife, stabbed, and ripped up his opponent. The horrified spectators, without delay, summoned medical aid; but such was the extent of the injuries received that the unfortunate man never rallied. He died at three o'clock on Sunday morning. Goddard and two men who had acted as seconds in the fight, were apprehended and conveyed to the police-station at Odiham, to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

The General Committee of the Indian Relief Fund have published a report in which they state that the United Kingdom has already contributed 322,682*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* to the fund; that the English colonies have not all had sufficient time to respond to the appeal, but that a sum of 2,605*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* has been received from them; and that foreign States (following the example of the Emperor of the French and Imperial Guard) have contributed 15,187*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* The actual contributions from all sources up to this date have been 342,929*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* The pecuniary aid afforded to parties in this country has consisted of loans and donations, amounting to 8,041*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The remittances to India give a total amount of 95,358*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

A return has recently been issued by the Board of Trade of the declared values of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom during the past year. The amount taken by our own possessions still constitutes nearly a third of the general total, since, although the trade to India has received a check, there has been a continuous progress as regards Australia and British North America, our shipments to those places having nearly doubled within the past two years. Unhappily, the augmentation has for the most part been based on the operations of swindling firms. As regards our Continental intercourse, France remains nearly stationary; but Sardinia maintains a great improvement.

The following notice has been published by request: "Foreign-office, February 18, 1858.—Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris having, in pursuance of instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, inquired of the French Government whether British subjects will be permitted to land in France without passports when they have no intention of proceeding into the interior; and also whether Her Majesty's consuls will have power to grant passports to such persons to proceed to Paris or elsewhere; his Excellency has been informed by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that no person whatever will be permitted to land in France without a passport, nor will a consul's passport given to any one who may have landed without one be recognised."

A Sheffield paper relates, on the authority of a gentleman, a singular circumstance which is said to have happened in the union in that town last week. For some misconduct the master had to put a boy for punishment into the dead-house. At that time there was a corpse in the "dead ward" in a coffin. The boy took the corpse out of the coffin, dressed it in his own clothes, propped it up against the wall, and then himself got into the coffin, lay down, and covered himself over. In the course of a short time the master came, looked in at the door, and saw as he thought a sulky lad standing against the wall. "Now," said the master, "do you want any supper?" There was no answer. The question was repeated with the same result. The boy looked out of the coffin and said, "If he won't have any, I will." The master fled in terror, and received such a shock that it is said he has since died from the effects.

On Tuesday were issued, for the information of the legislature, copies of correspondence between the Earl of Elgin and the Chinese High Commissioner Yeh. In his answer to the moderate demands made by Lord Elgin, Commissioner Yeh politely says: "The propositions brought forward in your letter have been suggested, it appears to me, by some mischievous person at your side; they are not your excellency's own conceptions. I have long heard of your excellency's great experience and discretion; of the universal esteem in which you are held in your own country; the great trust which you have come to Canton to discharge towards your own Government, is naturally the termination of the troubles here existing, nor, assuredly, the creation of (fresh) troubles. Your excellency's acts will, I feel sure, anticipate my confidence in your perfect sense of justice and thorough impartiality." The result of this correspondence is well known—the Chinese commissioner is himself now a prisoner.

On Tuesday evening an inquest was held at the Star Tavern, Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, on view of the body of Mrs. Margaret Leugar. The deceased was the wife of a valet in the service of the Earl of Westmorland. On Friday evening, she left home, in Chapple-street, Grosvenor-place, for the purpose of marketing. She did not return home, and great anxiety was felt by her husband on account of her absence. He made inquiry at all the police stations, but no tidings were heard of her. About six o'clock the next morning, she was found within a dung pit in Belgrave-mews, by a policeman. She was quite dead, her head being doubled under. There was a severe bruise upon her forehead. Mr. Haigh, a surgeon, said he had examined the body, and had no hesitation in saying that she died from suffocation. The jury observed it was a very mysterious case,

and the coroner adjourned the inquiry for the attendance of the gentleman on whose premises the body was found.

Owing to the confusion which prevailed at the time of the division on Friday last it was erroneously supposed that the House of Commons had negatived the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill. The fact is, however, that the question of the second reading of the bill was never put to the House, Mr. Gibson's amendment having for the time superseded it. It is competent to the House to proceed with the bill, if it think fit to do so, notwithstanding what has taken place.

On Friday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. C. Turner, King's Arms Tavern, Dartmouth-street, Westminster. The fire commenced in the lower part of the building. The engines soon got to work, but owing to the combustible nature of the stock, the flames spread rapidly, and were not extinguished until the house and contents were destroyed, as well as the house of Mr. George Blair, ink-stand maker, and those adjoining, occupied by Mr. Wm. Bowles, builder, Mrs. M. Hessin, the Two Chairmen's Tavern, and the Wesleyan Chapel, Dartmouth-row, as well as other houses, were also much burnt. The origin of the fire is unknown.

On Friday, at the Rochdale Petty Sessions, Mr. O. March applied for an order, under the Divorce Act, to protect the property and earnings of Mrs. Hypatia Lord, who has been married twenty-six years, her husband deserting her at the end of the first month, stripping her even of her wedding ring, and then proceeding to Bradford, where he has been in business as a confectioner ever since. Last August, a miller arranged with the husband a fictitious claim, which was pressed forward to an execution, under which Mrs. Lord's furniture was swept off. An order was unhesitatingly granted. It may be added that Mrs. Lord has brought up her son, born eight months after the desertion, and placed him in business, without the slightest assistance from Lord.

On Saturday, an inquest was held at the Bristol Infirmary on the body of William Powell. It appeared that the deceased was about forty-nine years of age, and a cooper by trade. On the 9th inst. he was admitted into the infirmary, suffering at the time from a disease of the elbow joint, occasioned by a fall received some two years before. The bones of the joint were so diseased that it was deemed necessary an operation should be performed on him. It was intended that the operation should be performed on Friday. The medical gentlemen were assembled, and the deceased having expressed a wish to imbibe chloroform, he was examined to see if he was in a fit state to take it. No objection to his taking it could be elicited, and a small quantity was therefore administered in the usual manner. On an examination of the body of the deceased, it was found that he had a heart naturally very weak. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the effects of chloroform, administered to prevent the pain of an intended operation."

While some workmen were engaged in excavating for a water-tank in the nursery-grounds of Mr. Thomas Banyard, Maidstone, last week, they came upon a human skeleton at a depth of about three feet from the surface. The body was lying on a bed of loose rag-stone, and in a position east and west. The skull was broken to pieces, but the teeth were sound, although much worn. Near the skull, on the left side was found an iron spear-head, about ten inches in length, and lower down another weapon, apparently a dagger, much corroded. A copper coin was also found beside it, with inscriptions on both sides, but not sufficiently legible to be deciphered. No traces of coffin or clothes were discovered, and local antiquarians, who have seen the remains, are of opinion that they belonged to some person killed in battle, and buried with his weapons by his side. Some time since a dagger with an ivory handle was found near the same spot.

