

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

No. 584.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

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THE NEW MINISTRY.

PRIVY COUNCILS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Friday afternoon, Her Majesty held two Privy Councils at Buckingham Palace; at the first of which the late Administration delivered up the seals of office, and at the second the new Ministers received them. The Court newsmen makes the following, among other announcements: The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Treasury.—The Marquis of Exeter had an audience of Her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Lord Steward of the Household. The noble marquis received from the Queen his wand of office.—Earl Delawarr had an audience of the Queen, kissed hands on being appointed Lord Chamberlain,

and received from her Majesty the gold key and his wand of office.—The Duke of Beaufort had an audience of Her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Master of the Horse.—The Earl of Sandwich had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Master of the Buckhounds.—Earl Talbot had an audience of Her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.—Lord Claude Hamilton had an audience of the Queen, kissed hands on being appointed Treasurer of the Household, and received from Her Majesty his wand of office.—Viscount Newport had an audience of Her Majesty, kissed hands on being appointed Vice-Chamberlain, and received from the Queen his gold key and wand of office.—The Right Honourable Cecil Forrester had an audience of the Queen, kissed

hands on being appointed Controller of the Household, and received from Her Majesty his wand of office.—Mr. Adderley kissed hands on appointment to the Board of Education.—Mr. Sotherton-Estcourt kissed hands on being appointed President of the Poor-law Board.—Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Colchester, Postmaster-General; the Earl of Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control; and Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works, kissed hands on their respective appointments. The Duke of Montrose was sworn into office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and received from the Queen his seal of office.

The following official intimation of the other appointments appeared in Friday night's *Gazette*: "At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 26th day

of February, 1858, Present.—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Most Hon. James Brownlow William, Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his lordship took his place at the Board accordingly. This day the Most Noble Henry Charles, Duke of Beaufort; the Right Hon. Henry John, Earl Talbot; the Right Hon. Edward Henry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley); the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Thesiger, Knight; the Right Hon. Jonathan Peel; the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sotherton-Estcourt, and the Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley, were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,



DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA FROM ANTWERP.

and took their respective places at the Board accordingly. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Thesiger, Knt., whereupon the oath of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was, by Her Majesty's command, administered to him, and he took his place at the Board accordingly. Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. Charles Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his lordship took his place at the Board accordingly. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. James Howard, Earl of Malmesbury; the Right Hon. Edward Henry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley); the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; and the Right Hon. Jonathan Peel, to be four of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by Her Majesty's command, sworn four of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer, the usual oath was this day administered to him. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. Archibald William, Earl of Eglintoun, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley to be President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

The following list comprises the names of the members of the new Government so far as they are yet known:—

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY	Earl of Derby.
CHANCELLOR	Sir F. Thesiger.
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL	Marquis of Salisbury.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER	Mr. Disraeli.
FOREIGN SECRETARY	Lord Malmesbury.
HOME SECRETARY	Mr. Walpole.
COLONIAL SECRETARY	Lord Stanley.
WAR DEPARTMENT	General Peel.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE	Mr. Henley.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL	Earl of Ellenborough.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	Earl of Hardwicke.
BOARD OF WORKS	Lord John Manners.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY	Sir John Pakington.
NOT IN THE CABINET.	
CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER	The Duke of Montrose.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL	Lord Colchester.
VICE - PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE	Lord Donoughmore.
PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD	Mr. Sotheron Estcourt.
LORDS OF THE TREASURY	Earl of Dalkeith.
	Colonel Taylor.
	Mr. Whitmore.
SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY	Mr. G. A. Hamilton.
SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY	Sir W. Jolliffe.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL	Right Hon. H. Corry.
SOLICITOR-GENERAL	Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
UNDER-SECRETARY AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE	Mr. Cairns.
UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT	Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald.
UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES	Mr. Hardy.
UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR	Lord Carnarvon.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION	Lord Hardinge.
JUDGE ADVOCATE	Mr. Adderley.
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND	Mr. Edward Egerton.
SECRETARY FOR IRELAND	Lord Eglinton.
LORD ADVOCATE	Lord Naas.
MISTRESS OF THE ROBES	Mr. Inglis.
LORD STEWARD	The Duchess of Manchester.
LORD CHAMBERLAIN	The Marquis of Exeter.
MASTER OF THE HORSE	Earl Delawarr.
MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS	Duke of Beaufort.
VICE-CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD	Earl of Sandwich.
TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD	Lord Newport.
COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD	Lord Claude Hamilton.
CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN AT ARMS	Colonel Forrester.
	Earl Talbot.

The *Morning Herald* places the name of the Duke of Montrose among the names of the Cabinet Ministers.

MINISTERIAL ADDRESSES.

MR. DISRAELI, in addressing the electors of the county of Buckingham, reminds them that on the day of election he will solicit the honour of being, for the fifth time, their representative in Parliament. He then adds:—

"The circumstances of the country are in many respects critical, and in none more so than in its external relations. Painful misconceptions have arisen with the Government of that faithful and powerful ally who, in so many instances, has proved his good feeling and fidelity to this country. Believing that a cordial alliance between England and France is equally conducive to the interests of both countries, I shall express my hope and conviction, that, by measures at once firm and conciliatory, these causes of misunderstanding may be speedily and entirely removed. If the country will heartily support the Queen's Government at this juncture, a result so desirable for the peace and progress of Europe will be greatly facilitated."

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON has issued an address to his constituents at Droitwich. After some introductory remarks, he says:—

"It is essential to the well-working of our system of Parliamentary Government that the people should not suppose there is only one man who can guide the State,

or only one party who can be intrusted with the public interests. That the new Ministry will have to contend with difficulties cannot be denied; and there is doubtless, in some respects, ground for anxiety in the present aspect of affairs. But we believe there is no existing difficulty over which, with the blessing of Divine providence, and the support of the British people, we may not hope to triumph. For myself I am free to say that I could not conscientiously become a member of any Government if I did not fully believe that, casting aside all narrow party views, it would consult only the true welfare of the public, upholding with jealous vigilance our honour, power, and independence abroad, and promoting by all prudent means social progress and improvement at home."

SIR F. KELLY, the new Attorney-General, has issued his address soliciting re-election. The learned gentleman observes in the course of his address:—

"It would obviously be premature to enter at this early period into the views and intentions of a Government which has yet scarcely come into existence; but I may venture to assure you that if we are fortunate enough to enjoy the confidence and receive the support of the constituencies of the empire, we shall bring to a satisfactory conclusion the great question affecting the fate of our dominions in the East, and that we shall advance the cause of law reform and of the civil administration of the affairs of the State, so as to satisfy the just expectations of the country. My sentiments upon Parliamentary Reform are well known to you all. Whenever the time shall have arrived for the further consideration of this all-important question, I shall be found ready to support and assist in any measure for the extension of the elective franchise to every man in Britain qualified by property or by education to exercise it with independence and intelligence. A redistribution of the boroughs and towns possessed and unpossessed of the franchise, so that all above the rank of villages may be represented in the Legislature, is, in my opinion, called for upon every principle of justice and expediency. For why should Yarmouth return two members to Parliament while Lowestoft is without any representative at all? I think also that the proportion between the numbers of the population and its representatives should be much more just and proximate throughout the counties and towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

Addresses have also been issued by several other members of the new Government, but they make no special reference to political questions.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Wellington, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, the Earl of Caithness, Major-Gen. Buckley, and Col. F. H. Seymour. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback, on Saturday morning, attended by Col. F. H. Seymour.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, 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 QUEEN, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice arrived at Osborne on Monday, at half-past two o'clock. The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr. Gibbs, arrived in the evening.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort and Royal family walked in the grounds at Osborne, on Tuesday morning.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

ALTHOUGH the marriage of the Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Royal has been noticed in former numbers, we think that illustrations relating to that event cannot but prove interesting to our readers. The engraving on the first page this week gives a view of the departure of the Royal pair from Antwerp, where they were so cordially received on their arrival on the Continent; and on pages 156 and 157 are presented a view in the Chapel Royal during the marriage of the Prince and Princess Frederick William, and the Drawing-room held in honour of the Royal marriage at St. James's.

The following is the text of the letter which the Princess Victoria addressed, with a liberal gift of money for the poor, to M. Krausnick, first burgomaster of Berlin:—"Mr. Burgomaster.—The reception given at Berlin to my husband and myself was so enthusiastic, and the municipality and the inhabitants of all classes took so great a part in it, that it is a necessity for me to inform you of the warm gratitude with which my heart is filled. Will you be kind enough to express in my name these sentiments to the city and the population? I entertain similar sentiments to all the towns and localities which we passed through in our journey, for the cordial reception we obtained from them; and also to all the provinces of the monarchy for their testimonials of sympathy towards us. This country, in which I have long felt a profound interest, has, by its manifestations of affection rendered it easy for me to become acclimatised, and to feel myself at home. I believe that I shall act agreeably to the population of the capital in sending you, Mr. Burgomaster, as a testimony of my sentiments, a sum which I leave to the municipality to distribute as it may think right among the poor of the capital. I will remit it, for its consideration in so doing, the applications for relief that have been addressed to me by the inhabitants of Berlin.—Your affectionate Victoria, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, and Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BUTT, M.P.

Mr. Roebuck's committee upon the charge brought against Mr. Isaac Butt, of selling his parliamentary influence to Ali Moorad, one of the Ameers of Scinde, concluded their examination of witnesses on Tuesday. The Right Hon. Vernon Smith was examined on Saturday, and said he had been induced partially to allow the Ameer's claim from the able advocacy of Mr. Butt. Ali Moorad had, no doubt, been guilty of forgery, but he thought he had been unduly punished by the East India Company. On cross-examination, he said he recollected the late Mr. Hume getting the directors to give a large sum of money to Rango Bapogee, the agent of the Nawab of Sarat, to pay his debts here and his expenses out to India; and Mr. Hume, as most people know, was in former times a member of the medical profession. (A laugh.) He had never heard that members of Parliament of the legal profession, such as Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Butt, or any others, who called upon him in this matter, received fees as lawyers. He added (smilingly) that he had heard it said, as he supposed the committee had also, that members of Parliament who advocated Indian claims received presents for so doing, but there was no instance of that kind within his own knowledge. It was difficult to say what induced him to take up the Ameer's case. No doubt he considered it a good opportunity of obtaining distinction, but he was actuated also by a strong sympathy with the Ameer, who, he thought had been greatly injured—perhaps, also, there was the inducement of placing an Indian prince under an obligation. The committee then again adjourned.

Mr. Butt was under examination the whole of Monday. He stated that the 300*l.* which was paid to him was part of the 10,000*l.* he was to receive for going to India. He referred, at great length, to his correspondence and personal negotiations, on behalf of the Ameer, with the President of the Board of Control, the Directors, and other parties. He then described the equivocal and treacherous course pursued by Mr. Coffey, in detaining and embarrassing the Ameer on the Continent, which rendered it necessary for him to proceed to Vienna and Trieste, where, after some inquiry, and by authority of the Ameer, he dismissed Mr. Coffey. The Ameer then urged him (Mr. Butt) to proceed to India, but he wished to return the 2,000*l.* which had been advanced, out of 2,300*l.*, and to cancel the agreement, which was still in force. When the proposal was made to him to go to India, for a pecuniary consideration, he considered it anxiously, but had not the slightest idea that in doing so he would be guilty of a breach of privilege. He consulted several friends, among them Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, a member of the House. His idea was, that by going out he might serve the Government, which might produce other than pecuniary advantage to him. He was also desirous to assist the Ameer in obtaining the restoration of at least a portion of his territories.

On Tuesday Mr. Butt, in cross-examination, stated that he finally agreed to go to India on or soon after the 24th July, 1857. The arrangement was, that he was to have 3,000*l.* in cash, and bills for 7,000*l.* He received the 3,000*l.* on the understanding that he was to go out to India. If he did not go out he should return the money; but if it was not for the interest of the Ameer that he should go to India, he should not return it. He never received any money except on the contingency of his going to India. He positively denied certain statements attributed to him by Sir James Hogg, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Mangles, who must have misunderstood him. Mr. Otway, Queen's Counsel, Mr. Bryce, a barrister, Captain Keyes, an Indian officer, and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confirmed Mr. Butt's statements as to his having consulted his friends on the Ameer's offer. Captain Keyes, who acted as interpreter between the parties, said that Mr. Butt told the Ameer that any attempt to purchase parliamentary influence would ruin his case. Mr. James Coffey, a barrister, deposed that, in conversations with his brothers, it was never once intimated that any money was to be paid to Mr. Butt, as a remuneration for parliamentary services. The case was then closed.

The committee sat on Wednesday to consider their report, and agreed to the following resolutions:—

1. That Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., a member of this House, did not, as stated in the petition of Edward Lees Coffey, in or about the months of July or August, 1856, corruptly enter into an agreement with his Highness Ameer Ali Moorad Khan, or his agents, to the effect that the said Isaac Butt should, for a sum of money, advocate and prosecute, in the House of Commons, with Her Majesty's Government and the Honourable East India Company, the claims of his Highness for the recovery of his territory, of which he had been deprived by annexation by the Honourable East India Company, nor in pursuance of such corrupt agreement have divers sums of money been actually paid by the said Ameer Ali Moorad Khan to the said Isaac Butt.

2. That Isaac Butt, Esq., in or about the month of July, 1857, did enter into an agreement with his Highness the Ameer Ali Moorad Khan, to go to India to assist him in prosecuting his claim with the local Government of Bombay, in consideration of the sum of 10,000*l.*, of which the said Isaac Butt received 2,000*l.* (1,999*l.* net), and the remainder was to be paid in bills proposed to be drawn or accepted by the Ameer.

3. That Isaac Butt, Esq., did, in the period which elapsed from the month of June, 1856, to the month of September, 1857, advise and assist his Highness Ali Moorad Khan, in prosecuting his claim on the Government of India, and with that view had frequent personal interviews in the year 1857, after the meeting of the present Parliament, with the President of the Board of Control, and also some communications with the chairman of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and with one other member of the Board.

4. That on the 11th day of August, 1857, Isaac Butt, Esq., received from his Highness Ali Moorad Khan a cheque for another sum of 300*l.*, but it has not been shown to your committee that such payment to Isaac Butt, Esq., had any reference to proceedings in Parliament."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD FRIEND.—An Artesian well is one which is always overflowing, either by natural or artificial arrangements; when it ceases to overflow it is no longer an Artesian well. Dr. Buckland states that there is not one of this description within three miles of St. Paul's.

ISABELLA.—The name of Plantagenet was derived from the incident of one of the Earls of Anjou choosing a sprig of the broom-plant (*planta genista*) for his device; hence this celebrated name was given to the illustrious line.

A SISTER.—Lord Cardigan was tried before the House of Lords, in 1841, for feloniously shooting Captain Tuckett, in a duel, on Wimbledon-common, and acquitted. This was the first criminal trial before the Lords after a period of sixty-four years.

ANNETTE.—A brother of the late King of the French, Louis Philippe, is interred in Westminster Abbey; this brother was the Duke of Montpensier. The monument was executed by Westmacott.

HASTINGS.—It requires long experience and much judgment to estimate the value of pictures. Many of those most highly prized appear, to an uneducated eye, only dark masses of colour, almost without meaning or form; in some cases, even deficient in anatomical correctness.

EMILY.—We enter our protest against a long engagement. Great unhappiness is often the result. If affection remains unchanged, its avowal at the propitious season comes as a free-will offering instead of the constrained payment of a debt. If the feelings change, as they often do, the pledges previously given are like chains, which, though worn with loathing, cannot be broken without shame.

JULIA.—A very handsome design for a Handkerchief Border is given in our page of illustration according to request. The initials are supplied separately, but ready for insertion.

HELEN.—The instances of ladies ascending in Balloons are rare. We believe that a Mrs. Sage was the first Englishwoman who set the example at the end of the last century. A French woman of the name of Madame Blanchard was killed in a most dreadful manner, she having made the ascent surrounded by fireworks, which ignited the balloon, and precipitated the unfortunate woman to the ground. Many other fatal accidents have occurred.

HOPE.—Mr. Charles Day, the well known blacking manufacturer, was himself afflicted with blindness. He left the magnificent bequest of one hundred thousand pounds for the purpose of establishing the Blind Man's Fund. The interest of this sum is applied to the granting yearly pensions, varying from ten to twenty pounds, to those blind persons who may be chosen by the trustees of the charity.

A CONSTANT READER.—The number of Synagogues in London do not, we believe, exceed six, one of which is German.

T. Z. L.—The microscope has only arrived at its present perfection since the year of the great Exhibition.

ADELAIDE.—The edge of the Sutherland Cap, given in last week's pages of illustration, is intended to be the irregular interior line, forming part of the pattern. Round this a pur is to be sewn, which much improves the effect.

E. L. M.—As our dimensions will not allow unlimited illustration, and as we are anxious to make it as largely useful as possible, we have only given a portion of the braiding pattern for the Sac de Nuit. More did not seem necessary, and would have interfered with the introduction of other articles, and so lessened the variety of the designs. This braiding pattern can be repeated to any desired length. When the half of the Sac de Nuit has been braided the design must be reversed. White Jean answers very well, but is not quite so good in its effect as Pique.

JULIA.—*El Dorado*. These are two Spanish words signifying golden. The term is now often used to express golden hopes in any great enterprise. The other questions are handed over to their proper departments.

AN ADMIRER OF PERRY THINGO.—Again we have great satisfaction in finding that our Work-Table Department meets with such kind approbation. The Brioche Cushion in our number for the 9th January, being intended for a Drawing-room sofa, must be soft, without any stiffness of the back. It is made of holland with two rounds and a narrow strip inserted between them. Like the edge of a mattress, the only difference being that this strip of holland should be put in with the slightest possible fullness to allow the cushion to swell out into a round, instead of an upright shape. The cashmere must be cut as small as will contain the eight leaves given in our illustration, otherwise the cushion will be too large. We have given the largest size of these cushions, but it can be made as much smaller as is desired by merely reducing the size of the leaf. When completed, a stitch with a mattress needle must be taken through the centre, to draw the cushion in, and give it roundness, and on this spot the cord and tassels are to be affixed.

E. L. M.—By referring to a back number of our journal for June 20th, an article will be found which we think will exactly answer the description of the one required. If it should be thought of too elaborate a character, the same pattern can be made up in a more simple manner, namely—the bag being made of silk, can be gathered into bands of velvet ornamented with beads, and the two upper pockets omitted.

A Z.—We did not answer erroneously. The error, if any, was caused by the indistinct wording of your inquiry. In culinary phraseology, the term icing frequently (indeed we may say generally) signifies frosting with sugar, that is to say, when the process refers to the department of cookery and not to that of confectionery.—You inquired for directions for making a "Nesselrode, or any other pudding." Not having a recipe for the Nesselrode, we gave you directions for a pudding equally good, and suitable for your purpose. You may ice, or freeze the pudding in the same way in which any other article in a form or mould is used. You must procure a particular apparatus, viz., a bucket, ice-pot, &c. Take a few pounds of ice, break it almost into powder, and throw among it a large handful and a half of salt. This must be prepared in the coolest part of the house. When iced cream is required in small portions for glasses or plates, the cream is put into the ice-pot, the pot is immersed in the ice, and the cream some time after is stirred about with a spatula. But, if the ice-cream, water, pudding, or whatever the article may be, is in a form, shut the bottom close, and move the whole in ice, as you cannot use a spoon or spatula to that. There should be holes in the bucket, to let the ice off as it thaws.

LIZZIE.—The dog-fish is a genus of the shark family, by naturalists denominated *Scyllium*. But the voracious fish which has recently appeared in large shoals off the north-eastern shores of Scotland is probably the *Spinex canthias*, also a kind of shark. This fish is much more abundant on the British coasts than any of the other sharks, and in the northern parts (where the genus *Scyllium* is but little known), it has from time immemorial been designated the "Dog-fish," and "Sea-dog." The *Spinex canthias*, compared with others of the family, is a small fish, though a bold and active one. The gape is wide, and the bite powerful, so that they swallow and wound vast numbers of fish.