In relation to the change in officers of the United States House of Representatives, a letter from Washington relates a circumstance highly honourable to one of the applicants: The chairman of this committee brought a stalwart young Irishman to the capital to introduce him to his new station and its former occupant, whom he requested to explain to him his duties. The new comer looked at the man he was about to displace, and discovered that he was a cripple. On asking him how he had become thus mutilated, he was told that he had been shot and "cut to pieces" in the battle of Buena Vista, left for dead on the field, and only recovered to find himself hopelessly maimed for life. The generous-hearted fellow looked first at one and then the other, and finally blurted out, as he turned on his heel, "If this man's place is the only one you have got for me, I'll not have it at all."

A voluminous paper on the subject of religion in India was published on Monday. It contains the copy of a despatch from the East India Company to the Governor-General of India, dated 21st April, 1847, directing the issue of orders to all public officers, forbidding the support of missionary efforts, and of despatches from the Government at Calcutta, with a series of papers referred to therein, in reply to such despatch. The original despatch of the Directors of the Company (21st April, 1847) runs as follows: "You (the Governor-General of India) are aware that we have uniformly maintained the principle of abstaining from all interference with the religion of the natives of India. It is obviously essential to the due observance of that principle that it should be acted on by all our servants, civil and military. The Government is known throughout India by its officers, with whom it is identified in the eyes of the native inhabitants, and our servants should therefore be aware that while invested with public

authority their acts cannot be regarded as those of private individuals. We are, however, led by circumstances of recent occurrence to conclude that a different view of the subject is taken in India, and we therefore deem it necessary to call your immediate and particular attention to the absolute necessity of maintaining this most important principle in its fullest extent." A good deal of the following correspondence refers to the best and most politic mode of acting on the above injunction of the Company. A mass of papers follow relating to the temple of Juggernaut, the withdrawal of the Government donation thereto, and the placing of a military guard within or without the temple, and including lengthy memorials from local missionaries of various persuasions.

The *Illinois Baptist* says that the strange infatuation called "the jerks" has revived in that State: "It made its appearance in a protracted meeting among the Methodists at Indian Grove. The minister who conducted the meetings moved them from Indian Grove to Avoca, and brought with them five or six of the jerkers, and thus the contagion commenced in the latter place. Our informant was present at several of their meetings at Avoca, and describes the scene as very exciting. From fifty to a hundred were jerking at the same time. Their hands, shoulders, feet, and head, would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and apparently painful shapes. The women's bonnets would fly off, their hair become dishevelled, and in some instances snap like a whip. In some instances it attacked unbelievers in it, and unconverted men who tried to resist it by folding their arms and wrapping them tightly round their bodies; but in spite of themselves their shoulders, first one and then the other, would be jerked back, till they lost all control of themselves."

The *Perth Advertiser* states that a few days ago, Mr. Sheddin, a confectioner, having visited his workshop, where he had left his eldest son (a lad between fourteen and fifteen years of age) some time before pounding sugar, was horrified on returning to find him suspended from a rope of one of the confectionary pans quite dead. The unfortunate youth had come to his end by accident. The cord was attached to the roof, and suspended a pan for making sweetmeats, and the deceased and his companions were in the custom of making a swing of it, and it is supposed he had been amusing himself in that way when he came by his death. There was no noose on the cord. It was merely doubled as if for swinging, and there the poor boy was suspended, as if he had been climbing to get into the light, and missing his hold, had, in falling, been caught by it behind the chin, and rendered unable by the shock to do ought for his preservation. It appears, however, he had struggled sore, for his legs were much injured by having struck some things within his reach.

The house of the Rev. A. G. Kinsman, incumbent of Gildersome, was broken into between one and two o'clock on the morning of Saturday week, by six masked ruffians, armed with pistols and life-preservers. They proceeded first of all to the bedroom where two females slept. The latter being aroused screamed for help, upon which the villains threatened their lives if they did not remain quiet. Entering Mr. Kinsman's room, the fellows demanded his money or his life. One of them stood guarding the room where Mr. Kinsman's son and his wife were sleeping. Mr. Kinsman, jun., sprang from his bed, and attempted to seize his pistol, when four burglars rushed at him, and, each presenting a pistol at his head, demanded his money or his life. On attempting to remonstrate with them, a fifth man sprang into the room, and, lifting a life-preserver, threatened instantly to kill him unless all the money in the house was given up. They soon obtained all the money that was in the house—namely, five 5*l.* notes, numbers unknown, and about 5*l.* in gold and silver, together with jewellery. All the robbers have hitherto escaped detection.

On Saturday afternoon, an Irish pig drover, named Pindar, was accosted by three men in the market at Nottingham (where he had been selling his stock) respecting some purchases which they wished to make. Pindar had sent the unsold animals to the railway-station, to be conveyed to Derby, telling the men that he was about to proceed to the same town by rail. They answered that as they were going to the same town, and had with them a vehicle, he had better ride with them, and they could talk over their business on the way. To this Pindar (who was slightly the worse for liquor) agreed, and they left town about half-past five in a cart. When they had driven about a mile they suddenly sprang upon Pindar, who struggled with his assailants and cried loudly for help. They however succeeded in cutting out his pockets, which contained from 30*l.* to 40*l.*, and then ejected him from the vehicle and drove quickly away. Assistance soon arrived, but the robbers succeeded in escaping with their booty. Two of the men, however, named Richard Elson and William Wheatcroft, were apprehended on Sunday.

The *Times* believes it will be found correct in stating that the total cost of completing the fittings of the *Leviathan*, putting on board stores, &c., and making her in all respects ready for sea will not exceed 120,000*l.*, and that the time required to do this will certainly not extend beyond the month of July. Four months is estimated as being the utmost time necessary to fit her, but circumstances have arisen, such as the company being obliged to give up possession of the yard at Milwall, which may occasion hindrances that will probably delay her completion till the time we have stated. In order, however, to insure the work being done in the shortest space of time, and at the lowest rate consistent with good workmanship, it has been decided to sub-divide what remains to be done about the vessel among several contractors. Thus the building of the cabins and saloons will be given

to one person, while another contracts for the decks, bulwarks, &c., a third for the rigging, a fourth for the boats, a fifth for the internal fittings, and so on. In case of her wanting repairs or her bottom requiring cleaning, she will be taken to a spot chosen for this purpose in the Mersey, between Woodside and Kenhead.

The *Invalids Review*, in a long article, calls for the expulsion from England of refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up with conspiracies. The article reproaches England with giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitations.