ANSWERS H.—Coats of arms were first used about the year 1199. The custom, adopted then originated with the crusaders, who had devices pictured on their shields. These devices were afterwards used by their families and posterity.

ENQUIRER.—The English began to trade with Canton about the year 1634. An immediate rupture ensued with the inhabitants, and from that time until 1680 the English appear to have had very little intercourse with that city. From the period last named, our trade with Canton continued almost uninterrupted, and with a constant increase.

A POOR WORKWOMAN.—We recommend you to apply to a dyer, who will either dye the feathers for you, or give you the requisite information.

A TROUBLESHOME GIEL.—It may be presumed that poets, or post-offices, must have been established as far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, since that Sovereign appointed a Post-Master General.

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

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THE
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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

LORD DERBY'S MANIFESTO.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the new Premier gave a faint outline of the policy of his Administration. He commenced by describing the incidents preceding and following the resignation of the late Government; stating that his predecessors had acted strictly in conformity with constitutional usage in resigning when in a minority, and, while admitting that the majority which caused the fall of the late Ministry was made up of parties not usually found acting together, denied that it resulted from combination or coalition in the ordinary sense of the term. Lord Derby paid a well-merited compliment to Lord Panmure and the Duke of Cambridge on the state of the army, which, notwithstanding the drain on it for reinforcements to India, showed a "respectable numerical force still in hand in the United Kingdom." Offers had been unsuccessfully made by the Premier to persons who were not identified with Conservative policy, on the ground that in the present day, "as compared with former periods of our history, the lines of separation between parties in the State were less sharply and distinctly defined." The foreign policy of the new Government will, for a time, engage no small share of attention. The principle on which the Ministry will act is set forth in the following words:—"We shall carefully abstain from any interference whatever with the purely domestic affairs of any nation; and if, in any instance, a cause of difference should arise, we shall in public, as we should in private life, seek the first opportunity of arranging such differences by means of frank and unreserved, but amicable, communications." His lordship expressed a desire that, even beyond and before all other countries, it was important that we should maintain a good understanding with France, "our nearest and most powerful neighbour, because of the geographical position of the two countries, the facility and constancy of intercourse between their populations, and their force respectively on sea and land, rendering their harmonious union almost a pledge and guarantee for the peace of the world." This sentiment will find a response in many hearts in both countries, and is a sufficient guarantee that while the new Ministry retains power there is no likelihood of impetuous and rash legislation as regards France. The Premier acknowledged the hand of Providence in shielding the Emperor from the base and cowardly attempt of assassins, asserted that when the news of the escape of his Imperial Majesty was made known "it was as if all mankind had escaped a great danger—as if Europe was freed from an imminent peril." Lord Derby thought the expressions of Frenchmen should not be too nicely scanned, though he did not believe the addresses of the French colonels represented the state of feeling of the army of France towards England. It was declared to be the intention of the Government to answer the despatch of Count Walewski, and point out to the French Minister the misinterpretations and misconstructions which have been placed upon the document, as well as the unfavourable feeling it produced in this country, and "in the most amicable

manner to request of him an explanation which may remove the painful impression now prevailing among the English people." There is little question that the [previous] Ministry would still have occupied the Treasury benches if they had adopted the course determined on by Lord Derby. We do not understand that the new Ministry have abandoned the idea of amending the law relating to conspiracy; their course seems hardly determined on, but "will in a great measure depend on the reply they may receive to their friendly communication." The new Cabinet have decided to introduce a measure in the present session to transfer to the Crown the authority exercised by the East India Company. They deemed this course expedient, in consequence of the vote of the House of Commons affirming the proposition that the question of India was one demanding immediate legislation, on the ground that after the vote the Company could not command the same amount of public support and confidence. In regard to matters of general reform, the Premier said, "we shall not hesitate to propose and support measures of undoubted improvement and progress, and to introduce, whenever necessary, safe and well-considered amendments. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that a Conservative Ministry necessarily means a stationary Ministry." Respecting the suffrage question, Lord Derby reminded their lordships that twenty-five years ago he was in the Cabinet when the last Reform Bill was under discussion, stated that he should have been well satisfied if it had been the pleasure of Parliament that no legislation should have been called for on the subject, but a promise having been given by successive Governments, of the introduction of a Reform Bill, the Government will deliberately and carefully consider the question. The Houses of Parliament are adjourned to the 12th, when the members filling public offices will have been re-elected, and the business of the session resumed.

THE VERDICT.

"He that walketh uprightly walketh surely; but he that perverteth his ways shall be known."

A striking, a melancholy lesson, of which these words may well form the text, has just been given to the world. We feel that we ought not to pass it over without comment, and yet we approach it with deep concern.

Time was when the words "Royal" and "British" carried with them into the great world abroad nothing but ideas of a grand integrity, of honour higher than honesty, of national rectitude, representing individual plain dealing. Now we are covered with home shame. We blush to think in how many instances our commercial men have perverted their ways and are "known."

The Directors of the Royal British Bank have at last received their sentence. Up to this time, the press has forbore to anticipate, to prejudge. Lord Campbell, in summing up, freely acknowledged that "the public journals had strictly adhered to suspend all comments on the case, during the trial; but that the time was now come when all her Majesty's subjects were free to comment upon the proceedings."

And now that freedom of speech is restored to us, when we may use it without prejudicing a cause, when no faint breath of ours can swell the sidewinds which may precipitate the fall of men tottering before the world; when these Directors who have perverted their "ways" are "known," their very degradation disarms our censure. They are fallen from their high estate. The poorest labourer of the fields, who eats the dry crust which he has earned by the sweat of his brow, is as much more happy as he is more honourable. The old man, who sits crouching half double by the workhouse fire, with expanded palms and half-glazed eyes, is a gentleman in the comparison. In his decline he does but eat at the table which he helped to furnish in his prime: there is no shame in that. The very pilferer who picks your pocket in the street is not so sunken in his degree of infamy, for he betrayed no confidence; nobody trusted him; he was born to the inheritance of an occupation of petty crime, and his great parent, the State, taught him no better trade.

We will not wade through the details of that abused responsibility which has brought the Directors of the Royal British Bank to their present state of humiliation. Lord Campbell calls it

"a criminal conspiracy." Suffice it to say that they helped themselves to money on securities which satisfied themselves—the result shows their value—and declared a dividend of six per cent. when they were insolvent.

These Directors of the Royal British Bank have passed from their palaces to a prison. The gates shut in their bodies, but their names, their reputations, remain in the world behind them. They have the less hope of being forgotten, because they have left numberless sufferers, whose misery compels remembrance. The mercy of oblivion is denied them. Many of those who confided in their probity, their uprightness, their conscientious integrity, and their business capacity, are left to deplore their own credulity, their blameless credulity, for they need not aggravate their own sorrows by any self-reflections on personal prudence. To the end of their days they, their families, and their friends must be kept constantly in mind of the "criminal conspiracy," which has either lessened their comforts or forced them to begin the world again, when the energies of life were well-nigh spent, which has robbed the widow and the fatherless, which has quenched the fire on countless hearths, and thrown many a helpless woman abroad upon the world in bitterness and sorrow.

Unhappily, it is helpless woman who usually suffers most in all great commercial disasters. The numbers left with a small pittance are very great. It may be that parental love has exercised self-denying thrift to amass a little store for the delicate child who seems so helpless and yet must be left behind; it may be that personal frugality has spared present comfort, looking forward to the winter of life, which comes on looking so destitute; it may be the cramped pittance, which the husband, called suddenly away, leaves to his sorrowing widow. No matter what the particular circumstances of each case, the great frauds which have lately been played off upon the world have without doubt touched woman in her helplessness far more nearly than man, and thrown her more hopelessly into the abyss of destitution.

What shall we say to comfort these sufferers? We will suppose that they have lost their all—that they are really reduced not to imaginative misery, but positive want. The crowd of victims stands on the one side, the directors of the Royal British Bank are on the other. Ah! who would change places? Is there one, however stricken by that new grief of poverty, but does not rejoice in being the injured rather than the injurer. Yes, poor, weak, destitute, helpless, ignorant which way to turn, unknowing where daily bread shall come from, robbed of all that made life pleasurable; still not one, not one, not one, would change places, even for a single moment, with the least exceptionable of those Royal British Bank Directors.

The load of poverty is far lighter than the load of shame. Those who bear the one may lift up their eyes to Heaven; those who bear the other sink into the dust with their dread weight of dishonour.

One word more and we have done. We recall to our remembrance a certain ship, "walking the waters like a thing of life," and bearing far away a certain freight of once honourable gentlemen who had made similar mistakes in life. The Directors of the Royal British Bank are to be congratulated on the increasing leniency of the days in which they live. They are only ordered into retreat just sufficiently long for the first blush of shame to die out of their cheeks before they face the world again.

Yet another last word. There is a repentance which restores; may these men find it in their prison chamber.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE news that has come to hand from the East shows an unbroken series of successes. In India the rebellion is dying out everywhere except in Oude, and even in that country there are indications that the great landholders are disposed to come to terms, and that, if it suited our honour, we might regain the country without a single cannon shot. There is now a reasonable hope that before the hot weather sets in the whole of India will be as securely in our hands as if it never had revolted. A summary of the Bombay mail, which left on the 24th inst., arrived on Tuesday. —The intelligence from Alumbagh and Lucknow,

is to the 22nd of January. It announces simply that Sir James Outram had been again attacked, but gives no particulars. An attack by the whole rebel force of Lucknow—100,000—was daily expected. Sir James had lately received reinforcements. The Commander-in-Chief was still at Futtehgur, gathering as much force about him as he could, preparatory to a move upon Oude. The enemy are fortifying Lucknow in great force, but are reported to be dispirited. The relief of Saugor by Sir Hugh Rose, and the rescue of its garrison, with many Christian women and children, after a painful leaguer of six months, is confirmed. The port of Ratgurh has also been captured by Sir Hugh, and the Rajpootana field force has taken Awh. In these cases the rebels escaped *en masse*. Cultivation was going on in the North West, trade improving, and things generally looking better.

The intelligence from China discloses a singular state of things. Canton is held by a mere handful of men. Commissioner Yeh, the Governor, and the Chinese Commander-in-Chief, have all been captured; and yet these great events seem to have made scarcely any impression on that singular people. They hardly show any curiosity as to their new masters: trade goes on as busily as ever; and though, for the sake of precaution, the Chinese Governor has been reinstated in office, subject to European authority, it seems as if the step was wholly unnecessary, and that the people would have obeyed the will of a British officer quite as readily as that of their own countryman. But with all this stolid submissiveness, the settlement of the question seems as far off as ever. The Emperor is not likely to care much about the loss of a city, important though it be, in such a distant part of his dominions; and the only chance of peace seems to lie in Sir Michael Seymour and General Straubenzee advancing to Peking, as they advanced to Canton, and capturing the Emperor as they captured his Viceroy. For aught that yet appears, the one achievement would be as easy as the other.

The fall of the Palmerston Ministry, we need hardly repeat, was owing to their having omitted to answer the despatch of Count Walewski. By their *laches* the national honour was held to have been compromised, and the full penalty of their culpability was therefore exacted. But it now appears, if we may trust the information that from time to time is permitted to ooze out, that a despatch, in answer to the French missive, was actually sent, but that upon the remonstrance of Louis Napoleon, or some member of his Government, it was recalled. The reason urged by the French Minister for this step was, that if it were published as the reply of the British Government, a great commotion would be excited in France, and the French Ministry might themselves be probably compromised. From this the friends of Lord Palmerston would have us infer that the English reply was of a very spirited nature. But, supposing that all these explanations be admitted, we do not see that this lessens the blame attached to our Government. Concession is an admirable thing in its way; but there is no reason why it should be confined entirely to one side; and when the French Government remonstrated against the lively defence of the English Ministers, they might have been reminded that they had no thought of the inflammatory character of Count Walewski's despatch. The utmost that can be said on behalf of Lord Palmerston is, that he was more anxious to retain his French friends in place than himself; and he must not, therefore complain if his own countrymen have taken him on his own terms.

The intending assassins of the French Emperor have been brought to trial, found guilty, and (with one exception) condemned to die. There could be little doubt of their guilt, and what little there was, was removed by their own confession. They made no attempt to evade the charges against them, and few will sympathise in their sentiments or commiserate their fate. The public learn that several more arrests—upwards of 200 in all—have recently taken place. So far as we can judge from the acts of a Government which strikes with as much promptitude and secrecy as ever did the Inquisition, it does not appear that these individuals are at all implicated in the late attempt at assassination; they are simply obnoxious characters known to the police and deprived of their liberty, and it may be of their means of living, simply as a means of precaution.

Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

THE ROSE OF LUCERNE POLKA.

The musical score for 'The Rose of Lucerne Polka' is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of 16 measures across eight staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Performance instructions are provided throughout the piece: 'mf' (mezzo-forte) at the beginning, 'Ped' (pedal) markings with a cross symbol, 'for' (for) indicating a repeat, 'sf' (sforzando), 'Fine' with a double bar line, 'loco' (loco), 'Sva' (Sustained), and 'Da Capo al fine.' (Da Capo al fine.). The score also includes fingerings (e.g., 3 2 1 +) and a final 'Da Capo al fine.' instruction.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Promenade Costume*).—Dress of brown silk, with quilles or side trimmings of blue silk edged with black lace inserted in the skirt. The corsage is fastened up the front by small bows of blue ribbon, and it has a basque edged with black lace. The sleeves consist of large puffs, with epaulettes trimmed with black lace. Under-sleeves of white muslin, with cuffs formed of double frills of needlework. Bonnet of brown chip, trimmed with blue ribbon—on one side long ends finished with fringe. Under-trimming of blue velvet flowers.

Fig. 2. (*Little Girl's Dress*).—Frock of grey silk, having a figured border of green silk woven in, and finished at the edge by a narrow fringe of grey and green silk. The sleeves are of the bell form, and are edged with a corresponding border. The corsage has bretelles or braces of green silk edged with fringe, and fastened in a bow, with long ends, at the back of the waist.

Fig. 3. (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of gold colour watered silk, with side trimmings formed of black velvet and black guipure. The corsage is low, shaped square, and ornamented in front with bands of black velvet and guipure. The short sleeves are in puffs, with trimmings of black velvet and guipure. The head-dress consists of bands and twists of gold ribbon, and black lace lappets.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

At the present season, evening costume naturally demands more attention than any other style of dress. Among the novelties recently prepared for ladies of the *beau monde* are several dresses of black velvet with two skirts. The upper skirt and corsage are ornamented with a trimming, consisting of brandeburges and tassels in gold. A torsade of gold will be worn in the hair with the dress just mentioned. The torsade encircles the head, and gold tassels, appended to the ends, droop at each side. We may mention another dress of tulle lamé with silver, and striped with cerulean blue velvet; the velvet stripes being edged with blonde and black lace. This dress has two skirts, and the lower one is trimmed with silver blonde.

Several splendid dresses have just been completed in Paris for the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who is about to be married to Don Pedro, King of Portugal. Among them is a dress of white tulle, with three skirts; the uppermost, which is spotted with silver, is looped up on each side with a bouquet, consisting of three white roses without leaves, and encircled by silver fringe. The middle jupe is composed of plain, double tulle, and on it are fixed, at regular intervals, single white roses surrounded with silver fringe. The lowest jupe is, like the uppermost, ornamented with spots in silver, but has no trimming of flowers. The corsage in folds, is trimmed with silver fringe. In the centre of the corsage there is a bouquet of white roses. A rose surrounded with silver fringe is placed above each of the short sleeves. The *coiffure* is to be a wreath of white roses without leaves; a light, silver fringe is intertwined with the flowers, and descends on each side in flowing loops and ends. Another dress, intended to be worn in the forenoon, consists of lilac silk. It has a single skirt, without trimming of any kind. Instead of a corsage, a basque of the same silk as the skirt is worn with it. This basque is rather long, and is trimmed round with a broad band of velvet of the same tint, the velvet passing from the waist in front to each of the shoulders and forming *revers*. The sleeves are wide and open in the inner part to about midway up; they are surmounted by a small epaulette of velvet, and

finished at the lower part by a row of velvet, which is continued round the opening. The sides of the opening are connected together by three bands of velvet. The basquine is fastened by a single row of silver gilet buttons. A collar and under sleeves of Honiton lace will complete this very pretty negligé dress.

At the fête given by the English Ambassador in Berlin, in honour of the Prince and Princess Frederick William, the Princess wore a dress of silver brocade, trimmed with magnificent Brussels lace, which had been presented to her Royal Highness by the King of the Belgians. The Princess's head-dress was a wreath of green foliage studded with diamonds.

Among the new opera cloaks may be mentioned one or two of white cashmere, wadded and lined

Stanley, Lord Ebury, Rev. Canon Champneys, and other gentlemen, regretting their inability to attend, but expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting. The Earl of Shaftesbury said that Mr. Lilwall had devoted himself to the early closing movement when it received no favour, when it was necessary to open men's eyes, and to contest every step foot by foot. He had continued for many years devoting his energies and talents to the cause. Now that could not be done unless at great cost to the individual. Mr. Lilwall stood before them as a real impersonation of Christian principle—(cheers)—and he did not know a case where their golden rule could more fitly apply than this—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

WOMEN AND MEN.

Perhaps at no age since Eve's were women rated so exclusively at their own personal worth, apart from poetic flattery or tyrannical depreciation; at no time in the world's history judged so entirely by their individual merits; and respected according to the respect which they earn for themselves. And shall we value ourselves so meanly as to consider this unjust? Shall we not rather accept our position, difficult indeed, and requiring from us more than the world ever required before, but from its very difficulty rendered the more honourable? Let us not be afraid of men, for that, I suppose, lies at the root of all these amiable hesitations. "Gentlemen don't like such and such things." "Gentlemen fancy so and so unfeminine." My dear little foolish cowards, do you think a man—a good man—in any relation of life, ever loves a woman the more for reverencing her the less? Or likes her better for transferring all her burdens to his shoulders, and pinning her conscience to his sleeve? or even supposing he did like it, is a woman's divinity to be man or God? And here, piercing to the foundation of all truth, I think we may find the truth concerning self-dependence, which is only real and only valuable when its root is not in self at all, when its strength is drawn, not from man, but from that higher and diviner source whence every individual soul proceeds, and to which alone it is accountable. As soon as any woman, old or young, once feels that, not as a vague sentimental belief, but as a tangible practical law of life, all weakness ends; all doubt departs: she recognises the glory, honour, and beauty of her existence; she is no longer afraid of its pains; she desires not to shift one atom of its responsibilities to another; she is content to take it just as it is from the hands of the All-Father, her only care being so to fulfil it, that while the world at large may recognise and profit by her self-dependence, she herself, knowing that the utmost strength lies in the deepest humility, recognises, solely and above all, her dependence upon God.—*Woman's Thoughts on Women.*

EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE TEA DRINKING.

The friend who supplied us with his hashish experiences also supplied us with the following account of the result of an excess in tea drinking. The resemblance to some of the most peculiar effects of hashish in large doses will strike all who have read the foregoing pages: "Being under an unusual stress of work, which demanded great activity of brain, I had recourse, as usual, to tea for excitement. For several days successively I took a basin of very strong tea four or five times a day. One night, as I was sitting alone with my mother and writing, I felt a sudden dizziness overcome me immediately after a draught of tea stronger than any I had taken yet, and requested my mother to get me a glass of sherry from the sideboard. Consciousness of surrounding objects left me, and I fell into a dream, which I can only describe by saying that it was indescribably terrific. It seemed to last for ages, and I awoke with the horror of a soul which had been for an eternity in hell. My mother was standing before me with the sherry. I asked her how long I had been insensible. She asked me what I meant; she had just returned with the sherry, not having been absent half a minute."—*National Review.*

WHOLESOME EDUCATION.