The thought of another Universal Exhibition—scene London—time 1861—is received in favour. Three or four months ago we revived the hope everywhere felt at the close of the first brilliant season of the Crystal Palace, that the glories, pleasures, and amenities of 1851 might be renewed in 1861. We rejoice to hear that schemes to this end are now a foot; and that a proposal on the subject lies before the Society of Arts. These schemes contemplate an exhibition of fine arts. We ourselves shall prefer to find the scheme take larger proportions. Why not an exhibition of industrial art—of every article fashioned by man's fingers, from the Transfiguration to a tin kettle? A gathering of the nations should be held around objects which interest millions. For Grosvenor-square let there be Raphael and Titian, Phidias, Michael Angelo, and Cellini. For Regent-street and Cheapside let us show satins, hangings, shawls, ribbons, musical instruments, and engravings. For Lambeth and Whitechapel let us have photographs, Dutch clocks, wall-papers, coloured prints, and crockery. Everything that is useful and that may be rendered beautiful should find a place in the Palace of 1861.—*Athenaeum.*

A few days ago, a boiler explosion, which resulted in the loss of four lives, occurred at a mine in the parish of Uny Lelant, Cornwall. It appears that two enginemen named John Glasson and Peter Kernick were engaged in cleaning out the boilers, and two women, named Webster and Jones, were in the boiler-house drying themselves. The latter had not been there long when an explosion took place, which blew out two plates of the middle boiler, about ten feet from the fire end, and filled the house with boiling water to a considerable depth, whereby all in the place were dreadfully scalded. Glasson, who, in addition to his scalds, was very seriously injured about his head, his skull being fractured in two places, was taken out dead. The woman Webster died in two or three hours after the occurrence. Jones was taken to her home, where she died in the evening of the same day, and Kernick remained at the mine, and died there about noon of the following day. The boiler, it appeared, was only five years old, and was believed to be in excellent order, and the agents, therefore, were unable to account for the accident, the gauge cock having been tried only ten minutes before, to ascertain that the feed was right.

On Monday morning, the ceremony of degrading and drumming a gunner of the Royal Artillery out of Her Majesty's service took place at Woolwich. The delinquent, named Charles Kirk, belonging to the 5th battalion, only joined the artillery in 1855, and during a period of barely three years' service he has been guilty of various crimes against the code of military laws, for which he has suffered two years and seven months' imprisonment and confinement in the hospital. On the day of liberation from his last confinement, he robbed a comrade of his great-coat, which he sold, together with his own coat and boots, and having been tried by a garrison court-martial, he was condemned to the punishment of fifty lashes, to be dismissed the Queen's service with ignominy, and to suffer a term of imprisonment in one of Her Majesty's gaols. The first portion of the sentence was carried out about three weeks ago, and on his discharge from hospital on Monday morning, the terms of his dismissal were complied with. Having been stripped of his buttons and facings by the drummers of the battalion, he was conducted to the outer gates of the garrison preceded by the fife playing the "Rogue's March," where he was consigned to the charge of a military escort and conveyed to Fort Clarence.—The whole of the officers and troops belonging to the 3rd battalion at Chatham were on Tuesday assembled on their parade-ground for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of degrading a non-commissioned officer found guilty by a court-martial of being drunk and behaving in an unbecoming manner while on duty in the barracks. The sentence of the Court having been read by the Adjutant, the prisoner was marched to the front of the battalion, where he was publicly degraded to the rank and place of a private, and his stripes cut off his arm.

It is ever a pleasing duty of a Journalist to introduce to his readers some new discovery calculated to benefit that vast portion of our fellow creatures, which has the strongest claim upon our sympathies. It is with this feeling that we call the attention of invalids to the following Extracts from Dr. Barry's interesting Report of Cures without Medicine of Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Biliary and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility, by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.—*Jure No. 52,422*—Bridgenhouse, Frimley, April 3, 1854. "I have suffered these thirty-three years continually from diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, breath and cough, which 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 Castlemart; 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, 1*lb.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*lb.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5*lb.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; 12*lb.* 22*s.* The 12*lb.* canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry, Dr. 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 "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

THE WORK-TABLE.
CONDUCTED BY
MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

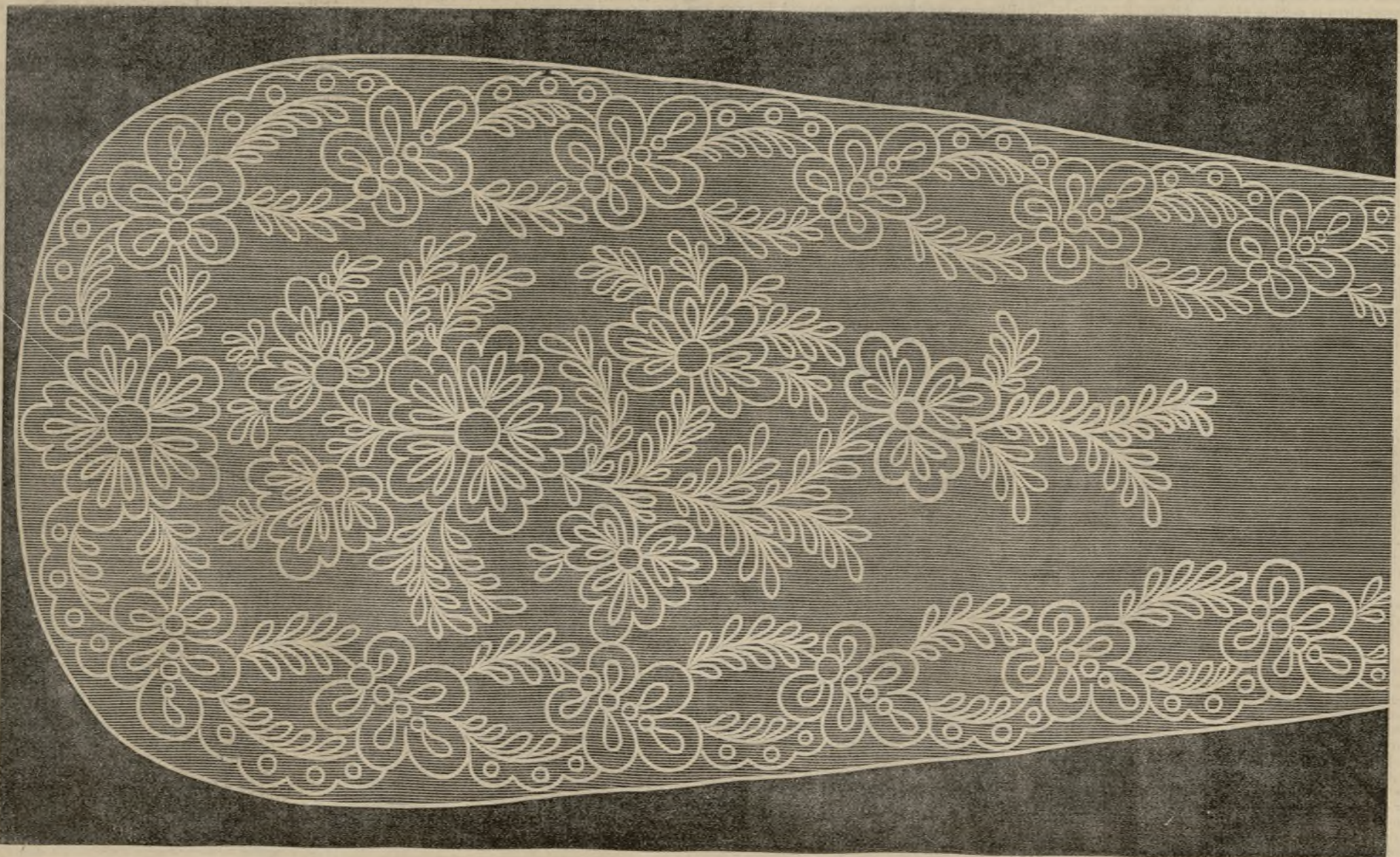
THE combinations which connect the various arts of life are endless. One idea may pervade many ramifications, and re-appear in various forms and constructions, which may easily escape the unpractised eye. One of these examples may be interesting, and furnish material for a passing consideration to the lady at her work-table. It is this: The wonderful machinery which has been invented and set in motion to supply the delicate manufacture of cotton which passes through her fingers while she so dexterously uses the dainty needle in some elegant production of embroidery, is identical in principle with that which works those curious automaton figures which have been exhibited to the world as interesting wonders. These figures have been of various kinds. Louis XIV., when a child, had a carriage with two horses, and a lady inside, attended also by a footman and page. All these went through various actions suitable to their respective conditions. In England numerous figures, to whom excellent imitations of natural motion has been imparted, have drawn crowds of visitors at different periods. We may witness the Knitting Automaton, the Chess Player, and the Invisible Girl. We have now grown accustomed to these wonders, as in various degrees of excellence we find them appearing, on a smaller scale, as drawing-room toys. These are endowed according to their cost; and no doubt we should admire them greatly did not familiarity lessen our appreciation of their worth. Returning to our first idea, we desire to connect these ingenious productions of mechanical contrivance, elaborated with so much skill, with those which have been at work to supply the beautiful skein of cotton which it is the office of the work-table to show so efficiently interwoven with the delicate



EDGING.



BORDER.



SUTHERLAND CAP.

web also produced by similar efficient complications of machinery in those elegant specimens of embroidery which are the fruits of a lady's leisure hours.

SUTHERLAND CAP.

There are certain articles of dress which require frequent renewal, and which, being influenced also by change of fashion, demand a double portion of attention.

The cap is one of these, and we therefore consider it desirable to supply new designs as often as any novelty arises either of shape or style.

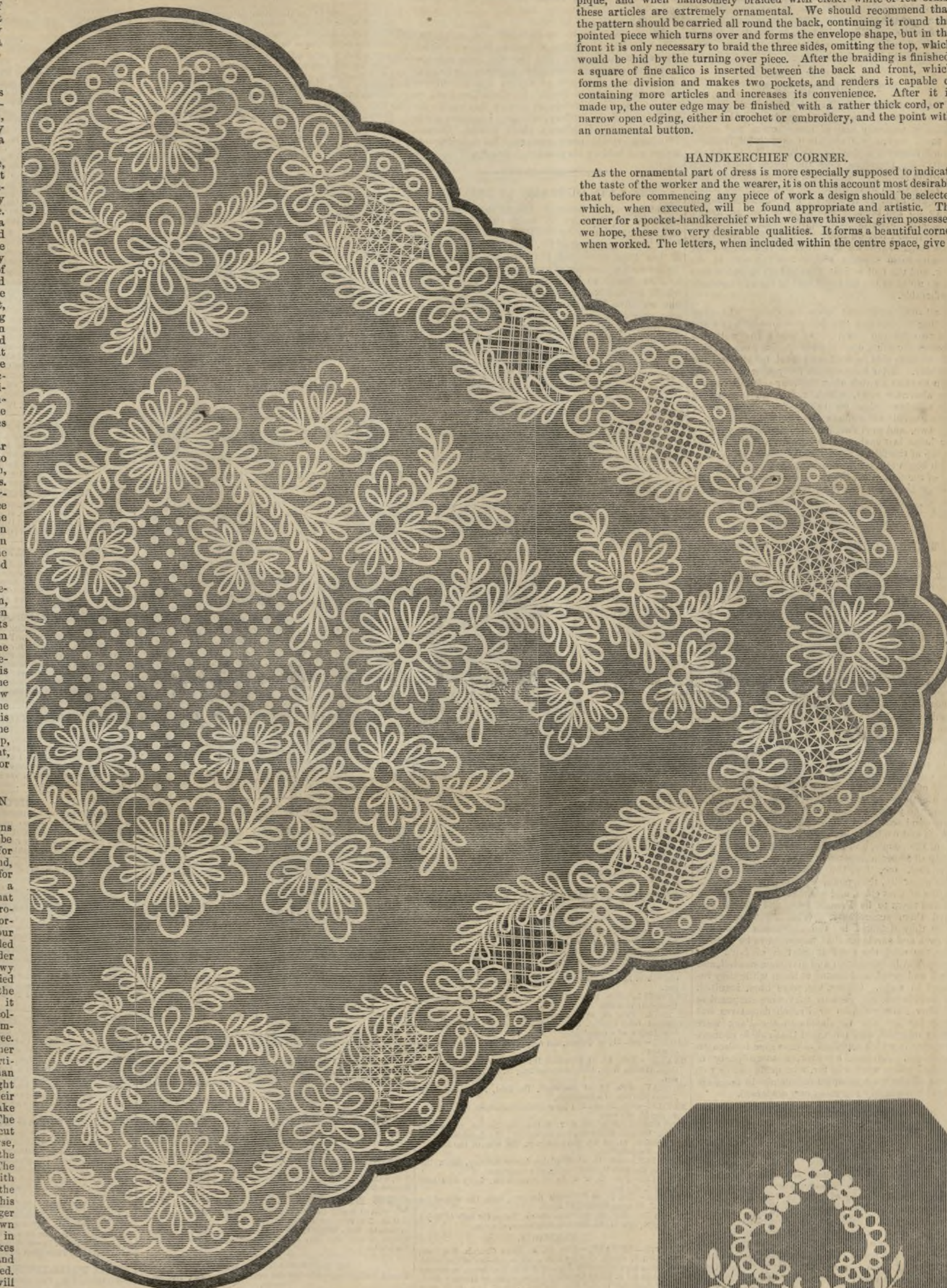
Our illustration gives a fresh variety of form, and being of a very moderate size the work is proportionately light. Being of a sort of diamond shape, the sides and the openings of the back are filled in with bows of velvet, ribbon, or flowers, according to taste. As it is worked on Brussels net it may be looked upon as new every time it comes from the hands of the laundress, and on this account deserves to be considered as one of the most inexpensive as well as being one of the prettiest head-dresses of the day.