—Of all the know-nothing persons in this world commend us to the man who has

"never known a day's illness." He is a moral dunce; one who has lost the greatest lesson in life, who has skipped the finest lecture in that great school of humanity, the sick chamber. Let him be versed in mathematics, profound in metaphysics, a ripe scholar in the classics, a bachelor of arts, or even a doctor of divinity, yet is he as one of those gentlemen whose education has been neglected. For all his college acquirements, how inferior is he in wholesome knowledge to the mortal who has had but a quarter's gout or a half-year of ague!—how infinitely below the fellow-creature who has been soundly taught his *tic-douloureux*, thoroughly grounded in the rheumatics, and deeply learnt in the scarlet fever! And yet what is more common than to hear a great hulking, florid fellow bragging of ignorance, a brutal ignorance, that he shares in common with the pig and bullock, the generality of which die, probably, without ever having experienced a day's indisposition!—*Thomas Hood.*



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

with white silk or satin. The trimming consists of white fringe, intermingled with mauve, or some other colour. Lace is employed as a trimming for Opera cloaks, and they are not unfrequently lined with plush.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN LILWALL.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the lower room, Exeter Hall, to advocate the presentation of a public testimonial to Mr. John Lilwall, honorary secretary of the Early Closing and Half-holiday Association. The meeting was well attended. The Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the association, presided. Letters were read from Lord

The Rev. Dr. Archer moved the first resolution, to the effect that it was the opinion of the meeting that the exertions of the society had contributed greatly to the improvement of the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of the rising generation in the metropolis and other large towns. The Rev. Mr. Kitton seconded, and Mr. Shipton supported the motion, and it was agreed to. Mr. S. C. Hall moved the next resolution, to the effect that the energies of Mr. Lilwall had greatly contributed to the success of the movement, and that the time had arrived for marking their sense of those exertions by a substantial testimonial. George Baxter, Esq., seconded the motion, and it was carried with applause. The first subscription list amounted to 300*l.* The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

POETRY.

THE FOUNTAIN.

BY J. S. LOWELL.

Into the sunshine,
Full of the light,
Leaping and flashing
From morn till night!
Into the moonlight,
Whiter than snow,
Waving so flower-like
When the winds blow!
Into the starlight
Rushing in spray,
Happy at midnight,
Happy by day!
Ever in motion,
Blithesome and cheery,
Still climbing heavenward,
Never weary;—
Glad of all weathers,
Still seeming best,
Upward or downward
Motion thy rest.
Full of a nature
Nothing can tame,
Changed every moment,
Ever the same;—
Ceaseless aspiring,
Ceaseless content,
Darkness or sunshine
Thy element;—
Glorious fountain!
Let my heart be
Fresh, changeful, constant,
Upward like thee!

LITERATURE.

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

Select Odes of Horace, in English Lyrics. By J. T. BLACK, F.R.S.S.A. Edited by G. M. SPROAT, Esq. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

It rarely becomes our duty to notice classical works, but in bringing this translation of some Select Odes of Horace into English verse before them, we feel that we shall be introducing to our fair readers some of the most beautiful productions of the Roman poet. In translations of this kind, the author is not always able to keep strictly to the text; however, in many of these he has faithfully fulfilled his task, and presented to those unskilled in the classics some very admirable productions. As a specimen of the author's powers, we select the fourth ode of the first book—

TO SESTIUS.

The step of sweetly-breathing Spring
Hath made stern Winter smile;
The beach with sailors' shouts doth ring,
As ships glide off the pile.
The flocks no more in folds delight:
No hearth the goodwife plies;
Nor now in meads the hoar-frost white
In dazzling brightness lies.
Now Cytherea leads the dance
'Neath Luna's genial ray,
And Nymphs, with blushing graces glance
Their feet in constant play.
Whilst Vulcan in his fiery hall,
From forge to furnace goes;
And loud the Cyclops' hammers fall,
In quick and sparkling blows.
'Tis time to bind the perfumed hair
With sprig of Myrtle green;
Or with the flow'rt fresh and fair
On earth's soft bosom seen.
To rural gods 'tis time to slay,
Within the mystic groves,
The spotless lamb, that loves to play,
Or kid, that wanders roves.
Pale Death, oh! noble Sestius, spares
Nor opulent nor poor;
His startling knock the palace scares,
He seeks the cottage door.
We hope and live, but life and hope
Are transient and short;
E'en now for thee dark spirits cope
In Pluto's dread resort.
From that forlorn and barren spot
Thou canst not be restored;
No casting there of happy lot,
To rule the festive board.

We wish that the author had been always equally happy; but in the first ode of the third book, he hardly gains the force of the poet. He renders "Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo: favete linguis"

Dull worldling's hateful hand forbear,
Let silence guard ill-omened speech.

And in the ninth stanza, he is somewhat absurd—"Contracta pisces," &c.

Mute fishes know the waters shrunk
From pond'rous bulk, &c.

It would be unfair to criticise too severely a work of this kind, which is essentially a free translation. We can, however, recommend it with great pleasure.

A curious study has been made concerning the decay of some great European families, and the result is most ridiculous and sublime. A Duchess de St. Simon is a *femme de ménage* at Belleville! The history of her decay is most wonderful. The heir of the last Doge of Venice is a perfumer at St. Denis. The keys of Venice, gilt with care, confided to the hereditary keeping of the family, repose beneath a glass shade on the mantelpiece in his back shop. The Captal de Rue, a unique title, one of the noblest in France, is a little actor, on little wages, at the little theatre of Beaumarchais, and the granddaughter of a Duchess de San Servino works by the day at a fashionable milliner's. We may add to the above, that the sole descendant of the beautiful Aissé, who was asked in marriage by the Prince de Conti, earns a pitiful living at Chailloit! *Où allons-nous?*

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—Get a situation in the Mint —Economist.

THE RIGHT WORD.—A spade is very properly called a spade; but a soldier's dinner is with greater propriety styled a mess.

A LEARNED PIG PROTESTS AGAINST THE CHARGE OF GREEDINESS THUS.—"What I choose to eat, is snout to nobody."

THE LAST CANARD.—There was a strong rumour on the Stock Exchange that Sir Robert Peel had been sent for by the Queen to form a Ministry.

A JOKE IN CHANCERY.—Our gentlemanly friend, Theaiger, has been so long and so patiently waiting for his elevation to the woolack, that a mild joker of our acquaintance suggests that the title he should have selected ought to have been Baron Luck-now.

A HINT TO LOUIS.—Napoleon complimentarily declared that the French police was the worst in Europe. Suppose that now, he makes trial of another kind? We should like to see the Emperor adopt the system of honesty, for he may be sure that after all, "Honesty is the best Policy (e)y."

A MAN TO BE CAREFULLY AVOIDED.—"Oh! yes," exclaimed young Sharpus, at a deserted hotel in the loneliest part of Southend, "I always make a point of travelling with a pack of cards—trust me for that. There's no knowing, you see, my boy, what may turn up in the course of one's travels."

SOUND REPORTING.—Walls (says the Builder) have ears—especially those in a whispering gallery. In fact, the walls of the latter in St. Paul's may be cited, for their extreme accuracy in reporting from beginning to end every little word they hear, amongst the very best reporters we have in the gallery.

PRATTLE FROM PATERNOSTER-ROW.—The Marquis of Clanricarde intends writing his Memoirs during the few weeks that he was in office. He is so pleased with the title of Ra(i)kes' "Diary," and thinks it so appropriate in his own particular case, that he intends continuing the same.—The Emperor Louis Napoleon is attempting a new "History of England." It is to be written in a good taking style, as it is his ambitious aim to have his name on a work that, in boldness of execution, shall fully equal Rapin's "England." The title is to be, "L'Angleterre, après Rapine."

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The winter season—for the cheap performances originally announced as "extra nights" have gradually swelled into the dimensions of a regular "season"—closed on Saturday evening, with the singing of "God Save the Queen" and the other signs of a "last night." But it was not a last night after all, for it is rumoured that there are to be three more last nights in the middle of this month, ending finally on Saturday the 20th. Indeed, it is said that Mr. Lumley's winter season has been so very successful that it would have been continued without interruption but for engagements at Edinburgh and Glasgow. The opera on Saturday evening was the *Troatore*. It is stated that when the theatre reopens for the season some important additions will be made to the strength of the company; and, in particular, that a soprano from Vienna, of the highest order, is engaged.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—The run of the pieces exhibited on the occasion of the Princess's marriage has been so satisfactory that no novelties have been produced. On Monday, however, Miss Amy Sedgwick having returned to this theatre, the *Hunchback* was performed, and she appeared as Julia, a part of more tragic power than she has been in the habit of exhibiting before a London audience. Mr. Howe played the Hunchback; Mr. Buckstone, Modus; Mr. Compton, Fathom; Miss Swanborough, Helen; and Mr. Villiers, Lord Tinsel.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The amusing drama of *Rory O'More* has been revived at this theatre to give Mr. Barney Williams an opportunity of playing the hero. Mr. Williams proved himself fully equal to the delineation.

SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday night Miss Goddard, who some two or three years since made a very successful appearance as a tragic actress at Sadler's Wells, re-appeared before a London audience at this theatre, and brought with her a Transatlantic version of the terrible story of *Lucrezia Borgia*, in a play of three acts. Miss Goddard has a commanding person, a fine flexible voice, a dignified carriage, and considerable powers of expression; and she rose from a patient hearing in the first act to rapturous applause at the conclusion. The bills state that she has repeated this character 300 times in Australia.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—On Wednesday night, a new farce by Messrs. Edmund Yates and Harrington, entitled *Double Dummy*, was produced at the Lyceum with unqualified success. It is one of those numerous works in which probability is utterly disregarded wherever a laugh can be obtained by the violation of its laws, and in the composition of which the reflective qualities of an audience are never taken into consideration. The scene of action is the interior of a double shop, one-half of which is devoted to the hairdressing business, under the superintendence of Mr. Willington Priddle (Mr. J. L. Toole), the other to the millinery and dressmaking line, under the superintendence of that gentleman's better half (Mrs. A. Mellon, late Miss Woolgar). Mr. Priddle disturbs conjugal felicity by belonging to a club that keeps him from home till two o'clock in the morning, and Mrs. Priddle, by way of reprisal, sets out every afternoon on mysterious excursions. The jealous curiosity of Priddle being at last aroused, he determines to follow his wife, and that the shop may not be left wholly without a guardian, prevails on Miss Wattle (Miss S. Lewis), a young workwoman, who calls on a matter of business, to sit as a wig-maker's "dummy" with a powdered peruke on her head, and watch proceedings. At this juncture Mr. Tom Tomkins (Mr. J. G. Shore), a medical student,

staggers half inebriated into the shop which he has selected as a place of refuge in his flight from the police, who are pursuing him on account of certain breaches of the peace. Mrs. Priddle, returning suddenly to see how her husband is going on, comes into contact with the student, and Mr. Priddle approaching shortly afterwards, Mr. Tomkins, to avoid a collision, becomes a second "dummy" clad in bonnet, shawl, and crinoline. The sudden vivification of both "dummies" towards the end of the piece causes much confusion, but the husband and wife soon perceive that no harm was meant on either side, and vow to be reciprocally affectionate in future.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Charles Cotton, previously favourably known to the London public by his Nelson entertainment, has opened the Prince of Wales' Hall, in Regent-street, with an agreeable *mélange* in which he depicts the comic peculiarities of the three branches of the United Kingdom. Mr. Cotton at starting introduces his audience to three characters, natives respectively of the divisions of the United Kingdom, indicated by the title of his entertainment, who agree to take a month's tour together, and in the course of that time visits are paid to various favourite localities in the three kingdoms, and the incidents of travel, together with the characters they met with, are most graphically and amusingly depicted. The impersonations of Mr. Lunbendigo, a man of aches and pains; Mrs. Fidgets, Tim Bagarty, an Irish ballad-singer; Jonathan Longbow, a regular American Down-Easter; Sir John Littlebrain, and a stage-struck hero, elicited roars of laughter. Mr. Cotton also favours his audience with some delightful national songs.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Another relic has just been added to the celebrated collection of memorials of the Great Napoleon in this museum. This relic is the tail (!) preserved and handsomely mounted, of Jaffa, the celebrated horse and favourite charger of the Great Napoleon. He was of the pure desert breed of Arabs, and was presented to Napoleon by Ali Pasha. He was rode at Marengo, and on almost all remarkable occasions of Napoleon's life; the last time at the review in the famous Champ de Mai, in 1814. He was purchased and brought to England and died at the age of thirty-seven years, and was buried under a handsome monument at Glastonbury, Cranbrook, Kent, in the year 1829.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK TRIALS.

The trial of the information filed by the late Attorney-General, Sir R. Bethell, charging certain directors of the Royal British Bank—viz., Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, Henry Dunning Macleod, Richard Hartley Kennedy, William Daniel Owen, John Stapleton, and also the general manager, Hugh Innes Cameron, with conspiring, by false representations, to defraud the shareholders and customers and the public, was brought to a conclusion at a late hour on Saturday evening, after having occupied thirteen days.

At the sitting of the Court, at Guildhall, Lord Campbell at once proceeded to sum up the evidence. He said that his anxiety was greatly diminished on the occasion by the character and qualifications of the gentlemen composing the jury. He thought it unnecessary to do more than bring out a few plain points before them. After remarking on the general question of conspiracy, his lordship went over each case in detail, and concluded at twenty minutes past four o'clock by calling upon the jury not to shrink from their duty.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and at six o'clock they returned into court.

The Foreman said the jury were unanimous to find three of the defendants guilty, and eleven of the jury had agreed to find them all guilty, but he (the foreman) dissented from the latter verdict.

Lord Campbell said the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. The jury must retire and reconsider their verdict. His lordship then observed that he did not know whether a *nolle prosequi* could be entered as to the other four defendants.

Mr. Kennedy (for Brown) opposed that, and said it could not be.

Mr. Atherton said that in the discharge of his duty he could not consent to that.

Lord Campbell said he did not know that that course could be adopted, and directed the jury to withdraw, and reconsider their verdict.

In answer to a question from a jurymen,

Lord Campbell said that before convicting any one of the defendants the jury must be persuaded that he was acquainted with the insolvency of the bank, and knew that the balance-sheet was not a true representation of the state of its affairs.

The jury then again retired, and after some time they sent for Kennedy's letter to Cameron, of the 15th May, 1855. The letter was sent to them by Lord Campbell's directions; and at a few minutes past eight they returned into court.

The foreman then said that they found all the defendants Guilty; but strongly recommended four of them—viz., Stapleton, Kennedy, Owen and Macleod, to the mercy of the Court.

Lord Campbell: Mr. Atherton, do you pray judgment? I am prepared to deliver judgment.

Mr. Atherton: As your lordship is prepared, I pray judgment.

Lord Campbell: Perhaps it will be better if I take till Monday morning.

Mr. Serjeant Shee said the defendants could then submit affidavits.

Mr. Kennedy said he wished to move for a new trial.

Upon that Lord Campbell said he would pronounce judgment at once; and the defendants were all called to take their places on the floor of the court.

Lord Campbell said, I shall first pass sentence upon you, Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, and Hugh Innes Cameron. After a long, and, I hope, impartial trial, you have been convicted by a jury of your country, upon the clearest evidence, of an in-

famous crime. You were charged with conspiring to deceive and defraud the shareholders of the bank to which you belonged by false representations, and it is clear that you did so. I acquit you of having originated this bank with the fraudulent intent to cheat the public; but it is now demonstrated that for years you have carried on a system of deliberate fraud, and fabricated documents, for the purpose of deceiving the public, for your own direct, or indirect, benefit. It would be a disgrace to the law of any country if this were not a crime to be punished. It is not a mere breach of contract with the shareholders or customers of the bank; but it is a criminal conspiracy to do what inevitably leads to great public mischief, in the ruin of families, and reducing the widow and orphan from affluence to destitution. I regret to say that, in mitigation of your offence, it was said that it was a common practice. Unfortunately, a laxity has been introduced into certain commercial dealings, not from any defect in the law, but from the law not being put in force, and practices have been adopted, without bringing a consciousness of shame, and I fear without much loss of character among those with whom they associate. It was time a stop should be put to such a system, and this information was properly filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and the jury have properly found you guilty. I hope it will now be known that such practices are illegal, and will not only give rise to punishment, but that no length of investigation, no intricacies of accounts, and no devices, will be able to shield such practices. On account of this being the first prosecution of this nature I pronounce a milder sentence than I otherwise should; but the mildest sentence that I can pronounce upon you, Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, and Hugh Innes Cameron, is that you be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for one year.

Richard Hartley Kennedy, the jury have recommended you to mercy, and I think there are grounds which justified them in coming to that conclusion; but still there is strong evidence against you. The paper for which the jury sent shows that though you were a respectable member of society, and filled creditably the office of sheriff, you lent yourself to this deception. You did not derive any personal advantage from it, but it is clear to my mind that when you joined in that last report you were fully aware that the bank was insolvent, and you knew it to be false. The lightest sentence I can give you is nine months' imprisonment in the Queen's Prison.

William Daniel Owen, the jury have found that you also had a guilty knowledge of the insolvency of the bank when you concurred in that report and balance-sheet, and I cannot say they were wrong, for you had long been a director, and had ample means of information, and several papers read show that. Therefore, though I think you are less guilty, you must be imprisoned for six months.

Henry Dunning Macleod, the jury, who are the proper judges of the fact, have found you also guilty. The sentence upon you is that you be imprisoned for three months.

John Stapleton, the jury have found you guilty; but I cannot conscientiously order you to do more than pay a fine of 1s. to Her Majesty, and be discharged.

Mr. Kennedy applied that execution of the sentences might be deferred till Monday, in order that arrangements might be made.

Lord Campbell: I will not delay execution of the sentences for a single moment. (Applause.)

The defendants were then removed in custody.

Mr. Atherton reminded his lordship that he had undertaken to say what remuneration should be paid to the special jurymen for their services.

Lord Campbell then said that if he could make the jurymen a recompense adequate to their services it would be a very high one, but the law had provided that one guinea a-day should be given to special jurymen, and that was all he could award. Each jurymen would, therefore, receive thirteen guineas. His lordship said that, so far as he had observed, the public journals had strictly observed his recommendation to suspend all comments on the case during the trial; but the time was now come when all Her Majesty's subjects were free to comment upon the proceedings.

Mr. Atherton applied that the other informations might be made *remanets*.

Lord Campbell: Certainly.

Mr. Kennedy: And be tried after next term.

Lord Campbell: I will make no order.

The Court then adjourned.

The Committee ordered by the Emperor of the French to prepare for publication the Correspondence of Napoleon the First is about to issue the first volume of its labours. The Emperor himself has revised the press. This first volume is said to contain a great number of hitherto unknown documents.

The following is a list of the preachers at the evening services in Westminster Abbey for March: 7th, Bishop of St. Andrew's; 14th, Dr. Wordsworth; 21st, Dr. Wordsworth; 28th, Dr. Wordsworth. The preachers during the same period at St. Margaret's, will be: 7th, Rev. Canon Stanley; 14th, the Dean of Westminster; 21st, the Rector of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; 28th, Rev. Canon Dale.

The governors of the Foundling Hospital have recently appropriated a room for the reception of the works of art belonging to the institution. These include not only the pictures by Hogarth, Reynolds, Wilson, and other painters of the English school, the works in marble by Roubiliac and Rysbrack, but also the cartoon of the "Murder of the Innocents," designed by Raphael, and now in the National Gallery. The cartoon was bequeathed to the Foundling Hospital by Prince Hoare, and as it was lent to the trustees of the National Gallery, in 1840, on the understanding that it was to be returned when required, it will now be claimed. The collection will be accessible to visitors under certain conditions.

MURDER IN THE HAYMARKET.