Having chosen a clear Brussels net, our design is to be worked in chain-stitch, using No. 30 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné* Cotton. The lace stitches introduced into the border of the cap are done in the same makers' Persian thread, using No. 50. The edge is finished with a good lace purl.

The Sutherland Cap requiring a large illustration, the entire pattern has not been given, but the deficient parts can easily be traced from their opposite corners. The lappet does not require separate description. It is made a little longer than the pattern, continuing to narrow slightly, and carrying on the border of the edge. This lappet is a great part of the style of the Sutherland Cap, which is extremely elegant, whether worn with flowers or bows of ribbon.

DIAMOND BORDER IN EMBROIDERY.

The designs of the patterns for embroidery require to be as varied as the purposes for which they are desired, and, as at present, it is used for almost every article of a lady's dress, we give what we consider the most appropriate for the different portions; the present one in our illustrations being intended for the trimming of under garments. It is very showy when worked, and if carried up the fronts and round the neck of night dresses, it forms a very handsome collar, and completes the trimming in the fullest degree. For this, and many other articles of dress, it is particularly suitable, more so than other patterns which might possess more taste in their design, and which would take more time to execute. The whole of the pattern is cut out and sewn over, of course, with the exception of the scallop at the edge. The holes must be worked with regularity, as much of the effect depends upon this point; they will be larger when cut out and sewn round than they appear in the engraving, which makes the pattern look richer and handsomer when completed. The proper sized cottons will be Nos. 24 and 30 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*.



SUTHERLAND CAP.

SAC DE NUIT.

It always gives us great pleasure to comply with the requests of our subscribers by giving illustrations of those articles which are likely to be generally admired or required. We have been desired to supply a design for a *sac de nuit*; but the article being large, and our dimensions restricted, we are unable to give the entire form; we, therefore, supply a portion of the ornamental part, being a braiding pattern which will be found very pretty for the purpose. These articles are made of various materials, but they are generally of one shape, which is precisely like a

letter envelope, only instead of being long and narrow they are formed square, and not cut out under the piece which turns over. They are sometimes worked in crochet, and lined with coloured silk. The simple treble open crochet is a very good pattern for this purpose. In this case they are finished with a pretty open border of the same work. They are more frequently, however, made of a solid material and ornamented on the outside with a pattern in braid made in this way. They do not require any lining, and can be washed without the additional trouble of taking the coloured part

out each time. The prettiest thick material for this purpose is white pique, and when handsomely braided with either white or red braid, these articles are extremely ornamental. We should recommend that the pattern should be carried all round the back, continuing it round the pointed piece which turns over and forms the envelope shape, but in the front it is only necessary to braid the three sides, omitting the top, which would be hid by the turning over piece. After the braiding is finished, a square of fine calico is inserted between the back and front, which forms the division and makes two pockets, and renders it capable of containing more articles and increases its convenience. After it is made up, the outer edge may be finished with a rather thick cord, or a narrow open edging, either in crochet or embroidery, and the point with an ornamental button.

HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

As the ornamental part of dress is more especially supposed to indicate the taste of the worker and the wearer, it is on this account most desirable that before commencing any piece of work a design should be selected which, when executed, will be found appropriate and artistic. The corner for a pocket-handkerchief which we have this week given possesses, we hope, these two very desirable qualities. It forms a beautiful corner when worked. The letters, when included within the centre space, give it



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

additional richness. These corners, which are always worked on cambric, require more than the usual amount of care in their execution, as in satin-stitch embroidery extreme neatness is indispensable to produce beauty of effect. The finer numbers of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s beautiful *Perfection* Cottons must be used for this purpose. Nos. 30 and 40 will be found the best.

THE SLIPPER SOCK.

There are many invalids and delicate constitutions who suffer much from cold feet, and any little article which is perfectly easy of manufacture, and which in some degree will obviate this painful inconvenience, deserves a place in our Work-Table Department. We, therefore, give the instructions, which are quite simple, for knitting a very comfortable sort of half-sock to wear within the stocking, and which is so arranged as not to be any inconvenience in filling up the boot or shoe. It is not an article sufficiently artistic to claim a place among our illustrations; but we think the form will readily be understood when we say that it resembles those dressing-room slippers which are cut out at the back, and the foot is just slipped into it, but it does not go up at the heel. It will be found extremely comfortable.

Cast on thirty-four loops on rather fine steel knitting-needles and fine fleecy wool—knit two and purl two for ten rows. This forms the welt and prevents it curling up. Knit forty-nine rows, leaving four on each side to knit and purl for the welt on each side. After knitting the forty-nine plain rows, begin to raise a stitch after the four side stitches for nine alternate rows, which makes an increase of nine stitches. Cast on twenty-four loops, taking another needle, the same as when knitting a stocking; knit two, and purl two, for ten rows, of the twenty-four loops last cast on; this continues the welt over the top of the foot. Knit twenty rows round, after which begin to narrow every alternate row on each side of the foot, until the number of loops is reduced to about twelve, which must be cast off in the usual manner, and this little useful article will be completed.

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

Before the adverse decision of the House of Commons on Friday night on Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy to Murder Bill was at all anticipated, the programme of one of those disgraceful Sunday demonstrations for which Hyde-park has lately become notorious, was issued by the "Committee of the recent meeting" at the Freemasons' Tavern. On Saturday morning, however, when the result of Friday night's division was known, bills announcing that "in consequence of that patriotic decision of the House of Commons, the Hyde-park meeting was abandoned," were freely posted throughout the metropolis, and men bearing similar announcements were stationed on Sunday at all the entries to the park. At three o'clock, therefore, the hour fixed for the demonstration, its abandonment appeared so well known that there were even less people than usual about the park, and it was not till towards four o'clock that a large concourse, partly of ordinary pedestrians and partly of the dirtiest elements that go so far to compose a Sunday "demonstration," began to assemble. Among the young "Bedouins" of the latter class, thieves and scamps of every grade and age, the love of strife and confusion grew with the increasing numbers of the people, and manifested itself in fights and pelting all respectable persons with turf and stones. In their zeal, too, for the cause of refugees and exiles generally, they pounced upon some miserable samples of that class, and with perverse sympathy declared them to be French spies, and hooted and pelted them accordingly. With equal discrimination they detected in the occupants of one or two cabs and carriages that happened to be passing along the road the chief supporters of Lord Palmerston's Administration and his obnoxious bill, and pelted, and raved, and hooted at them while they remained in sight. Others, too, were hurt, insulted, and maltreated, not because they were supposed to be either Palmerstonian or French detectives, but simply because the vagabonds in the Park were bent on mischief, and possessed that rabble courage to execute it which numbers always give to such an assemblage. At last, however, a small party of mounted police were sent for, who made one or two arrests of the most conspicuous scamps in the mob, which then quickly retreated and dispersed.

THE ACTIONS AT CAWNPORE.

Through a private but authentic source, we learn that, in military affairs in India, there have lately been more difficulty and commotion than have yet transpired in this country. At the same time that Sir Colin Campbell has been more or less exculpating General Windham for the disaster at Cawnpore, he has been dealing rigorously with some of those holding subordinate but important commands under that officer. It is now said that the 88th and 82nd Regiments (Queen's) behaved very ill on the occasion of the attack by the Gwalior Contingent; took to flight, almost without a shot; got into the town and cantonments, and set to plundering and drinking. Sir Colin Campbell is reported to have put the colonels of both under arrest—hence, we presume, the announcement in Friday's *Gazette* that Brevet-Colonel Robertson of the 82nd was "resigned." The artillery force is pronounced to have also behaved ill, or to have been ill managed, on the same occasion; and in consequence Sir C. Campbell has summarily dismissed General Dapuis, who was at the head of that force, and three other artillery officers near him in local command. The terms in which Sir Colin Campbell is understood to have performed this painful duty are reported to

have been unusually energetic—that the officers implicated did not know their business; that Woolwich prices won't do in India; and that, as he is responsible to the country, and not merely to the War-office at home, he takes the liberty of recommending their return to England! A company's officer has been appointed to succeed General Dapuis. These statements may have received some enlargement and adornment on their way from India; but that the main facts are as alleged our information leaves us no room to doubt. Sir Colin Campbell, we believe, has also expressed an opinion that but for the inefficiency of the artillery, and the misconduct of the two regiments of infantry above named, General Windham would have succeeded in carrying out orders and holding his position.—*Scotsman*.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT BRISTOL.

Nothing of a positive nature has transpired to solve the mystery in which the recent violent outrage, committed by the Rev. Samuel Smith and his wife on the person of Mr. John Leech, is involved. It has been rumoured that the rev. offender had discovered a number of anonymous letters, written to Mrs. Smith so long ago as 1850, the writing of which he had been led to ascribe to the prosecutor, but we have been unable to trace the statement to any accredited source, and it must, therefore, be received with the greatest caution. The prisoners, since their incarceration, have preserved the most discreet silence. The injunction which upon their arrest, the rev. gentleman gave his wife to "say nothing," has been scrupulously acted upon by her and him; and during their sojourn at the lock-up at Lawford's-gate, as well as upon their journey to Gloucester Gaol, they avoided any allusion to the crime with which they stand charged. The Bristol police have ascertained that shortly before the commission of the outrage a gentleman who answers the description of Mr. Smith purchased of Mr. Tayler, hairdresser and perfumer, John-street, a pair of false moustaches. He stated that he was going out for a few days' shooting, and that as there was some prejudice against gentlemen in the clerical profession engaging in such sports, he thought he had better wear the moustache and alter his appearance.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday.—We have small arrivals of English wheat, and the trade remains without animation; but the supply of English was cleared at the prices of this day week, and we have some country demand for foreign wheat at late prices. The stock of foreign flour is reduced, and prices are fully supported. Barley, beans, and peas are unaltered in value. The supply of oats is moderate, and they meet a slow sale at 6d. decline. Owing to the few arrivals on the coast, there has been but little business in cargoes, and prices are fully supported.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; geese, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 4d; wild, 8d to 1s 2d; pigeons, 6d to 8d; large Surrey fowls, 6s 0d to 9s 0d; chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; barndoor, 3s to 5s 0d; leverets, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; hares, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; conies, 4s to 6s 0d; pheasants, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; partridges, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; woodcocks, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; snipes, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; teal, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; wild ducks, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; widgeons, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; plovers, 5d to 6s 0d; guinea fowls, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; roasting fowls, 4s to 8s each. English butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb. English eggs, 8s to 12s; French ditto, 7s to 8s 0d per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bate's West Hartley	13	6	Eden	17	6
Walker Priorouse	12	6	Kellou	19	6
Belmont	15	3	Russell's Hutton	18	6

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BETHUNE.—Feb. 17, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Rear-Admiral Bethune, of a son.
BARRY.—Feb. 19, the wife of R. H. Smith Barry, Esq., late Captain 12th Royal Lancers, of a son.
BIDDULPH.—Feb. 16, at 8, Chester-place, Regent's-park, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Biddulph, Royal Artillery, of a son.
CAMPBELL.—Feb. 21, at Knigton Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. A. Campbell, of a son.
CLARKE.—Feb. 18, at Whitstone Rectory, Devon, the wife of Colonel John Clarke, Deputy-Commissioner in the Punjab, East Indies, of a daughter.
DOYLE.—Feb. 21, at Clifton, the wife of Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart., of a son.
HEATH.—Feb. 21, at Marsham House, Bittern, the wife of Capt. Heath, R.N., C.B., commanding H.M.S. Melampus, of a son.
MURRAY.—Feb. 19, at Eastwood, Dunkeld, N.B., the Lady James Murray, of a daughter.
NEVILL.—Feb. 22, at 29, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady D. F. Nevill, of a son.
PATERSON.—Feb. 16, at 2, Notting-hill-terrace, the wife of Capt. William Paterston, late 25th Regt., of a daughter.
RICE.—Feb. 24, at 28, Harley-street, the wife of the Rev. H. Rice, of a daughter.
ROSSETTER.—Feb. 16, at Magdalen-Layer Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Rossetter, of a daughter.
RUSSELL.—Feb. 19, at 8, Eaton-place West, Lady Elizabeth Russell, of a son.
THOMAS.—Feb. 21, at Millbrook Rectory, Beds, the wife of the Rev. J. Harries Thomas, of a son.
WINGATE.—Feb. 18, at Crofton House, Hants, the wife of Major Wingate, late of the Bombay Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FORSYTH-THEWART.—Feb. 20, at Hove Church, Brighton, by the Rev. Fredk C. Cass M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, W. Codrington Forsyth, Esq., of H.M.S. Blenheim, Inspector Commander of Coast Guard at Lyme Regis, to Hannah Jane, third daughter of the late William Thewart, Esq., of Glanton and Swinhoe, Northumberland.
MACKINNON-MACLEOD.—Feb. 18, at Stirling, by the Rev. J. Allardie, Minister of Bowden, the Rev. Donald Mackinnon, Minister of Strath, Isle of Skye, to Emma Flora, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. Macleod, E.I.C.S., Albert-place, Stirling.
KILEY-REMOND.—Feb. 18, at the English Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. H. J. Swale, James Kiley, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., of St. George's-road, Belgrave, to Juliette Amelia, eldest daughter of A. F. Remond, Esq., Paris.
SHEEAN-EASTCOTT.—Feb. 18, at Holt, Wilts, by the Rev. W. H. Braund, assisted by the Rev. C. Turner, incumbent of the parish, Charles Goodall Smith, fourth son of T. B. Sheean, Esq., late of H.M. 97th Regt., to Margaret Ronch, younger daughter of the late Rev. E. Eastcott, of Exeter.