On Thursday morning considerable sensation was created in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket, in consequence of the discovery of the supposed murder of a female, a native of France, at a house of ill-fame situated in Arundel-court. Early in the morning the deceased brought a man home with her. About half-past five o'clock he was seen to leave the house in a hurried manner, but no particular notice was taken of it. At half-past eight o'clock some of the inmates knocked at her door, and on receiving no answer went into her room, where they were horrified at discovering her dead. There were finger marks on her throat and indications of a violent struggle, the unfortunate woman lying on her face, with her hands behind her. The police called in the aid of a surgeon, who pronounced life to have been extinct for some hours, and that from the general appearance of the body death resulted from strangulation or suffocation. There was a small quantity of blood on the pillows. On examining the room, it was discovered that nearly all the wearing apparel of the dead woman was missing; also some pawnbrokers' duplicates and money. The black velvet cloak the deceased wore when she met the foreigner and her gold watch and chain were also gone. As the earrings were torn from her ears it would seem that robbery was the motive of this barbarous murder. From the fact that the murderer had been seen loitering about the neighbourhood for two or three nights previously, the police are of opinion that he had been watching for a female having an extensive display of jewellery, and that he induced the woman to take him home, with the fixed determination of taking her life, for the purpose of committing the robbery. On Thursday evening Mr. Tothill, the divisional surgeon, made an examination of the body of the murdered woman. He discovered marks round the neck, as if her throat had been firmly grasped by her unnatural assailant, in order to throttle her, and came to the conclusion that the unfortunate woman had been smothered with a pillow, and thus prevented from raising any outcry.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

On Monday, Giovanni Lani, the prisoner, was brought up for examination at the Marlborough Police-court. He is of somewhat mild aspect and pleasing appearance. He had a composed air when brought into court, and such was the outward indifference he has exhibited since his capture, that he conversed readily with any one who could speak his language, and ate a hearty breakfast at the station-house.

Julie Levi, a German Jewess, known as Madame Leontine, said that she lived at 8, Arundel-court; the deceased had lived with her four months. The last time she saw her was on Tuesday night. She was in the Haymarket, near Charles-street. After she came home, said the witness, a Monsieur arrived. He spoke to the servant, he asked her about the lady with whom he had spoken at the door, and who was with another lady. He said: "Where is Madame?" The servant thought it was I; she opened the parlour door, then I looked at him and recognised him as a Monsieur who had spoken to me in Waterloo-place. He asked me if I was a French woman; he did not speak English well, and he asked me in bad French. I said, "You are not French either?" He told me he was an Italian. Before this I began to talk German to him, but he did not answer to it. I had previously seen him in Waterloo-place, when he made propositions to me which I declined. He asked my name. I told him that it was not necessary for me to tell him my name. He said he would call on me, and I replied, "When you come ask for Madame." Afterwards I spoke to several French girls in Waterloo-place who told me that he had made similar propositions to them, which they also had declined. When I was going home, just as I had arrived, I saw the same man speaking to the deceased and Madame Virginie. He seemed principally to look after women who had plenty of jewellery about them. I had a gold chain. Madame Virginie had no chain, but deceased had one. When he came to the house he made propositions to me again, when I declined. I said I expected a friend to call on me. He then said to the servant, "Go and fetch me the little short girl with whom I was talking, the one who was with the tall one." She fetched the deceased, and they both went up to the third floor. I heard nothing more of them till next morning, when I asked the servant if she had cleaned all the rooms; she said all but that of Madame Heloise, who had gone out and taken the key with her. Heloise was in the habit of going out in the morning. I thought nothing more of her till the evening, when I saw M. Theophile on the stairs, who said, "Mon Dieu, Heloise est morte!" I never saw the man I have spoken of before I saw him talking to the Frenchwoman, but I am sure I should know him again. He appeared to be about twenty-two years of age; he had a large flat face, with no beard, and wore his hair short. He had on a paletot, fastened with loops, like the Germans wear.

Eliza Disher, an Englishwoman, the wife of a tailor, deposed to hearing a man go down stairs and out of the house about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. The man passed her on the stairs. He had on a loose coat, and a hat turned up very much at the sides; his face seemed to be very red. She had also heard Madame Virginie go up to the door of Madame Heloise's room the previous night or early in the morning, and when the book was handed out to her by the man she heard Madame Virginie say, "Why did you not give it to me, Madame Heloise?" and the reply was, "I am in bed, Madame Virginie." This witness also deposed to hearing some groans proceeding from a room upstairs during the night, but as a sick woman inhabited one of them, she thought that they proceeded thence.

Further evidence, corroborative of that above recorded, was given by Virginie Sylvestre and Theophile Monton.

Inspector Parke, C division, was then sworn: About half-past nine on Wednesday evening, the 24th, I received information that a woman was dead under

suspicious circumstances. After proceeding to Arundel-place and making inquiry, from information I then obtained I went in search of the prisoner. I went to Greenhithe, accompanied by Sergeant Huggett, of the City detective police, and went on board the Pride of the Thames, a barque lying off there, and near the shore. I found the prisoner in the cabin, with other passengers, at breakfast. The vessel, I heard, was bound for Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. I called him out, and informed him I wanted to see his luggage. He answered in French, he did not understand English. I availed myself of the assistance of a female passenger who spoke both Italian and English, and spoke to him through her means. I went with the prisoner to his berth, which he showed me. He opened the black leather bag produced, and in the top I found this workbox, and on opening it I found this brooch, which has on it the photographic portrait of a soldier, which at once, from a description I had had, convinced me he was the man we were in search of. I took charge of all the property belonging to him as a passenger, which was handed to me by the captain of the vessel after I had conveyed the prisoner to shore. He was not present. I afterwards found the little German clock I now produce hanging up in the cabin or berth which had been allotted to him. I beg to add that I thought it more prudent not to communicate to the prisoner the crime with which he was charged, but told him he must go with me to town to be seen. Among the property I took possession of were eleven reels of cotton, a pair of scissors, the brooch before spoken of, a bottle of eau de toilette, and a pair of bracelets, given me by the stewardess or captain's wife, having been presented to her little girl by the prisoner; also the linen produced, found in his portmanteau, and a shirt marked in several places with blood.

(This article was here exhibited to the prisoner; it had several stains of blood on the left sleeve and breast, and the prisoner acknowledged it as his by an inclination of the head, pointing at the same time to it and himself.)

Sergeant John Rogers: On Saturday, I brought the witness Madame Virginie from the inquest held at Charing-cross Hospital to the prisoner at the Vine-street station. She said in my hearing, in French (I understand French perfectly), to the prisoner, "That's him!" He immediately touched me on the shoulder, and said, "I am a Piedmontese!" She spoke to him loudly and in an excited state. He then called my attention to himself, and said in French, "It is true I passed the night with the woman in a house leading out of a narrow turning in the Haymarket, opposite the Café Turc. We remained there together all night, and came out at seven o'clock in the morning, and then went to the Crystal Palace. It was there I bought that box (pointing to the little workbox produced in court) with some other articles, also a purse, which I gave to Madame. We returned to London that evening by the railway, and at the station she was met by a French gentleman, with whom she went away, and I did not see her again." Some few minutes after this statement, Madame Virginie asking if the watch had been found, he again touched me on the shoulder and said, "The watch has been stolen from me by some Englishwomen, and in defending myself from them I got my face scratched in this manner." I made a note of all that took place.

The prisoner, at the conclusion of this witness's evidence, requested that it might all be read over to him again very slowly, and on his wish being complied with, he said that the witness had misunderstood the part of his statement respecting the box; the box had been bought by the woman, and he had given her in exchange for it a bead purse.

Mr. Frederick Tothill, surgeon, then described the appearance of the body.

The evidence of this witness finished the case against the prisoner, and the depositions having been read over, the several witnesses were bound over in the usual recognisances to appear at the next Central Criminal Court Sessions, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

An inquest has been held and adjourned, the evidence given being similar to that before the magistrate.

On Tuesday the detective, Huggett, came to the court at Marlborough-street, and produced the watch stolen from the murdered woman. The watch is a very small one, made by Viéres, and can be identified. There was also a ring found, which formed part of the stolen property.

The following is a translation of a letter found on the prisoner, addressed to "Alla Signora, Signora Madeline Grosso, Hotel de la Croix Blanche, en Sion, Suisse," and written on fine ornamental paper with a device in printing in the corner:—

"London, Feb. 24.

"Lovely Madeline,—By these few lines I give you some news of myself. I am in perfect health, and I hope this will find you the same, as also your companion, Anna Maria Riva. I inform you that I am in London, but to-morrow I start for America, that is for Monte Video. I say good-by to you for a short time, but I hope that if I don't die we shall meet again. And if you be kind enough to write to me, I beg you to write to Monte Video, in America, poste restante. I also beg you to give my compliments and respects to Signora Adelaide Riva, and her niece, Anna Maria. With reference to the people of this country, I am not at all satisfied, because they are a bad set. No person can venture out at night without being followed by thieves. Therefore I like Switzerland better; there you find a braver and finer looking people. Here they are all negroes, as black as the devil. Moreover, you can't understand the language. Therefore I am about to quit this country for America, and then I will go back to Switzerland. Only consider me in London in a little hotel. For a small room on the third floor I am obliged to pay 8s. per day, which is equal to 10s.—only for the room, without board. I therefore salute you with all my heart. Good-by, my dearly beloved Madeline.—I remain, your very affectionate friend,

"LANI ENRICO."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that out of six murders investigated at this court within the last three years five of them were perpetrated by foreigners.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON MARCH 15.

Mr. J. R. Hind publishes the following popular remarks with reference to an astronomical phenomenon of rare occurrence, and one which will possess considerable interest for the general public. Mr. Hind says:—

"On Monday, March 15, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the sun will almost entirely disappear over an extended belt of this country. He will be annularly eclipsed, but the annulus or ring-like portion of his disc remaining uncovered by the moon on the central line will be so narrow that the eclipse will nearly assume the form termed by astronomers 'total without continuance,' i. e., one in which for an instant of time the sun is wholly obscured. Indeed, on this occasion, such will be its character in the vicinity of the island of Madeira, where the moon's diameter will appear somewhat greater than in England."

"The line of central eclipse commences upon the earth in the southern part of the Caribbean Sea, about fifty miles from the mouth of the river Tocuyo, in Venezuela; in other words, the middle of the eclipse corresponds in this position with the time of sunrise, and consequently the greatest phase cannot be observed in any place which is situated in a more westerly longitude. Leaving Margarita a little to the south, the central line almost touches the northern extremity of the island of Tobago, where the eclipse will be greatest when the sun has attained an altitude of about seven deg. above the horizon. It then launches forth into the North Atlantic Ocean, and gradually changing its direction from east to north-east as it approaches the African coast, passes about midway between the Azores and the Island of Madeira, after crossing the tropic of Cancer in longitude thirty degrees west of Greenwich. Continuing on a north-easterly course, it will pass about thirty miles from Ushant, and about forty from the coast of France, near Brest, the small tract of country lying to the north and north-west of that place being the only part of France where an eclipse approaching closely to totality can be witnessed. Hence, sailing up the Channel, the central line will enter England on the Dorsetshire coast, near Lyme Regis, and then passing over Swindon, Northampton, Oundle, and Holbeach, will leave the country by way of the Wash. Traversing the North Sea it again approaches land by the Skager Rack, and meets the coast of Sweden near Frederickschal, in a part of the country not far removed from the central line of the total eclipse of July 28, 1851. Still keeping on a north-easterly course, it leaves Sweden near Soderham, and crossing the Gulf of Bothnia, enters Finland in the neighbourhood of Wasa; then passing over Lake Ulea, and near the south-eastern coast of Lapland, it traverses a portion of Archangel and of the Arctic Sea, and after almost bisecting Waygat's Island, finally leaves the earth at a point equidistant from the south-east corner of Nuova Zemlia, and the Asiatic continent, where the sun will set at the moment that the greatest eclipse occurs."

"A partial eclipse will be visible early in the morning over nearly the whole of South America lying north of the tropic of Capricorn; the sea-coast of Peru as far as the Andes chain being the only region within this limit where the sun will not be above the horizon before the moon comes into contact with his disc. In this part of the earth the eclipse will occur on the sun's northern limb. Similarly a partial eclipse on the southern limb at an early hour in the morning will be seen in the West India Islands, the eastern half of the United States, the Canadas, Labrador, &c."

"In the afternoon a partial eclipse on the northern limb will be visible over nearly the whole of the continent of Europe, the Mediterranean, the northern and western parts of Africa, in Asia Minor, and portions of Asiatic Russia and Persia. Of course the greater the east longitude of the place, the later in the day, as a general rule, will the eclipse happen. The partial eclipse on the northern limb will be seen in the afternoon hours in Scotland, the northern counties of England, Norway, parts of Sweden, Finland, and Russia proper."

"Although the eclipse of March 15 will not be actually total, it will be so near an approximation to a total eclipse that, did the moon's apparent diameter admit of it, less than ten seconds of time would suffice for the entire obliteration of the sun. 'Baily's beads,' will, of course, show themselves, and it is very possible that the corona, or 'circle of glory,' which surrounds the sun in total eclipses, will be seen for a few moments, since it has been visible more than half a minute prior and subsequent to the totality. The appearance of the rose-coloured prominences, or 'red flames,' as they are usually termed, is more doubtful. In the eclipse of 1851 I saw the principal flame four or five seconds after the first gleam of sunlight, when the illuminated portion of the solar disc would be about equal to the breadth of the annulus in the approaching eclipse. The observation was confirmed by the testimony of the Rev. W. R. Dawes, who accompanied me to Sweden, and who is well known to be one of the best and most experienced observers of the present day. One of the 'red flames' in 1842 was also remarked for several seconds after the re-appearance of the sun. The fact is a sufficient proof that no explanation of the phenomenon on the supposition of mirage or other analogous effect is admissible."

"Ten minutes or thereabouts previous to the greatest eclipse the pale or azure blue of the sky will change to violet or purple, the horizon will begin to close in on every side of the spectator, and shortly after the heavens will appear to descend upon him. This apparent descent of the sky struck me as one of the most astonishing and imposing effects of the totality in 1851; indeed, on that occasion it was truly appalling. For two or three minutes at the time of greatest obscuration the planet Venus and several of the brightest stars will probably come into view, while everything around the observer will have assumed that unnatural gloomy appearance which has never failed to induce feelings of awe. Objects will then appear tinged with dull olive or purple; the clouds, if

favourably placed for the effect, will seem to be almost in contact with him, and the black moon projected on the face of the sun, and surrounded by a brilliant halo, will appear to be hardly more than a hundred yards distant. However a person may have prepared himself for the phenomena of a great eclipse, it is not unlikely that his self-possession may desert him when the grandeur of the scene is before him; and I am inclined to attribute to this circumstance the want of accordance in the description of some of the appearances during totality upon which several writers (not eye-witnesses) have considered themselves justified in advancing certain theories by no means reconcilable with the impressions of actual observers."

"Mr. Airy, who observed the eclipse of July, 1842, from the Superga, near Turin, referring to the last two or three minutes before the sun vanished, remarks: 'At this time and to the totality the appearances were very awful. The gloom increased every moment; the candle seemed to blaze with unnatural brilliancy; a large cloud over our heads, whose appearance I had not particularly remarked, but which, I think, was of cumulo-stratus character, became converted into a black nimbus, blacker, if possible, than pitch, and seemed to be descending rapidly; its aspect became horribly menacing, and I could almost imagine that it appeared animated. Of all the appearances of the eclipse, there is none which has dwelt more powerfully upon my imagination than the sight of that terrible cloud.' Mr. W. Gray, an eye-witness of the eclipse of 1851, remarked that 'as the umbra approached the clouds appeared in violent motion, from the fluctuations of the shadows on them, and darker purple overhead than the darkest thunder-cloud; in the horizon lurid yellow and orange. In the north-west was an opening into the clear sky, which suddenly changed from a misty blue into the most lovely celestial blue, and this darkened to indigo. What injury the clouds caused to the astronomical observation was compensated by the strange horror they added to the scene.'

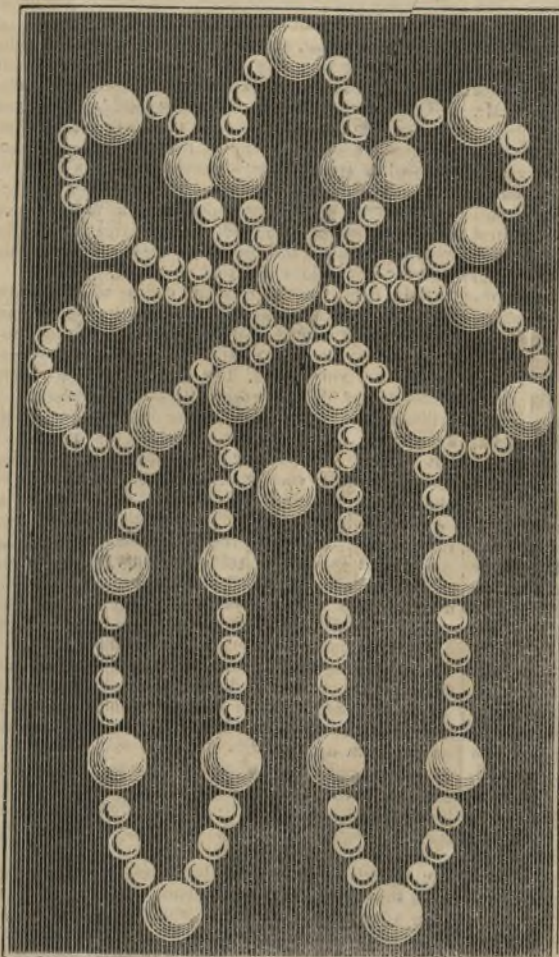
"A curious appearance has repeatedly presented itself shortly before the commencement of totality and soon after its termination, or when the solar crescent has a scarcely appreciable breadth. It consists in the rapid passage of dark and light waves over the ground or along walls, and was particularly remarked in the south of France during the eclipse of 1842, and at several stations in Prussia in 1851. This phenomenon is very likely to come prominently into view on the 15th of March."

"In the metropolis the eclipse will be very large, though not annular; 978-1,000ths of the sun's diameter will be covered by the moon at 1h. 1m. p.m., or the solar crescent will then present a breadth of less than 45 seconds of arc. This corresponds to the appearance of the sun about 1m. 10s. previous to the commencement of totality in the eclipse of July, 1851, and from experience on that occasion I entertain little doubt that there will be a very considerable degree of gloom in London; not, perhaps, what would be termed darkness, but rather partaking of that unnatural shade which invariably accompanies the total phase. Stars or planets may be seen, particularly if their positions are known to the observer beforehand. The sky will appear to close in and deepen almost into violet, and the aspect of things generally may be changed. Nevertheless, every one who can locate himself nearer to the central line will be wise in so doing, if he have any desire to witness the effects of the eclipse to advantage. To the many who must content themselves with viewing the eclipse in London, it may be some consolation to know that it will be of far greater magnitude here than any one which has occurred during the last 100 years, or will be again visible till time has made something more than indentation on the twentieth century."

"The central line near to which the greatest degree of darkness and the more imposing phenomena are to be expected will cross the Great Western Railway, as above stated, close to the station at Swindon, which will accordingly be the most accessible point in this direction for those resident in the metropolis who may wish to view the eclipse to the best advantage. It will traverse the main line of the London and North-Western about a mile from the Blisworth station, and leaving Peterborough four miles to the south-east, will cross the Great Northern Railway near its junction with the East Lincolnshire and Midland Lines. The respective companies might probably add to their revenues by affording facilities for the conveyance of the public to the above points on the morning of the 15th March. Swindon will perhaps be the more eligible position, as the magnitude of the eclipse will be somewhat greater there than higher up the central line."

"To the unprofessional observer I would suggest that he will find his advantage in leaving telescopes at home. The phenomena which require their aid are not certain to occur in this eclipse, and while he is looking for them he would, undoubtedly, lose the best view of those far grander appearances on the earth and in the heavens which have especially riveted the observer's attention in great eclipses of the sun. A few coloured glasses varying in depth of shade will be useful in watching the successive phases of the eclipse, but he will need no other assistance. A perusal of some popular account of the appearances attending the totality will probably enable him to see more than he would do if entirely unacquainted therewith; he will then know what to look for, and will be less likely to be disconcerted by the almost supernatural aspect of everything around him. It cannot be too well understood that it is only upon or very near to the central line that we are to anticipate the most striking effects."

Edward Truelove, the bookseller charged with the publication of a pamphlet libelling the Emperor of the French, "Tyrannicide: Is it Justifiable?" was brought up again at Bow-street on Saturday, and fully committed for trial.