DEATHS.

BAKER.—Feb. 19, at the Crescent, Oxford, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. R. H. Baker, of Lynchmere, Sussex, in her seventy-second year.
BURNETT.—Feb. 17, at Houghton Rectory, Hants, Charlotte, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Burnett, Rector of Houghton.
COURTNEY.—Feb. 17, at Maidenhead, in her seventy-seventh year, Elizabeth, relict of the late Capt. H. F. Courtney.
EYLES.—Feb. 21, aged fifty-four, Eliza, the wife of Capt. James Eyles, Bartholomew-place, Newbury.
HAWKER.—Feb. 18, at Ashford Lodge, near Petersfield, Hants, suddenly, Lady Williams, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., and wife of Admiral Hawker.
HAWKS.—Feb. 14, at the residence of his grandmother, Lady Hawks, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wm. Shafto, eldest son of the Rev. W. Hawks, aged thirteen.
HILL.—Feb. 17, at his residence, Richmond-grove, Canonbury, Mr. Thos. James Hill, of the Royal Engineers' Office, third son of Mr. Thos. Hill, of Brookby-street, Islington, in his forty-first year.
LAUGHARNE.—Feb. 19, at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Mary Amelia, the wife of Captain Laugharne, R.N., and eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir S. Sinclaire, of Sinclaire Park, Warwickshire, Bart.
MARKBY.—Feb. 21, at the Rectory, Daxford, Cambridgeshire, Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. H. Markby.
POWELL.—Feb. 15, Olive Mary, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Powell, B.D., Vicar of Aberystwyth, in the eightieth year of her age.
SNEYD.—Feb. 21, at All Souls' College, Oxford, the Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A., Warden of the College, aged sixty-nine.
THOMAS.—Feb. 19, at West Wickham, the Hon. Frances Ann, widow of the late Inigo Thomas, Esq., of Raiton, in the county of Sussex and eldest daughter of George, fourth Viscount Midleton, aged seventy-five.
WINTER.—Feb. 21, at Plymouth, Matthew Winter, Esq., formerly of the Ordnance Department, and subsequently of the Chief Secretary's-office, Dublin, aged sixty-two.

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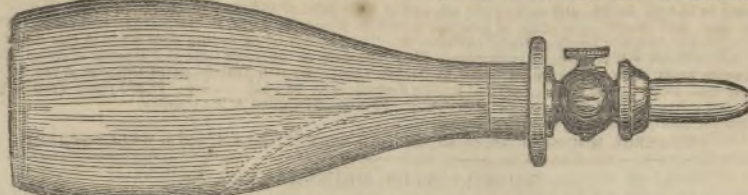
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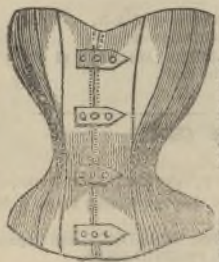
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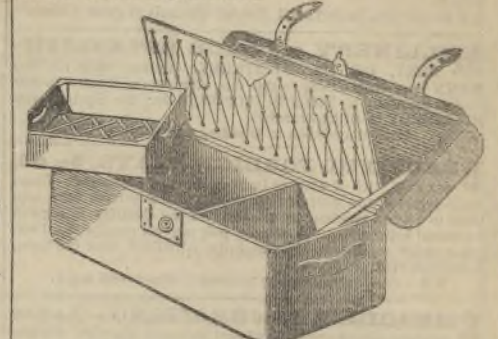
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EXCELSIOR BRANDY.
Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
TERMS CASH.
Country orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."
J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, FENCHURCH-STREET, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the left up Hallway-place.
"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is, that they are worthy of being patronised."—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, PATENT TRAVELLING BAGS, with square opening, and 300 other articles for travelling, post free.



J. W. & T. ALLEN, MANUFACTURERS, 18 and 22, STRAND.

CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion
(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dy-entery, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores health without purging, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.
We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49, 432. "Fifty years' indigestible acrony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wortham-Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47, 121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherness, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48, 314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 46, 814. Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure No. 52, 612. The Dowager Countess of Castlemart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54, 812. Miss Virginia Zegers cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 189. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."—No. 4, 208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Hildington Rectory, Norfolk."—No. 31, 836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—Cure No. 3, 506. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."—In Canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 11b., 2s. 9d.; 21b., 4s. 6d.; 51b., 11s.; 121b., 22s. The 12 lb. carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 180, Piccadilly; also, at 60; Gracechurch-street; 339, 430, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheapside; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 198, Oxford-street.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.—THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.
These Pills are the most effectual remedy for wind in the stomach and bowels, spasms, costiveness, giddiness and sick headache, heartburn, indigestion, disturbed sleep, palpitation of the heart, cholera, jaundice, gout, dropsy, asthma, sore throat, ague, biliousness, erysipelas, female complaints, liver complaints, lumbago, piles, tic douloureux, scurvy, eruptions on the skin, &c.
PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by Page Woodcock's Wind Pills:—
Copy of a letter from Mr. William Noble, Hanover-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greatham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God! by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant."
"To Mr. Woodcock."
These Pills can be procured of any respectable medicine vendor, in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; or should any difficulty occur, inclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), pre-paid to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.
Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 35, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150; and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4; Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Chipp-street, Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By Raimes and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A safe and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and other affection of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.
Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIA COUPELLE continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from an examination of the handwriting, in a unique style of description, peculiarly her own. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and inclosing 13 penny stamps, to Miss COUPELLE, 69, CASTLE-STREET, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive, in a few days, a minute detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. All letters are considered confidential.

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

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

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

MILLINERY and LACE ESTABLISHMENT, 157, SLOANE-STREET, Chelsea (S.W.) Miss MANN begs respectfully to call the attention of Ladies to her choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS for the Spring, and MILLINERY in all its Branches.

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

N.B.—Only measurement necessary, size round waist.

EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.—Ladies desirous of procuring the newest and most beautiful designs (on the very best materials) for Embroidery or Braiding, ladies' and children's jackets, children's long robes, frocks, pelisses, &c., collars, sleeves, habit-shirts, petticoats; bread-cloths, cheese-cloths, D'Oyleys, antimacassars, pincushions, watch-pockets, pen-wipers, lamp-stands, cushions, slippers, smoking-caps, sachets, &c., should visit Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S Berlin, Bead, and Embroidery Warehouse, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road; or send for a list of prices, which will be forwarded free by post, or with a collar for 5 stamps.

Ladies wishing for any of the designs in the LADY'S NEWS-PAPER, can have them copied, ready for working, without extra charge. Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road, London (W.)