PEARL SPRAY FOR THE HAIR.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

The occupations of life are so intimately associated and so closely interwoven with each other, that drawing any one of them away would only be like impoverishing the web or entangling the skein. We may carry the idea much further, for our industrial pursuits bring us into a sort of partnership with existences which we are accustomed to consider with repugnance. The second half of the silk-worm's name classes it with the tribes to which we have a sort of natural antipathy. Dr. Watts has reproached the ladies for being indebted for all their shining garments to a worm, and in truth it is with this worm that we have established a partnership in the manufacture of all those splendid fabrics which give pomp to royalty, and robe so worthily the ladies of every civilised land. It seems to us very interesting to notice the proportionate importance of the labours of the vast colonies who supply the raw material from the verdant groves of the mulberry trees, which they inhabit, with those of the human workman, who gives shape, and form, and perfection to the webs on which he sets the seal of finished beauty, perfection of artistic taste, and industrial skill. Thus stands the calculation. Two thousand eight hundred silkworms having consumed one hundred and fifty-two pounds of mulberry leaves, produce twelve pounds of cocoons, the silk from which, being reeled off, leaves a pound in weight, and this in its turn is converted into sixteen yards of *Gros de Naples*. This measure is about the average quantity of a lady's dress, and, in saying so, we are speaking quite within the bounds of moderation, according to existing fashion. So, then, every lady who rustles on her way in "silken sheen," carries on her person the produce of two thousand eight hundred native labourers, independently of the service rendered by the mind and the hand of man.

TABLE COVER CENTRE.
(See opposite Page.)

In our Number for the 20th of February, we gave, by request, a Border for a Drawing-room Table Cover, in Cloth, and Braids of two widths and two colours. To fulfil the desire of our subscriber completely, we now insert a centre to match, the same design being adapted for the middle of the cover as was then arranged to form its border. It will be unnecessary for us to repeat our instructions, as reference to our paper of that date will give all that is requisite. It will be seen, that the half of the pattern only is supplied in our illustration, from which the other moiety is to be traced. The broad braid is first to be laid on in the interior of the circle, and the narrow of the same portion then to be put in: afterwards the exterior part is added in the same order, namely—first the broad, and afterwards the narrow braid. It will be seen that, done in this way, the two portions of this central design are kept quite distinct. This gives great ease of execution; but this is not the only advantage. Ladies who desire to have several articles *en suite* in their apartments, are thus offered the means of effecting their own desire. The central part, without its exterior design, makes a pretty cushion or hassock. At the same time, we may mention, that the Border of the Table Cover is well adapted for a Curtain Border. Of course, we are only offering suggestions. The ends of the narrow braid are all to be passed

through on to the wrong side, and then fastened down. When completed, the whole of the worked part must be pressed down with a moderately warm smoothing iron.

THE SWISS WATCH POCKET.

As this is one of the articles required in every house, and as it is also one of the first on the list of presents when a young lady desires to make a little offering of friendship from the produce of her own work table, we are glad to give an occasional design from which our subscribers may make their own selection.

The Swiss Watch Pocket is very simple in its formation. Its foundation is composed of two pieces of card-board, cut according to our illustration. The front piece is covered with maize-coloured silk braid, plaited in and out, which has a very neat effect, and much resembles delicate basket-work. The back is covered with quilted satin of French blue, done in small diamonds over a layer of wadding. This being stitched over, the card-board intended for the back is then lined and bound round with narrow ribbon. The front piece is also lined with the satin, wadded and quilted, so that the watch may have a secure resting-place, and be well protected from every injury. This piece being also bound, is to be fastened on to the back with a small half-round, similarly prepared, fitted in to form the bottom of the pocket. The trimming consists of a quilting of narrow satin ribbon carried round every part, and the whole is finished off with either pretty bows or tassels, whichever may be preferred.

One precaution we must give respecting the quilting of the satin. It is necessary that this should be done for the runnings to cross the web of the satin, and not to go with the threads. Unless this be remembered, the diamonds will not rise, and the satin will look impoverished, rather than enriched.

PEARL SPRAYS
FOR
THE HAIR.

One of our first objects in the Work-Table department of this journal is to give as great a variety as possible of articles which can be produced by feminine industry and ingenuity, and to supply to those ladies who may reside at distances from either the capital or the large provincial towns, hints, suggestions, and directions for forming many of the numerous and fashionable novelties which belong exclusively to them, and which are continually appearing, and are in many cases not brought into general notice until too late to lay claim to one of the first of their recommendations, that of being in fashion. Taste is just now fabricating many very pretty ornaments for evening wear for the adornment of the head; and although we by no means advocate the too elaborate style of over-burdening, either outwardly or inwardly, that most noble part of the human body, a fashion which is daily becoming more general, we think there are many simple ornaments which add much to the finish of a lady's appearance. Our illustration is one of these, and we hope those ladies who may make it will agree with us in our opinion that it is really pretty. The engraving shows the size of the beads, which must be



INITIAL WREATH FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

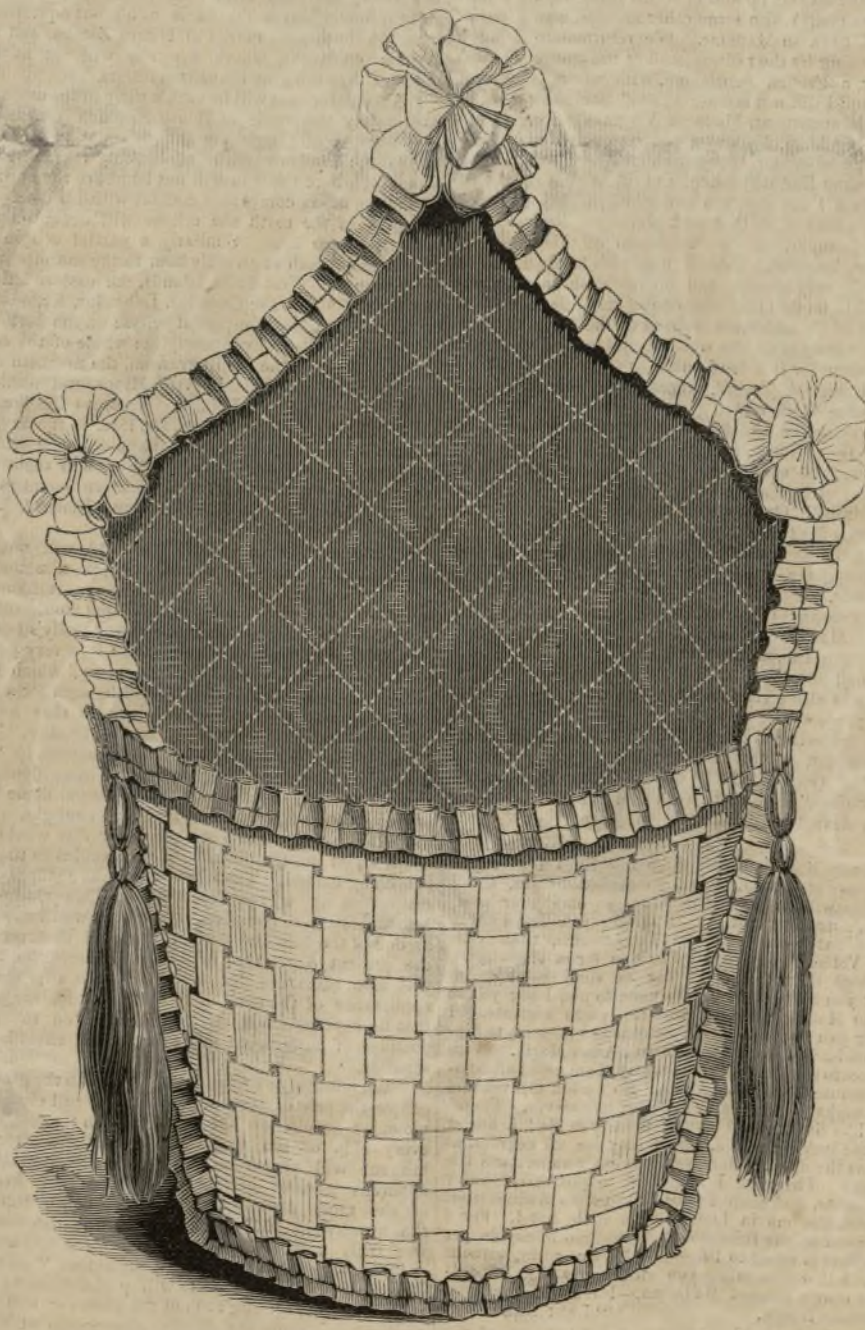
of imitation pearl, and the manner in which they are arranged. It is only necessary to say that the rosettes are strung on fine wire, which enables them to keep their form, but for the long loops which hang from them, soft cotton must be used. Three of these ornaments are introduced into the bows of coloured ribbon, or black velvet, which are now always used to hide the comb at the back of the head, and together they form the prettiest head dress we have lately seen.

CIRCLET FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

Our description for the handkerchief corner given last week is still more applicable to the one which appears this week in our illustration, as it is much richer, and forms a much more ornamental corner. We have inserted the initials for the convenience of one of our subscribers, but of course any that may be appropriate can be substituted instead of the present ones. It is extremely pretty when worked in fine satin stitch well raised. The circle round is composed of holes. Great care must be taken not to draw the cambric up in working, as, being such a fine material, it is very liable to fray, much more so than any other kind of muslin. It is necessary on this account to use a fine soft cotton; that of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné* will be found the best, and Nos. 30 and 40 are the proper sizes for this purpose.

OUTRAGE AT JAFFA.

A private letter from Jerusalem gives the details of an outrage at Jaffa, of which, though you may possibly have received news of it before this reaches you, it may still be worth while to give your readers an accurate version, especially as the facts, though shocking, are few. For three or four years past an American family, named Dickson, has occupied a farm some couple of miles from Jaffa, in the rich valley that lies between the sea and the base of the hilly plateau on which stands Jerusalem. The family consisted of the father, mother, and two daughters, one of the latter of whom—a young woman of five-and-twenty—was married to a Prussian, named Steinbach, and, with her husband and two infants, lived in her father's house. On the night of the 12th of last month a party of five men—three of them completely disguised, and two partly so, but all evidently Arab residents of the neighbourhood—approached the house, and commenced a noisy disturbance outside, claiming a cow, which they alleged was concealed within. Mr. Steinbach went out to remonstrate, and, after a short parley, was shot dead. The ruffians then broke into the house, seized Mrs. Steinbach, dragged her outside, and there, by the side of her husband's dead body, violated her, one after the other, with more than Sepoy cruelty. That done, they again entered the house, and treated old Mrs. Dickson, the mother, similarly, and, after her, her youngest daughter, who is only twelve years of age. This series of brutalities perpetrated, the villains beat the old man, till seemingly dead, then robbed the house and decamped. As may be supposed, these atrocities occasioned an intense excitement amongst the inhabitants of Jaffa. On the news reaching Jerusalem, the American consul—who, by the way, is a very worthless native—hastened to the scene of the outrage, and, in conjunction with the Turkish authorities, endeavoured to trace the offenders, but in vain. A full report of the whole affair has, however, been laid before the Porte by Mr. Brown, the American Consul and Chargé d'Affaires here, and a promise of full and satisfactory punishment has been at once given by the Government. Since the tragedy of Marasch, near Aleppo, when our own Land Transport agent and his family were bodily burnt alive by a mob of fanatics, no such atrocity has occurred anywhere in Syria, celebrated as that province is for such occasional outbursts of religious and party violence. The motive for this particular outrage is said to have been private vengeance; but, be this as it may, there is no doubt that punishment adequate to the offence—if any can be so—will be visited on the inhuman wretches by whom the horror has been committed.



SWISS WATCH-POCKET.



TABLE COVER CENTRE.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

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

"ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 24, 1858.

"The Pottinger arrived from Bombay at Suez yesterday evening, and the following intelligence has been telegraphed to me:—

"The Commander-in-Chief, at the head of the force of 250 (25,000?) men, with about seventy pieces of ordnance, continues collecting supplies and means of conveyance at Futtyghur. He is expected to move on. Oude will be invaded by masses of troops advancing on all sides about the 25th.

"The enemy are fortifying Lucknow by this time in great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms. They are said to be losing heart and anxious to negotiate.

"Sir James Outram has been left undisturbed since the 16th. He was reinforced on the 22nd by Her Majesty's 34th, from Cawnpore, a convoy of stores. A party of Rifles have taken up a post on the Lucknow road, one march from Cawnpore, where they will remain to keep open communication.

"Sir H. Rose, with Central India Field Force, captured the strong fort Ratghur on the 29th, the enemy having escaped over the walls. He relieved Saugor on the 3rd, and released about 100 Christian women and children. The garrison had been shut up for six months. The Rajpootana field force captured Avas on the 23rd; it was the strongest town in Rajpootana. The garrison escaped over night in a frightful storm of thunder and rain.

"The cultivators busily employed everywhere cultivating their winter crops, and the revenue being collected in the district around Delhi as if nothing had happened. The 72nd Regiment arrived at Bombay on the 7th, and the 18th Regiment reached on the same day via the Cape.

"This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the French steamer 28th February, at 6.50 p.m.

"LYONS, Admiral."

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

"The Commander-in-Chief was at Futtyghur on January 24. Brigadier Walpole's column was near the Ramgumma, preparing to cross into Rohilcund. A rebel force was on the opposite bank of the river. By intelligence to January 22, Sir James Outram had [not?] been again assailed, but an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected. Reinforcements had been sent to Sir James Outram. Saugor was relieved by Sir Hugh Rose's force on February 3. On the march to Saugor, Rakhur was attacked on January 26, but the garrison evacuated the place. The chief rebel leader in Central India, Mohammed Faril, was, however, taken and hanged. On January 31 Sir Hugh Rose defeated the insurgents at Banda. Our loss was slight, but Captain Devill, of the Royal Engineers, was killed. The fort and town of Avas were occupied on January 24, the greater part of the garrison having escaped in the night during a violent storm. Punjab and Scinde all quiet. All quiet with the exception of Candish, in which, however, no new excesses are reported. Proof has been obtained that Shorapur Rajah has been collecting troops for a rebellion. A Bombay force from Belgaum, and a Madras force from Kertool, are advancing to Kooloa with the Nizam's troops, for the reduction of the Rajah.

"D. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, Feb. 9, 1858."

The Malta correspondent of the Times sends the following as the substance of the India news:—

"The Commander-in-Chief was at Futtyghur, preparing for the invasion of Oude, which would probably be made from several points about the 25th. His own column is nearly 15,000 strong, with about 100 pieces of ordnance, while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to co-operate with him. General Outram has remained at the Alumbagh undisturbed since the 16th of January. 100,000 insurgents are said to be in arms and around Lucknow, which is being strengthened in every possible way. Sir Hugh Rose, at the head of the Central India Field Force, captured Ratghur on the 29th, defeated the enemy at Banda, and finally relieved the garrison at Saugor from a six months' siege on the 3rd February. The Rajpootana field force captured the strong fortress of Awas on the 24th January, and was marching on Kotah, where disunion reigns. Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjab Commissioner. The authority of the civil power has been restored, and the army declared broken up. The Punjab and Peshawar, with the 72nd Highlanders, had reached Bombay, but large reinforcements of European troops are still required. Trade is improving; freights on the advance; all public securities rising. The Governor-General is on his way to the Northern Provinces."

By the arrival of the Overland Mail, we are in possession of news from Calcutta to the 24th of January. The following extract from the letter of the Times correspondent is an excellent summary of the events of the fortnight:—

"The advance into Oude is still postponed, and the events of the fortnight, therefore, are not of very exciting interest. Such as they are, they are all decidedly in our favour. On January 12, Sir James Outram was attacked at the Alumbagh by a force which he estimates at 30,000 men. No details have been published in this country, but the contest was protracted, as Sir James Outram, though he has strengthened his position, has barely 4,000 men. The enemy were defeated and retired, leaving 400 dead upon the field, while the British had not lost a single man. Only six were wounded—a fact which has occurred only once before in this war, in the engagement at Futtehpore. On the 15th the enemy came on again, led this time by a Hindoo fanatic, most probably, from his name, a faqueer of the Monkey-temple in Awadh. They kept up a desultory fight from ten a.m. to nine p.m., eleven hours, but retreated at nightfall, leaving their leader in the hands of the British, and a great number of wounded on the ground. Our loss is again reported trifling—a fact due, I believe, partly to generalship, our leaders being fairly awake to the value of European life, and partly to the withering power of the Enfield

rifle. That weapon has been our safety. Even numbers are of no value against an enemy who can fire half-a-dozen rounds before the old musket gets within range. The mutineers lose by the inferiority of their weapon all the strength they gain by their growing desperation. They are still, however, terribly strong. Hour by hour they receive accessions of men from Goruckpore, from Rohilcund, and even from Central India. The leaders, driven from Etawah, Allyghur, Futtehpore, Goruckpore, and Banda are swarming to Lucknow, with picked bands of desperadoes. The force there concentrated will, in a few weeks, be not less than 60,000 fighting men, with at least eighty guns and plenty of ammunition. The walls are being repaired, the streets intrenched, and the houses freshly loopholed. Everything indicates that the insurgents, driven to bay, intend to die fighting, and with the means at their disposal they may hold Lucknow as they once held Bhartpore. They themselves believe that the attack will end in the destruction of both parties. An officer engaged in executing a party of them asked each before he died why he had fought, and what was to be the end of it all? Each gave the same answer: 'The slaughter of the English was required by our religion; the end will be the destruction of all the English and all the Sepoys, and then—God knows.'

"Meanwhile an important contest of opinion is silently raging in the official world. One party, headed by the Government in Calcutta, are anxious that Lucknow should be attacked at once. There, they say, is the true seat of the rebellion, and that once crushed, the bands scattered over the country would lose hope at once. Every day lost, it is argued, does but add to the strength of Lucknow. Even our victories increase the number and the desperation of its defenders. Till this central point is taken the revolt has always a centre, a flag to which the discontented may rally. The other party, headed by the Commander-in-Chief, hold it essential to clear Rohilcund first. They say the large bands still roaming over that province may intercept our communications, and that the concentration of strength in Lucknow is actually to our advantage. As to the street fortifications, all the loopholing in the world will be useless against round shot, and Sir Colin Campbell's force of artillery is magnificent. As for the numbers, they will be more easily beaten all together than in detail. There is another reason, not so often mentioned, which adds force to this view—there is some delay in the despatch of the Sikh levies, if, indeed, they are to come, and without them Sir C. Campbell's force is far from large. As I told you, during the struggle of six months whole regiments have been annihilated, and we have not 24,000 European infantry south of the Sutlej, calculate them how you will. At every station re-occupied we have to leave at least a wing to restore the authority of the civil power. There are 20,000 disarmed Sepoys to be watched. There is Rohilcund to clear, and the Commander-in-Chief, with all his persistent energy, cannot collect 13,000 Europeans. That force, with his native auxiliaries, will suffice, doubtless, to capture Lucknow, even though Colonel Franks should not get his work done in time. But it will not suffice to take Lucknow by street fighting against 80,000 men; leave a strong garrison there, and then clear Rohilcund, with the hot weather coming on. I send you the authority for my figures, and I wish strongly to impress on your readers that this is our real danger—that the first, second, and third necessity of India is more European troops.

"The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, delays his attack. According to one account, his next move will be to re-occupy Shahjehanpore; according to another, he will march himself straight upon Bareilly. The only fact known here is that on the 16th of January he had crossed the river, and was moving apparently in that direction. His lieutenants meanwhile are clearing the country fast. You have heard how Colonel Walpole re-occupied Etawah, while Colonel Seaton cleared Mynpoorie. The 64th have been despatched to occupy Allyghur.

"The Trunk-road is now clear from end to end, and telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Futtehpore, and Agra and Peshawar, is again perfect. The post has been re-established, and in a few more days will regain its old rate of speed. Captain Boisragon has given the Bijnour rebels a severe check. He came upon them, 1,000 strong, near the head of the Ganges canal. He had only ten Europeans, seventy Sikhs, and two guns; but in Asia audacity is victory, and he unhesitatingly attacked: 100 of the mutineers were killed, the remainder fled, and Captain Boisragon, aware that pursuit was useless, let loose a new and terrible foe. The dike of the headwater was cut, the flood poured down faster than cavalry could gallop, and scores of the mutineers were drowned.

"Far away to the south of the Commander-in-Chief, Jung Bahadoor is aiding his operations. On the 6th of January he re-entered Goruckpore, and the Nazim Mohammed Hoosein fled without a struggle. The town was found in comparatively decent order. Mohammed Hoosein's guard, consisting of about 3,000 Sepoys and 17,000 low Mussulman scoundrels from the bazaars of Oude, had defaced the church, dug up the graves, and destroyed the monuments. Beyond this bit of religious spite, however, but little in the way of destruction had been attempted. The cutcherry buildings were untouched. The records were only partially destroyed. The 'colonels' of the mutineer corps used the European houses as residences, and there was every evidence to prove that Mohammed Hoosein had some idea of permanent organisation. The money-dealers, shopkeepers, and property classes generally welcomed the white faces eagerly, but the great slaughter seems to have been in the interior of the district, out of Mohammed's reach. Two parties of Ghoorkas, 1,200 strong, were immediately despatched, one to Bustee to pursue the Nazim, the other to coerce a refractory Zemindar in the north-east corner of the district. Jung himself, it is said, intends, as soon as he can obtain carriage, to join the Commander-in-Chief in time for the attack upon Lucknow. He is said to have

asked for a slice of Oude in independent sovereignty for himself, not his master. He imagines that an independent crown, however small his territory, would afford him new weight among his countrymen. The a revolution in Nepal. The request is very Asiatic, and the story may be correct, but I cannot vouch for its authenticity. I can for the following one; Jung Bahadoor has required that all executions should take place at a distance from his camp, as he cannot prevent his soldiers from resisting the execution of Brahmans. That is not a pleasant hint from our most powerful ally in a war commenced upon a question of caste pretensions.

"The majority of the Goruckpore men have fled into Oude. Six thousand of their number had preceded them in the same direction. I mentioned their defeat by Colonel Rowcroft in my last letter, but I now add some further details. A force comprising 1,200 Sepoys, 5,300 armed rabble, four guns, and a small body of cavalry, had invaded Sarun. Colonel Rowcroft, with 800 Ghoorkas, 180 seamen, and a few marines, with four 12-pounder howitzers, marched against them. Near Myrwa the enemy, concealed in canefields, waited the attack. Their wings, spread out under cover of the high cane and some trees, nearly overlapped the British force. The howitzers, however, soon silenced the guns. A shot disheartened the cavalry, the Ghoorkas and seamen charged, and the enemy fled. They were hotly pursued, but only one gun was taken and a few of the mutineers slain. They retreated into Goruckpore, where Mohammed Hoosein reproached them, till, in disgust, they left him and made their way to Lucknow. They would have been destroyed had we possessed any light cavalry. This want is bitterly felt everywhere. We must not enlist more Sikhs, and European cavalry are, as at present armed and drilled, only useful in battle. Cannot some light cavalry be picked up in some of our colonies, Sydney for instance, where the mounted aboriginal police ride well and are full of courage?

"There is a report that the remnant of the Gwalior Contingent, 2,000 men, with fifteen guns, have thrown themselves across the Commander-in-Chief's communications. The report is not very credible, for the roads are open, letters arrive in good time, and the telegraph remains uncut. There is another, that Nana Sahib is hovering about Futtehpore, with some 800 horse. The general belief is, that he has gone to Saugor, where there is a European garrison in considerable danger, and consequently a chance of gratifying his lust for murder. It would not be matter of surprise if he turned up in Bombay. He is the representative of the Peishwas, and his natural strength is in Central India and the Deccan, where all is not so pleasant as we have been accustomed to believe.

"I regret to conclude my letter with an account of another massacre. Six persons—Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Captain Patrick Orr, Lieutenant Burnes, Sergeant-Major Morton, Miss Madeleine Jackson, and Mrs. Patrick Orr—were known to be in the hands of the Oude rebels. It was hoped that they would be spared as hostages, but the thirst for blood is still unslaked. All the males were blown from the guns in the first week of this month. The ladies are still alive, but in confinement, and have lost, they say, all reckoning of time. The Governor-General has offered a lac of rupees for each of them, but, I fear, without effect."

THE FYZABAD FUGITIVES.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Alumbagh, January 3, relative to the cruel massacre of three gentlemen who had been protected by a zemindar named Lonee Singh, but who basely delivered them up, along with the ladies of their families, to the rebel army:—

"Our poor dear beloved Patrick (Captain Patrick Orr) no longer exists. He, as well as poor Jackson (Sir Mountstuart Goodricke Jackson, Bart., C.S.), Burnes (Lieutenant Burnes), and Morton (Sergeant Morton) was cruelly put to death the day the Commander-in-Chief entered the city. We have been long in painful anxiety about the fate of our beloved brother, but at last all doubts have been cleared away, and the cruel, sad truth is but too truly made known to us. I cannot now give you the details. Suffice it to say that the moulvie who was seized at Fyzabad last year, and whose condemnation was then delayed for weeks through some paltry quibble of the law, and who thus escaped, rebellion having broken out and the doors of the Fyzabad gaol being opened by the rebels—this fiend was the instigator of the dreadful massacre."

CAPTURE OF CANTON.

We have advices from Hongkong to the 15th Jan. The capture of Canton on December 29, after assault, is confirmed. On the 30th, the submission of the inhabitants was general, and many of them were allowed to quit the city. On the 5th January the capture was effected of the Viceroy Yeh at the quarters of the Lieutenant-General of the Tartar troops; of Pih-quei, Governor of the city, at his own palace; of the Tartar General in his palace adjacent; and of 65,000l. sterling, in dollars and ingots of silver, at the Imperial Treasury. Yeh was removed as a prisoner to H.M.S. Inflexible, on board of which vessel, at the Bogue, he still remains contented and cheerful. To Pih-quei and the Tartar General, time was given on the 6th, to consider the terms offered them by the British and French, viz., the issuing of a proclamation to the people, in which it is stated that they now rule the province under the protectorate of the city's captors. On the 7th, Pih-quei was, as the reinstated Fo-yuen or Governor of the City, exercising also the powers of the Tsung-tukh or Viceroy, deposed. Addresses were presented on the occasion by the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, both adjuring the newly installed officer to eschew all treachery

or underhand proceedings—warning him of the consequences of doing so, and announcing that the protectorate would be continued until satisfactory terms had been made with the Government at Peking. Pih-quei replied that he understood his position, and would act with fidelity. On the 8th, the Commissioners, viz., Colonel Holloway, M. le Capitaine de Chenez, and Mr. Harry Parkes, charged with the supervision of the Government, took up their quarters with a strong guard, at the Foyuen's (Palace of the Governor), and proceeded to issue proclamations to the surrounding country, inviting people to return, and assuring them of protection in their persons and property. Everything since had gone on quietly and satisfactorily.

Yeh appears to the last to have exercised his authority on the lieges in "celestial" fashion. Only the Saturday before his seizure he ordered the heads of 400 Chinamen to be cut off, and stuck up in the south of the city. The special correspondent of the Times gives the following account of the manner in which the Commissioner was captured:—

"We must now go back to the general starting point, and accompany the chase after Yeh. Mr. Consul Parkes, who was attached as interpreter to Colonel Holloway's party, arrived too late, and was without an escort. While he was deploring his ill luck he met with Commodore Elliott, who, fired by Mr. Parkes telling him that he had some information as to Yeh's lurking-place, agreed, upon his own responsibility, to accompany him with 100 blue jackets. Mr. Parkes expected to find Yeh at the Imperial Library, but, upon arriving at that high-titled edifice, he found only a great empty house. Having ransacked every corner, they were coming away disgusted, when Mr. Parkes put his foot against a closed door. It gave way and a Chinaman was seen inside the closet diligently studying one of the sacred books. Where was Yeh? How should the Chinaman know? He knew nothing of Yeh—he was only a poor student. Drawn from his hiding-place and submitted to a sharp interrogatory, he confessed bit by bit that Yeh had been there, but had left some days ago. At last he even thought he knew where he was—nearly three miles off, somewhere at the south-west corner of the city, in a small yamun of one of the Lieutenant Governors. Taking this "student" along with them the party now proceeded to the Governor's Yamun. The Governor was by this time in custody of Colonel Holloway, and the Admiral and the General had arrived there. An examination took place, and the Governor, after some admonition, admitted he also knew Yeh's retreat, and named the same place which the student had named. He was made to send a second guide, and the two Chinamen were placed in front of the blue-jackets. These unwilling guides, as they were urged along at a gallop, through the narrow streets of the Tartar city, did not cease to shout to the crowds which ran together, "Good people, go about your affairs. These gentlemen have just had a respectful interview with Pih-quei, and they are now going to have an interview with Yeh." "Very well," said the crowd, habitually deferential to the cap of the small mandarin. As they got deeper and deeper into the maze of streets some of the officers seemed to think they were doing an imprudent thing. "If the worst comes to the worst," said Captain Key, "we know the direction of the walls by this compass and can fight our way to them," so on they went. The longest chase must have an end. At last the guides called a halt at the door of a third-rate yamun, which appeared closed and deserted. The doors were forced open and the blue-jackets were all over the place in a moment. It was evident that they were now on the right scent. The place was full of hastily-packed baggage. Mandarins were running about; yes, running about; and at last one came forward and delivered himself up as Yeh. But he was not fat enough. Parkes pushed him aside, and hurrying on, they at last spied a very fat man, contemplating the achievement of getting over the wall at the extreme rear of the yamun. Captain Key and Commodore Elliott's coxswain rushed forward. Key took the fat gentleman round the waist, and the coxswain twisted the august tail of the imperial commissioner round his fist. There was no mistake now—this was the veritable Yeh. Instinctively the blue-jackets felt it must be Yeh, and they tossed up their hats and gave three rattling cheers. Yeh is by no means the hero the people thought him. He trembled violently when he was taken; he strenuously denied his identity; and it was not till Mr. Parkes had several times had the satisfaction and triumph of assuring his old enemy of his personal safety that he grew composed. As soon, however, as he felt himself safe all his arrogance returned. He posed himself magnificently on his chair. He laughed at the idea of giving up his seals, and also at the idea of his being led away. He would wait there to receive the men Elgin and Gros. They searched all his packages for papers, and found among other things the original ratifications of the treaties with England, France, and America; they were, as he intimated, too unimportant as documents to be sent to Peking. This search lasted three hours. The news of the capture had been sent to head-quarters; Colonel Hocker was despatched with a strong body of marines, and Yeh again trembled as he entered his chair a captive."

On Sunday morning a fire took place in the recently built church of St. Paul, Herne-hill, Dulwich. The damage done is thus officially reported by Mr. Henderson, the chief officer of brigade of the D district: "St. Paul's Church, Herne-hill, Dulwich, the Rev. Matthew Anderson, incumbent. The church, 100 feet by sixty, destroyed, the organ consumed, but the steeple and vestry saved. Insured in the Church of England Fire-office. The cause of fire supposed to be from a defective or over-heated flue."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Orsini, Radio, and Pierri have appealed to the Court of Cassation against their sentence. They have been removed from the Conciergerie to the prison of La Roquette, there to await the execution of their sentence, unless (which is highly improbable) the Court of Cassation should find that there was any irregularity in their trial. Though Orsini is said to have displayed much calmness since his condemnation, yet, to prevent any attempt by his own hand, it was thought prudent to use the *camisole de force*, or strait-waistcoat. The others, with the exception of Gomez, who is not condemned to death, are similarly treated. The chaplain of the prison has been with them, but it is not said that his exhortations have had much effect. They attended Divine service on Sunday in the chapel of the prison. Rumours circulate that, after all, the life of Orsini is likely to be spared; but on what ground it is not said.

The subjoined letter to the Emperor, as published in the *Moniteur* with the rest of the proceedings, has produced an unpleasant impression on the representatives of some of the German States. It is still the topic of severe remark in diplomatic circles:—

"TO NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

"The depositions which I have made against myself in the course of the political proceedings which have been instituted on the occasion of the attempt of the 14th January are sufficient to send me to the scaffold, and I shall submit to my fate without asking for pardon, both because I will not humiliate myself before him who has destroyed in the bud the liberty of my unhappy country, and because, in the situation in which I am now placed, death for me will be a relief.

"Being near the close of my career, I wish, however, to make a last effort to assist Italy, whose independence has hitherto made me pass through so many perils and submit to every sacrifice. She is the constant object of all my affections, and it is that idea which I wish to set forth in the words which I address to your Majesty.

"In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe it is necessary to render Italy independent, or to tighten the chains by which Austria holds her in bondage. Shall I ask that, for her deliverance, the blood of Frenchmen shall be shed for the Italians? No, I do not go so far as that. Italy asks that France shall not interfere against her, and that France shall not allow Germany to support Austria in the struggles in which she may be soon engaged. This is precisely what your Majesty can do, if you are so inclined; on your will, therefore, depends the welfare or the misfortune of my country—the life or death of a nation to which Europe is in a great measure indebted for her civilisation.

"Such is the prayer which from my cell I dare to address to your Majesty, not despairing but that my feeble voice may be heard; I beseech your Majesty to restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849 through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, wherever he pleased to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that, so long as Italy is not independent, the tranquillity of Europe and that of your Majesty will always be vain illusions.

"May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of the scaffold! May you deliver my country, and the blessings of 25,000,000 citizens will follow you to posterity.

"Prison of Mazas, Feb. 11. "FELICE ORSINI."

The publicity which the trial, including the speech of M. Jules Favre, has obtained, has been, it is but just to add, at the special desire and order of the Emperor. The Advocate-General submitted to the Minister of the Interior two sets of proof-sheets containing the report of the *Gazette des Tribunaux* and the *Droit*. One set was that which was corrected for publication, and the other as it issued full and complete from the pens of the short-hand writers. The Minister submitted them in turn to the Emperor, who gave orders that nothing should be suppressed in the reports, and that M. Jules Favre's speech, which was the most difficult to deal with, should be given in full. Perhaps one or two sentences were omitted, but otherwise it was published in the *Moniteur* nearly as he spoke it.

It is stated that Lord Malmesbury has already answered the despatch of M. Walewski. "His reply," says the *Times* correspondent, "of course, expresses a desire to cultivate the best relations with this country, and to remain in alliance with her, but it declares that the right of asylum shall be maintained intact. It is not said whether the suspended bill will be taken up by the new Government. How far this is correct I am unable to say, but it is hard to see how any Government could avoid replying to that extraordinary production."

The secret society of the *Marianne* is extending itself in the department of the Orne, in consequence of the arrival there of several workmen employed in the slate quarries of a neighbouring department who have been affiliated to the *Marianne*.

General Changarnier and General Bedeau are authorised to return to France.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor's Government has at length decided to throw open the butcher's trade in Paris. This is a very great measure; and one, considering the vast amount of interest and prejudice arrayed against it, which it required a considerable amount of nerve to take. The monopoly is abolished in the most complete way, none of the suggested palliatives having been adopted. The notion which has prevailed for so many years, that without the monopoly the graziers would never feel certain of a market in Paris, and might leave the city to starve; and that without the privileged bank at Poissy the butchers would never be able to find ready money to pay for their beasts, is altogether thrown overboard by M. Rouher's excellent report. Anybody may now be a butcher, and may buy his stock wherever he likes. He will be subject to no other restrictions than those police regulations already in force, to prevent unwholesome meat from being sold. As a matter of course, the absurd tax which has been in force for three years, and according

to which the best leg of mutton in France was obliged to be sold at the same price as the worst, is abolished. The report states that the new measure is taken against the opinion of the municipal council. It is to come into operation on March 31. The Minister is careful to tell the people not to expect any great reduction in prices at first.

ITALY.

Arrests continue to be made in Genoa in the fear of a republican plot. The *Corriere Mercantile* of February 24 says: "The alarm continues. All the troops are confined to barracks, and were under arms ready to turn out during a great part of last night. We hear that in the interior of the port the guns were prepared for firing, and the war steamers were all ready to weigh anchor."

The *Official Journal* of the Two Sicilies of the 18th ult. publishes a complete list of the victims of the memorable earthquake of December 16, 1857. The total number of dead amounts to 9,350, and the wounded to 1,359.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has just authorised the Russian press to freely discuss the best means to be adopted for carrying out the work of emancipation of the serfs. No one can fail to admit the importance of this latitude granted to the organs of publicity, which can alone enlighten and direct public opinion, and bring about unity in the measures to be adopted.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the nobles of the Governments of Orel and Voroneje have solicited authorisation to form commissions for drawing up plans for the emancipation of the serfs. Including these two, there are now seven governments in which serfdom will shortly be abolished: they possess a population of 7,500,000 souls, and cover a surface of 5,870 square geographical miles.

By the quantity of supplies ordered for the troops in Russian Poland, it is to be seen that they are to be greatly reinforced. Detachments of the 2nd and 3rd corps d'armée are to march in the spring, so that the army in Poland is likely to be as large as it was five or six years ago. It is said that the attempt of the 14th January was the immediate cause of the above-mentioned arrangements.

SWEDEN.

A Ministerial crisis appears to be imminent in Sweden. According to the *Stockholm Tidning*, three Ministers, MM. Gunther, Lagerheim, and Momer, are on the point of tendering their resignation; according to other accounts, seven members of the Cabinet will retire, leaving only three. The same journal announces that M. Manderstom, Swedish Ambassador at Paris, has been chosen a Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is this eminent statesman who will take the principal part in the formation of the new Cabinet.

TURKEY.

Another important personage, the Grand Master of Artillery, Fethi Ahmed Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and most intimate confidant, is dead. He had been suffering for some time from a heart complaint, which, after several crises, carried him off suddenly a few days ago. His place in the Ordnance Department has been given to Mehmed Rushdi, lately at the head of the War Department, but it will take a long time before any one else will acquire his position with the Sultan. For years the latter used to come every day to the Kiosk of Tophane, and spend his evenings in company with the Grand Master of Artillery, who in this intimate daily intercourse gained an influence over the Sultan such as no man ever had, or is likely to have. His secret consisted in never asking for anything, and in being very cautious in his suggestions. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"Fethi Ahmed is the fifth 'pillar of the State' which has been overthrown since the conclusion of the war. This rapid breaking up of the old supporters of the empire has given rise to a rather droll explanation among the Turks. There is a café in one of the villages close to the Imperial Palace at Dolma Bagtschi where the *beaux esprits* and hangers-on of the Court repair to smoke their narghills and discuss the events of the day. According to the explanation of these wags, it was found in the 'other world' that things were not going on in Turkey as they ought to do; that the Turks had played a very indifferent part in the late war, and that they had not gained much by the peace or since. It was, therefore, decided that a 'Medjlis,' or Council, should be called to give the necessary information. The first person summoned was Khali Pasha, who, having been for some years at the head of the Admiralty, was supposed to be able to give an explanation of what had become of the formerly so mighty Turkish fleets, and why there were none now. His excuse was the financial difficulties under which the empire was labouring. To get the key to this difficulty the best financier among the Turkish statesmen was to be called. But, alas! in vain was the search, and no one was found who had the remotest idea on the subject. In this fix it was thought that the best thing was to send for the man who knew best how to make money for himself, as it was probable that he would be most likely to know how to make suggestions on the finances of the State; accordingly Rifaat Pasha was called. The disorderly state of Galata and Pera, with its gambling houses, its manufactories of false 'kaimies,' its mud and filth, its thieves and rogues, next attracted the attention of the 'other world,' and Izzet Pasha, the Minister of Police, was suddenly summoned to justify himself. But all the explanations which those summoned could give were unsatisfactory. They laid the blame on those above them, and it was resolved to have the two greatest dignitaries up. Redschid, the Grand Vizier, was called up at once, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam got notice to prepare, as he would soon be wanted. It seems, however, that from the disclosures made the 'other world' suspects that the root of evil in Turkey lies higher than in the Government, and it

is with a view to come nearer to it that Fethi Ahmed has been summoned. Whether the 'Medjlis' will be complete now the wags don't pretend to decide, but they suggest that neither the army nor diplomacy is as yet represented."

Despatches received in Paris from M. de Thouvenel, at Constantinople, announce that the Porte has accepted, with some trifling modifications, the compromise proposed by the Emperor Napoleon with respect to the Danubian Principalities.

UNITED STATES.

In the United States Senate attention had been directed to the relationship of the Government with Brazil. General Houston presented a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of the United States establishing a protectorate over Mexico and Central America.

The special committee of the House on the Lecompton constitution have decided not to send to Kansas for persons and papers, but to rely upon the facts contained in the official documents in the departments for their guidance. The committee was expected to report within a week.

A Washington telegram says the democratic senators have agreed to dispose first of the bill providing for the increase of the army, and then to take up the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union. To the Minnesota bill an amendment will be made, providing for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, the said constitution so amended as to drop the clause which prohibits the people of Kansas from altering it till 1864.

Great excitement had been created in Brooklyn by the assassination of a respectable citizen by a party of Rowdies; and a vigilance committee had been organised to preserve the peace.

California news to January 20 is of little importance. The Supreme Court has come to the unanimous conclusion that the affirmative vote of the people at the last election legalised the state debt. The state finances were in a more prosperous condition than at any former period.

The Mormon news is interesting, but unreliable. There was a rumour of a battle between the United States' troops and the saints, but it was not believed.

We learn from Nicaragua that the treaty negotiated with the United States had been ratified; and also that the treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua had been rejected by the first named republic. These events would, it was thought, lead to the renewal of hostilities.

The revolution in Peru is at a stand. A Captain Homer had been arrested at Valparaiso, charged with organising an expedition in the United States against the Peruvian Government. He was expected to be shot.

THE FRENCH ASSASSINATION CASE.

On Tuesday the investigation of the charge against Dr. Bernard, for conspiring to murder the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie, was resumed before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street Police-office. Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sleight for the defence. Mr. Bodkin, before proceeding with the evidence, thought it right to say that, owing to the absence of some of the witnesses at the French trials, he should not be able to lay the evidence before the court in so connected and regular a form as he could have desired. Evidence was then adduced to show that Bernard, by means of Georgi, the keeper of the café, contrived to send the grenades, which he described as gas apparatus, to Brussels, where they were unsuspectingly left by Georgi, in a public smoking-room. Bernard arrived a few days afterwards, and, by means of a groom, who colourably took a horse for Orsini, forwarded the "balls," (which were examined and passed at the frontier by French officers,) to Paris. Orsini and Pierri subsequently joined Bernard at Brussels. At Paris the "balls" were given to Orsini, who paid the groom's expenses back. Further testimony was given to show the complicity of the accused, who intreated the Magistrate to request the British Government to use its influence to bring Orsini to London, as a witness on his behalf.—The prisoner was remanded.

HAVELOCK SCRIPTURE READERS FOR OUR TROOPS IN INDIA.—A numerous meeting has been held at Exeter, in connexion with the Soldiers' Friend Society, for the purpose of bidding "God speed" to Mr. McKinlay, on the eve of his departure to India, where he is appointed to labour under the auspices of the Society, as a Scripture reader to the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) regiment, now stationed at Bombay. The proceedings were in part devotional. Colonel Goodwyn occupied the chair. The Rev. J. P. Waldo, B.A., one of the Secretaries, explained the steps which had been taken with reference to our army in India, and alluded to the memorial to General Havelock. He said he "believed that his memory, already embalmed in the hearts of Englishmen, could not be more fittingly perpetuated than by sending Havelock Scripture readers to the troops now on service in India. The suggestion had been thrown out by a lady, and the Committee would doubtless meet with a cordial response. If we could ask the spirit of the sainted Havelock, whether, as a Christian, he would approve of this mode of rendering respect to his memory, there could be no question as to the answer. He had passed his life in seeking the spiritual good of the men whose welfare was the object of this movement. Havelock would not wish his name cut and carved in stone or brass, but cut and carved deep in the hearts of the soldiers by whose side he had lived. He, for one, trusted that the Christian public would, by liberally responding to the call about to be made upon them, enable the Committee to raise a memorial to the sainted Havelock by the appointment of Scripture readers set apart in honour of his blessed and glorious memory.

A TOUGH YANKEE YARN.

I remember one Silas Gray, a queer fellow, a citizen of the world, who when he heard a traveller's tale, always chimed in with one more extraordinary still. Such as this: Did you ever go to the Rocky Mountains? Well, I wonder at that. You may be sure you don't know the world. My ancestors came from there, and in my younger days we used often to talk about an old uncle that was living there about a century ago. He was a crack shot, and when he came down to see grandfather, brought a particular long gun with him. I thought I might as well go and see what they had done with the old man. Well, do you know, that district is so remarkably healthy, high up in air, that the people never die. They get old and shrivelled, and lose their faculties pretty much, and then the neighbours tie them up in a sack, and ticket them, and hang them up in the church. So when I got to the place I went to the church, and asked the man that had charge, if he knew what had become of my old uncle. The man said he didn't know, but if I would come along with him we'd see. So we went round and examined the sacks, a precious lot of them. Sure enough there was my uncle's name on one. So the man asked me if I wished to speak to him. I told him I wanted particularly to do it. Well, he took down the sack, and inside there was my uncle as dry as a mummy. He put him into warm water, and after a while the old man began to open his eyes and sneeze. At last says I, "Well, uncle, can you speak?" and he said he could. So I began to chat with him about our relations. The old man presently tired, and began to yawn. Says he, "If you have anything particular to ask about, I guess you had better make haste, as I am getting tired, and want to be hung up again." "Well, then, uncle," says I, "I do just want to know what became of a particular long gun you used to have." "Look," says he, "under the thatch, at the north-west corner of the house, and you'll find it." "Thankee, uncle," says I: and we tied the old man up again. Well I found the gun, and loaded it with a pound of powder and six pounds of shot. In my country the pigeons are so plentiful that unless you drive them away, they eat up all the grain. Somebody has to go out every morning to shoot them. Well, I was anxious for my turn. So I got up very early, long before daylight, and I laid the gun along a fence, just to sweep the field as I thought. I sat down to wait for morning, but somehow fell asleep. When I woke the ground was literally plastered with pigeons. But the gun swept just over their heads, and 'twas no use firing at them as they lay; but I thought that was no great matter, so made ready. Hallo! says I, and up they flew. I let fly, but the hundredth of a second too late. Not a bird did I kill, but we picked up two bushels and a half of legs and feet on the ground.—*American Traveller.*

The Soulagés Collection may now be seen at the Museum, South Kensington, where a place has been fitted up for its display.

On Monday, the annual meeting of the Printers' Pension Society was held at the London Tavern, George Eyre, Esq., of the Queen's printing-house, occupying the chair. The society was established in 1827 for the relief of aged and infirm printers and their families; and the report read to the meeting congratulated the subscribers on the continued success of the society. The balance-sheet showed the receipts for the past year to have been 1,484*l.*, being nearly 140*l.* more than the previous year, while the expenditure remained the same. The number of pensioners of the society since its formation has been 281, and the present number is fifty-three, which by the additions that day made has become fifty-eight. There were eighteen men and sixteen women candidates for election to the benefits of the society. The successful candidates were declared to be Robert Chester, Amelia Dunphy, Esther Hall, William Foxley, and S. Cartwright. The meeting resolved that a Caxton Pension should be created as soon as sufficient funds should be received to produce 25*l.* a-year and that the recipient of such pension should be the male candidate at an election of pensioners of the society having the greatest number of votes who shall have subscribed not less than twenty-five years, and be not under sixty years of age.

In the Superior Court an action was recently brought to trial of Charles Ellinghaus against Frederick Dunbar, master of the ship *Champion*, for assault and battery, on a voyage from Marseilles to Boston, in January, 1857. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff, one of the seamen, had been kept aloft till his hands were frostbitten, so as to disable him from using them; that a few days after this, while his hands were bandaged and poulticed, and the weather was calm, and no emergency required it, the captain ordered the plaintiff and others aloft to bend on the foretop-sail. Ellinghaus said he was unable to use his hands at all, when the captain cursed him, and with his chief mate ordered his mits to be hauled off, which brought with them the skin from his hands. The captain and mate then both beat him at the same time, the one with a rope, and the other with a belaying pin, driving him aloft, and continued to beat him till plaintiff, catching hold by his arms, had ascended the rigging beyond their reach. After getting aloft the second mate ordered him down, from not being able to use his hands and through danger of falling; but he told the officer he was driven up there by the captain, and not daring to come down he held on by his arms an hour and a half till the sail was bent, and then came down with both hands frozen, so that he lost two fingers from the right hand and three from the left. He was required to furnish security for the costs on commencing the trial, but neither defendant nor his counsel were present at the trial. The jury gave a verdict of 3,000 dollars damages.—*Boston (United States) Traveller.*



VIEW IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL DURING THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.



THE DRAWING-ROOM HELD IN HONOUR OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT ST. JAMES'S.

MISCELLANEA.

The arrival of Madeline Smith, in Australia, is reported by the *Ballarat Times*.

The Rev. Father Ravignan, the well-known preacher, has just expired at Paris.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that Her Majesty has conferred a Baronetcy on the Right Hon. William Hayter.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the new Ministerial appointments to the various offices connected with the Court.

Prince Alfred is expected shortly to embark in the *Euryalus*, Captain Tarleton, C.B., on a voyage round the world.

We (*Era*) hear that Mrs. Wilkins (widow of the late Sergeant Wilkins) is to appear at the Haymarket in Sheridan Knowles's comedy of the *Love Chase*, as the Widow Green.

On Wednesday, Sir J. S. Pakington was re-elected for Droitwich; Colonel Cecil Forester, for Wenlock (Salop); and Mr. Henry Whitmore, for Bridgnorth, without opposition.

A handsome mausoleum is to be erected in the Mussulman Cemetery at Père la Chaise for the Queen of Oude's remains, by command of Mirza Mahomed Hamid.

Lord Stanley's acceptance of a seat in the new cabinet supplies the first instance (observes a writer in the *Illustrated London News*) of a father and son sitting in the same cabinet since the time of the great Lord Burleigh and his celebrated son Sir Robert Cecil.

On Saturday afternoon a fearful boiler explosion took place at the Globe Iron Works, situated at Tindale, within a mile and a half of Dudley, by which three men were killed, and four others so severely injured that they are not likely to recover.

We have authority to state that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who has for so many years and with so much dignity represented England as Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, has resigned that high office. Lord Cowley will continue to be Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.—*Times*.

We (*Leader*) have heard with deep and sincere regret that there is no probability of Mr. Cobden's accepting a seat in Parliament for a long time to come. Domestic afflictions, one upon another, conspire to prevent him from taking any active part in public business.

Several of the popular preachers in Paris have entered upon a crusade against the lavish expenditure of their lady hearers upon dress, the waste material especially exciting their indignation; one of them, a bishop, exclaimed in the height of his zeal, in the midst of a late discourse: "Let women remember, while putting on their profuse and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

A supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a complete list of the officers of the British army to whom the Queen has granted permission to wear the insignia of the several classes of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, which the Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon them as a mark of his approbation of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late war with Russia, or as having been actually and entirely employed in the Turkish service.

The change of Ministry will affect every department of Her Majesty's household. Under Lord John Russell, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston, the politics were nearly the same in each administration, and consequently there was no cause for changes in the Queen's household. Lord Derby's accession to power will, however, not only affect the great officers, but all the lords, grooms, and equeiries in waiting.—*Court Journal*.

Pierri, one of the conspirators tried in Paris, and who has been in England for some time, was interrogated, "Why did you walk about with all these dangerous weapons on your person?" He answered, "Perhaps the Court is not aware of English customs. In England everybody goes out armed, and has the right to do so. The Mayors of the cities recommend the inhabitants to protect themselves thus against garotting."

The *Journal du Havre* says: "Lola Montes has once again married—her new husband being Prince Sulkowski, a Polish nobleman of Austrian Silesia. The marriage took place in the United States, where the Prince has been in exile for nearly ten years, owing to his having taken part in the revolutionary disturbances of 1848-9. The Prince is now about to make his peace with the Austrian Government, and to return to Silesia, where it says he possesses vast domains, and where he proposes to conduct his bride."

On the evening of the 24th ult. the attention of some persons was attracted to an object in a pond in a brickyard near Barnsley. On proceeding to examine it they found a man up to the neck in water, with a collar of ice round his neck, which kept him fixed as in a vice. He was taken out quite insensible, and prompt efforts were made to restore him, but four hours elapsed before he recovered. He turned out to be a blacksmith from Silkstone, and he had fallen into the pond while returning home in a state of intoxication.

An important meeting of Italian Liberals, belonging to the constitutional party, was held in London on Monday. Several delegates came from Italy to take part in the proceedings. A resolution, condemning the recent attack on the French Emperor, was unanimously passed. At the adjourned meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved to take proper steps to lay before the public generally a proper exposition of

the views and wishes of the constitutionalists, and thus, by so doing, make manifest the moderation and justice of their principles.

Last week a warrant was granted by Mr. Stronge, the sitting magistrate at College-street Office, against the goods of Mr. Gordon Cumming, which are at present in the concert-room of the Rotunda, where he was in the habit of giving his entertainment. This warrant was handed over to the police, who took possession of this property last night and remain in charge of it. This seizure was made to recover the sum of 100*l.*, in which Mr. Cumming was bound in his own recognisance to appear at College-street Police-office to answer the charge of indecency preferred against him, and which had been forfeited by his not appearing on that occasion.—*Dublin Paper*.

A rustic rhymester, named William Drewery, who resides in Fleet Pen, was inspired by the marriage of the Princess Royal to indite a string of congratulatory verses to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and her lord and master. He straightway forwarded them by post to Her Majesty, and a few days afterwards received them again with the following note: "Colonel Phipps has received the Queen's commands to thank Mr. Drewery for sending his verses, but which Her Majesty regrets cannot be received, as the very great number of these offerings has rendered necessary the establishment of the rule that the Royal Family should not accept manuscript or complimentary poetry.—Buckingham Palace, Feb. 6, 1858."—*Stanford Mercury*.

Three young ladies were at a party in Tunbridge Wells, last week, when one of them rose from her seat, and passed by the fire-place. Presently one of her companions espied her dress on fire, called out and rushed to the door to alarm the house. The lady "on fire" seized her, and thus her dress was ignited also. The ermine was flaring away, when the shrieks of the fair unfortunates brought one of the other sex to their assistance, who tore off them the ignited parts of their dress. After he had, as he thought, placed them out of danger, the lady whose dress first caught fire when she passed the fire-place, discovered that her garments were still on fire, and she rushed to the door, but was prevented from going out by a third young lady. She was then hurried away to the bath, and finding no water in it, the gentleman placed her under the tap, and saturating her clothes with water, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The arm of one of the ladies was severely burnt. The floor of the room caught fire from the burning pieces thrown on it, but it was soon put out.

At the Swansea Assizes, on Saturday, Charles White was indicted for killing and slaying Sarah Ann Harman, at Pyle, in the county of Glamorgan, on the 14th of October last. The accused was station-master at Stormy station, and had directed a down passenger train from Cheltenham to shunt on the up line of rails at Stormy, in consequence of an impediment on the line in front, and to proceed past the obstruction on the up rails. The consequence was a collision resulting in the death of one person, and in severe injuries to several others.—The jury found a verdict of Guilty, recommending the prisoner strongly to mercy.—Mr. Baron Bramwell was quite ready to accede to the recommendation of the jury. He sympathised with the prisoner in the belief that the occurrence, which was so much to be lamented, arose from an excess of zeal on his part, but he had been guilty of great negligence. He then sentenced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment.—Mr. White declared that he had been convicted by means of perjury.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY.—The arrivals of English wheat are moderate, and we have but little fresh arrived from abroad. The trade to-day has been steady, and prices of this day week supported for both English and foreign. Flour meets demand at late prices. Barley, beans, and peas, are unaltered in value. The arrivals of oats are small, and the sale slow at the currency of this day week. We have had but few cargoes arrived. All cargoes on the coast have been disposed of, and some business done in floating cargoes at fully late prices.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; geese, 4s 0d to 6s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; wild, 8d to 1s 2d; pigeons, 8d to 10d; large Surrey fowls, 6s 0d to 9s 0d; chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; bantams, 3s to 4s 0d; leversets, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; hares, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; guinea fowls, 4s to 7s 0d; pheasants, 8s 0d to 10s 0d; snipes, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; teal, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; wild ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; widgeons, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; plovers, 9d to 1s 0d; guinea fowls, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; roasting pigs, 4s to 8s each. English butter, 1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb. English eggs, 7s to 8s; French ditto, 6s to 7s 0d per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

Morpeth West Hartley	17 0	Kepler Grange	25 0
Ward's West Hartley	16 6	South Durham	20 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COX.—Feb. 23, at Hembledon Rectory, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Cox, of a daughter.

DAY.—Feb. 24, at 14, Albert-terrace, Westbourne-grove, West, the wife of John C. T. S. Day, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

DRIVER.—Feb. 27, at Lewes, the wife of Capt. Charles Reed Driver, R. M. Light Infantry, of a daughter.

GARDINER.—Feb. 23, at Dartmouth House, Blackheath, the wife of Major Lyndock Gardiner, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

HARTY.—Feb. 24, at 6, Pembroke-terrace, Dublin, the residence of her uncle, Col. Fairclough, Lady Harty, of a daughter.

LAMB.—Feb. 22, at St. Helen's Lodge, Southsea, the wife of G. H. Lamb, Esq., Knight of the Legion of Honour (late Captain 49th Regt.), of a daughter.

ROBINSON.—Feb. 26, at Guernsey, the wife of Capt. Robinson, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

THOMPSON.—Feb. 26, at Snodland, the wife of Rev. B. P. Thompson, of a daughter.

WARAKER.—Feb. 23, at 23, Fitzwilliam-street, Cambridge, the wife of Thomas Waraker, Esq., LL.B., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

YOUNG.—Feb. 24, at 72 Sloane-street, the wife of Major W. Baird Young, R.A., Ascarvie Forfarshire, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHELLEY-WELCH.—Feb. 27, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, by the Rev. Dr. F. Hessey, Hubert Shelley, Esq., M.B. Lond., of Savile-row, St. James's to Harriet G. Welch, West Cliff-gardens, Folkestone, widow of the late W. G. Welch, M.D., of Southampton-street, Strand.

SIMONDS-BOWKER.—March 1, at the Parish Church, St. Bartholomew Hyde, Winchester, by the Very Rev. the Dean, assisted by the Rev. W. Williams, Vicar, William Barrow, eldest son of William Simonds, Esq., of Abbots Barton, to Ellen Lampard, eldest daughter of Frederick Bowker, Esq., of Lankhills, Winchester.

DEATHS.

AUTHER.—Feb. 25, at 3, Clarendon-terrace, Notting-hill, Maria, widow of the late Deputy-Commissioner-General Auther, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

BATHURST.—Feb. 27, at the house of her son, Dundas Bathurst, Esq., Royal Crescent, Notting-hill, Marianne, widow of Colonel Walter Bathurst, R.N. of 21, York-place, Portman-square, and youngest daughter of the late Lullum Wood, Esq.

BAUGH.—Feb. 27, at Eastbourne, Lieut. Edward Baugh, R. N. aged sixty-two.

BLAKE.—Feb. 28, at his residence, the Grove, Camberwell, B. Blake, Esq., M.D., R.N., in his seventy-sixth year.

BOWEN.—Jan. 10, at Canton, from wounds received after the bombardment, aged twenty-one, Lieut. Thomas Frederick Bowen, 59th Regt., second surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Bowen, of Leamington, Warwickshire.

BROWN.—Feb. 23, at Conway-terrace, Longfleet, Poole, aged sixty-two, James Brown, Esq., formerly Collector H.M.'s Customs, Fowey, and many years Comptroller at Poole.

BULL.—Feb. 21, at his lodgings, at Christchurch, Oxford, the Rev. J. Bull, D.D., Canon of that House, and Vicar of Staverton, Northamptonshire, aged sixty-eight.

CAMPBELL.—Feb. 28, at his residence, Argyll-place, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., aged ninety years.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Feb. 23, at Brooklyn House, Meriden, John Chamberlain, Esq., late Captain 1st (or Royal) Dragoons, aged forty-five.

COPE.—Feb. 23, at his residence, Marine-parade, Warren-point, Bitham, Lieut. H. Cope, Esq., for many years Paymaster of the 86th Regt.

CROFTON.—Feb. 23, at Clifton, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Geo. A. Crofton.

DUNN.—Feb. 27, at his residence, Montague Villa, Cheltenham, Capt. N. James C. Dunn, Royal Navy, aged seventy-three.

ELGEE.—Feb. 23, at East Cliff, Preston, Frances Parsons Elgee, the wife of Capt. William Percival Elgee, aged twenty-four.

EVERY.—Feb. 26, at Eglington Hall, Derbyshire, Gertrude, aged twenty-three, the wife of Sir H. Every, Bart.

FITZGERALD.—Feb. 23, at 114, Long-acre, Matilda, the wife of Michael Fitzgerald, Esq., and daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Abbot, late of the 3rd West India Regt.

HANNATH.—Feb. 26, at Stamford, Jane, the wife of John Hannath, Esq., M.D., aged fifty-two.

KINNAIRD.—Feb. 28, at Bath, the Dowager Lady Kinnaird, in the seventy-first year of her age.

WALCOT.—Feb. 26, aged thirty-six, at Torquay, Mary Sophia, the wife of the Rev. John Walcot, Rector of Ribbesford, Worcestershire, and second daughter of Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart., of Middle-hill, in the same county.

YOUNGE.—March 1, at Spring-mount Cottage, Upper-grove-lane, Camberwell, Edward Younge, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery, aged sixty-four.

The greatest happiness of a Journalist is to introduce to his readers some new discovery calculated to benefit that vast portion of our fellow creatures, which has the strongest claims upon our sympathies. It is with this feeling that we call the attention of invalids to the following extract from Dr. Barry's interesting report of cures without medicine of Indigestion, (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility, by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. Cure No. 180, "Twenty-five years nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Dr. Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. REEVES, 181, Fleet-street, London." Cure No. 1784, "Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Dr. Barry's admirable Health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food. MAGDALENA PEVAY, Moffat, Scotland." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Warner; Dr. Ingram; Dr. 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 cansisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 3lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Cansisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

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If the roots of the Hair have lost their proper tone and firmness, one of the common causes of lank and weak Hair, or if the Hair itself has begun to decay or fall off in patches, the certainty and facility with which these defects are obviated by OLDRIE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, from its nourishing and bracing qualities, have long obtained for it that extensive reputation which it is so well known to possess. 8s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices are genuine.—Oldridge's Balm, 13, WELLINGTON-STREET NORTH, 7 doors from the Strand, London.

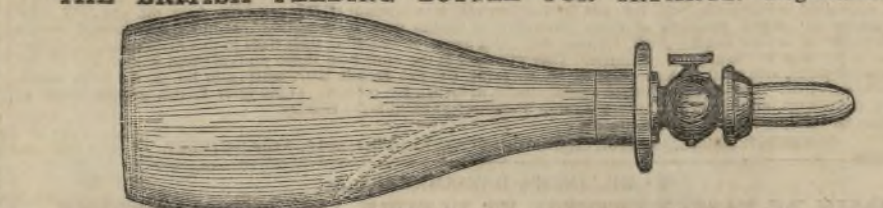
Prize Medal Paris, 1856.



MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM, a certain Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old Wounds, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Chilblains, all kinds of Eruptions of the Skin, &c., is as delicate in its use as Eau de Cologne, it not being a greasy compound.—Sold wholesale and retail, at the Depot, 13, CATHERINE STREET, Strand, London, in Pots, with full directions, at 1s. 1d., 2s., 3d., 4s. 6d.; and in Family Jars, at 11s. and 22s. each; and by all medicine vendors, in town or country.

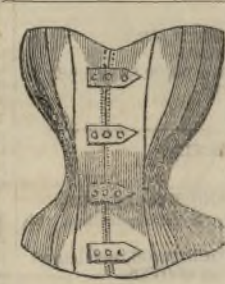
BALDNESS PRE-
VENTED BY USING CHILD'S FRICTION HAIR BRUSHES for stimulating the skin of the head.
To be had retail, South Gallery, CRYSTAL PALACE; and wholesale at the Manufactory, with every description of Toilet Brushes, 21, PROVIDENCE-Road, Finsbury-sq.

APPROVED OF BY EVERY MEDICAL MAN WHO HAS SEEN IT.
THE BRITISH FEEDING BOTTLE FOR INFANTS.—Registered.



Amongst some of the advantages it possesses may be enumerated:—
The supply of food can be regulated while the infant is taking food, without removing the teat from the mouth, so that biscuit food, or a single drop of milk may be passed through, or the supply can be immediately stopped.
Being electro-plated on white metal, it may be instantaneously cleaned by washing in water.
Unlike wood, ivory, or bone, it is impervious to moisture, and cannot become sour.
There is no possibility of the infant drawing air with the food—a frequent cause of convulsions.
The whole is so simple, that a child may be instructed how to use it.

Price 7s. 6d.; or Carriage Paid to any Railway Station, 8s. 6d.
WILLIAM T. COOPER, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
26, OXFORD-STREET (W.), London.



TO LADIES—AVOID TIGHT LACING,
AND TRY WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.
Ladies' Bodices (with Patent Front-Fastening) ..	5	10
Self-Lacing Patent Front-Fastening Corsets	12	6
Paris Woven Stays (all Sizes)	7	12
Aberdeen and Perth Linsey Woolsey Petticoats ..	11	6
Quilted Australian Wool Petticoats	16	6
Ladies' Elder-Down Quilted Satin Petticoats	45	0
Parisian Eugenie Hoop Watch-Spring Skirts	6	25

William Carter informs the public that the whole of his Stock will be offered at half the above Prices, to make room for an entire new Stock of Spring Goods.

Address, WM. CARTER, 22, LUDGATE-STREET, London (E.C.)
N.B.—1,000 Coloured French Muslin Steel Jupons; cost, 12s. 6d.—sacrificing at 5s. 9d.



FAMILY MOURNING.

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

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

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

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

LOAN and INVESTMENT AGENCY
ASSOCIATION.—Chief office, 9, ADAM-STREET, STRAND (W.C.)
LOANS of any amount from 20l. on real and other securities 140,000l. trust funds ready to be invested.
R. T. JOPLING, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS of every Description.—1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH, or a Fixed Allowance of 6l. per Week in the event of injury, may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not debarred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury: an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accidents yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year. No Charge for Stamp Duty.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London (E.C.)
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

NEW, EXQUISITE, AND PERMANENT PERFUME.

EFFLORESCENCE.—The condensed odour of sweet flowers, price 3s. 6d. HOVENDEN, 5, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET (W.), and 57 and 58, CROWN-STREET, Finsbury (E.C.) R. Hovenden is the Sole Agent for BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE, in the New York Original Packets, price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. each. The Proprietor of CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM, for adorning, perfuming, and softening the Hair, price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Of CHURCHER'S COMPOUND CREAM, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. And of HOVENDEN'S CELEBRATED EXTRACT OF ROSEMARY, price 1s. and 2s. 6d. They may be had as above, and of most Hairdressers.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST,
With prudent use, has saved many a life: and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles, with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—Observer.

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIA COU-
PELLE 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 enclosing 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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, an admirable remedy for the afflicted.—The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, and the longer known the better appreciated, is a testimony of itself more powerful than anything that could be written in praise of the curative properties it possesses. For ringworms, scald heads, and all diseases of the skin, it is unequalled; recent wounds or old ulcers may very shortly be healed by its use. For tumours, bad breasts, or scrofula, there is no remedy to be compared with it; and in conjunction, as a purifier of the blood, Holloway's Pills should be taken.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; and a Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

MECHI'S DRESSING CASES AND
TRAVELLING BAGS, 112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, London.—Bronzes, Vases, Pearl and Ivory Work, Medival Manufactures, Dressing Bags and Dressing Cases, Toilet Cases, Work Boxes and Work Tables, Ink-stands, Fans; the largest Stock in England of Papier-Mache Elegancies, Writing-desks, Envelope Cases, Despatch Boxes, Bagatelle, Backgammon, and Chess Tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the Work and Dressing Tables; best Tooth Brushes, 9d. each; best Steel Scissors and Penknives, 1s. each; the usual supply of first-rate Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops, Needles, &c., for which Mr. MECI'S Establishments have been so long famed.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.

STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA, is thus obtained, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour renders it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear equal to the best, and so passed off to the consumer at a high price. The Lancet (Longmans, p. 318), states of Horniman's Tea: "The green not being covered with Prussian blue, &c., is a dull olive; the black is not intensely dark." Wholesome and good Tea is thus secured. Price 3s. 8d. 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb. London Agents:—Parsell, 78, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-street; 366, Oxford-street; and 21, Throgmorton-street, Bank; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's Churchyard; Dodson, 98, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets by Horniman's Agents in all parts of the Kingdom.

NURSE LILLY'S ROYAL FEMALE

PILLS, for Disorders of the Female Constitution.—These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome complaints which the female sex is liable to. In dropsy, pains in the loins, swelling of the feet and legs, and in all cases depending on debility, they invariably afford relief; they produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear rosy hue, characteristic of female health and beauty. Where females sit much, or are obliged to keep late hours, they should not omit to take these pills, which may truly be said to be the best female protector. They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint, consumption; and will cure it if not very far advanced. During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from giddiness in the head, indigestion, faint perspirations, coldness of the feet, &c. Young persons will find great benefit from taking these pills.

In boxes, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain three small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining these pills in remote places, enclose 15 or 36 stamps to the proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, LINCOLN, and they will be sent free by post to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above pills at Barclay's, 95, 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, 25, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Chiswick; Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By Rames and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion

(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, All Nerves, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores health without purging, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid 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. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wingham, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-croft, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gatesacre, 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, life, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54,812. Miss Virginia Zagars cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."—No. 4,208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk."—No. 32,836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—Cure No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth." In Canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 11b., 2s. 9d.; 21b., 4s. 6d.; 51b., 11s.; 121b., 22s. The 121b. 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; 330, 430, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheapside; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 158, Oxford-street.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
REPORT of the Directors of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, together with the Cash Account, Balance Sheet, and List of Bonuses paid on last Year's Claims, for the year 1857, showing the state of the Society's affairs on the 31st of December last, as presented to the General Meeting on the 17th of February, 1858, will be delivered on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's Agents in Great Britain.

Mutual Life Assurance Offices,
39, King-street, Cheapside, London (E.C.)

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE ON LIFE IN-
SURANCE POLICIES.—At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 17th of February, 1858:

THOMAS DAKIN, Esq., in the Chair.
The Chairman, in the course of his address to the Meeting, drew the attention of the members to a recent decision in the case of another insurance office, to the effect that, in the event of the death of the assured within thirty days of grace allowed by the office, the premium being unpaid, the policy becomes forfeited, and the Directors are not bound to receive the premium, and stated that the policies of the Mutual were so framed as to put it out of the power of the Directors to raise such a question, and the Solicitor gave to the Meeting a decided opinion to the same effect; nevertheless, in order to avoid the possibility of question, it was moved and seconded, and resolved,—

That the following supplementary addition be made to Law No. 5, section No. 2, in the Deed of Settlement of this Society in explanation thereof:—

"And it is further provided that if any life assured in this Society shall die after the date on which the premium on the policy shall become payable, but within and before the expiration of 30 days thereafter, and the premium then the amount of and before the expiration of the said 30 days, then the amount of such policy shall be paid to the parties entitled to receive it the same as if the premium had been paid on the day specified in the policy for the payment thereof, but this is not to limit the powers with respect to the revival of policies or the payment of claims already vested in the Directors."

The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Directors, with prospectus, accounts, and List of Bonuses paid on last year's claims, also forms of proposal, will be given on a written or personal application. The Society has now an accumulated fund of 300,000l. arising from premiums invested in Government and mortgage securities, and an income of nearly 60,000l. a year.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Assurance Offices,
39, King-street, Cheapside (E.C.)

CARDS for the MILLION! WEDDING,
VISITING, and BUSINESS.—A COPPER-PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 50 best Cards Printed for 2s. Sent post free, by ARTHUR GRANGER, Cheap Stationer, &c., 308, HIGH HOLBORN.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They can be thoroughly Cleaned from all Impurities, and the Colours revived by pure Washing, price 3d. and 4d. per yard. Turkey and extra heavy Carpets in proportion. Dyeing in all its branches at very moderate prices. Everything, large or small, fetched and returned within a week.—METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING AND DYEING COMPANY, 17, WHARF-Road, City-road (N.)

WASHING, CLEANING, and DYEING
for London.—Dirty Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Muslin and Lace Curtains, and all large articles, washed and finished in the best style. Moreen and Damask Curtains, Dresses, Shawls, &c., dyed and finished extra well at moderate charges. The Company's vans receive and deliver, free of charge, no matter how small the quantity. All goods returned within a week. Price Lists forwarded on application. Country orders promptly attended to. METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS.
COLD CREAM SOAP
Prepared without Alkali. 2s. 1b.
ROSE COLD CREAM
1s. Jars. Made fresh daily.
2, New Bond Str.
LONDON.

TO the NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.

—Charles Watson, M.D. (Physician to the Bedford Dispensary), 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, the Guide to Self-Care. "The true Guide to those who desire a speedy cure."—University Magazine. "The 'New American Discovery' shows the absurdity of the English mode of treating such complaints, will prove a blessing to the afflicted, who may safely and easily regain pristine health by adopting the means presented."—Evening Sun.

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

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

CHURTON'S WINTER HOSIERY for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, continues to supersede all others in texture, wear, and comfort; every size, colour, and quality 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.

N.B.—Welsh, Saxony, and Printed Flannels in great variety.

MILLINERY and LACE ESTABLISHMENT, 187, 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.

N.B.—Prompt attention to Wedding and Country Orders.

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

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

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING, &c. The newest Designs on the best Muslin. Ladies' Jackets, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Caps, &c. Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Caps. D'Oyleys, Cushions, Fish, Chair, and Bread Cloths. Slippers, Smoking Caps, &c. Price List Free. A Collar for 5 stamps. The "Queen" Collar, price 1s.; Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.; The Princess Royal, 9d.; Sleeves, 2s. Are new and beautiful Designs in best Muslin. Ladies wishing for any of the designs in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, can have them copied, ready for working, without extra charge. Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road, London (W.)

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

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. 6d. 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.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHS is NOW OPEN at the South Kensington Museum, every Morning, from ten till five; admission, 1s. Evenings, every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from seven till ten: admission, 6d. The Brompton and Putney omnibuses pass every five minutes. Season Tickets, which are also available for the Soirées, can be obtained at the Museum, price 5s. each.

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, Sago Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bloaters Pastes, Strasbourg 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 Vendors, and wholesale of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, 21, SOHO-SQUARE, London.

BELL and Co.'s PATENT GELATINE, for making Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c., &c. In packets at 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Also, PATENT REFINED GELATINE, a pure and economical substitute for Russian Isinglass. In packets at 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold wholesale and retail at 338, Oxford-street, London. Savory and Moore, Bond-street; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho-square; Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; also by the principal Chemists, Grocers, and Italian Warehousemen throughout the Kingdom.

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 12,246 3s. 8d., and sold by the trustees at a discount of 68½ per cent. from the cost, will offer it for sale during the month, 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 28s. 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 dounced 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, HOSE, RIBBON, &c., &c., at an immense reduction in price. ARGYLE 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. SHETTLERWORTH, 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 DRAPERY, BLANKETS and FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN GOODS, HOSIERY, PARIS GLOVES, HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.

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

DRAWING-ROOM MATERIALS.

RICH FRENCH CHINTZES AND AUBUSSON CARPETS. With an endless variety of SWISS EMBROIDERED and other MUSLIN CURTAINS, 40 per cent. below the regular Price. SEWELL and Co., COMPTON-HOUSE, Soho.

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. 8½d. that were 3s. 9d. a yard.
".....	3s. 9d. " 4s. 11d. "
".....	4s. 11d. " 5s. 11d. "
".....	4s. 7½d. " 5s. 9d. each
".....	17s. 6d. " 21s. 0d. "

And others proportionably low.

CHARLES MECKING and Co., BROOKE-HOUSE, 141 & 142, HOLBORN (two doors west of Fumival'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 3s. 6½d. that were 12s. 0d.	
"..... 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 9s. a yard.	

Other Embroideries in proportion.

CHARLES MECKING & 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 & DEMARSON,

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

REAL JOUVIN'S GLOVES.—First Quality.

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

ARTICLES RECOMMENDED.

Eau de Botot, per quarter of a pint 2s. 6d.	Spirit of Mint, quarter pint 2s. 6d.
Vinaigre de Bully, per quarter of a pint 2s. 0d.	Fine Apple Vinegar, ditto 1s. 6d.
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 correspond, 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 Servants' 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, an 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, BEDDING, and BEDSTEADS is now ready and can be had gratis. The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establishment the most extensive in the Kingdom.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feather Beds	from 1 5 0 to 8 0 0	
German Spring Mattresses	2 8 0 — 7 0 0	
Patent Rheocline Beds	2 10 0 — 6 6 0	
Horse-hair Mattresses	0 16 0 — 3 0 0	
Wool Mattresses	0 7 6 — 4 9 0	
Flock Mattresses	0 6 6 — 0 18 0	
Best Alva and Cotton Mattresses	0 6 6 — 0 19 0	
Sheets	0 7 6 — 2 6 0	
Blankets	0 3 0 — 1 4 0	
Toilet Quills	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 — 2 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 see by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show-rooms at 39, OXFORD-STREET (W.); 1, 1A, 2, & 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4, 5, & 6, PERRY'S-PLACE, London.—Established 1820.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

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

BASSINETTES, 14s. 6d., Trimmed.

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

BAKER'S PATENT IRON BEDSTEAD,

surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 2l. 10s. to 3l., 3l. 10s., 4l., 5l., to 10l.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET. No other goods sold.—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

LEPRINCE'S LADIES' BOOT & SHOE

DEPOT, from his Manufactory, 25 & 27, RUE MONTORGUEUL, Paris; 261, REGENT-STREET, near Oxford-street, where he has the honour to submit to public inspection an extensive Stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of superior Workmanship, at the annexed moderate Prices.—Children's Shoes, from 1s. 3d.; ditto Boots, from 2s. 6d.; Ladies' Shoes, from 4s. 6d.; ditto Boots, from 4s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Lined Slippers, from 3s. 6d. to 25s.; fashionable Shoes, à la Reine, 7s. 6d.; and Oriental Shoes, 8s. 6d.—Orders from the Country to be accompanied by references in town, or by Post-office Order, payable to LOUIS LEPRINCE, 261, REGENT-STREET, London.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The Cheapest

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

WAX FLOWERS.—The Cheapest House

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

CHAPPED HANDS or ROUGH SKIN.

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

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINE-

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

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

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

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used

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

ORNAMENTS FOR THE DRAWING-

ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar Ornaments. Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, STRAND, London.

LADIES beware how you exchange the

close atmosphere of heated rooms for the outer air, whether by day or night, without adopting proper protection to the lungs. The best Mouth-Wrapper is the newly-invented ETHEREON RESPIRATOR, as it does not muffle the voice, but admits of perfectly free and audible conversation, without removal from the mouth, a desideratum which will be acknowledged by all. Agent, S. MAW, 11, ALDERGATE-STREET, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists. Price 5s. and 8s. Superior to all others yet invented.

London:—Printed for the Proprietors, by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of London; and published by the said WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 83, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.