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

TEN THOUSAND PIECES MAGNIFI- CENT BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 10d. per yard. These carpets are to be sold for cash only. J. MAPLE and CO., 145, &c., Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Price of every Article required for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the largest and most convenient furnishing Establishment in the World.—J. MAPLE and CO., 145, &c., TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAPER HANGINGS and DECORATIONS.—The largest and best Stock in London, in French and English Designs, commencing at 12 yards for 6d., is at CROSS'S, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Marylebone, near the Polytechnic Institution.

N.B.—Estimates given for House Painting and Decorating in every style.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, SAUCES, TART FRUITS, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. A few of the articles most highly recommended are—Pickles and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Soho Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bloaters Pastes, Strasburg and other Potted Meats, Calf's Foot Jellies of various kinds for table use, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, and Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce.

To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Venders, and wholesale of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, 21, SOHO-SQUARE, London.

GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND CO.), Having purchased the greater portion of the stock of Messrs. J. and W. Wallace, bankrupts, sewed muslin manufacturers, of Glasgow, amounting to 12,246l. 3s. 8d., and sold by the trustees at a discount of 62½ per cent. from the cost, will offer it for sale on and after Tuesday next, 2nd March, consisting of every description of muslin work in flouncings, insertions, embroidered muslin dresses, collars, sleeves, cambric handkerchiefs, curtains, &c. As a means of extending their trade in this department, the fullest advantage of the purchase will be given to customers. They will show at the same time 16,000 yards of cheap Silks at 2s. 6d. the full dress of twelve yards, wide width (present value 3s. 3d. per yard), 600 rich French moire antiques at 78s. 6d. the extra length of nine yards to each robe, 1,500 flounced printed muslin dresses at 6s. 9d., fast colours. 14,300 yards French printed muslin at 4½d. per yard, fast colours, worth from 10d. to 1s. per yard. Patterns forwarded to the country. Special rooms for family mourning, 59, Oxford-street.

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

TO MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, &c.

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

OF THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF HODGE AND LOWMAN.

In consequence of which they are offering for Sale the remaining portion of their valuable

STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CARPETS, DAMASKS, MUSLIN CURTAINS, LINENS, DRESSES of every

Description, LACE, ROSE, RIBBON, &c., &c., at an immense reduction in price.

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

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE SUCCESSORS OF R. WILLEY AND CO., MESSRS. SHUTTLEWORTH, 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, SHEETINGS, and General

DRAPEY, BLANKETS and FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN GOODS, HOSIERY, PARIS GLOVES, HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.

An opportunity like the present seldom offers for purchasing.—February, 1858.

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, Barège Winter Robes, Shawls and Mantles, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroidery.

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. 3½d. that were 3s. 3d. a yard.

"..... 2s. 8½d. " 3s. 3d. "

"..... 3s. 9d. " 4s. 11d. "

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

RUGS..... 4s. 7½d. " 6s. 9d. each

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

And others proportionably low.

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

LARGE SCOTCH FAILURES.

The disastrous results of these failures are evident from the reduced prices at which we are NOW SELLING the following goods:

Rich Embroidered Muslin Sets, viz:—

COLLAR AND SLEEVES at 1s. 11½d. that were 7s. 6d.

"..... 7s. 6d. " 25s. 0d.

"..... 9s. 11d. " 36s. 0d.

Rich Embroidered Muslin Flouncings at 12½d., 2s. 11½d., and 12s. 9d. a yard that were 2s. 3d., 6s., and 36s. a yard.

Other Embroideries in proportion.

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

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.

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.

ARTICLES RECOMMENDED.

Eau de Botot, per quarter of a pint..... 3s. 0d. Spirit of Mint, quarter pint..... 3s. 0d.

Vinagre de Bully, per quarter of a pint..... 2s. 0d. Fine Apple Vinegar, ditto..... 2s. 0d.

Empress Bouquet (new perfume)..... 2s. 0d. Superior Eau-de-Cologne..... 2s. 0d.

All Perfumes, 1s. per bottle.

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

Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Fans, and Jewellery.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

A CHAIR in which the Baby nurses itself. The most useful and the most beautiful invention of the age. Get a Prospectus, or, better still, get a Chair and try it.

WILSON, NEWTON, and Co., 144, HIGH HOLBORN, London.

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 corre-

spond, BONNETS, MILLINERY, & FANCY GOODS;

also, the largest Stock of Piece Materials in London,

comprising Silks, Paramattas, French Twills, Lustres,

and Grou'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 Ser-

vants' Mourning.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

THE WESTERN ECONOMICAL MOURNING HOUSE, 55A, EDGWARE ROAD (Corner of Nutford-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.

TO LADIES whose faces are tender from exposure to cold winds and humid

atmosphere, the application of

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

will prove gratefully refreshing. It allays all irritation and tenderness, eradicates cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, fair,

and blooming.

CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor" are on the Wrapper, and "A. Rowland and Sons" in red ink at foot.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, HATTON-GARDEN, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, & BEDSTEADS.

—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S NEW LIST OF BEDS, BED-

DING, 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 pre-

sence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those

which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establish-

ment the most extensive in the kingdom.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

Feather Beds..... from 1 5 0 to 8 0 0

German Spring Mattresses..... 2 8 0 — 7 0 0

Patent Rheocline Beds..... 2 10 6 — 6 6 0

Horse-hair Mattresses..... 0 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

Blankets..... per pair 0 7 6 — 2 6 0

Blankets..... each 0 3 0 — 1 4 0

Toilet Quilts..... 0 4 0 — 1 7 6

Counterpanes..... 0 2 6 — 0 15 0

Portable Folding Bedsteads..... 0 11 0 — 4 15 0

Patent Iron Bedsteads, with Dovetail

Joints..... 0 14 6 — 9 0 0

Ornamental Brass Ditto..... 2 10 0 — 20 0 0

Children's Cots..... 0 15 6 — 5 0 0

Bed Hangings, in every variety, p. set 0 10 6 — 10 0 0

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be

had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illus-

trations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate,

Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and

Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces,

Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea

Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery,

Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with

Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show-rooms at

39, OXFORD-STREET (W.); 1, 1A, 2, & 3, NEWMAN-STREET;

and 4, 5, & 6, PERRY'S PLACE, London.—Established 1820.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

BEST ARTICLES.—They are the Cheapest in the end.—

DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s PRICED FURNISHING LIST may

be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free.

This list embraces the leading articles from all the various de-

partments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate

purchase in the selection of their goods. It comprises Table

Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons

—Iron Bedsteads and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin,

and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats,

&c.—DEANE, DRAY, and Co. (opening to the Monument), LON-

DON-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.

BESEMER'S, Makers, 64, HOUNDSDITCH (N.E.)

BAKER'S PATENT IRON BEDSTEAD,

surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all

made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress,

wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s.;

very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 2l. 10s. to 3l.,

2l. 10s., 4l., 5l., to 10l.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mat-

tresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORT