

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



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PRESENTATION OF AN ALBUM TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

Among the many pleasing testimonials of affection which were paid to the newly-married Royal couple during their journey from England to Berlin, the Album presented to them at Aix-la-Chapelle deserves especial notice. This beautiful and appropriate present was contributed to by all the large towns of the Rhine provinces containing more than 10,000 inhabitants, with the singular omission only of two, viz., Cologne and Bonn; these places refused to take any part in the proceedings. The album contains splendidly executed views of the Rhine, with its romantic old castles and ruins, mountains, towns, and villages. It is also rich in poetry and legendary lore, and is magnificently ornamented in all parts with arms, devices, and emblems in endless variety. Our limits will not allow us to enter into a description of each separate beauty contained in this album: we must therefore content ourselves with selecting a few of the most striking. As Aix-la-Chapelle was the town selected for the presentation of this beautiful work of art, a prominent part was assigned to it. The subject chosen for the illustration of Aix-la-Chapelle is the interior of the beautiful Cathedral, and in the vineyard border are shown the tombs of Charlemagne, Frederick I., surnamed Barbarossa, and Rudolf von Habsburg, the founder of the Austrian Royal family. The view of Coblenz is particularly striking. The beautiful and picturesque situation of the town, the lovely scenery which surrounds it, and the romantic and wondrous legends connected



PRESENTATION OF AN ALBUM, AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

with it have afforded a rich field for the display of the talents of the artist. The other towns which have contributed have also views assigned to them, and in the borders surrounding them the different productions for which each town is celebrated are introduced. On the front cover are the united initials of the Prince and Princess, surrounded by small shields, bearing the names of the different towns which contributed to its production. The Royal pair expressed themselves very warmly at the loyalty and affection displayed in this unique and beautiful present.

DEPARTURE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Pearl, screw-steamer, having on board Dr. Livingstone, sailed on Wednesday from Liverpool. There were also on board Mrs. Livingstone and her little son; Captain Bedingfield, R.N., Government Surveyor and nautical commander of the expedition; Dr. Kirk, of Edinburgh, botanist and medical officer; Mr. Thornton, geologist; Mr. Rae, engineer of the launch; and Mr. T. Baines, artist, who now goes out for the purpose of sketching the country passed through, and the inhabitants, animals, and plants met with in the research in Africa. The Pearl will proceed up the Zambesi as far as her draught of water will permit, and, after disembarking her passengers, stores, and launch, steam direct for the island of Ceylon, whither she will be employed by the East India Company for the purpose of carrying the mails from the mainland to the steamer contract boats at Point de Galle. She has been fitted up with a lifting-screw, and every other recent invention, for the purpose of procuring speed. The launch which the Pearl takes out is for the purpose of facilitating the navigation of the shallows of the river Zambesi.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Osborne, from Alverbank, on Saturday, attended by Lieut. Cowell.

The Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Dean of Windsor performed the service.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort visited the new Military Hospital at Netley, on Monday, attended by Capt. the Hon. Dudley de Ross. Viscount Sydney arrived on a visit to Her Majesty, Lady Churchill and the Hon. Emily Cathcart have succeeded the Duchess of Wellington and the Hon. Beatrice Byng, as Lady in Waiting and Maid of Honour to the Queen. The Royal dinner party included Viscount Sydney, Major-General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, the Dean of Windsor, and Sir James Clark.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal family walked in the grounds at Osborne on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales visited Prince Alfred at Alverbank. The Queen's dinner party included his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Viscount Sydney, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Gibbs.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The *Times* advocates the appointment of Sir John Lawrence to the post of Governor-General in India, on the resignation, which is expected, of Lord Canning.

The Mayor of Birmingham has received a letter from Lord Derby announcing that the Queen will visit Birmingham to open the People's Park in that town some time during the present year.

A Berlin letter says that the object of the approaching visit to Prince George of Saxony to Lisbon is to solicit in marriage the hand of the Princess Mary of Portugal, sister of the King. As the Prince Royal of Saxony has no children, Prince George will probably succeed to the throne. He was born in 1832, and the Princess in 1843.

When the Prince Royal of Sweden was nominated regent, in consequence of the illness of the King, a member of the order of nobles proposed that an additional allowance of 100,000 rixdalers (nearly 200,000*l.*) should be made to his Royal Highness, but the motion was rejected by a large majority. Last week a similar proposition was again brought forward, but it was rejected by eighty-five votes to thirty-six.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were: the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Stanley, General Peel, Sir John Pakington, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, and Lord John Manners. The Council sat two hours and a half.

"A personal friend" of Lord and Lady Holland gives the most unqualified contradiction to the *canard*, which has been hatched by the *Continental Review*, of their having left Paris in consequence of having been requested to discontinue their political receptions. Lady Holland is only just now recovering from an illness which has placed her life in danger, and her medical advisers have pronounced the genial climate of the south as indispensable to her complete re-establishment.

It is said that the Sultan has informed the representatives of foreign powers that they will not in future be received by him, except on the introduction of his Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to the usage of other European Courts, and that, moreover, notice must be given some days previous at the Porte, in order that his Highness's pleasure may be taken on the interview.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the young Princess Frederick William is already effecting a quiet little revolution of her own in the fearfully stiff style that formerly kept the Court circle there in a state of automatic petrification, and Royal Highnesses, Ladies in Waiting, and Chamberlains are now seen to smile and look happy, just as if they were really human beings like other people.

DEATH OF B. TRAVERS, ESQ., F.R.S.

This distinguished surgeon expired at his residence in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 6th inst., aged seventy-six. Mr. Travers was surgeon in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and only a few weeks since was appointed sergeant-surgeon to Her Majesty. Mr. Travers was the son of a wealthy sugar baker in Queen-street, Cheapside, a man of political importance in the City, and who destined the youth to succeed him in the counting-house, but he exhibited so much dislike to commercial pursuits that his father artfully led him to Sir Astley Cooper for the term of six years, during which time he enjoyed the advantage of witnessing the exercise of that gentleman's admirable talents as a hospital surgeon and teacher. Under his preceptor's auspices he established a clinical society among the pupils, to which he acted as secretary. On the 17th of Oct., 1806, he passed his examination at the College of Surgeons, immediately after which he repaired to Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of some of the most distinguished *savans*. After a pedestrian tour of the Scotch and English lakes he settled in London. He was shortly afterwards appointed demonstrator of anatomy, at Guy's Hospital, and in 1810 Mr. Travers was surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1813 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1815 one of the surgeons to St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1827 he was chosen President

of the Hunterian, and in 1828 President of the Medico-Chirurgical Societies. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and the Court of Examiners of Veterinary College. In July, 1847, he was raised to the dignity of President of the Royal College of Surgeons, an office which he again filled in 1856-57. The deceased had contributed largely to the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge by the publication of works of great merit, for which he had been rewarded with diplomas from learned and scientific universities in Europe. In speaking of Mr. Travers, the *Lancet* remarks, "That he was never celebrated as a rapid, dashing, or showy operator; frequently, however, his operative dexterity was most admirable, and he has often, in the operating theatre, received the public commendation of his great master and colleague, Sir Astley Cooper. One thing respecting his operative career all have allowed—namely, the remarkable safety that has followed his knife, which is certainly one of the tests, and not the meanest test, of sound and genuine surgery."

THE NEW FRENCH PAMPHLET.

The *Times* contains a translation of the new French pamphlet, entitled "L'Empereur Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre." Much curiosity has been excited by the knowledge that some such production was shortly to appear, and this curiosity is not the less intense that, though it is the work of an eminent publicist, a member of the Council of State (M. de la Guéronnière), yet the inspiration has been derived from the very highest source.

The following are the most important passages:—

"It is not the Emperor Napoleon III. who would abandon the tradition of our history, in which are blended the recollections of his own destiny. He cannot forget that during his exile he profited by the right of asylum boldly maintained in his favour by Switzerland, and loyally practised by England in his adversity. He has no thought then of disturbing a sacred right which was his safeguard. The representatives of ancient dynasties live in countries which are our near neighbours. The Emperor has never thought of being alarmed by their presence near our frontiers, or of demanding their removal, as was done with respect to himself in 1838. He respects misfortune more than others have respected his own. Now more than ever the right of asylum is sacred for us. France, who would not sacrifice it to any one, does not ask allied or neighbouring powers to sacrifice it—she merely asks of other states to do what she is ready to do for them.

"But the right of asylum which protects the representatives of the defenders of causes that are lost must not be confounded with the right of refuge which shields assassins from the responsibility of their crime. There is in the confusion of two things so distinct, not only a violation of morals, but a danger for society. Will it be said that the right of asylum exercised in England protects men of parties, and not the authors or the accomplices of assassination? We have already shown whence came the conspirators who attempted the life of the Emperor; we have also shown who were their accomplices, from what quarter proceeded the excitement to crime, in what country the apology of that crime was free and public.

"If, as Mr. Gibson said, Count Walewski deceived the English people in pointing out to their good faith and probity these public apologies for assassination, which take place every day under the tolerance of this generous hospitality, we pass condemnation. But is Count Walewski in error? We have made quotations which suffice to establish these facts. We could multiply them, and quote still more horrible words, and still more horrible writings, but we should fear, by mingling with such a statement the echoes of the most savage passions those appeals to murder, those outrages against all that is most sacred in the world, to disturb its calm and impartiality. Is there any need to give evidence? In London there are held meetings where assassination is glorified. In London are sold atrocious libels in which the murder of the sovereigns of Europe is elevated to a system; to a right, to a duty, in which thrones, altars, armies, laws, the magistracy, society, and God himself, are dragged through blood and mire! Such Saturnalia surpass even barbarism. There is not a law in ancient or in modern times which tolerates them; and can it be pretended that this tolerance is on the part of England merely the exercise of the right of asylum? Asylum is due to vanquished parties; it is due to all without exception; it is due even to the rebels who, after having attacked the laws of the country, put the frontiers between them and their rebellion. That frontier is inviolable. But it is not due to the monsters who are of no party, except it be the party of assassination!

"England cannot thus understand the application of the noble right of asylum. She cannot cover with this principle of humanity crimes which have nothing human about them. Her conscience has already revolted against such an interpretation, which is alike disowned by her own history.

"We need say no more. Enough has been said to justify the profound movement in public opinion. With the whole of these facts before us which we have rapidly sketched, with that prolonged tolerance which their authors so audaciously abuse, France has refused to believe that the existing laws of England were sufficiently efficacious. She is disgusted and irritated at it. As to the Government of the Emperor, it limits itself, to explain the situation of affairs, to explain the causes of the irritation which the country manifested, and in other respects trusting to the loyalty of the English Government to give satisfaction to justice, to morality, to the interests of society, to international rights.

"We have explained our conduct with respect to England, we have shown what the Emperor Napoleon III. has been for her. We may boldly say that England has never found an ally more loyal, more persevering, and more independent of petty passions and rancour.

That justice was rendered to him lately within the walls of the English Parliament, as it will be rendered to him by history; and we accept that homage for France; and for her Sovereign as an honour. Wherefore we have every confidence that the English people will not allow themselves to be led away, as difficult to explain as it is impossible to excuse, and that, their good sense, their patriotism, rising above false interpretations, the alliance of the two countries will stand the trial of these last incidents.

"We have the firm hope that it will be so, for it is impossible that some misconceptions, exaggerated by an unforeseen incident, can weaken the accord of two great nations whose alliance is indispensable to future prosperity of the civilised world. That alliance, in fact, sets aside all ideas of conquest. It guarantees the security and liberty of Europe, the interests of England and France being identical in every quarter of the globe wherever humanity and civilisation are in question. It is for these reasons that it was wise to form that alliance, and that it is useful for the interest of all to maintain it. After this explanation, public opinion in Europe will judge if France has understood this obligation, if she has fulfilled it, if she has the indisputable right to say that she is without reproach, and consequently without fear before the tribunal of public conscience."

HORSE-TAMING.

The *Boston (United States) Journal* has the following article on Mr. Rarey's system of horse-taming:—"We saw Mr. Rarey in this city some two years since, and had a long and interesting conversation with him in regard to his peculiar mode of subduing wild and vicious horses. Mr. Rarey is a small and rather spare person, the only peculiarity about his person being a very keen blue eye. His method of managing a vicious animal entirely precluded the use of force or fear, and he represented that his power was obtained solely through certain herbs and drugs, first subduing the desire of the horse to injure him, and then by inspiring the beast with affection and confidence he is enabled to do whatever he chooses with him. These herbs and drugs are perfectly harmless, and as Sir Richard Airey says, 'there is nothing in the treatment but what any horseman would approve of.' Mr. Rarey did not communicate his secret to us, but we have no doubt his treatment is substantially the same as that described in the following extract which has been floating through the papers of this country for several years:—

"The horse-caster is a wart, or excrescence, which grows on every horse's fore legs, and generally on the hind legs. It has a peculiar rank musty smell, and is easily pulled off. The ammoniacal effluvia of the horse seems peculiarly to concentrate in this part, and its very strong odour has a great attraction for all animals, especially canine, and the horse itself.

"The oil of Rhodium possesses peculiar properties. All animals seem to cherish a fondness for it, and it exercises a kind of subduing influence over them.

"For the oil of cumin the horse has an instinctive passion—both are original natives of Arabia, and, when the horse scents the odour, he is instinctively drawn towards it.

"The directions given for taming horses are as follows:—

"Procure some horse-caster, and grate it fine. Also get some oil of Rhodium and oil of cumin, and keep the three separate in air-tight bottles.

"Rub a little oil of cumin upon your hand, and approach the horse in the field, on the windward side, so that he can smell the cumin. The horse will let you come up to him then without any trouble. Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it. You can lead him anywhere. Give him a little of the caster on a piece of loaf sugar or potato.

"Put eight drops of oil of Rhodium into a lady's silver thimble. Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger, stopping the mouth of the thimble to prevent the oil from running out whilst you open the mouth of the horse. As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue, and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog. He is now your pupil and your friend. You can teach him anything, only be kind to him, be gentle. Love him and he will love you. Feed him before you do yourself. Shelter him well; groom him yourself, keep him clean, and at night always give him a good bed at least a foot deep.

"In the winter season, don't let your horse stand out a long time in the cold without shelter or covering; for the horse is a native of a warm climate, and in many respects his constitution is as tender as a man's.

"If you want to teach him to lie down, stand on his left side; have a couple of leather straps about six feet long; spring his left leg with one of them round his neck; strap the other end of it over his shoulders; hold it in your hand, and when you are ready, tell him to lie down, at the same time gently, firmly, and steadily pulling on the strap, touching him lightly on the knee with a switch. The horse will immediately lie down. Do this a few times, and you can make him lie down without the strap."

"Mr. Rarey had subdued many vicious horses in different parts of the country, accounts of which have frequently been published. Among other cases was that of a horse in Washington, which could not be handled. Under Mr. Rarey's tuition, in an hour and a half he made the horse so gentle that he rode it down the open street without a bridle, beating a drum while seated on his back.

We have reason to believe that the Court of Directors have determined to make an immediate increase of the artillery arm of their military establishments. No fewer than sixty-six cadets will be appointed, of whom one-half are intended for Bengal, and the others in equal proportions for Madras and Bombay.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROSA.—Arab horses are not all of such distinguished beauty as is generally supposed, nor so numerous in Arabia. In many parts the extreme heat is injurious to them. They are seldom mentioned in the Sacred Writings.

UNA.—It is well sometimes to review the past, and raise a mental monument of gratitude for the trials we have been spared.

DUBLIN.—George III. established the order of St. Patrick in 1783. Previous to that time, Ireland had no exclusive order belonging to that country.

ISABELLA.—Espartero, the Spanish Minister, was the son of a carpenter, and in consequence of being of a delicate constitution, was brought up to fill the office of Priest: his own strong taste for the army, however, changed the plans of his friends. He resided some time in London.

A METROPOLITAN.—Westminster-bridge was not built after the plan of an English architect, but from that of a native of Switzerland. It has for many years been a source of continual expense, having cost within the last fifty years nearly half a million of money in the various repairs required for its safety. We hope the new bridge will be under more favourable and profitable auspices.

MRS. F. W.—The Bishop of London has in his gift the patronage of nearly one hundred livings.

A SUFFERER.—The Royal Bank was established in 1849.

A CONSTANT READER.—We believe that Tom Taylor, whose school days have lately been published to the world, is known chiefly as a dramatic writer, a contributor to *Punch*, and Secretary to the Board of Health.

A SCHOLAR FROM THE FIRST.—This request shall have early attention.

A GRANDDAUGHTER.—We strongly recommend patience, and nothing but patience. It may be difficult, but in after years the remembrance that you have practised it will come back as a balm to the conscience and a soother of many a sad remembrance. It may be quite true that irritations and exactions are constantly pressing upon you, but youth knows nothing of the fretting troubles of the heavy weight of age, and the time will come when you will rejoice that you endeavoured to cheer its weariness instead of resenting its ebullitions of temper.

M. S.—It is taken from Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*—"Maria," and reads—"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

A LOVER OF ENIGMAS.—We hope to be able to give the solution. The correspondent who forwarded the enigma has been invited to furnish the solution, as all attempts to do so by others have resulted in failure.

A FRIEND.—Political influence is, doubtless, very great, in preserving the peace of nations, but money influence is, perhaps, even greater. A glance at the history of the family of Rothschild will prove this truth beyond a doubt. It is stated, as a proof of their consummate financial knowledge and judgment, that no bad loan was ever undertaken by them, and that no good one was ever allowed to fall into other hands.

ADELAIDE.—When Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes, the Protestant citizens of France had to become refugees, eighty thousand of whom chose England as their place of safety and protection. This act introduced into this country the art of silk weaving, many improvements in glass manufacture, and an improved taste in jewellery, which was then little understood here. The advantages were thus reciprocal.

L. H. M.—We know of no place so likely as Deacon's Coffin-house, Walbrook. The principal periodicals of England, France, Germany, and America, are open to inspection, at a very small charge. The *Times* for sixty years past are likewise kept for reference.

LETITIA.—The butter which the Africans make from the fruit of the Shea tree is described by travellers as being much richer than that which is made from milk.

TYNEMOUTH.—Mr. T. Milner Gibson commenced his political career as Conservative member for Ipswich, but a change in his opinions, caused him to resign.

MARIA.—Madame Tussaud's collection of wax figures was first exhibited in Paris, in 1780, afterwards brought to London, and opened as an exhibition in St. James's-street in 1802. The family are celebrated for longevity. Madame Tussaud died at the age of ninety, at which age her mother died; her grandmother at one hundred and four, and her great grandmother at one hundred and eleven.

A CONSTANT READER.—An easy method of tracing our patterns for embroidery is to take a little of the stone blue in common use by the laundress, to melt it in water, adding a little gum Arabic, and to use this as ink with a new goose quill pen, having first tacked the muslin over the engraving, and so going over every part. With a little care this method answers extremely well.

JULIA.—One founce would not be the prettiest style in which the child's dress might be made. We should recommend, in preference, several narrow flounces, or a double skirt. The lower skirt may be simply finished with a broad hem, if you choose; but it will look better if both skirts are ornamented with needlework. The body, if low, should be cut square. The sleeves, if short, may be composed of several flits of needlework. A basque is fashionable. It should be ornamented with needlework corresponding with the other parts of the dress.

ANTONY.—The first law enacted in England for the relief of the poor dates as far back as 1563.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Starch may be obtained from the flour of most varieties of grain, from potatoes, and from almost every part of plants.

A. D.—To remove grease spots from chintz, or printed furniture, take a small quantity of French chalk, in powder, and mix with it as much lavender water as will make it into a paste of the consistency of table mustard. Spread a little of this paste over the grease spot, lay a piece of blotting paper upon the paste, and pass a hot iron over the paper. The heat will melt the grease, which will be absorbed by the paste. As soon as the latter is dry, brush it off.

ASHLADE L.—Colza oil is obtained by pressure from the seeds of a kind of cabbage, called colza by the Dutch. Colza has long been cultivated in Holland and Belgium for its oil.

MARIA.—Mosaic is any work which produces a design or picture, on a surface, by the joining together of hard bodies. For instance, mosaic floors are formed of pieces of stone of different colours, geometrically cut, and cemented together; mosaic windows consist of pieces of glass of different colours, joined together.

W. H. D.—The anapa is to be found in more parts of the world than almost any other bird.

We understand that Mr. Rendall, of the Chancery bar, a shareholder in the Crystal Palace Company, has filed a bill in Chancery to restrain the company from issuing the proposed Sunday tickets, as being a violation of the provisions of the company's charter. It appears, from the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Rendall and the company, that the directors have taken no written opinion on the legality of this step since the date of the opinion of the late Attorney-General, given in 1854, in which he advised that it was not safe to admit even shareholders on Sundays. The directors contend that the Crystal Palace Company's Act, 1856, authorises the Sunday tickets. The question is likely to be very speedily decided on an application for an injunction against the company.

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 LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1858.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

By the time this journal is placed in the hands of the reader the Ministerial policy will have been declared, and all speculation set at rest except on the probability of the Government carrying out their contemplated measures. In the meantime we have before us the speeches of the ministerial candidates on their re-election, from which much may be gleaned as to the prominent topics of interest at this time.

The great mass of our countrymen are heartily tired of party names. In his recent speech in Parliament Lord Derby fitly described the nice shades of difference between the extremes of Toryism and Liberalism, in order to show how consistently he could seek the co-operation of men whose names are not found in the list of Conservatives proper. But while Ministers and ex-Ministers are thus coquetting, the executive is an object of universal observation and comment. Their acts will be approved or condemned, not because they belong to a particular political party, but according as the measures proposed meet or are opposed to the wishes of the representative body. The time has gone by when the name of a Minister merely would suffice to ensure the approbation of the country for any measure he might be pleased to bring into Parliament. The press and the people combine to scrutinize the policy and canvass the fitness of proposed changes; and it is well for us that we have arrived at this stage in our history. The safest ground for the Ministry will be to study the broad and general good of the people.

Any doubt that might have existed about the intentions of the Government respecting the Conspiracy Bill has been set at rest. Lord Derby's speech was not so clear on this point as was desirable. The new Ministers, however, who have had to appear before their constituents for re-election, have been more explicit. Sir J. Pakington and the Premier's son state that the whole question, as far as regards legislation, is to remain in abeyance for the present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his address at Aylesbury, alluded to the same subject in the following words: "The results of proceedings of the late Administration in respect to this grave transaction appear to be these,—that there is apparently an attempt to change the laws of England at the dictation of a foreign Power. I am convinced that the people of this country would never submit to a course like that, and though I deeply regret that by misunderstanding and misconception, such a situation should have been arrived at, I feel that it is impossible that the difficulty should be solved by taking a course which the great majority of the people of England have already entirely condemned." We believe this course will be very generally approved, and that our relations with France will be cemented rather than disturbed by first ascertaining whether the present law is sufficient to meet all cases that may arise, before adopting a more rigorous code.

All that the Ministry have to do in regard to the change in the government of India is to arrange the details of the new measure by which the doomed double government is to be replaced.

The decision of the House of Commons will be carried out by the Government in what they declare to be an amendment on Lord Palmerston's bill. The comprehensive measure which Lord Ellenborough is about to propose to Parliament, it is said, will avoid the crudities and anomalies presented under the silent vote and control of the late eminent President of Cannon-row. The language of Mr. Disraeli is very strong on the subject: "Who can suppose that the government of India—that the East India Company, for example—can exercise an influence in India, when the House of Commons by that majority has condemned it as incompetent? Why, the directors of the East India Company themselves must feel like a corpse. They must feel that they are dead men; and I should suppose that they themselves are most anxious that the burial should take place as soon as possible, and that the obsequies should be consummated in the most decorous and even splendid manner." It is quite clear that the East India Company have nothing to hope from the change of Ministers.

The Jew Bill is to be an open question; and the Ministers intend to propose, during the present session, a measure for the satisfactory adjustment of the Church-rate question. Sir Fitzroy Kelly assures us that already he has directed his attention to the paramount question of commercial law reform, to the amendment and consolidation of our insolvency and bankruptcy laws, and the removal of the chief defects and evils under which the mercantile community has so long laboured in reference to the intricate relations of debtor and creditor. The subject of the registration of titles and the safe and inexpensive transfer of lands is also alluded to by the Attorney General, and promised as one of his early law reforms. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denounced the Reform Bill of 1832 as a mere scheme for the consolidation of the power of the Whigs, and on behalf of the Government promised to give to the subject most earnest and serious consideration, "with the view, if possible, to bring forward a measure, which, dealing largely and completely with all the questions connected with the subject, should commend itself to all temperate, rational, and sober-spirited men as a measure adequate to the occasion." These are the promises, and now we look for the fulfilment.

CLOUDS.

CLOUDS are gathering over our little island. We cannot, for a moment, bring ourselves to believe that they will burst and let fall the horrors of war in our own immediate neighbourhood. On the contrary, we trust that they will break away, and show their own silver lining all bright, cheering, and making an open way for the showering down from Heaven of the best blessings of peace.

Nevertheless, there are portents of evil, and, though it is not wisdom to go and meet it half way, it is simply common prudence to stay at home and make what preparation we can against it, if it should really come.

Is there no age of the world, no condition of society, no height of refinement, no profession of Christianity, that can make man settle his differences with his brother man, saving by proving which has most power of butchery. Alas! to wade through blood over a field of battle, where, doubtless, great glory has been gained, according to the world's account—to see gashed limbs, mangled bodies, life ebbing away in groaning torment, we are forced into the confession, that war is nothing else than a blaze of the fire of hell.

We acknowledge ourselves extremely hard of belief, that two enlightened nations, living in habits of daily intercourse could, under the pressure of any circumstances, plunge their respective nations into the horrors of war. Still, the Emperor of the French is playing a desperate game. Politicians say he has but one card left in his hand. That card is war with England. The Emperor has no wish to throw it down. It would be suicidal. Nevertheless, it might postpone other evils, and his finger is on the card.

We had hoped that traditional enmity had gone out of fashion with other barbarism. It is not so. The late conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor, being furthered in England, has, unhappily, stirred up the smouldering fire. In the communication which ensued, Lord Palmerston undoubtedly made a great mistake. Instead of

dealing with any measure by means of first introducing it into Parliament, he ought to have handed the matter over to the Law officers of the Crown, for their deliberation upon it. They would have made legal investigation, and given their decision accordingly. Had they found the existing laws sufficient, the country would have abided by their verdict. Had they found them inefficient, they would have suggested emendation, and the nation would have acquiesced with satisfaction. If our shortcomings are proved to us, even by an enemy, we should be grateful, since every step in improvement is one in elevation. How much more then should this be the case, when we are called upon to do justice by a friend, and to a friend.

We know that the life of the Emperor of the French, humanly speaking, involves the peace of Europe. National dignity ought, under all circumstances, to have preserved a calm attitude, and we who live under the peaceful reign of Queen Victoria might well have preserved our equanimity of temper, even in the presence of the hot zeal of the French Colonels. Their offence was committed under extenuating circumstances. What shall we say of some of the doings on our own side of the Channel? We confess ourselves not a little ashamed.

Our witty friend Mr. Punch, dipping his crayon in the gall of bitterness a few weeks ago, sketched to the world an insulting libel on the French character, in the shape of the Gallie Cock, inflated by bombast, crowing over England. Some members of our Stock Exchange, uniting together, and subscribing the necessary funds, have purchased a sufficient number of the offensive caricature, and sent one over to each of the French colonels, whose names they have taken the pains to secure. Of course, Mr. Punch, in his own natural garb, would not be suffered to enter France, but a mere picture in an envelope passes as a letter, undetected. When it is remembered that Allsop was once a member of the Stock Exchange, we must say that such insults come with a very bad grace from any part of the body to which he belonged. We do not for a moment lay the blame on the general community, but we think the coterie to whom the shame attaches ought to accept it as their reward. But perhaps they have "gone in for the fall," and want war for the good of their own pockets.

No doubt matters have reached something like a crisis in France. The arrests are all but numberless. Men disappear from their homes and are heard of no more. The iron hand seems to have cast away the velvet glove.

We are told, through a private source, that two distinct attempts have been made on the life of the Emperor since Orsini's tragedy was enacted. These may probably have been by his own partisans, hoping to avert his doom and accomplish their own murderous purpose at one blow. The desperate men who made these attacks were cut down in the very act. In each case the lives of the assassins were taken on the spot, the summary justice executed at the moment saving all the trouble of judicial proceedings. The whole affair was kept strictly private and not allowed to appear in any of the French journals. At the Tuilleries it was considered the wiser policy to hush up these frustrated assassinations. Every head that drops from the guillotine is as seed sown to bring up a hundred fold.

What human spirit could bear that load of responsibility which, at this moment, rests on the head which bears the crown of France? It is just whispered by those who have the best means of information, that the courage of the Imperial heart sometimes well-nigh fails. Ah, pitiable beyond all telling is the man who inhabits the highest places of mortal power with the sword of Damocles hanging over his head, sleeping or waking, without a moment's intermission.

But why speak of clouds in our peaceful sky? Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon are most faithful allies. Her Majesty is just making her good brother of France a loving present. The model gun manufactured at the Woolwich Arsenal, together with its appurtenances, is now complete. It is to be conveyed over to the Tuilleries by a Captain of the Royal Artillery. The inscription consists simply of the words, "To Napoleon III. from Queen Victoria, 1857." Is it prejudice to wish that the gift had symbolised some art of peace rather than the art of war?

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE new law for the protection of a wife's property during desertion by her husband, has been far from inoperative; scarcely a day having elapsed since its adoption, without application being made for its benefits at one of our police courts. This speaks strongly in favour of the necessity of such a measure, and the fearful exposures of cruelty and heartlessness which there meet the public eye declare its justice and wisdom. Of course some allowance must be made for the fact of the statements being necessarily *ex parte*; but this will not work injustice, as, on proof, by the husband to the contrary at any future time, a decision so obtained may be reversed. When it is considered what an amount of injustice and misery the new law thus prevents, it is not surprising that it was met with universal praise; nor is its importance less, in other respects, by giving to the poor deserted wife a lawful right to the little money she may acquire; by labour she may now, perhaps, be enabled to keep herself and family in respectability, instead of their becoming the recipients of parish relief, to the injury of ratepayers, who at present have quite enough to do. It is surely a sufficient hardship to bear the cruelty and heartlessness of desertion, without having all hope of better times crushed within her heart by the knowledge that her domestic tyrant may any day return and lay his hand on all her worldly wealth, only to leave her still more the victim of despair. Sad indeed it is that such laws should be required for Englishmen, but still worse would it be to consign to hopeless wretchedness and want those already so truly unfortunate.

The forthcoming eclipse occupies much of the public attention, and many excellent communications on the subject have appeared in the journals. The precision with which everything connected with the eclipse is pointed out, is truly surprising, as showing the great progress made in astronomy of late years; and, doubtless, the event will be made subservient to the filling of the pockets of certain speculative people who may happen to be located in the line of march—more especially the railway companies. The absence of superstitious awe, and the calm delight and interest with which the coming event is anticipated, speak volumes for the ennobling and happy influences of sound and useful knowledge.

Trade and commerce improve but slowly, notwithstanding the easy terms on which money is obtainable.

The Indian mail tells of Sir Colin Campbell's final preparations for entering Oude, and battering Lucknow with his powerful artillery. Sir John Lawrence has assumed his jurisdiction over the Delhi district.

Notwithstanding the reforms of which we have heard so much in Turkey, that unfortunate country continues to be the scene of barbarity and outrage, of horrible crimes and of inefficient police. Recent accounts from Palestine tell a horrible tale of murder and outrage perpetrated upon an unoffending Christian family in the neighbourhood of Jaffa, where barbarities were committed such as those with which the atrocities lately reported from India have rendered us but too familiar. Still, the crimes were such as might have been committed by ruffians in any thinly-peopled country; the grievous circumstance is, that, when it became known, the Turkish authorities showed no anxiety to secure the murderers; they took the matter almost as a thing of course, and declared by their actions, what they dared not say openly in words, that the Christian dogs had no business to complain. All this speaks ill for the scheme of colonisation which the Sultan has lately sanctioned, and which has been held forth in this country as offering unwonted advantages for intending emigrants. It is certainly not a matter to be despised, that tracts of land should be allotted to colonists in the most fertile portions of Asia Minor, and free from all taxation for a term of twelve years. The pouring of European skill, enterprise, and capital into that ill-fated country, presents a greater chance of regeneration for these seats of ancient civilisation than any that has yet been proposed; but if outrages like that we have mentioned are not put down by the strong arm of power, the scheme of colonisation will be nipped in the bud, or will be prosecuted only by parties of colonisers strong and numerous enough to protect themselves from all such ruffianly aggressions.



Match or No Match?

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

CHAPTER XVI.

TIME passed on, as pass it will, whether gladly or sadly, swiftly or slowly, over the whole world, and the large and little establishments of Ash Lodge and the sunny cottage felt only sweet and peaceful blessings dropping from its wings like honey dew. To rise in the morning with a hopeful heart and go to rest at night with a peaceful mind, is a state more to be desired than the wearing of crowns, which usually brings the head ache. In the cottage, merry voices rose with the lark singing at Heaven's-gate, and the day was all too short for its labours, its pleasures, and the new duties and new enjoyments of the life so different from what had gone before. The very youngest of the children doted on the garden, as well they might, for He who sprinkled the earth with flowers, gemming the field with the daisy, and garlanding the hedges with the wild rose, has done it for the mendicant even more than for the monarch, giving also to children a keener enjoyment of the luxuries of nature, drinking of its freshness as of some charmed elixir of life, than the keen shrewd worldling can ever taste.

If Mrs. Wintersham had wished to withdraw Christie Corbell's mind away from Harold Grant, she had done wisely in thus surrounding her with home affections. How deeply grateful was the right-minded girl for thus having had brought within her reach all the objects of her earliest, strongest, most natural solicitude. A certain portion of every day was set apart for a run across the pleasant fields, the children watching for her coming. In this way Christie was once more head of the family. It was she who arranged everything in that hour and a half's vacation time thus regularly established. She appointed the duties of the little household, and saw that they were fulfilled. Her mother's great defect of character was a dread of responsibility. Probably it was that very weakness which had given her daughter strength. If she now thought upon the subject it was to conclude that it was too late to mend, and that it was a very happy thing that Christie was not in the least like her, and that it was far better for her not to meddle where she could not mend, so she only smiled assent to all that her daughter proposed, looked pleased and placid, knitted a great deal, was waited upon by all the children, and constantly said that she had never been so happy in her life.

Mrs. Wintersham had been to the cottage not once, but many times. On the first occasion Christie felt rather nervous. Nothing could possibly make the children comprehend that they

ought not to press round the great lady and love her very much. In fact, before seeing her they had unanimously installed her into the post of Cinderella's godmother. The pretty cottage, the delicious garden, the flowery fields, the groves of overshadowing trees, seemed all the gift of the good fairy, and when she sat down on the rustic garden seat under the mulberry tree, nothing short of severity could have put the little rosy throng on good, that is to say, freezing behaviour. Christie made an unsuccessful attempt, but a glance from Mrs. Wintersham stopped her, and she fell back to the side of her brother Harry, who, with his earnest eyes, stood watching every motion of the benevolent fairy. As the two thus leant against each other side by side, they showed a most remarkable resemblance, and Mrs. Wintersham thought how soon the responsibilities of life had rested on their young heads.

Left to themselves, the little merry children pressed round Mrs. Wintersham on her garden seat under the old mulberry tree, all earnest to tell her something, to ask something, to show something. Wonderful enough it was to see the proud, severe, aristocratic lady, from whom even her equals commonly shrink with instinctive dread, turning first to one and then to the other of the youthful claimants of her sympathy, looking with benevolent eyes, and speaking with a softened voice, all the asperities of her nature so smoothed away that her very features seemed to have changed with their expression. Even the timid, retiring widowed mother forgot to be afraid of the dreadful mistress of Ash Lodge, and, under that spell of influence which brings the weak mind into subjection to the strong, talked of the things nearest to her heart unaffectedly and confidentially.

As Christie thus stood leaning against her brother Harry, she asked herself if that lady in the garden chair could possibly be the severe and haughty individual who had first received her at Ash Lodge. Surely she had entered on a new phase of existence! Or had she gone back on life? She looked many years younger, and now there was no mistake that she was handsome. She had known before that her eyes were remarkably fine, but their expression now at this moment inspired both love and confidence. A new sweetness had come into her smile, the old sarcastic wrinkles had disappeared, and difficult would it have been to discover an instance in which expression so affected person, so restored beauty, and so erased the lines of age.

After that first day of introduction, as Mrs. Wintersham and her young companion were sitting together watching as they often did the glories lingering round the abdicated throne of the day-monarch of the sky, Mrs. Wintersham broke the silence. There had been no leading to the subject of her speech.

"I want to ask you, Christie," she said, "is it more generous to give or to receive?"

"To receive," said Christie, without a moment's hesitation. "To the high mind it is easy to give—that is its nature—but to receive—that costs a great deal, because it is against its own nature."

"Don't you see then, my child, that by suffering me to send your brother Harry to St. Bees, you would be doing the more generous thing, and I should take the inferior side."

"Ah, dear kind good Mrs. Wintersham, I am not generous enough for that!"

"Give a good reason. If you cannot, think of the injury you do your brother."

"Oh no, I am but preserving his independence—and my own."

"Christie, is there nothing under?"

Christie's face flushed. Then rousing herself, she said, "Perhaps, yes. I will say yes. Supposing—" and here she broke down in painful agitation.

"I will help you. You are taking Harold Grant into your account."

"I cannot deny it. My brother must be kept free from obligations to Mr. Harold Grant's family. Whether he is ever more to me than a stranger or not, it would weigh like a mountain load both on me and Harry to think that we had lost our feeling of independence."

Mrs. Wintersham was vexed, angry, disappointed. Nevertheless, in her heart of hearts she did not love her young companion the less for thus prizing her own honourable independence.

Acting on this principle, Christie Corbell resolved to keep out of pecuniary obligation, as steadfastly as possible. Mrs. Wintersham recognized the motive, and the working of this steady determination in the young girl, and treated it with respect, because she saw and sympathised with the feelings from which it sprang. One day, when she had been glancing at the subject, speaking of the importance of education to a youth who had to make his own way in the world, Christie without affecting to misunderstand, answered at once frankly to her meaning.

"Dear Mrs. Wintersham, while my mother lives in a cottage and pays for her children's bread, and I take from you no more than the money which I really earn, I can hold up my head and feel that we are as independent as the first and greatest families in the land. If Mr. Harold Grant were to come back unchanged I should not blush to see him."

"So Christie, you make my nephew your brother's name."

"Oh no, I only keep Harry, that is he keeps himself, for we are quite agreed, from being dependent on a family to—" and there Christie stopped with one of her own red-hot blushes.

"To which you think you may eventually belong. There, I have finished that sentence for you. You are a courageous girl, Christie Corbell, to say that to me."

"I did not say it, but I own that I meant it, and I acknowledge it, because I will not have concealments from you."

"Neither will I from you!" exclaimed Mrs. Wintersham. "Christie, if my nephew really does come back unchanged, if he should prove that he has a heart and a head worthy of the love of a true-hearted, faithful girl, I will not stand between you."

"You make me a proud girl!" cried Christie, shaking back the curls from her open and ingenuous face, and looking at Mrs. Wintersham with eyes full of affection.

"Now, then, you see, I have a right to interfere in Harry's favour," said Mrs. Wintersham, with an air of decision.

"Oh no, indeed! now we are still more bound to keep free from obligation, that we may be more worthy of such generous, such noble kindness."

"Then have I condescended in vain!" said Mrs. Wintersham, looking once more very much like the lady who, on her first arrival, received Christie Corbell at Ash Lodge.

(To be continued.)

DISPUTED VALIDITY OF A MARRIAGE.

The Civil Tribunal of Boulogne-sur-Mer was lately engaged in hearing a case which excited considerable curiosity. The plaintiffs were the Marquis and Marquise de Boussigny de C—, who applied to the court for the annulment of a marriage contracted by their son, M. Albert de Boussigny de C—, with an English lady, Miss Baron. The counsel for the plaintiffs stated that the young gentleman had in July last, without the knowledge of his parents, married the lady at Folkestone. The family of the lady, who has been living at Boulogne, had gone to Dover for the purpose of having the ceremony performed, and on the registrar of that town refusing to sanction it, they had proceeded to Folkestone, where it had taken place without any previous publication or any of the ordinary formalities. The consul at that place had legalised the signatures of the parties, who afterwards returned to France without the family of the bridegroom being at all aware of what had taken place. The families kept up the same relations with each other as had previously existed, and there was nothing to indicate what had occurred. When at length the parents of the bridegroom heard of what had occurred, they immediately applied for the intervention of the law. The learned gentleman then explained at some length the difference which existed in the French and English laws on the subject of marriage, and contended that as the union had taken place without the consent of the parents of the gentleman, and without the observance of any of the formalities required by the French law, the marriage could not be considered valid. M. Henry, the counsel for the lady, strongly supported the validity of the marriage having been contracted openly, and not, therefore, coming under the appellation of a clandestine act. The fact of the signature of the parties being attested by the French consul at Folkestone was, he contended, a sufficient proof of the validity of the union, and he could not for a moment bring himself to suppose that the court would entertain the demand for the annulment. He could, he said, imagine a case in which a noble family might seek to break a marriage contracted by one of its members with one far below him in rank; but such not being the case in the present instance, he confidently relied on the application being dismissed. The court adjourned the case for a week. —Galignani.

On Saturday morning a respectably-dressed woman ran into the second recess on the Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge, and, before any one could prevent her, jumped into the river. The tide was running strongly at the time, and it is supposed that she must have been carried under a tier of barges that are lying a little below the bridge. Drags and boats were immediately procured, but the body could not be recovered.

On Tuesday, Mr. Harding, the official manager of the Court of Chancery, with Mr. Linklater, representing the estate of the Royal British Bank in bankruptcy, and Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, solicitors for various shareholders, attended before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in Chambers, for the purpose of proceeding with the proposals of compromise under the winding-up. Mr. Harding submitted eighty-two new cases, which were approved by the Vice-Chancellor, making a total of 258 cases of compromise, now approved of under the administration by the official manager of this estate, after investigating with great care and labour the circumstances of the parties, and which led to the conclusion that amicable arrangements would prove more advantageous to all parties than protracted litigation. The aggregate amount of compromise thus dealt with up to the present time is about 100,000*l.*, and it is understood that there is a large number still under consideration. It was decided, on the application of Mr. Linklater, that the dividend about to be declared by the official manager might be declared only on debts that have been proved in Bankruptcy and Chancery, so that the assignees might have an opportunity of investigating all other claims. The last day for receiving proofs in Bankruptcy is the 19th inst.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.
PARISIAN COURT COSTUMES.

Fig. 1.—Robe of white bouillonné tulle over white satin. At intervals, up each side, are fixed white roses, with a cluster of diamonds in the centre of each. The train is of the richest cerulean blue velvet, lined with white satin. It is edged with bouillonnés of white tulle, and roses with diamond centres, similar to those on the robe. On each side of the bouillonné, which edges the train, there is a trimming composed of white blonde and silver passementerie. The corsage has draperies of tulle, with blonde and silver passementerie; and the bouquet de corsage is composed of white roses and diamonds. On each shoulder there is a rich agraffe of diamonds. The head-dress consists of white roses and diamonds. Diamond necklace and bracelets.

Fig. 2.—Robe of white moire antique. Train of rich Azof green satin, with a border of flowers and foliage beautifully embroidered in gold. The train is edged all round with gold fringe, graduating in width from the waist downward, and becoming very wide at the lower part. Over the corsage there is a deep berthe formed of several rows of dentelle d'or, each row edged with gold fringe. In front of the corsage a rich ornament of emeralds and diamonds. The head-dress consists of a small diadem of eme-

ralds and diamonds, with a plume of white feathers at each side. Lappets of rich Brussels lace are fixed at the back of the head, by diamond pins. Necklace, bracelets, and earrings of diamonds and emeralds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Our illustrations in this day's paper are accurate representations of admired costumes worn at one of the most recent receptions at the Tuilleries. As many ladies are now ordering the dresses in which they intend to appear at the Drawing-rooms to be held by Her Majesty, after Easter, we subjoin descriptions of several tasteful court costumes which may furnish suggestive hints.

One, greatly admired, is composed of a dress of white brocade, trimmed in front with a tablier formed of bouillonnés of tulle intermingled at intervals with silver foliage. The tablier is finished on each side by two rows of rich embroidery in silver, and bouquets of the thistle in silver, combined with foliage of crimson velvet. A bouquet of the same ornaments the front of the corsage. The train is exceedingly splendid. It consists of mauve-colour therry velvet, of a very beautiful tint, and is edged round with very rich embroidery in silver; the lining, which is of white satin, is edged with a ruche of white ribbon. The head-dress is composed of a gold net, studded with pearls and trimmed with dentelle d'argent. A bow with flowing ends, formed

of a lappet of dentelle d'argent, is placed on one side, and on the other there is a tuft of white ostrich feathers.

A very elegant court dress consists of a robe of white tulle bouillonné and sprigged with stars in gold. The corsage is trimmed with bouillonnés, and in the centre there is a bouquet formed of poppy-colour eglantine, and foliage in green and gold. Long sleeves of tulle cover short ones consisting of white silk edged with a ruche of tulle. The tulle sleeves, which are in full puffings, sprigged with stars in gold, the puffings being separated by rouleaux of white silk, and looped up in the inner part of the arm. The train is composed of white therry velvet, trimmed with bouillonnés of tulle and stars and foliage in gold. The coiffure consisted of lappets of dentelle d'or and a wreath of poppy-coloured eglantine intermingled with green and gold foliage; a gold star is fixed in the centre of the wreath, which inclines a little to a point just above the forehead.

Another elegant court dress is composed of a robe of pink tulle, trimmed with flounces of the same material, each flounce bordered with a row of rich blonde vandyked at the edge, and headed with a narrow row of pink therry velvet ribbon. Bouquets of white roses, without foliage, pass up each of the skirts, and are fixed just above the flounces. The corsage is ornamented with a bouquet of white roses, without leaves; the short sleeves, formed of two frills of tulle, are each trimmed with three white roses detached. The train is of pink moire antique,

trimmed with Brussels lace, looped up at intervals with white roses and strings of pearl.

A court costume which has elicited very general admiration consists of a robe of white moire, with flounces richly embroidered with silver. The train is composed of amber brocade, embroidered with silver. The head-dress is composed of feathers and lace, and a diadem of brilliants. A necklace of diamonds and topazes completes the costume.

A serious accident occurred on Monday afternoon to Miss Alice Parsons, youngest daughter of Laurence Parsons, Esq., Birr View, Parsonstown, King's County. It appears that the young lady was taking equestrian exercise with Major Hobbs, of the Depot battalion, and on their return home they had just entered the gate leading to Birr View, when the horse Miss Parsons was riding took fright and galloped through the park. The young lady became alarmed; she was unable to control the animal, and having pulled the wrong rein she was pitched upon her head against a tree, and a branch of it struck her under the chin. She was taken up immediately in an almost lifeless state, and conveyed to the house. Messengers were instantly despatched for medical assistance to Parsonstown. Dr. Baker was speedily in attendance, when it was found that Miss Parsons was seriously wounded in the head, and that she had some of her teeth broken. Although so severely injured, it is very gratifying to add that at present no very great danger is apprehended.—*Saunders's News Letter.*



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF WYNNSTAY
BY FIRE.

The ancient mansion of Sir Watkin W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Sir Watkin and Lady Wynn, accompanied by the Earl and Countess Vane, the Hon. Major Cotton and Mrs. Cotton, with some other friends, had only arrived at Wynnstay the previous day. About two o'clock on Saturday morning the nurse to Earl Vane's children was awake by their coughing and sneezing very much, and on rising to ascertain the cause, she found the room filled with smoke. She immediately aroused Lord and Lady Vane, who, perceiving unmistakable symptoms of fire, gave the alarm, and the whole house was shortly aroused. The flames ascended from the direction of the library, and with such rapidity did they spread that Lady Wynn and some other ladies were glad to escape in their night dresses. Every exertion was used to keep the flames under, a fire-engine which was on the premises being speedily got into play, and all the domestics, men and women, headed by the worthy baronet himself, being occupied either in bearing water from the adjoining fishpond or endeavouring to save some of the furniture and other valuables. A messenger was also despatched to Wrexham (six miles off), and in a short time a powerful fire-engine was brought. Another also arrived from Chirk Castle, the residence of Colonel Biddulph, M.P. All was in vain,

however, to resist the progress of the devouring element, which was stimulated by a very strong east wind, and in the course of a few hours the destruction was complete. The place is a shell, not an inch of the roof of the mansion remaining, except a small tower and the domestic offices. By far the greater portion of the furniture, the whole of the library, paintings, and other valuables are destroyed. Lady Wynn's jewellery, the family plate, and title deeds of the estate are saved; but the Countess Vane's jewels, worth 3,000*l.*, and Mrs. Cotton's, worth about 2,000*l.*, are lost. The entire loss is computed at 70,000*l.*, not a farthing of which is insured. Fortunately, no loss of life occurred, nor any serious casualty, although Sir Watkin and the house-steward, Mr. Blanchett, had a narrow escape. They had gone down into the cellars to ascertain the temperature, when about thirty tons of brickwork fell down near where they were standing; but, being warned of the danger, they were enabled to shelter themselves under an archway, and so remained unscathed. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but there does not appear to be any reason to suppose it was other than accidental.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

At the Worship-street Police-court, on Saturday, Thomas Marshal, a working dyer, and Harriet Moorson, a woman of dissipated appearance, were

charged with having violently assaulted and robbed a young lady residing with her family at the West-end of the town. The complainant, an elegantly dressed person of superior address, stated that after spending the evening with some friends in the Cambridge-heath-road, she accepted the offer of a young gentleman, with whom she was intimately acquainted, to place her in a cab for conveyance home. As they were unable to obtain a vehicle, and the night was bleak and boisterous, she was induced by her friend to take refuge in a tavern, where he left her to renew his search for a conveyance. He failed to return, however, and, feeling much alarmed at his absence, she went out in search of him, and her agitated manner having attracted the attention of several young vagabonds, they were in the act of insulting and jeering at her, when the female prisoner came up and offered to protect her from further annoyance. Applicant gratefully accepted her assistance, when the prisoner worked upon her feelings with such a fictitious tale of personal distress that she relieved her with all the loose silver she had about her, and subsequently, at the earnest solicitation of the woman, who appeared to be very cold and miserable, she accompanied her into a public-house to supply her with refreshments. A glass of strong mixed spirits was called for by the prisoner, who persuaded applicant to partake of a small portion, which she had no sooner done than she became perfectly stupefied. She recollected, however, that she was assisted out of the house by the woman Moorson

and a man resembling the male prisoner, but her senses had so failed her that she knew nothing that occurred until she found herself with the two prisoners close to the canal bridge at Haggerstone. Feeling greatly terrified, she called loudly for assistance, and attempted to escape from them, but was instantly knocked down by a violent blow from the man, and while she was lying on the ground the female prisoner took off the satin skirt of her dress, and the lace veil from her bonnet, and both of them ran off. On recovering, she gave information of the robbery to the first policeman she met.—Police-constable Reading deposed to having taken the prisoners into custody at a short distance from the spot where he met the prosecutrix, who was bleeding profusely from the face and in an extreme state of excitement, and on searching the woman Moorson the stolen property referred to was found secreted about her person.—In answer to the charge the male prisoner emphatically denied all participation in the robbery, but they were both remanded.

On Wednesday orders were forwarded to the head-quarters of the disembodied Militia for return of the effective strength of the respective regiments, it being intended to embody twelve more English, six Irish, and three Scotch regiments. There is every reason to believe that the Royal London, East Middlesex, and Royal Westminster will be immediately embodied.

[From PUNCH.]

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SON.—The Earl of Derby inducing Lord Stanley to join a Tory Ministry.

BY J. HAY DOBBIN.

Nay, call me not by name unkind,
Nor cloud thy brow with scornful frown;
Let passion not thy reason blind,
Nor on my humbler self look down.
Thy wealth may give thee more of ease,
And more of what the world calls fame;
May swell thy pride—but what of these?
They cannot yield an honest name,
Yet though thy frown repressive be,
I will not be at feud with thee!

Go ask thyself in close commune
Thy right, before it be too late,
To nourish in thy soul's pure room
So deadly vile a thing as Hate.
Thy heart a field is, bright and fair,
With half of tares and good grain fill'd,
And thou, to find rich produce there,
Must tend the soil—must keep it til'd.
"Thy brother love" is God's decree—
I will not be at feud with thee.

I envy not thy sums untold,
Nor ownership of house and land;
My wants know not the need of gold—
I ask no favour at thy hand.
Dost think for thee the bright sunshine
Alone was made, and light of star?
Dost think thy heart more true than mine,
Or that thy nature's nobler far?
No! as we own one pedigree,
I will not be at feud with thee!

I too must live; and when we die,
As much of earth shall cover me;
I too can look with faith on high,
And yet may share its joys with thee.
Let not the sun upon thy wrath
Go down—the law Divine is giv'n;
But let Love's influence guide thy path,
And cheer thee on thy way to Heav'n.
Poor toiler on the same rough sea,
I will not be at feud with thee?

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

The Defence of Lucknow. A Diary from May 31 to Sept. 25, 1857. By a STAFF OFFICER. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous instances of fortitude and heroism displayed by our countrymen in India during the rebellion, the beleaguering of Lucknow Residency for eighty-seven days by an immense rebel force, furnishes, perhaps, the crowning instance of patient suffering and determined bravery. In the little volume before us we have the notes of a Staff Officer of the Anglo-Indian army, who was in Lucknow during the whole of the siege. It is a painfully interesting recital of daily horrors and feats of courage, the more so that you learn the constant anxiety of the garrison in its isolated position. At the end of the diary we have the eloquent despatch of Brigadier Inglis, as well as the most recent list of killed and wounded.

The Art Journal. London: Virtue.

THE number for the present month contains some beautiful engravings and illustrations. There is certainly no other journal in which art is so effectively portrayed, and we earnestly hope that the English public make it apparent to the conductors of the work that their labours are not only remunerative commercially, but that an increased appreciation of works of art results from this unique publication. "The King at Holyrood," "The Noonday Walk" and "Thomas Campbell," from the statue in Westminster Abbey, are among the illustrations of the March number. It is almost needless to add that the typography is excellent.

The Moors and the Fens. By F. G. TRAFFORD. Three vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS novel is likely to become popular. The plot is natural, and very skilfully worked out. Many of the scenes are described with great power, and the characters look like portraits from life: that of the miserly father especially. We will not attempt to give an outline of the plot, recommending the reader to the work itself, which will be found interesting and exciting.

Jamie's Questions. By EMMA DAVENPORT, Authoress of "Weak and Wilful." London: Dean and Son.

A most useful book for children. Almost every child is a Jamie in its inquiries on the world of wonders in which it finds itself, but not every mamma is able so wisely to answer the questioner, and lead on to the acquisition and love of knowledge.

PATENT READY INDEX LEDGES AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.—A simple invention has been patented by Messrs. Raven and Co., of Fish-street-hill, which will have the effect of rendering the posting and balancing of accounts much more expeditious and economical. The alphabetical index projects from the left hand side, is always visible without shifting, and in this way economises time, and preserves the book from damage. It bids fair to supersede all other account books.

PANMURE'S LAST DESPATCH TO SIR COLIN.—"Take care of the Doab."

BAD NEWS FOR IRRITABLE SCOTCHMEN.—The Duke of Argyll (bless him!) has lost his Post.

THE RUBS OF THIS WORLD.—There are hearts, you see, just like water, both hard and soft; with some, anything will melt in them, and in the others, nothing—for all the world like soap.—*The Hermit of the Haymarket.*

OBVIOUS TO THE MEANEST CAPACITY.—People are puzzled about the views of the Derby Administration. The thing is perfectly plain. They are dissolving views.

NOT UNLIKELY.—Lord Stanley in his address to the Electors of King's Lynn, declares his intention of "carrying out all the principles he has ever advocated." It is very probable he *will* carry them out—of office.

THE TWO TRAPS.—The Earl of Derby now holding the reins of power, the question is, whether his turn-out will not be faster, if not more splendid than Lord Palmerston's.

THE RUIN OF LAW.—Who says that law is such a ruinous, expensive thing—a luxury only within the reach of Rothschilds? Why, look at the British Bank directors, how very cheaply they have got off.

THE LIBERTIES OF COLCHESTER.—Colchester is well-known for its liberties, and one of these liberties decidedly has been recently exemplified in the fact of Colchester taking the office of Postmaster-General, whilst Rowland

POETICAL SENTIMENT (illustrative of one of "The Sweet Uses of Adversity.")—The heart that is "bowed down with care," rises only the nearer to Heaven, like the bough of a richly-laden tree, the moment it is relieved of its load.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF A LADY'S DRESS.—A poor victim of a husband complains that crinoline should be the source of so much sentiment and sorrow, for his notices that nothing but copious *tears* are always resulting from its enormous *sighs*!

BRAG IS A GOOD FRENCH DOG. — The French are bragging now that they took Canton. There was exactly the same *esprit de brag* in the Crimea. They took Sebastopol, they took Kertch, they took everything, excepting flight, of course. However, John Bull should growl. He should know that, in this, as in other victories it is *La Gloire* that always points the Frenchman the way to Cant-on.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—A new piece entitled th

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—A new piece entitled the *Love Knot*, with an intrigue proper to the days of wig and small sword, and with a foundation doubtless to be found in some French piece laid in the time of Louis XV., was produced here on Monday night with unequivocal success. The moral atmosphere in which the personages perform their several functions is by no means of a severe kind; and though a very virtuous young lady forms the focus of the intrigue, she is less interesting on her own account than she is amusing as the cause of the scrapes into which her beautiful allures other people. This young lady, who is played by Miss M. Oliver, is the daughter of a proscribed Jacobite colonel, and is herself in such peril that she has assumed the false name of Marian Leeson, while to gain a subsistence she works as a milliner for Lady Lavender (Mrs. Leigh Murray) and Lady Harbottle (Mrs. Frank Mathews). In this capacity she is persecuted by the addresses of Lord George Lavender (Mr. Robert Roxby) and Sir Creston Harbottle (Mr. Tilbury), a young and an old rake, whose whole time seems devoted to the pursuit of unterminded gallantry. But she has a protector in the person of a fashionable hairdresser, M. Bernard (Mr. Leigh Murray), to whom she is privately married, and she has potent allies in her two patronesses, whose names may be surmised by their names, are the wives of their persecutors. The incidents that take place upon this basis occupy three acts, the two rakes, and a third named Wormley (Mr. Kinloch), who is most dangerous because he knows the real position of the heroine, being constantly in pursuit of their intended victim, and being as constantly baffled by the indefatigable barber, who is ever bringing the wives as a check to their arrant husbands. When the two sinners, having hid themselves in a couple of lodgings, find themselves conveyed to a tavern in Kensington, where they are forced to take supper with their own wives, after they have betrayed their secret by courting them in the dark, each under the supposition that he is addressing the irresistible Marian, the "fun" has reached its height, and the fair milliner has only to be released from her difficulties by the discovery of her father's innocence. However, though she may not lose caste, her devoted husband turns out to be a Marquis by birth, who, ruined by the Mississippi scheme, has made a fortune in London by the plebeian trade. Mr. Stirling Coyne has been at small pains to point his dialogue after the fashion of the comedies of 100 years since; he might to his advantage have studied a higher morality.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mrs. Wilkins (the widow of the late Mr. Sergeant Wilkins) made her first appearance upon the stage at this theatre on Monday evening, in the part of Widow Green, in Mr. Sheridan Knowles's comedy of the *Love Chase*. Mrs. Wilkins' impersonation is pronounced a most finished, artist and genial piece of comedy acting. She was supported in Lydia by another new actress at this theatre, Miss Bulmer, who is described as ladylike and interesting, but rather indistinct in her utterance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The sole object of a new farce by Mr. J. M. Morton, called *Ticklish Times*, to exhibit Mr. Robson worked up to a fever of courage that borders on insanity. The scene is laid at Weymouth during the time of the Walpole Administration. Sir William Ramsay, a proscribed Jacobin, can find no means of safety but in assuming the character of Mr. Griggs, an inhabitant of the town.

who happens to be absent, and whose wife is the intimate friend of Sir William's betrothed. Mrs. Griggs favours the deception, and Griggs (Mr. Robson), on returning home, finds a fog of mystery which well nigh distracts him. Sir William maintains the name he has assumed, in defiance of the remonstrances of the rightful owner; the new housemaid, who has been engaged during her master's absence, firmly believes that the false Griggs is the true one; a wild-looking Dutch smuggler, who is to assist in the Jacobite's escape, persists in thinking that the true Griggs is the false one, and arms him against his will with a sword and pistol. A whisper in the ear of Griggs would have prevented all the mischief; so, as this would likewise have destroyed the drollery of the piece, he is endowed with an idiosyncrasy that makes him regard a whisper as the worst of human torments. A less artificial expedient would have been preferable to this device, but the audience, who roar at Mr. Robson's frenzy when he cannot establish his Griggism, care but little for probabilities. Knowing that the whole success of the farce depends on him alone, he gave himself up to a hurricane of rage and grief, with that sort of recklessness in which he is unequalled, and creates an enthusiasm of mirth in spite of the flimsiness and extravagance of the piece. The prying maid servant, pointedly played by Mrs. Emden; the smuggler, capably made up by Mr. H. Cooper; and a snuffy old uncle, half shrewd and half stupid, acted with much quiet humour by Mr. G. Cooke, are sketched with more purpose than the rest of the subordinate characters, but the rage of Mr. Robson is the substance of the work.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—*An Hour in Seville*, the playing of which, however, occupied nearly two in the Strand, is the title of an exceedingly elaborate and smartly written sketch, in which Mr. Selby finds place for the display of the talents of Mrs. Barney Williams. As Miss Constantia Flitterly she has captivated a Mr. Pyefinch, but that gentleman, cooling in his ardour, beats a retreat, and sets off on the tour of Europe. The audience are introduced to him in Seville, whither his *inamorata* has followed *inco*gnito, determined to recover him by a succession of hot and cold applications, the effect of which is at last to make him fly into the arms of his first love with an intense sense of relief. As Mr. Whiffleton Whiffles, an English West-end man of the fastest variety she extinguishes him by her high *ton*, and her eloquent disquisitions on beer, and then, as an Italian prima donna, she awakens in his breast a new passion by her graces and her melody. She frightens him as the Donna's husband, and when he is just recovering from this scrape, again entraps him as a Spanish Ballerina, in which character she gives an imitation of the dancing of Perea Nena. Subsequently she re-appears as a Matador furious with jealousy, and Mr. Pyefinch is once more thrown into a paroxysm of fear and perplexity. Finally she returns to her original Yankee personality, and her lover is glad to get rid of all his troubles by returning to his allegiance.

Mr. Massett's ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday night by an American gentleman, who combining the quadruple accomplishments of a "vocalist, composer, imitator, and elocutionist," has attained considerable fame in remote parts of the world. Mr. Stephen Massett's exploits have not been confined to the United States, Australia and British India having been alike favoured by his presence, and, if we may credit local criticisms, success has everywhere attended his performances. He was at Bombay during the mutinies; and one of the least agreeable incidents of his entertainment is a description of two rebellious Sepoys being blown away from guns in the city of Bombay. If we may be allowed a word of advice, we should strongly recommend the omission of the "thrilling narrative" (*vide programme*) in question, and also of the remarkable weapon with which an English lady mutilated the faces of two aggressive rebels. This implement was shown about the room by a dark complexioned individual (costumed like a native Indian), to anything but the edification of the audience. Mr. Massett has plenty of materials for the display of such talent as he possesses. He sings sentimental songs much in the style of Mr. Henry Russell, without the racy nasal twang of which the vocal exhibitions of that eminent "lecturer" are distinguished; he gives a capital imitation of an affected Englishman and a *bonâ fide* Yankee, who encounter each other in the course of a journey to California; he mimics Madame Bishop in "Home, sweet Home" (with the disadvantage before him that Madame Bishop has not been heard in England since 1846); he caricatures a so-called "pupil" of Mr. Charles Kean, who, if the caricature be admissible must have been himself a tremendous burlesque of his master; he recites with remarkable emphasis the "Song of the Shirt;" and he imparts peculiar force to the last line of Mr. Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" by the subjoined reading:—

"K-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-ode the Six Hundred!"

Mr. Massett does all this, and much more not less impressive, in such a manner—accompanying himself from time to time at the piano (in a style equal original), and addressing the audience with an ease and assurance befitting a cosmopolitan of his calibre—that we are not at all surprised at the popularity he said to have acquired in Australia and California. But in England we have not been reduced to such straits with regard to public amusements as in those countries, and Mr. Massett must not therefore be disappointed if he finds his entertainment less enthusiastically appreciated here than at the "diggins."

THE GREAT GLOBE.—Keeping pace with the ever-changing of the times, Mr. Wyld is adding to his interesting geographical diorama in Leicester-square a series of views representing those portions of the Celestial Empire to which the military and political movements are now in operation in that quarter of the world lend especial interest. The first of the series was exhibited to the public for the first time on Tuesday. It is

bird's eye view of Canton, taken from the river, showing in well-managed perspective the principal features of the city—the massive walls by which it is surrounded on all sides, and by which it may be said to be “divided against itself” into the old and new city. The palace of the late formidable Commissioner Yeh and the tall five-storied pagoda stand out conspicuous from amongst the mass of apparently low dirty houses which form the numerous narrow streets and byeways; and the water suburb, as that portion of the river upon which the thousands of junks, of all sizes and shapes, form the permanent habitations of many thousands of the inhabitants may fairly be called, is realised in minute detail. A narrative by a lecturer of the principal features of the storming and capture of the place by the united English and French forces, affords agreeable assistance to the spectator in tracing out those points with which the published despatches have made us by name familiar.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor Giuglini's Benefit is announced for Friday next, March 19th. Balfe's delightful opera of the *Bohemian Girl*, in which he has so charmed his admirers, will be given on that occasion for the last time — "On dit" that Spezia will for the first time appear in the part of Arline.

The magnificent "St. James's Hall" is now rapidly approaching completion, and the opening performances are announced for the 25th and 27th of the present month.

Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, is in luck's way. He is about to leave England for Australia, where he is engaged to make a tour for six months for 10,000/.

The *New York Tribune* states :—Mr. Charles Mathews, comedian, was married in this city on Sunday evening last, to Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, lately the wife of Mr. A. H. Davenport, of Wallack's Theatre. We believe that the decree of court divorcing Mr. and Mrs. Davenport was pronounced on Saturday of last week.

St. Anbin, the retired actor of the Theatre Français, is living at Nice, where he has purchased a charming villa on the sea. He has just made a discovery which they say is destined to create a revolution in horticulture. By placing caps of different coloured linen over the head of the artichoke, he has succeeded in producing artichokes of different colours. At the table of the Tuileries the other day was served a dish of this vegetable, red, light green, green, blue and yellow, much to the diversion of the company. May not this be of service to those who are in quest of the long-sought blue dahlia?

The *Caucase* states that within the memory of man so much snow has not fallen in the mountains of the Caucasus in any winter as during the present year. The village of Sabakinia, near Kutais, has been completely buried; twelve houses were crushed by avalanches from the mountains, and seventeen persons killed. In other parts of the same district similar accidents had happened, and several persons had lost their lives. One man was got out alive, after having been buried under the snow for twenty-four hours.

A Piedmontese, named Bozzo, a ticket porter at Lyons, was tried by the Assize Court of the Rhone last week, for an attempt to murder, by means of an infernal machine. Having a grudge against another porter, named La Chapelle, he sent a box to his lodgings directed to him. Chapelle and his wife, fancying that the box contained presents for their children, hastened to open it with great glee, but no sooner was the key (which was fastened outside by string) put into the keyhole than the box burst with loud explosion, and one of the children was wounded in the face. Bozzo had placed in the box two loaded pistols, the triggers of which he had tied to the bolt of the lock, calculating that as soon as it was turned both would go off. One only did go off in point of fact, as it happened, and fortunately the wounds received by the child were not serious. It was, however, proved that the pistols were loaded in a most deadly manner. Bozzo was found Guilty, and sentenced to hard labor for life.

At the Worcester Assizes, Benjamin Gordon and Charles Pearson were indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Thomas Cartwright, at Hagley, on the 26th of December, and stealing money and goods, and with cruelly beating and ill-treating the prosecutor and his wife.—The prosecutor is an aged labourer, and lived with his wife also in years, at Broadmarsh, Hagley. On the night of the 26th of December his house was broken into by three men, and the old people were savagely treated. The prisoners were two of the men, the third being Thomas Pardoe, who was now admitted Queen's evidence. He detailed the particulars of the plot, its plan and execution; proved the murderous violence used towards the old couple, and the subsequent distribution of the spoil amongst them. The prosecutor was still in a very weak state from the treatment he had received, and his head was bandaged. He had been cut in several places with a billhook. Gordon attacked the old woman, Pearson ransacked the boxes in her room, and the third kept watch. She gave Pearson her purse, containing 1*l.*, to save her life. The police, on arriving at the cottage, found a pool of blood which had flowed from the old man's head.—Both were found Guilty.—His lordship commented on the enormity of the crime, and on the necessity of protecting persons and property from lawless violence. Gordon had used the billhook, and it was no want of will of him that the wounds he had inflicted on the old man had not been fatal. He, therefore, sentenced him to death in the usual form, without holding out any hope of mercy. Sentence of death was also recorded against Pearson, but with an intimation that his life would be spared.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail accounts have been received from Bombay to the 9th February inclusive. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

"Sir Colin Campbell was, on the 28th January, still encamped with his powerful force of all arms at Futteghur, a grand central position, from which he was able to observe at once Rohilund, Oude, and the Doab. Above him was about to move down upon the upper waters of the Ganges a column from Lahore, commanded by Neville Chamberlain as Brigadier. Below him, along the Ganges frontier of Oude by Cawnpore and Futtehpore to Allahabad, are bodies of English and Sikh troops watching every ghāt, or place of passage, of the river. Then upwards from Allahabad on the eastern frontier of the rebel province are three columns of European soldiery and the victorious Ghoorka battalions of Jung Bahadur. Thus, when the revolted stations of Rohilund, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore have successively been recovered, when, advancing into Oude, the Commander-in-Chief has once again, and for the last time, gathered to himself the gallant defenders of the Alumbagh, and has reduced to a heap of desolate ruins the long-resisting rebel capital, the survivors of the great slaughter, broken and dispersed, will find no line of escape unguarded by their watchful enemy, save where, on their northern frontier, the pestilential jungles of the Serai afford an inhospitable shelter, scarcely less terrible than the bayonets of the English or the knives of the Ghoorkas. Sir Colin was waiting for the siege train from Agra, which left that station on the 22nd, but marched but slowly, detained by heavy rains. At Futteghur, the brother of the Nawab of Farruckabad—this arch-traitor himself having for the present escaped—was hanged on the 19th, together with three men formerly native officers in our service. From Delhi we hear of the execution, on the 24th, of the last of Brigadier Shewers' notable captures—the Nawab of Farrucknugur, who was hanged at the usual place of execution, in front of the Kotwallee, the 60th and Ghoorkas forming the guard on the occasion. The latest news of the ex-King is, that his health is improving, and that he is likely to live to stand his trial on the 2nd of this month. The only fighting that has taken place of late in the Delhi district, now almost quite tranquil, was on the night of the 19th of January, when an officer of police, with a party of Sikh cavalry and infantry, and accompanied by two gentlemen of the civil service, Sir T. Metcalfe and Mr. Philip Egerton, surprised and burnt three refractory Goojur villages, capturing 3,000 head of cattle, and killing in the action, or afterwards executing, 100 of the enemy.

"The 34th Foot have been sent across the Doab to reinforce Outram at the Alumbagh. The last attack that we have heard of against that important post came off on the 19th ult., when the enemy were routed with great loss, and their leader, a fanatic dressed to represent Hooman, the monkey god of the Hindoo Mythology, was captured. The numbers that oppose or watch the English position are numbered, probably with justice, by tens of thousands. The Rajah of Mynpoorie and the Nawab of Farruckabad both reached Lucknow, it is believed, early last month, each with a considerable following. But Outram has guns, ammunition, and provisions in plenty, and as stout a heart as was ever opposed to an enemy.

"Turning to Central India, I mentioned in my last that Sir Hugh Rose had left Sehore for Saugor, after punishing the mutineers of the Bhopal Contingent. One of his brigades, under Major Orr, of the Hyderabad Contingent, he detached up the Gwalior road as far as Goona. The effect of this movement was to restore communication for the dakhs from Agra by Gwalior to Mhow, and so to Bombay. From Goona, having performed this service, Orr turned to the right, to a place called Kerai, where some rebels had congregated, but found it evacuated. Meanwhile Sir Hugh, with the main body of his force, pushed on for Saugor. On the 26th of January he reached the strong fort of Ratghur, and after two days' preparations, was on the point of storming it, when it was found to be evacuated by the enemy. We know, however, that one Fazil Mahomed Khan, said to be the principal leader of all the Central India disturbances—the person, I believe, who called himself Shah Zada (or Prince) at Mandoeser—was taken and hanged forthwith on the great gateway of the fort. Marching on towards Saugor, Sir Hugh once only encountered opposition, when, on the 31st, he carried, after an obstinate defence, a strong village, called Bawda. Here fell, by a chance round shot, acting as Sir Hugh's aide-de-camp, a gallant young Captain of Engineers—Glastonbury Nevill—regretted by all of us who knew him here, as he will be regretted by all who knew him in England or before Sebastopol. On the 3rd of February this force reached Saugor, and relieved the fort and station, upwards of 100 of the occupants of which are women and children."

From Delhi, under date "January 24," we read: "The Nawab of Farrucknugur, having been found guilty, was hanged in front of the Kotwallee, at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty's 60th Rifles and the Ghoorkas were out on the occasion. All passed off in the most orderly manner, a dead silence prevailing for some minutes after the drop fell. The culprit was an insignificant-looking wretch, and, being of a light weight, struggled very much. A telegraphic message has been received here, which is said to decide the fate of Delhi. The defences are to be at once destroyed, and the message intimates that Delhi will not be a station for Europeans longer than is necessary to enable the authorities to remove the magazine; or, in other words, only for the present year."

The Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News*

gives the following more detailed account of the progress made in the reduction of Central India:—

"Sir Hugh Rose, leaving Sehore, divided his force into two parts. One, under Major Orr, taking the direction of Jhansi, reached Goona, in the hills, half way to that place, on the 28th of January, and opened the communication with Gwalior and Agra. Sir Hugh in person marched towards Saugor, and on the 24th arrived in front of Ratghur, a hill fort of considerable size, where the enemy were found in position lining the banks of the river. The Horse Artillery and Cavalry, however, crossed at a gallop, and the rebels retired into the town and fort. Our guns gave the rebels a few rounds before encamping for the night. Early on the 25th, General Rose, with his divisional staff made a reconnaissance and rode right round the fort. At one time he was obliged to go close to the walls and got peppered, but no damage was done.

"On the 26th, Ratghur, which is very strong, was attacked. The fort is on the top of a pear-shaped hill, the fort being erected on the broad end. On every side is a precipice, except at the narrowest point, which is steep. Part of the force made a feint (attack) on the fort, whilst the general and staff with the 3rd Bombay European Regiment crept up the narrow end; then the guns were drawn up, and on the 26th and 27th January played upon the walls, which are very strong. The 18-pounders played with effect on the double enceinte of walls, with ditches between. The rebels, who had declared that they would die or hold the place (which is very strong, in good repair, and supplied with a year's provisions), lost heart when they saw the siege artillery brought up to a position which they thought impracticable, and making a breach in the curtain of the fort. Two hours before daylight on the morning of the 28th January, they abandoned the fort precipitately, letting themselves down by ropes from the rocks, &c. Part of them thus effected their escape, and part attempted to sally out of the main gate of the fort, but were driven back by the fire of Captain Lightfoot's 9-pounders. On the 27th a large body, having many mutinous Sepoys amongst them, attempted to relieve the fort, and, coming out of thick jungle, attacked the videttes guarding the right flank and rear of our camp, but were driven across the river, Captain Hare, with the Hyderabad Contingent, killing and wounding several of them. Surrounded by thick jungle and dangerous ground, attacked in their rear, and performing duties which according to rule demanded three if not four times their number, our troops showed what can be effected by a disciplined force ably commanded. The strongest fort in that part of Central India was reduced in three days, and the leaders of the rebellion have been executed. Mahomed Fazil Khan and another rebel Nawab were hung at sunset over the principal gate of the fort. The women and children of the rebels were treated by the troops with the greatest humanity.

"Leaving Ratghur, Sir H. Rose, on the 31st, attacked a rebel force who were concentrating at Bawda, a village eleven miles from Ratghur, with the intention of cutting off our communication with Indore. Our troops behaved admirably, and drove the enemy with loss out of a difficult position in broken ground and jungle, which they obstinately defended. The village was taken after sunset, and the rebels fled to Rorie. Captain Neville, Royal Engineers, who had volunteered to act as aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Rose, was unfortunately killed by a round-shot. This young officer had served with great distinction during the siege of Sebastopol. Our force marched to Saugor on the 2nd instant, the fort at Ratghur having in the meantime been made over to the troops of the Ranees of Bhopal, who promises to keep open our communications. Our casualties are slight.

"On the 3rd of February, Saugor was relieved. At a somewhat earlier date, the Nagpore column had been acting from Jabulpore eastward, and compelling rebel chiefs to surrender. Sambulpore was thus relieved by the 10th of January. On the 21st a column returned to Jabulpore from an expedition against a large body of rebels, who were pursued to within fifty miles of Saugor. It was a sickening sight to see the devastation these villains had caused over the face of this magnificent country—for it is beautiful in the extreme in its villages and hills and streams and woodlands. Whole towns are destroyed by fire and looted; their poor inhabitants lodging in nullahs and fields, bereft of everything but the clothes on their backs; dead bodies covering the plains—some, headless, showed where the struggle had occurred; and now and then we came upon the bodies swinging on the village banyan tree.

"Immediate steps were about to be taken to attack the strong fortress of Bejura Joghur, eighty miles from cantonments, on the Bewae road—cramped full of rebels, with plenty of guns. Thus the line is closing on Calpee, and the 3,000 or 4,000 rebels who still hold out there. . . The only other affair of importance is the reduction of Awa, in Rajpootana, on the 24th of January. The field force under the command of Major Raines, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, proceeding from Deesa to Nasseerabad, joined that sent from the latter place, under Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, 12th Native Infantry, consisting of two companies of Her Majesty's 83rd, under Major Hesley, two squadrons of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and a portion of the 12th Native Infantry, with 450 of the Scinde Horse, under the command of Captain Green, the whole numbering some 1,000 bayonets, 14 guns, including siege artillery from Ahmedabad, and 840 sabres.

"The forces were combined by arrangement on the morning of the 19th inst., at the village of Jaipoor, two miles distant from Awa. On that day a reconnaissance was made round the fort, the enemy keeping a heavy fire on us from all points. This completed, camp was pitched about 1,500 yards to the S.E. of the town. Colonel Holmes, after reconnoitring the town on the morning of the 19th,

decided that it was too strong to be attacked at once without a breach being made, the walls with which it was surrounded having a double line of loopholes, and at intervals bastions mounting two and three guns each, with a flanking defence. Outside the stone wall, at some twenty yards from it, was a high bank, also loopholed and faced with thick brambles and thorny branches of trees, and in front of this again was an abattis, so that the place may be reckoned as one of the strongest towns in Rajpootana. On the 19th, two batteries for eight mortars and howitzers were made at 1,000 yards from the town. On the 20th and 22d, two other batteries, 600 or 700 yards in front of them, were constructed, the one in the right attack at about 300 yards from the walls, with heavy siege guns, two 18-pounders, and two 8-inch howitzers. On the evening of the 23rd, everything was prepared for an assault; the next day, the assaulting party was told off from the different regiments. That night came on one of the severest storms yet seen, heavy rain descending in sheets, lightning and continued rolls of thunder multiplying to a terrific amount the loud roar of our musketry and guns. The enemy, taking advantage of this storm, succeeded in retreating during the night, leaving all his cannon, about sixteen pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition, grain, and hay in our hands. The fort, which is of great strength, was blown up. Its capture by assault would have cost many valuable lives. It contained a garrison of between 1,200 and 1,500 men, with twenty guns of sizes and fifteen zambeeks. The enemy kept up a very heavy fire during the whole operations, and our works could only be pushed forward under cover of large portions of skirmishers, and the protection of field guns. The troops behaved most admirably. No death casualties occurred amongst them, very few wounded, and only one seriously. Twenty-five mutineers were condemned. In all about 100 prisoners were made."

The Pera arrived on Friday with the heavy portion of the East India and China mail. The Pera brings sixty-seven passengers, among whom are the widow and daughter of the late Brigadier Wilson, and several officers wounded at Cawnpore, Lucknow, and other places. None of the lady refugees from Lucknow have come by the Pera, and there is no case of mutilation on board. Lieutenants Charlton, Harmer, and Cleary, of the 32nd Regiment, who were in Lucknow during the whole of the siege—the two former severely wounded—are among the arrivals. Within a fortnight of the commencement of the siege, out of twenty-three officers of the 32nd Regiment twelve were killed, one died of cholera, seven wounded, and two severely ill; only one having escaped untouched. Lieut. Knight, who also has returned, whilst assisting in taking two guns, was surrounded by rebels, his whole party was cut to pieces, he himself escaping with many wounds. Captain Cornwall was severely wounded. He commanded a party of the 93rd Highlanders, who occupied the barracks at Lucknow, and captured several guns. Captain Willis and Ensign Travers, who both fought at Cawnpore, and were severely wounded; Captain Anderson, commissioner at Lucknow when the outbreak took place, who defended a fortification with a small body of troops for some time till assistance arrived, and lost his wife and child from want of the necessities of life; and Captain Saunders, who commanded the outlying picket which defended General Windham's camp on the night of November 26, are also among the passengers. His brother, Lieut. Saunders, was crucified by order of Nana Sahib.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AT CHALONS.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning states that at Chalons on Saturday evening, forty men surprised a small post of infantry. They then attempted to get possession of the railway station, crying, "Vive la République!" Driven back by the station master, clerks, and assistants, they then occupied the head of the bridge, to intercept the communication with the barracks. The officers who live in the town cut their way through, and the garrison also turning out, the rioters were dispersed. Fifteen men were captured. No further information has yet been permitted to transpire.

The following official notice, relative to the new French passport regulations, appears in the *Moniteur*: "Travellers coming from abroad into France must, for each journey, cause their passports to be *visé* by a diplomatic agent or French Consul. In order that no fresh expense may be incurred by such travellers through this obligation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has just decided that the fee charged for the *visa* shall only be required on the first journey, and that all the *visas* required in the course of the year, for which period the passport is valid, shall be delivered gratis. It should be remarked, on this occasion, that the regulations now in force allow the diplomatic and consular offices to deliver gratis travelling licences to poor persons, and to grant them at a reduced scale to those individuals to whom the payment of the full charge would be too onerous."

The new Minister of the Interior does not, it appears, desire to claim credit for all the measures due to his zeal and activity. The *Siccle* the other day contained an advertisement informing its readers that its permission to be sold in the streets "having been withdrawn by the Minister of the Interior," numbers of the journal might be bought at certain places therein mentioned. The wording of this announcement has been changed by authority, and in the *Siccle* of the following day the allusion to the Minister is replaced by the vague avowal that the *Siccle* "cannot any longer be sold in the streets"—the public being left to guess the reason why.

M. Gastineau, the editor of the *Guetteur de St. Quentin*, a journal of Republican tendencies, has been arrested.

Accounts from the South of France state that the

ivers have been very much swollen by the heavy rains and the rapid melting of the snow. In some instances, the waters have risen so high as to cause serious inundations. On the night of the 2nd of March the Hérault flooded the village of Canet and damaged the suspension bridge. The Tarn had risen so rapidly that about noon on the 4th all the mills of Montauban were obliged to stop, and in the neighbourhood of Montpellier and some other districts considerable damage had been done.

Le Nord of Saturday publishes the following telegram from Marseilles: "Several hundreds of persons, arrested in all parts of France, in pursuance of the late measures of safety, have reached Marseilles. They will be placed in the Chateau d'If, waiting their removal to Lambessa (the penal colony in Algeria)."

Through the intervention of his friends and the Paris bar, M. Hubbard, one of the lawyers recently arrested in Paris, has been set at liberty. When the grounds of his arrest were "carefully examined," M. Chaix d'Est-Ange found "there was nothing serious in them." M. Maillard, another lawyer, appears to be detained in custody because Ledru-Rollin, whose agent he is, addressed a business letter to him. The police intercepted the letter, and, thinking it "not so harmless as it looked," put M. Maillard in prison. He is still there.

It is said that at a late interview between M. de Persigny and Lord Malmesbury he assured his lordship that the Emperor bears the warmest attachment towards the British nation, and that he leaves it to their good feeling to do all in their power to prevent a repetition of the atrocious crime committed on the 14th of January; and that, on his part, he will do everything to conciliate the English people, and put an end to any misunderstanding which may exist between them.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Paris on Monday, says: "The official note of Lord Malmesbury, in answer to M. Walewski's famous despatch, was to be presented this day. The correspondence which took place previously was of an unofficial character, and was probably with a view to prepare the way for a more formal paper, such as could be presented to Parliament. I am assured that it is confidential—that quality does not exclude dignity and firmness—and, as might be expected, bears more or less the impress of the feeling produced by the ever-to-be-regretted addresses. On the whole, I incline to the belief that the breeze will blow over, and that the Emperor is really desirous to maintain the alliance."

It is taken for granted that the Court of Cassation will have rejected the appeal of Orsini, Pierri, and De Redio, on Thursday, and that they will be executed on Friday. It is said that the prospect of this execution is the reason for the postponement of Count Walewski's masked ball, which was to have taken place on Thursday, the *M. Carême*. It is remembered that when the four sergeants of Rochelle were executed the procession to the scaffold was met early in the morning by maskers coming away from a court ball at the Tuilleries. A song was made about this event, and it is now wished to avoid the possibility of a similar scandal.

An Englishwoman, the young wife of De Redio, has arrived in Paris, with her two children, to solicit the clemency of the Emperor. Madame De Redio has presented a petition to the Empress.

General Bédouin, like General Changarnier, declines to return to France at the present moment. A letter from him announcing the fact appears in the Belgian journals.

A bill for amending the law of patents has been presented to the Corps Legislatif, the principal object of which is to relieve individual artisans who work in their own lodgings and keep no shops, from taxes on their inventions. It is said that no less than 140,000 workmen will experience the benefit of the proposed new law.

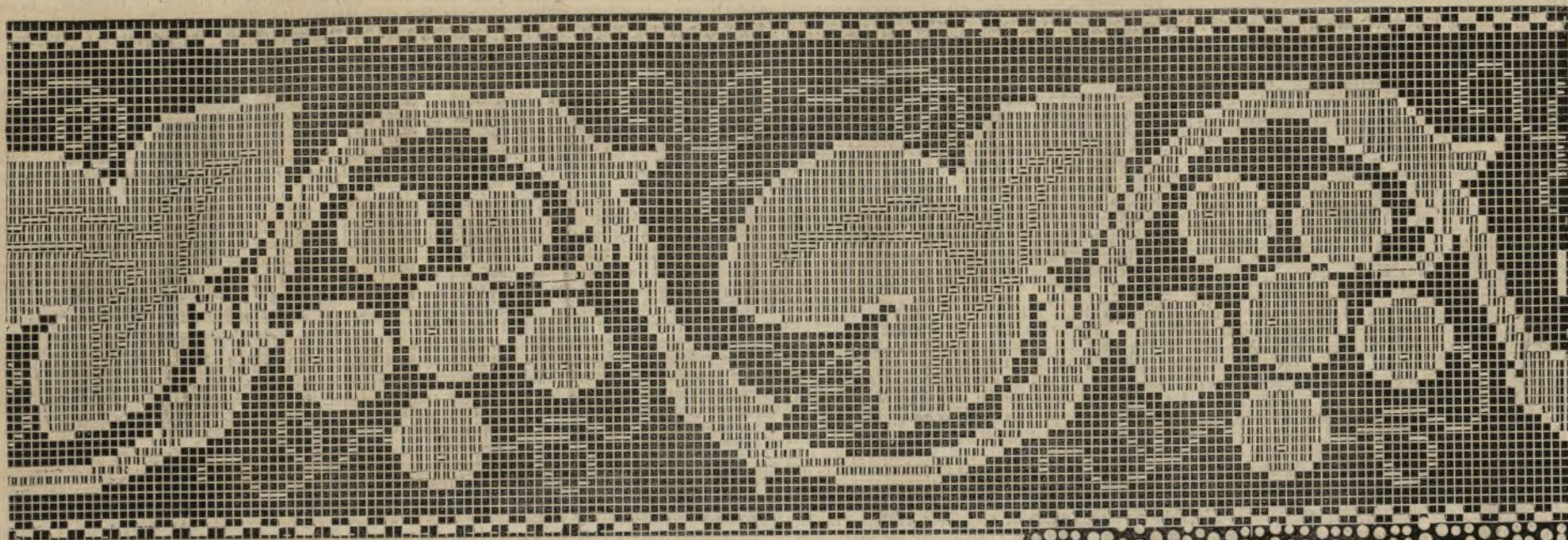
M. Emile Olivier has gained a great cause against M. Berryer. The Imperial Court of Paris, presided by M. Delangle, pronounced judgment in the long-pending case of the Marquise de Guerry against the Community of the Ladies of Piepus, which claimed to be entitled to retain the whole of the Marquise's property, as a member of the sisterhood. The Court, overruling the judgment of the Tribunal of the First Instance, has ordered the community to refund the sum of 475,000*fr.*

On Monday, at the Brabant Court of Assizes, M. Louis Labarre, editor of the Belgian journal the *Drupéau*, was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and 1,200 francs fine for "offences against the person of his Majesty the Emperor of the French."

The resolution of the Frankfurt Diet declaring that Denmark must not introduce into her German duchies any new laws contrary to their constitution as members of the Germanic Confederation, has been forwarded to Copenhagen. The Danish Government has declared that it would not bend to German exigencies.

Henry James Marston, a superannuated Thames police officer, subject to effusion of the brain, which had at times impaired his intellect, committed suicide on Wednesday. He was left alone for an hour while his wife went out to make a trifling purchase, and upon her return she discovered him suspended to the bed-post by his silk neckerchief.

On Tuesday evening an alarm of fire was raised at the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South Eastern Railway, in a portion of the company's premises, near Willow-walk, formerly a tan yard, where many of the horses stand. So complete were the arrangements connected with the company's fire brigade that the fire was extinguished before the metropolitan engines arrived. No material damage was done. The cause of the fire, as far as could be ascertained, was a foul flue in the house occupied by the horsekeeper.



BORDER FOR WHAT NOT

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

THE present fashion and taste in ornamental work favours a very liberal use of an article that may be divided into various sorts—we speak of the bead. At no time has its manufacture been so largely encouraged. Up to a recent date—speaking, now, only of modern times—the bead was seldom used for any other purpose than that of personal decoration. Now, it contributes largely to the adornment of our dwellings. Numberless are the articles of taste which pass from the Work Table to the boudoir or the drawing-room, encrusted with these sparkling globules. It is always with satisfaction that we revive such associations as invest our feminine occupations with the interest derived from things departed. We know that some, who assume the intellectual, are apt to depreciate the labours of the needle, and though we think it answer sufficient to say that almost every article of personal use and household comfort is more or less indebted to the Work Table, still we are not sorry sometimes to mark the links, which so connect it with the past, as to make it matter of interest to the gravest student. Thus, if we go back to the time when, even in this very land, the Druids in their oaks imagined sanctity, and the blood of human victims following the point of the sacrificial knife, and polluting the untitled earth, made it call aloud for the mercies of Christianity, then the old Briton, in the dignity of his wild priesthood, decked himself with such beads as his barbaric condition enabled him to procure. True, the lady of the present day would scorn these undainty progenitors of the bright, glittering, gem-like transparencies, which are their representatives at her Work-Table, and prove to her that the present is only a new generation of the past. We have spoken of the bead-decked Druid, first, because he is of the ancestry of those we are addressing; but, travelling far away into the heathendom of the East, we find the fanatic Dervise also using the bead. We suppose that Nature suggested the art of bead-making, when she hung the hedges with wild berries, such as the coral, on the holly bough, or the nightshade, on its wandering stems, and that imitative man, catching the hint, only sought less perishable substitutes to fill their places.

THE DRAWING-ROOM WHAT-NOT.

It is always with pleasure that we introduce to our subscribers' notice any article that is at once novel and useful, and which at the same time owes the larger portion of its ornamental character to the skilful labours of the Work-Table. The What-



Not is exactly one of these tasteful articles. It is quite new, and we think it will be found well worthy of the attention of our own readers, and that the time employed in its production will be sufficiently rewarded.

The What-Not consists of three trays, or shelves, with a narrow upright border, of which our Illustration will furnish the best idea. They are arranged to hang one over the other, being all suspended by means of one set of cords. These trays are of light wood, each being rounded at the corners. They are usually lined with either cloth or German velvet.

The border of bead-work, of which we have supplied the design, among our Illustrations, is in-

tended to cover the front of each tray. It is worked on fine canvas. The outline of all its parts is traced in with beads of chalk-white, and all the interiors are of transparent white. The veins of the leaves and the tendrils are in gold beads, as is also the spot in each berry. The ground is a light, bright, opaque blue. The little marginal edge is of black and gold.

We have also given a portion of the fringe which hangs down from each part of the treble tier below the bead border. These are formed of gold and blue, the lower part of each loop being in gold, and its upper part in blue. These loops being thread of regularly graduated lengths, each is twisted round

its next neighbour, as will be seen in our design, much to the improvement of the general effect.

The three different parts of the What-Not being all complete, they are put together in the following manner:—Four small rings are attached to each of the trays, two in the front, two in the back, in the places indicated in our Engraving. In the fronts of the bottoms of the trays, in a line with the two front rings, a hole must be pierced, and through this hole a silk cord must be passed, first through the hole, then through the ring, and so on to the top, the distances being regulated by knots in the cord, and a tassel, either of beads or silk, being left suspended from each ring, in the front of the bead-work.

Ladies who do not wish to undertake quite so much work, may, with exactly one-third of the trouble, produce a more simple, but still very elegant, article in the shape of the What-Not, formed only of one tray, but in every other respect following the instructions we have given. This is expected to be an equally fashionable article, although we have preferred to give the more elaborate and richer form.

Being a new article, the making-up of the What-Not ought to be entrusted only to experienced hands.

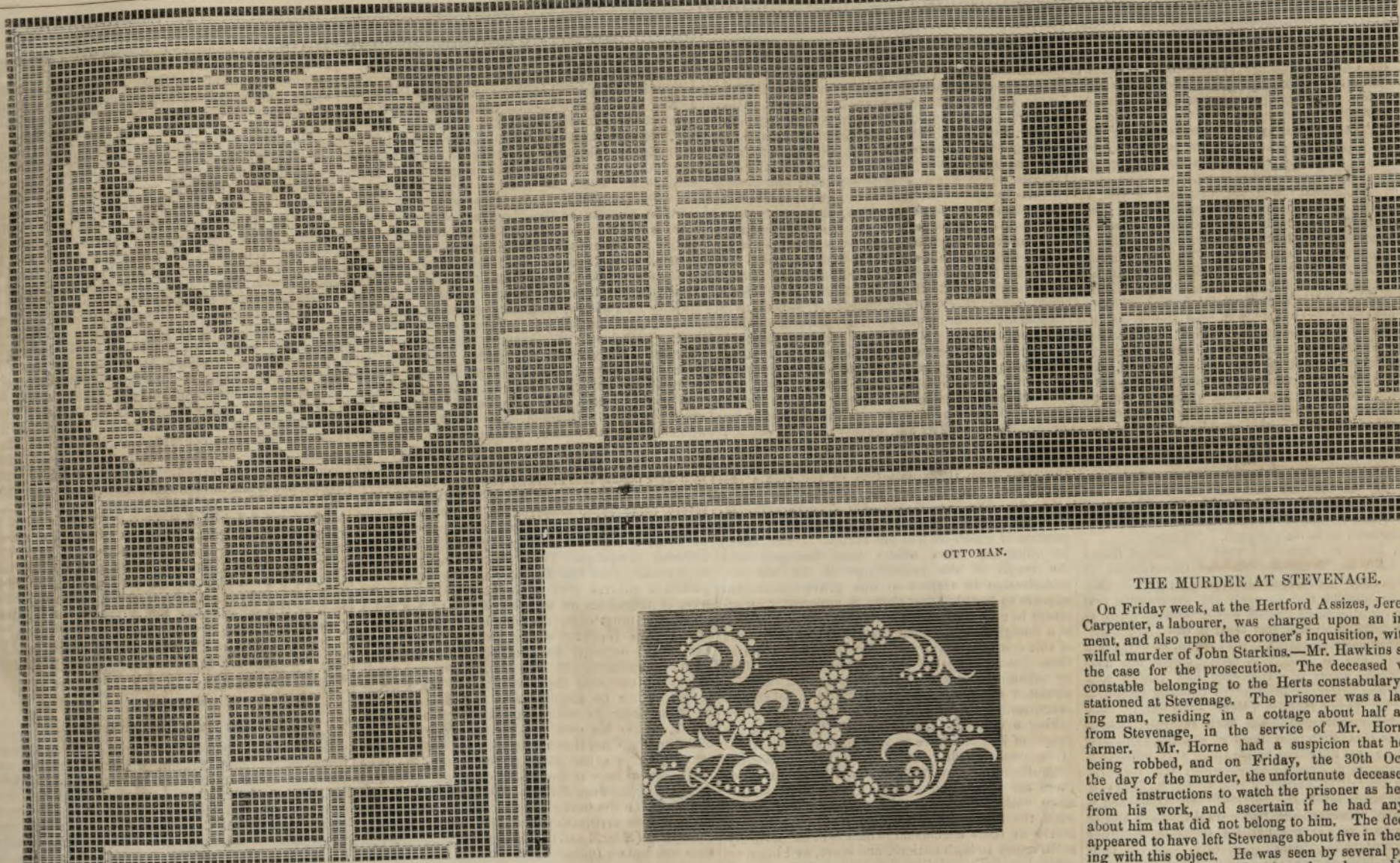
As the durability of bead-work depends much on the cotton employed, we recommend Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Patent Glacé Thread for this purpose—blue, for the blue beads; white, for the white.

THE OTTOMAN.

These articles of drawing-room furniture vary so much in size, we have thought it expedient to supply a design which readily adapts itself to any dimensions, whether large or small. Knowing the desirableness of giving easy sorts of work, suitable for filling up those leisure hours which are more agreeably occupied by a species of light industry and might be suffered to glide away if only such as prove a tax



BORDER FOR CHILD'S DRESS AND MANTLE.



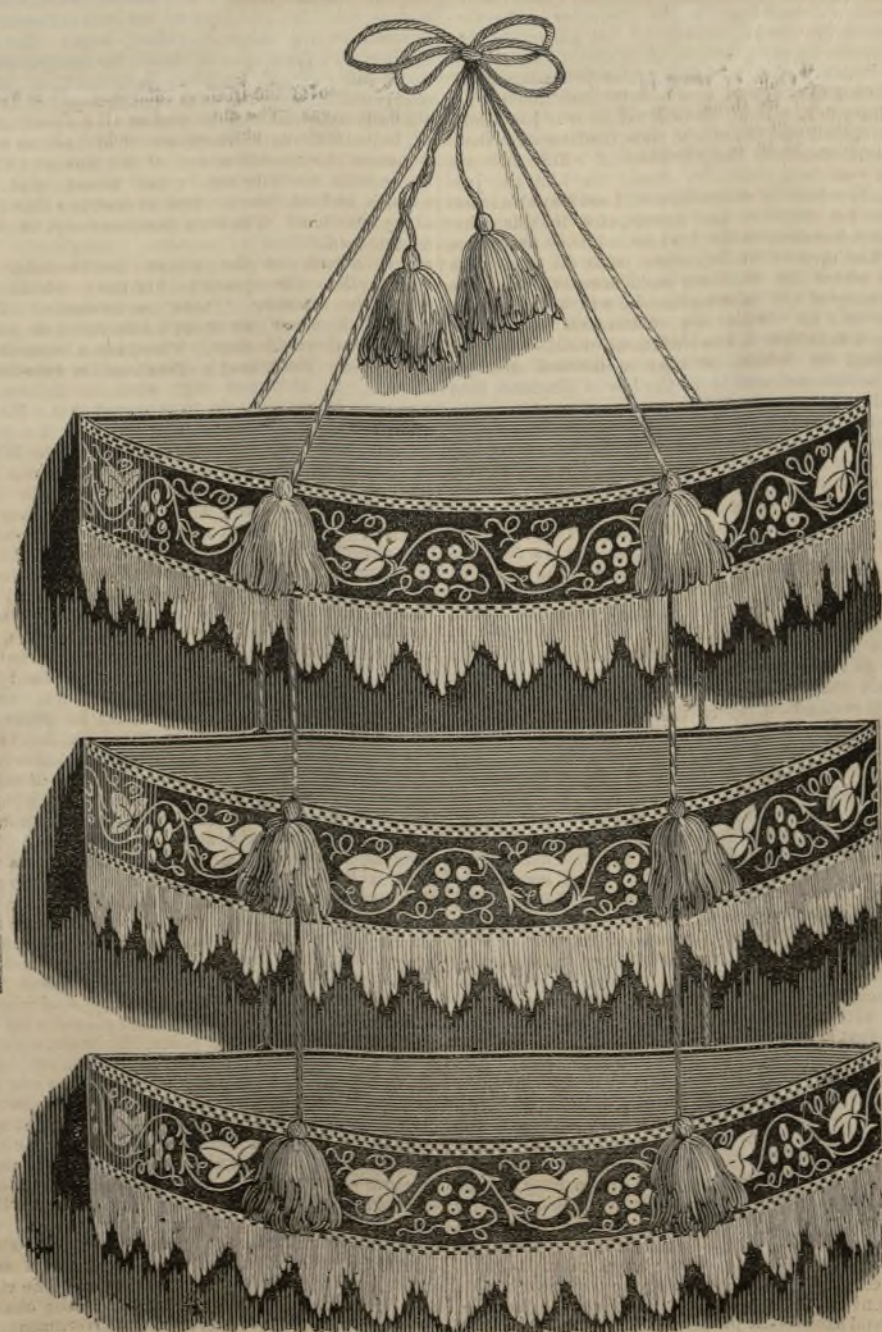
OTTOMAN.

upon the mind are provided, we mention this design as one which can be worked almost mechanically. The materials are few and simple, and the undertaking once begun can be carried on without thought or effort. We also recommend this design for a simple effectiveness of style, which will be good to the end of its wear, and never look quite old-fashioned, the interlacing of the bars taking from it also all tameness or flatness of surface. The colours employed are as follows. The outlines of the long squares and interlacing lines are done in yellow wool, afterwards to be crossed in floss silk when the rest of the work is completed. The interior of these parts is filled in with a deep scarlet or rich crimson. The ground is either black or a deep rich French blue. The corners are done to correspond, that is the diamond and its four semicircular corners are of the same yellow, filled in with the same red, the ornaments introduced having also the yellow outline and red interior, and the whole resting on the same black or blue ground.

When the Ottoman is made up, its centre is to be formed of either cloth or velvet. There are many colours which harmonise extremely well with those given in our design, but the choice ought to be regulated by the tone already prevailing in the apartment for which the Ottoman is intended. There is also another application for which this border is peculiarly well adapted. There is always a certain degree of difficulty respecting the choice of useful table covers in every house. Generally speaking, when they are handsome, they are not fitted for everyday wear, and when they are fitted for everyday wear they are not handsome. If the border we have given be worked on an even Penelope canvas with double Berlin wool, it produces a really handsome and effective dining-room table cover, and if a cloth be chosen of a durable quality and especially if it will bear the process of washing, a most useful article will be produced, the border being merely set on so as to be easily removed and replaced as often as the cloth requires cleaning.

BORDER FOR CHILD'S DRESS AND MANTLE IN EMBROIDERY

In commencing a piece of embroidery, it is necessary to select a design suitable for the purpose for which it is intended, as we think there ought to be a different style for the different portions of dress. Those for outward ornament should be chosen with reference to elegance of design, more than those which are required for general effect and a certain degree of durability for ornamenting under articles of clothing. In our illustration we have given a pattern which will be found extremely pretty, when worked, either for a lady's or child's dress. It would also be found very handsome for a child's cloak for summer. The centre and the edge correspond and give a very light appearance. They must be worked in button hole stitch and cut out. The wreath being worked in satin stitch gives the necessary richness. The proper cotton is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*, Nos. 20 and 24.



WHAT-NOT.

THE MURDER AT STEVENAGE.

On Friday week, at the Hertford Assizes, Jeremiah Carpenter, a labourer, was charged upon an indictment, and also upon the coroner's inquisition, with the wilful murder of John Starkins.—Mr. Hawkins stated the case for the prosecution. The deceased was a constable belonging to the Herts constabulary, and stationed at Stevenage. The prisoner was a labouring man, residing in a cottage about half a mile from Stevenage, in the service of Mr. Horne, a farmer. Mr. Horne had a suspicion that he was being robbed, and on Friday, the 30th October, the day of the murder, the unfortunate deceased received instructions to watch the prisoner as he came from his work, and ascertain if he had anything about him that did not belong to him. The deceased appeared to have left Stevenage about five in the evening with this object. He was seen by several persons going straight in the direction where he would have expected to meet the prisoner; and he was particularly observed, at a place called Woolmer-common, looking in the direction of a field called Cooper's Braches field. He was never again seen alive. On the following Monday, a constable, who was examining the Cooper's Braches field, had his attention attracted to a deep pond in that field, and upon going to it he saw the foot and hand of a man projecting from the water, and, upon the body being taken out of the pond, it proved to be that of the deceased. It presented a frightful spectacle. There were several severe cuts in the throat, which had had the effect of nearly severing the head from the body, and other marks of violence. The prisoner was at once apprehended, and his clothes were submitted to a chemical examination by Professor Taylor, who distinctly discovered stains of blood upon the breeches, gaiters, and shirt of the prisoner, and the latter also appeared to have been torn from the gaiters, apparently by some violent struggle. A basket was also found in the prisoner's cottage upon which there were marks of blood, and there was also in it a small quantity of wheat of the same kind as that found in the field at the spot where the death-struggle took place. The learned counsel concluded by stating that since the assizes had commenced a fresh piece of evidence had been obtained, in a statement made by the prisoner himself, which seemed to him that it amounted to an admission of his guilt.—There were thirty witnesses to be examined for the prosecution, and at a late hour the trial was adjourned.—The trial was again resumed on Saturday, when the jury admitted that the case was one of strong suspicions against the prisoner, but acquitted him on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to justify his conviction.

Mr. Bright, in acknowledgment of a vote of thanks adopted by a public meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the part he took in the late Ministerial defeat, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Joseph Cowen, the secretary: "House of Commons, March 1, 1858.—Dear Sir, I have received with much pleasure the announcement contained in your letter of the 27th ult., that a vote of thanks has been passed to Mr. Gibson and myself for the part we have taken in opposing the 'Conspiracy Bill,' by a large and enthusiastic public meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle. I am greatly obliged to your townsmen for their kindness to me. I must say, however, that I took no part in the recent debate. I seconded the resolution proposed by my friend Mr. Gibson, and entirely approved of it, and rejoice at the result which has followed. I congratulate you and the country on the downfall of the very worst Ministry that I have known. The Ministry which has succeeded to it may be deemed a transition Ministry, to be followed, I trust, by one more entitled to the confidence of the great Liberal party in the country—a party which includes a vast majority of the nation. I beg to thank you for the kind expressions towards myself which are contained in your letter.—I am, yours respectfully, JOHN BRIGHT.—Jos. Cowen, jun., Esq."

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

MR. DISRAELI AT AYLESBURY.

On Monday Mr. Disraeli, who had vacated his seat for Buckinghamshire on accepting the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, was re-elected without opposition. The election took place in the County-hall at Aylesbury.

Mr. PHILIP DAUNCEY briefly proposed the Right Hon. B. Disraeli as a fit and proper person to represent the county, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. HARVEY, of Langley Park.

Dr. LEE, amidst much laughter, said he had intended to nominate an opposing candidate; but, provided Mr. Disraeli replied satisfactorily to certain questions, he should refrain, and not disturb the peace of the assemblage. The first question was, would Mr. Disraeli give an occupation franchise for boroughs, and a like franchise, or a 10*l.* holding, for counties? His second question was, would he advocate vote by ballot, on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian colonies? The doctor produced much merriment by reading an extract from a speech made by Mr. Disraeli himself, some thirty years ago, emphatically in favour of the ballot. And the question was, would he vote for the abolition of the impost of Church rates, and generally for the liberation of religion from all acts of State control, including, of course, the admission to Parliament of their worthy and excellent friends, the Jews! (Loud laughter.) There were eight questions in the category, which he handed to Mr. Disraeli in writing.

No other candidate being proposed, Mr. Disraeli was declared to be duly elected. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that his learned friend (Dr. Lee) had suggested for the Government of Lord Derby a considerable duration; for if they were to consider and to carry the programme just handed in, the eight queries would demand quite as many years for their proper treatment. (Laughter. An old opinion of his own, that which he expressed as long ago as 1832, had been quoted; but five-and-twenty years of experience had taught him that it was better to promise to consider measures than to pass them. (More laughter.) The right honourable gentleman then returned thanks for this his fifth election for Buckinghamshire. Since he last appeared before them very important and remarkable events had occurred; and very recently there had happened that which he believed, to the surprise of the country, had occasioned a change of Ministry, and had brought to him and to others, in a very critical position, the responsibilities of Government. He felt, therefore, that his constituents had a right to expect from him a frank and full exposition of the views which they entertained of those critical subjects which now engrossed and absorbed the attention of the country; and, knowing that it was their habit of this country not to permit the incident of a public election to degenerate into a mere party squabble, but that they expected from their representatives to be treated like rational and intelligent men, he would address them, with a sense of the responsibility of the words that fell from his lips, and which would be received by them as men who had a trust to perform to society. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible (he proceeded to say) to treat in a manner adequately important the position which his country now holds with respect to France. (Hear, hear.) He had ever been a strenuous supporter of what is called "the French alliance." (Hear, hear.) Our existence as a great civilised power, and the maintenance of Europe itself in the political and social scale, depended on a cordial union of feeling between the populations of the two foremost European countries. (Hear, hear.) The policy, therefore, to be adopted was totally irrespective of forms of Government in France. (Hear, hear.) Whether France be Imperial, Royal, or Republican he maintained that it was the essence of English policy—and not only of English policy but of French policy—that there should be an alliance between England and France. It was an alliance founded on principles totally independent of forms of government, totally independent of dynasties, totally independent even of the character of the ruler of France. When that horrible attempt was made on the life of the Emperor of the French, he was sure the first feeling in this country was one of as much indignation and disgust as in France itself. (Hear.) An attempt to assassinate a prince who, whatever difference of opinion might exist between his subjects, had raised his country to the highest pitch of political influence, an attempt, moreover, to destroy the existence of a lady whom he had raised to a throne, which she adorned with every charm and virtue, was something so horrible in its conception, and so alien to every manly feeling, that he scarcely knew any public event that, at its first occurrence, was more calculated to create sympathy and to confirm the amicable feeling that prevailed here towards the ruler of France. "Unfortunately," continued Mr. Disraeli, "on that occasion the French Government, and indeed I believe the French people, in a spirit of what I may call indignant consternation, visited that atrocity on the land and laws of England. (Hear, hear.) I know there are many extenuating circumstances in the position of France at that moment, which should not be forgotten when we recollect the commission of this error, for a great error on the part of the French Government and the French people it undoubtedly was. (Hear.) I cannot but feel that when that took place, when that accusation against the laws and people of England was handed in, as it were by authority—though I have no wish to comment with any severity on the conduct of my predecessor—it was not met in a manner or in a spirit adequate to the occasion. Instead of a public reply, we have private conversations; instead of a frank and firm exposition to France of our feelings, so far as we can form any opinion as

to the course which was pursued on the part of the Government, there was vacillation, timidity, intrigue, manoeuvre, anything but an open assertion of our rights, anything but a firm and friendly demonstration to the French Government of the error they were committing, anything but the means that were requisite when the peace of two great nations and the future happiness of Europe were depending. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances power fell from the hands—suddenly, as it were by some judicial act, power fell from the hands—of a Ministry that was deemed omnipotent; and came to us, not by any of the routine of faction, not because we were the English Opposition, not because we had taken a considerable part in the parliamentary opinion that was given (for it was not even the party of which I am a member that originated that vote). It is to serve Her Majesty at a critical moment that the present Government has been formed, and under these circumstances it appeals with confidence to the country. The political problem we have to solve is one of no common difficulty. (Hear, hear.) We have, at the same time, to assert the dignity of this country, and to maintain, perhaps to revive, our cordial friendship with France. Any Minister could do either. It is very easy, on the one hand, to bluster and insult a faithfully ally, who has proved his constancy and fidelity; on the other, it is not difficult to cringe to a foreign Sovereign, and to be subservient to his wishes. But, to combine at the same time the vindication of the rights and greatness of England, and the maintenance of that alliance necessary to the cause of European civilisation, is a problem not easy to solve; but from the solution of which we will not shrink. (Hear, hear.) So unhappily have affairs been managed that the result of the proceedings of the late Administration in respect to this grave transaction appears to be this—that there is apparently an attempt to change the laws of England at the dictation of a foreign power. I am convinced that the people of this country would never submit to a course like that—(hear, hear)—and though I deeply regret that, by misunderstanding and misconception, such a situation should have been arrived at, I feel that it is impossible that the difficulty should be solved by taking a course which the great majority of the people of England have already entirely condemned. (Hear, hear.) But I do not despair that this great difficulty may be overcome. I do not despair that there are means and methods by which, consistent alike with the honour of England and France, and with the interests of the two countries, we may arrive at some conclusion which will be perfectly satisfactory to both nations, and leave, as I hope, no coldness or feeling of alienation behind. (Hear, hear.) I look with confidence to the character of the Emperor of the French himself. I feel persuaded that when the Emperor brings, as no doubt he is at this moment bringing, his personal investigation to all the circumstances of this difficult case, he will not hesitate to recognize the original error of his Ministers; he will not hesitate to place confidence in those laws of England, the efficiency of which has not even yet been tried, to obtain for him the just remedy which he solicited; and I am confident that when the Emperor has investigated in this spirit all the circumstances of this case, while he recognises the first error of his Ministers, while he recognises that which has too late been acknowledged, the efficiency of the existing law, he will feel confident that if his hopes are frustrated, if it be proved that that law is inefficient, which I am not inclined to believe, if that monstrous doctrine can be demonstrated to be the law of England, that an alien in this country may commit a crime with impunity, which one of Her Majesty's subjects cannot commit without meeting the penalty of the law, then I am sure the Emperor of the French will not send dictatorial messages or menaces; he will leave them to Counts and Colonels; and he will appeal to the justice of the English nation, and ask them, 'Do you wish this to be the law of England, that an alien may perpetrate a crime with impunity which one of your Sovereign's own subjects cannot do, that crime being committed on the person of your faithful ally?' (Hear, hear.) With these feelings I watch with considerable interest the trials that will take place in this country. I know that abroad they imagine there is a purposed delay in the investigation before the magistrates; but that arises from that ignorance of our forms of law which is too prevalent on the Continent. These forms of delay are constructed to protect the liberty of the subject. So far as I can form an opinion of what is now taking place, there will be a case of such gravity and magnitude soon brought before our tribunals, that in my opinion the efficiency of our law on this subject will be fairly and completely tested. Until the decision has taken place, I think it premature to say more. I myself have confidence in the law of England. I cannot but believe that the law of England is sufficient to touch miscreants of the class in question; and though I would on no account, under no circumstances, with no conditions, and with no limitations, ever consent to tampering with that law of asylum which has made this country the consecrated land of liberty—(hear, hear)—I do not hesitate to express the great gratification which I should feel that the law is proved to be powerful enough to deal with those who have outraged the feelings of this country, and violated that sacred law which, even with such exceptions, we are still bound to maintain. (Hear, hear.) I have touched on this difficult and delicate subject with frankness, because it seems to me to be of the utmost importance that there should prevail at this moment in this country an intelligent knowledge of our exact relations with France. There are not wanting those who are at this moment seeking to excite the passions of the people of England against the people of France. To my mind, that is a most dangerous course. While the people of this country should be prompt to maintain their laws and customs, while they should submit to

any sacrifice rather than change their laws at the instigation of a foreign sovereign—at the same time, consistent with that spirit and determination, it would be well to maintain an unimpassioned feeling towards the people of France. At this moment calumnies are uttered in every quarter, which would convey to the people of this country that the Emperor of the French, instead of being our faithful ally, has sought an opportunity of picking a quarrel with England, because he thought, on account of our Indian disasters, he had England at some advantage. There is nothing more unfounded. There is no prince in Europe so well informed on political matters as the Emperor of the French; there is no prince in Europe so well informed of the means of defence possessed by this country as the Emperor of the French. He knows more about Her Majesty's ships and soldiers than most of Her Majesty's subjects; he knows as much as Her Majesty's Ministers; he knows, therefore, as I know, that, notwithstanding the fine army we have sent to India, we have in this land, at this time, a larger effective force than at any period during the last twenty-five years. (Hear.) The Emperor knows as well as I know that in twenty-four hours, we could man with able-bodied seamen the most powerful Channel fleet that ever rode upon the English waters. (Hear, hear.) The Emperor of the French, the best-informed prince in Europe on English politics, I dare say knows as well as I do the last monthly return of our recruiting rota; he knows, therefore, that in this country, where there is no conscription, and we can only appeal to patriotism, there is a larger recruiting for Her Majesty's service than in any month during the Crimean campaign. Then, what an untruth it is to maintain that the Emperor of the French has picked a quarrel with us, because he thought we were in difficulties on account of our Indian disasters. We must clear our minds of this. (Hear, hear.) The Emperor of the French is, as before the horrid attempt on his life, and the subsequent blundering of his Ministers, as ready as ever to cultivate the friendship of the English people, whom he respects and regards; he is as ready as ever to maintain the English alliance, which, to use his own words, 'can alone maintain old Europe against the commanding influences which are arising in other parts of the world'; he is as ready now as he was then to support the good understanding between England and France, which he believes to be the best guarantee for the progress of our common civilisation and the independence of Europe." (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman then touched on India. He had long been opposed to what was known as the "double Government," and it was the intention of the new Ministry to legislate on the subject. (Hear, hear.) His own opinion had been, that it would be inexpedient to do so till after the military settlement of India; that opinion, however, was founded on the belief that any alteration would weaken the Government of India, and that Government had been so much weakened by the recent vote of the House of Commons that the directors must already feel like corpses, and be even themselves desirous that their obsequies should be consummated as early, but with as much splendour as possible. (Laughter.) The moral strength of the Indian Government was gone. But the present Ministry would not adopt the measure of their predecessors. They thought it one of the most inefficient ever introduced; and would shortly introduce a measure of their own. (Hear, hear.) Next, on the question of Reform. In 1832 and 1833, when the Reform Bill was passed, many people disapproved of it. He disapproved of it. (Laughter.) He thought it a party measure which, if successful, would place the Whigs in power pretty well for the length of his life. ("How about the Ballot?") The people then bawled "The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill;" but the ballot was not in it. (Laughter.) The superficial object of that bill was to amend the representation; its real object was the consolidation of Whig power. Since that period two other Whig Reform Bills had been introduced by Lord J. Russell; but both were rejected by the Whigs themselves, and they were withdrawn. Another had been promised with Lord Aberdeen; and a third with Lord Palmerston; but nothing had resulted. But was it right that such a question should be made the stalking-horse of faction, to be hung up and taken down according to the exigencies of a distressed Ministry, and that the highest principle of policy should be part of the stock in trade by which a Government was to shuffle through a disgraceful and discreditable existence? (Hear, hear.) The question must be settled by aye or no; and if a new Reform Bill was necessary, it would be carried. Government had introduced such a measure; Her Majesty recommended it in a speech from the throne; and therefore he said the question could no longer be trifled with, and that to it the present Ministry would give their earnest and anxious consideration. (Hear, hear.) And when it was considered that the Whigs had played with the question for the last seven years, Ministers, with the numerous important questions on their hands, ought not to be taunted with delay if the bill was not immediately forthcoming. The Government would give the subject their earnest and serious consideration, with the view, if possible, of bringing forward a measure which should not be a mere party measure—(hear, hear)—which should not be constructed merely to prop up a faction, but which should deal largely and completely with all the questions connected with the subject, and which would, he trusted, recommend itself to all temperate, rational, and sober-spirited men. The right hon. gentleman then contended that the charge, that the Ministers were a "Government on Sufferance" was untrue, and stated that in 1852, Lord Derby's Government left office because they would not remain in on sufferance, and he would be

prepared to act in the same manner again under like circumstances. He would not, however, suppose that the House of Commons would array itself in factious opposition against a Government the spontaneous choice of Her Majesty; but that it would weigh their measures and act accordingly. A coalition in 1852 placed the Government of Lord Derby in a minority, and they quitted office; but had experience brought no wisdom to the people and the House of Commons? The destruction of the Derby Government brought on war with Russia. ("Oh, oh.") The war with Russia brought on the Persian War, and the mutiny in India. (Laughter.) There was a gentleman laughing. He remembered him as a friend of Mr. Cobden. What would he say to the words of his friend Mr. Cobden? Mr. Cobden, one of the most eminent men that ever sat in the House of Commons, a strong opponent of the Government of Lord Derby in 1852, said two years afterwards, "that of all the votes he had given in the course of his political career, the one which turned out Lord Derby was the one most regretted." He added, that "that vote had cost this country millions of treasure and thousands of more precious lives." (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Disraeli) believed the present Ministry were not destined to that short-lived existence which their enemies were counting on. He believed they would be judged by their measures. If their policy should be spirited but prudent, if under their management our foreign relations became peaceable, and revolts were put down abroad, if well-matured schemes were introduced for our dependencies, if reform in the representation and reform in the laws were approved, he did not think it would be in the power of any combination or faction to destroy the Government, but that if they did their duty to their Sovereign and the country, they would be supported by the Queen and the British people in return. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. DISRAELI, seconded by Dr. LEE, thanks were then voted to the High Sheriff, and the meeting was at an end.

SIR FITZROY KELLY AT IPSWICH.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the new Attorney-General, was re-elected for East Suffolk, without opposition, on Saturday. The nomination took place at Ipswich. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, after returning thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him, referred to his vote on the Conspiracy Bill. He urged the importance of maintaining a peaceful and friendly alliance with France. He then said: Gentlemen, it has been thought, and I do not hesitate to say that I was of that opinion, that whatever might be the merits or demerits of that bill, it was introduced into the House of Commons, and sought, as it were, to be forced upon the Parliament of this country at a most inopportune period—(hear, hear)—and under circumstances calculated to alarm the jealous feeling of national honour which I trust will never cease to pervade the bosoms of the English people. (Hear, hear.) I would say more upon this subject—I would fearlessly and freely attempt, to the best of my ability, to vindicate the course which has been taken by the political party with which I am proud to be associated—but I must venture to remind you that, under the law relating to political conspiracies and conspiracies to commit crimes, which now exists in this country, some two or three persons are charged with a criminal offence, and about to be put upon their trial. Holding as I do, under the favour of my Sovereign, the position of the first law officer of the Crown, it will be my duty to take a leading part in that prosecution, and, as the representative of the Government, to put these men upon their trial. I feel that, under these circumstances, you will pardon me if I address you with reserve, or even if I feel it necessary as my duty to maintain silence upon all that relates to a law which will come under consideration in a court of justice. Gentlemen, the Government with which I have the honour to be associated, has many arduous and difficult duties to perform. Among the first is that of providing for the future well-being of that immense country which belongs to the Queen of these realms—I mean the territories in the East Indies. I certainly am one of those who thought it would have been better to have deferred for a time all legislation in respect to India—to have chosen a period of peace when men's minds, being tranquillised, might better comprehend the course which it became the duty of the officers of the Crown to take, and to have entered upon this important subject with the calmness and deliberation which it deserved. But, gentlemen, you are aware that, under a vote of the House of Commons, by a great majority of that assembly it has been determined that immediate legislation shall take place, and that a bill should at once be considered, and probably passed, for settling the affairs of India. Under these circumstances, it appears to me that it would be impossible for the East India Company, which has hitherto exercised the powers of Government over our Indian dominions, to maintain their position, or to discharge their duty to the Crown and to the public with that confidence and efficiency which is necessary under such all-important circumstances. I have long felt and believed, in common with those who have bestowed impartial reflection and attention upon the subject, that the elective franchise is confined to a certain class of the people who ought not exclusively to possess it. (Hear, hear.) It has been supposed—nay, it has been publicly stated within these forty-eight hours—that by the schemes to which I have from time to time alluded, I desire to deprive of the elective franchise the freeholders, tenant farmers, and others in the county of Suffolk and elsewhere throughout Great Britain. Gentlemen, on the contrary, I declare that I will never be a party to any scheme of Reform by which one single British man who now enjoys the franchise shall be dispossessed of the franchise which he enjoys. (Cheers.) My policy is all for extension; and when we reflect that there are now in this kingdom not hundreds or thousands,

but hundreds of thousands of Englishmen well qualified by education, by property, by character, by position, by station, by all that entitles a free man in a free country to the possession of the elective franchise, who are without that franchise, and who are among the unrepresented in this country, I feel that we ought not, whenever the time shall come to legislate upon the subject, to leave any man throughout Great Britain who is, by the qualifications to which I have adverted, entitled to the elective franchise, without the enjoyment of the franchise to which he is so entitled. I desire—and I hope there is nothing that even the humbler or the lower class of society will complain of, when I say it—to begin at the upper end, and then to descend in conferring the franchise as education advances. (Cheers.) Both in counties and towns I would confer the franchise upon every individual who possesses a sufficient income to at least afford a prospect of his exercising that franchise independently. I should like to confer the franchise also upon every man in Britain who can show that he has enough of knowledge—I do not say first-rate classical education—enough of knowledge to ensure an intelligent, right-thinking, reflecting exercise of the franchise. Upon every such man I would confer the elective franchise, although he might not be a freeholder in a county, or a 10l. householder within a borough. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it is necessary also—and here we come upon a task full of delicacy and difficulty—that a great number of the towns throughout Great Britain, whose population has increased of late years till they have become places of great importance and consideration, should no longer be deprived of the elective franchise. This is, of course, a task of very great difficulty. When we find, for example, that there are towns like the neighbouring port of Harwich, like others in various parts of the county, with a small population, returning two members to Parliament; and other boroughs with a still smaller population—or perhaps with an equally large population—for you all know that the number of inhabitants varies from time to time, from circumstances over which legislators have no control—returning one member to Parliament, while we have great and extensive towns in the north of England, and elsewhere, with some 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, returning no representative at all. I feel that this is an evil which ought to be remedied. I know no reason why my old friends and constituents of this borough of Ipswich, who happen to live in a 10l. or a 20l. house within this borough should continue to enjoy a franchise, which is denied to the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Hadleigh, who are equal in property, character, talent, and education to any who may be inhabitants here. Gentlemen, these are the evils which I would seek to remedy. I cannot but feel, moreover, that a great and undue disproportion exists under the law at present between the population and the number of members returned. I would, as far as may be, endeavour to restore the balance, and do equal justice to all the inhabitants of this country. I don't say—for it would be absurd to dream of such a measure—that I would endeavour to parcel out the nation into districts, with an exact proportion of population to members returned; but surely it is not right—I am addressing a county constituency, but I address at the same time the inhabitants of boroughs, and all classes of the people—that the fifty-two counties of England and Wales should return but 150 members, or thereabouts, with electors to the number of half a million, and a population of which I am afraid to mention the aggregate, while a number of boroughs return a greater number of members in the proportion of at least three to one. Gentlemen, in the remarks which I make to you upon this all-important question, I must be permitted to remind you that I speak only for myself. After eulogising the two measures of Law Reform—the Testamentary Bill relating to wills, and the Divorce Bill—which were passed during the late session, he continued: I hope that in the position of your representative to which you have now restored me, I shall be enabled even during the present session of Parliament, to submit to the consideration of the Legislature, a number of important measures, in which all of you whom I now see before me must be more or less interested. We hear in all the great commercial towns loud complaints of the state of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency, as affecting the relations of debtors and creditors. I have already, during the very short time in which I have been in office, directed my attention to that subject; and I am in communication with persons conversant with commerce and commercial exigencies in all their details in several of the great commercial cities and towns of England; and I trust that I shall before long be enabled to submit to the House of Commons a measure which at least will remedy the greater part of those evils under which the mercantile community has so long laboured. Again, gentlemen, there is a subject to which I alluded when I was last before you, a measure for the registration of titles, and for facilitating the transfer of land, a subject on which every inhabitant of this country must feel personally interested. I believe that we shall succeed—and it shall not be my fault if we do not succeed—in passing a measure which shall enable every man to transfer and charge his land, as he may transfer and charge so much stock in the funds. After some further remarks, Sir Fitzroy concluded amid much applause.

In reply to a question, put to him by Mr. Councillor Grimwade of Ipswich, Sir Fitzroy said that the question of Church-rates was under the consideration of members of the Government, and he earnestly hoped they would be enabled to introduce a measure upon it during the present session of Parliament.

OXFORDSHIRE.—The election for the County of Oxfordshire, rendered vacant by the Hon. J. W. Henley accepting the office of President of the Board of Trade, under Lord Derby, took place on Saturday

morning at Oxford. The right honourable gentleman was returned unopposed.

CHICHESTER.—Lord H. G. Lennox, junior Lord of the Admiralty, was on Saturday morning re-elected member for Chichester.

GENERAL PEEL AT HUNTINGDON.—The re-election of General Peel as member for the United Boroughs of Huntingdon and Godmanchester took place on Thursday, in the Shire-hall, Huntingdon. There was no opposition. General Peel, after expressing to the constituency his gratitude for the honour they had conferred on him for the eleventh time, said that personally, he was not anxious for office, and he had twice refused it under the Government of his brother, but when Lord Derby said to him that his acceptance of the office he had the honour to hold would assist him in forming a Conservative Government, he did not allow his own knowledge of his incompetency and want of official experience to deter him for one moment from offering the Premier every aid in his power. (Cheers.) With regard to France, the Government was not only anxious to remove any mistrust or coolness that might exist between the two powers, but firmly to cement an alliance which was so necessary, not only to the preservation of their own peace, but that of the world. Both Governments were so impressed with the importance of this alliance, that he would venture to say there would be no difficulty in the maintenance of the alliance, due regard being had to the honour of both. He quite agreed with the Earl of Derby; he thought it would have been more prudent to postpone the introduction of the India Bill until India was in a more tranquil state. It had, however, been decided by vote that the Government of India should be placed at once in the hands of the Crown, and this made the position of the East India Company such, that he had no doubt its representatives would see the impropriety of attempting to delay it. As regarded Parliamentary Reform, he was one of those who on the whole was satisfied with the present investiture of the franchise, but would frankly admit that many parties entitled thereto were now debarred from it. (Cheers.) He would, therefore, cordially and heartily assist in the passing any measure which would confer it on those parties. (Cheers.)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, was on Thursday week re-elected to represent the University of Cambridge. The proceedings were of a merely formal character.

BELFAST.—Mr. Cairns, the new Solicitor-General for England, was on Friday elected without opposition.

MR. SOTHERON ESTCOURT AT DEVIZES.—On Friday, the re-election of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, the new President of the Poor-law Board, took place in the Corn Exchange, Devizes. There was no opposition. Mr. Estcourt said thirty years had elapsed since he first entered the walls of Parliament, and his course of conduct during that period had shown that he had no ambition or appetite for office. He had accepted it reluctantly. Referring to Lord Derby, he said that he felt proud and glad to have enlisted himself under such a leader. The change of Government which had taken place was not a change which had been brought about by a hostile collision of parties; the late Government had gone out by their own inherent weakness, because they had of late appeared to the country deficient in that energy and that straightforwardness which they had taken credit for twelve months ago. After a few remarks upon the two bills which have peculiarly marked the present session of Parliament, viz., the Conspiracy Bill and the India Bill, Mr. Estcourt made a few remarks upon the subject of Church-rates. He said his only object in wishing to see any alteration in the present system was to get rid of the scandal which it caused; but his opinion was, that in parishes where the majority were against a rate being granted, those who were averse to it should be compelled to fill up a return, stating to what religious denomination he wished to contribute the amount to which the property he occupied was liable. By doing this no man could say that his conscience was violated. To the ballot Mr. Estcourt expressed himself as decidedly opposed; as well as to any organic changes in the constitution, although he was desirous to improve the existing institutions of the country.

LORD JOHN MANNERS AT LOUGHBOROUGH.—The election of a member for the northern division of Leicestershire, to fill up the vacancy caused by the acceptance of Lord John Manners of the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Public Works, under the Derby Administration, took place on Monday, at the Town-hall, Loughborough. Before the writ was issued, Mr. C. H. Frewen, who was defeated at the last election, announced his intention of again contesting the field with Lord John, but subsequently withdrew, and the re-election of his lordship was consequently unopposed.

MR. ADDERLEY AT STAFFORD.—Mr. Adderley, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, was re-elected for North Staffordshire on Monday. The election took place at Stafford. No other candidate appearing, Mr. Adderley was declared duly elected. Mr. Adderley, in returning thanks, said that with regard to the question of a new Reform Bill, his own firm conviction was that the promise of a bill was far more real coming from Lord Derby than the one made by the late Government. He looked on the situation as a simple juggle between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell as it stood before. The two thimble-riggers were anxious that the country should believe the pea was under their own thimble, in order that the country might take them up. (A laugh.) Lord Derby's was a more distinct promise of a Reform Bill than any that had been made to the country before. He only repeated his own formally expressed sentiments when he said that, in a great country like this, the political franchise ought to be the rule, and the exclusion from the franchise the exception.

ENNISKILLEN.—Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney-General for Ireland, was on Thursday re-elected for the borough of Enniskillen without opposition.

LOLA MONTES IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

In the Supreme Court of the State of New York, a suit brought by Mr. Jobson, a literary man, upon a matter of no great public interest, has given occasion to what might on this side of the Atlantic be regarded as an extraordinary scene—resulting in a “rough and tumble,” otherwise called an “up and down fight,” between the plaintiff, Jobson, an Mr. F. Seely, the defendant's counsel, in the presence of Mr. J. H. Whiting, the official arbitrator, to whom, by the decree of the court, the case was referred. There being apparently a good deal of “hard swearing” on one side or the other, the defendant's counsel thought it necessary to call Lola Montes as a witness to damage the plaintiff's general character. She stated that she had known Mr. Jobson in London, and described his conduct and reputation in the severest terms. In cross-examination she was questioned unmercifully about her own past career, and persisted in declaring that her name was originally Rosanna Gilbert, and that she was born “in the beautiful town of Limerick.” She said she was thirty-three years old, and had had two husbands—the first a Captain James, who took her to India; that in London she learnt dancing for the stage from a Spaniard named Espar, and then passed some months in Spain. Being asked flatly, “How many intrigues have you had?” she replied, None; I resided at the Court of Bavaria two years.—Who did you know there? Everybody but yourself. I knew all about several millions of persons. I knew the King of Bavaria—Mr. Wittelsbacher he was called—that was his family name.—Were you the mistress of the King? Lola Montes (Rising): What! (Emphatically.) No, sir. You are a villain, sir. I will take my oath on that book (the Bible), which I read every night, I had no intrigues with the old man. I knew the King, and moulded the mind of the King to the love of freedom. He took me before the whole court with his wife, and presented me as his best friend. I was on the stage in Bavaria. It is easier to be a man's mistress than a dancer. I was in Bavaria in 1847 and 1848. In 1849 the Revolution occurred, and liberty and I fled. The King and Queen supported me while I was there. I was engaged in political business. You might call me prime minister if you please, or, as the King said, I was the king. There was a man of straw there as prime minister. True, but he was only a man of straw. The memoirs that have been written about me are lies. I was called Countess of Landsfeld.—There was much more of this kind, and the Court adjourned. On the 18th ult. the proceedings were resumed, before a crowd of curious spectators specially admitted by ticket. Mr. Jobson, the plaintiff, came armed with a rattan cane, and sat beside his counsel, Mr. Schermerhorn, who resumed his cross-examination of Lola Montes, asking her whether her real name was not Betsy Watson, whether she was not born at Montrose in 1815, and other such questions, which she contemptuously refused to answer, retaliating on the learned counsel by asking him whether he had not been brought before the police-court for beating a lady. She was then asked whether she had not been chambermaid at the Star Inn, Montrose? and replied, “You cannot make me out a chambermaid; it is not a dishonest thing, either, if I was; I should have considered myself a far greater woman if I had been born a chambermaid than I am to-day.” The examination was abruptly brought to a close by the following scene between Mr. Seely, the defendant's counsel, and Mr. Jobson, the plaintiff: Mr. Seely (to opposite counsel): You will confine her examination to her knowledge or means of knowledge of the character of this fellow; him, here, (pointing to Jobson).—Mr. Jobson (excitedly): Now, sir, if you call me a fellow again, you vagabond shyster, I'll let you see.—Mr. Seely: You will; say another word and I'll drop you down the three stories.—Mr. Jobson: You are a vagabond, sir, and if you come across here, I'll chastise you.—Here Mr. Seely jumped to his feet and attempted to strike Jobson, but the large stove intervening, the blow was either weakened or fell short of its aim. Jobson started up off his seat, at the same moment raised his cane and struck Seely a slap over the head with it. Seely, wrenched the weapon out of Jobson's hand, rushed past the stove, caught his opponent by the head and pummelled him severely for several seconds. Then the police and bystanders interfered and separated the combatants. The scene, had it not been somewhat tragical, would have been ludicrous in the extreme. The unfortunate referee kept running backwards and forwards in a state of helpless terror. Madame Montes, who was separated from that portion of the room in which the conflict occurred by a large table, exhibited her customary coolness, but by the flashing of her eyes, and an involuntary movement towards Mr. Jobson's caput, when it was suffering sore infliction at the hands of Mr. Seely, it was evident that she would have had no objection whatever to furnish herself with a *souvenir* snatched from that unfortunate pericranium. When the parties had been separated Jobson was dragged backwards towards the door. He returned to the scene of the encounter immediately, made threatening gestures at his late opponent, and incurred a second onslaught, which nearly upset the table, but ended in nothing more serious than the emptying of an ink-bottle into the shirt bosom of one of the reporters.—Madame Montes now began to manifest great excitement. “Good people! men!” she exclaimed, “take care of Mr. Seely. He is a good and an honest man. Mr. Seely, don't touch that man; he is not worth a gentleman's touching.”—“I know,” cried Mr. Seely, “that he is not worth punishing—the vagabond.” The panting belligerents had again been separated, and thus the battle ended. The lady addressed the persons around her, and cried in a tone of bitterness, “Oh, is there no law that can prevent a woman from being injured in her character and in a false manner?” Nobody gave her the required information, probably because law was not then the precise matter at issue. The referee (who had full powers to commit them all to prison, and is

blamed by the New York press for not doing so) at last got the court cleared, and protested he would have no more to do with the case.

A MELANCHOLY ROMANCE OF HIGH LIFE.

Dr. Conolly, describing a portrait published in the last number of the *Medical Times*, says: “The history of this patient was in truth one long and melancholy grief—a real romance in a woman of high rank. She was a Princess of one of the noblest of the French families, and brought up in splendour, and in all childish happiness. She grew tall and strong, and all the illusions of youth and beauty and high station were gathering round her. The time had scarcely gone by when, in the careless days of childhood, the young Duke d'Enghien was often her playmate in the splendid gardens of the Chateau of Chantilly. Soon afterwards the great French Revolution shook at once from rank, and power, and wealth, all the princes and nobles of the land. The young princess was transferred to the obscure care of a private governess. She became acquainted with poverty, and disappointment and fear agitated her daily existence. Her education was neglected, the Duke d'Enghien unhappily re-entered France, and his life was the immediate forfeit. His murder filled Europe with grief and horror. To the princess, then sixteen or seventeen years old, it brought despair. She fell by degrees into profound melancholy, and, young as she was, the springs of her life being poisoned, her hair became almost suddenly grey. She was taken to the Salpêtrière, of which asylum she remained an inmate, until, after many years, death came to her relief. Long before that release her lower limbs, partly from inaction, and partly from habitual position, had become contracted, so that when she moved about it was on the hands and ossa ischia, like a cripple. In all those years she seldom spoke, and then only in murmurs. Her usual position was that represented in the wood engraving. She sat on her bed, her head leaning on her hand, and her large eyes fixed all the day long, and every day, on a window opposite to her, as if looking for some one on whom those eyes were never more to gaze, or listening for some loved voice, never more to be heard by mortal ears.”

THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LEAGUE.

The address “of the Conference of delegates of the Italian National Constitutional League to the various sovereigns, princes, and statesmen of Europe,” was finally adopted on Monday, after a good deal of alteration and consideration. It was moved by Signor Farini, and carried unanimously. After setting forth the right of Italy to national existence, and her claims upon the gratitude, the humanity, the justice, and the interests of the various European Powers, the address proposes to realise the object in view in the following manner:—

“The giving to each of the various States of Italy a Constitutional Government.

“The Constitutional Government of each State to embrace,—

“1. A Representative Assembly and a House of Peers.

“2. The freedom of public speech and the liberty of the press.

“3. The right of public assembly.

“4. The appointment of a municipal guard.

“5. The organisation of the municipal authority on a liberal elective system; and

“6. For all courts of justice to be open to allow public opinion to give full weight to justice. A mutual arrangement to be made between each of the various sovereigns of Europe to appoint a central and supreme Power to arrange all matters of difference that may arise between them, and to allow the Representative Assembly of each State to choose their own delegates by vote to represent the mutual interest of each sovereign at the central and supreme power.

“Thus, by the joint confederation of the States, would be represented to the world a body compact and united in itself, and the dream of the people of Italy would become at once a reality.”

The Italian Conference, at its meeting on Tuesday, called upon the Italian exiles in this country to express their abhorrence of the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor, either by holding a public meeting on the subject, or by making a declaration through the press.

DR. BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA. Food saves fifty times its cost in other remedies and cures Indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, nervousness, biliousness, and liver complaints, flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation, nervous headaches, hysteria, neuralgia, noises in the head and ears, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness. 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. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Satisfactorily packed with full instructions. In cansisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 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.”

WILLIAM WALKER, COMMONLY CALLED GENERAL WALKER.

How odd it is that times and circumstances should give such a different colouring and character to precisely similar acts. We look upon the expeditions of the great conquerors of old with the highest admiration, and are content to acquiesce in the praises which historians have bestowed upon them, simply because they have been conquerors. Had they failed, history would have either not mentioned them at all or branded them as robbers and pirates, and their country would have repudiated them. In our own times it is precisely the same. If Walker had been successful in his attempt upon Nicaragua he would have been regarded as a hero, but having failed, he is looked upon as a filibuster, and little better than a pirate. This man's career, though short, is something so altogether new in the character of the present times, that we think a short sketch of him may not be uninteresting, and we therefore give it, with his portrait.

William Walker is the son of a Scotch banker, who emigrated to the United States in 1820, and settled at Nashville, in Tennessee. He was born in 1824; he received a good education, and obtained academical honours; he first studied the law, but soon becoming weary of the profession, he gave it up for the study of medicine; this he also shortly abandoned in order that he might travel. After being absent for about a twelvemonth he returned, and became editor of the *Crescent*, a New Orleans paper. In 1850, he went to San Francisco, where he wrote for the papers. His style was characterised by the bitterness and severity with which he assailed the Government. After a while he returned to his old profession of the law, and practised as an advocate. In 1852, his old passion for travelling returned, and he went to Guyamas, where he arrived just as the Conde Ruoussel de Boulbon invaded that city. This event first gave Walker the idea of turning adventurer upon a large scale, and he formed the resolution of obtaining possession, by invasion, of one of the thinly populated, but fertile, lands of Spanish America. In 1853 he formed a small army and began his career of invader by proposing to attack Sonoras; but this was frustrated by the United States Government seizing his vessel, the *Arrow*. Walker did not allow himself to be turned aside from his resolution, and, in October of the same year, found means of transport for himself and fifty followers, and landed at La Paz, in the Mexican province of Lower California, took possession of the town, and named himself President of the new "free, sovereign and independent State of Lower California." From this spot, on the 20th of the following March, he started with one hundred men, to invade Sonora, intending to seize upon the whole of Mexico. The expedition, however, entirely failed. In a desert track, through which he led his small army, he suffered from want of provisions, and the greater part deserted him, and he was obliged to retreat, and eventually to quit the territory. At the frontier he was disarmed, and returned to San Francisco, where he was tried for infringing the Law of Nations. He was, however, acquitted, and became the hero of the day. He returned to his old profession of editor, but he did not let his ambitious plans sleep. In Nicaragua a civil war broke out, and Walker, taking advantage of the circumstance, collected another body of followers, and joined the democratic party, under General Castellon, which was on the point of being overcome. He was promised, as the reward of his services, a large tract of territory. On the 4th of May he left San Francisco and landed at Realzo, and a few days after attacked the opposing party at Rivero. Although he was not strong enough to gain a victory, the bravery and splendid rifle practice of the Americans inspired such a feeling of superiority, that the democrats very soon got the upper hand. In a few weeks, Walker was at the head of the party in whose service he had entered as a mercenary. Costa Rica sent a party to oppose him, but Walker obliged them to return into their own territory. This so raised him in the esteem of the democratic party, that they nominated him President, and his name became a sort of terror to the surrounding republics. Recruits now poured in from California, notwithstanding the opposition of the American Government and the blockading squadron of English vessels. The neighbouring republics now united, and formed an army to drive the intruders from Nicaragua; but Walker was victorious in several engagements, and would, no doubt, have got possession of the whole country, had not Captain Davis, of the United States Navy, without any authority from his government, seized the only vessel of war which Walker possessed. This misfortune turned the tide of affairs, and Walker was obliged to capitulate at Rivero and retire from Nicaragua. His restless spirit did not permit him to be long quiet; he fitted out another expedition, which, our readers may remember, came to an untimely end by the act of Captain Paulding, who obliged Walker to give himself up and his army as prisoners: he was brought to Washington, where he is upon bail. How long he will remain quiet it is impossible to say, and it is not unlikely that he may yet play a most conspicuous part in the history of the Central American Republic.

From London to Manchester and back for 5s. with an allowed interval of seven days. Such is the invitation advertised by the London and North-Western and the Great Northern Railways.

Another English vessel, the *British Queen*, bound from London for Lisbon, has been lost on the bar. The weather was very bad, and as there was no pilot to be had, the captain, in trying to run for the city, mistook his position and grounded on the bar. Five out of seven of the crew of the vessel were drowned.

THE MURDER IN THE HAYMARKET. RE-EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

Tuesday was appointed for the re-examination at Marlborough-street Police-office of Giovanni Lani, the Piedmontese, who is charged with the murder of Heloise Thaubin, in Arundel-court, Haymarket, on the night of the 23rd ult.—Huggett, the detective, produced the watch and ring of which the deceased was robbed, and Virginie Sylvestre, a Frenchwoman, identified them as the property of the deceased woman, Thaubin.—Mr. George Hill said he was shopman to Mr. Bryer. He bought the watch and ring from the prisoner on Wednesday, February 24. He gave him 30s. for the watch and 8s. for the ring. The prisoner had previously refused those amounts for the articles.—Philip Kroll was called and said he was head waiter at Klein's hotel, in Finsbury-square. The prisoner arrived at the hotel on the 8th of Feb., and resided there until the 23rd, but on the night of the 23rd he slept out. He returned on the Wednesday about four o'clock. He held a handkerchief to his face. He asked him what was the matter. He replied that he was on board playing with the cat, when it scratched his face. Witness took hold of the handkerchief and said, "This does not look like the scratch of a cat, but more like a human scratch." The prisoner at first denied it, but afterwards admitted it. The prisoner then went and fetched his portmanteau, and had a cab fetched up to the door. The shirt produced belonged to the prisoner. The blood stains on the front he saw upon it when speaking to prisoner. In consequence of what he saw in the

with the prisoner's baggage on board the vessel, and the witness said she could swear to the little cedar box, containing some reels of cotton, a thimble, and various other small articles belonging to the deceased. Especially she remembered the brooch produced, in which was a portrait of a French hussar. She also recognised a black silk cape and a mantle, and a little Swiss clock.—Sergeant Huggett, of the City detective force, who produced these things, gave an account of the manner in which the capture of the prisoner was effected.—Mr. George Hill deposed to the purchase of the watch; and several other witnesses repeated their statements previously made.—In reply to a question from the jury, Mr. Tothill expressed an opinion that the murder had not been committed with the body in the position in which it was found, but that it had been subsequently arranged between the pillows.—The jury expressing a desire for some further medical evidence, Mr. Farmer, the house surgeon of the hospital, who had assisted in the post-mortem examination, was examined, and expressed himself quite of opinion that it was impossible that a suicide of that kind could have taken place. There was no doubt in his mind, from the appearance of the neck, the muscles, the trachea, and the brain and its membranes, that the deceased was forcibly strangled by a person violently pressing his hand upon her neck as she was lying on her back; and it was quite possible that such a murder might be committed without the victim having the power to cry out, or in any way alarm the people in the house.—After this evidence the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Giovanni Lani.



GENERAL WALKER.

newspapers he communicated with the police.—The prisoner fairly burst into laughter on the evidence as to the cat scratching him being interpreted to him.—Mr. Tothill, of Charles-street, surgeon, was recalled, and identified the shirt as the one he had seen before. The stains upon it are in his opinion those of blood and mucus. When he first saw the deceased blood and mucus was flowing from the nostrils.—The stains are the same kind of fluid.—The whole of the evidence was interpreted to the prisoner, and on being asked whether he had any question to put, he replied in Italian "No," but said it was night when he sold the watch and ring.—The Sardinian Consul then, at the request of Mr. Beadon, read over the usual caution to the prisoner in Italian.—The prisoner replied in the same language, that he had nothing to say.—The prisoner was then fully committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, and removed to Newgate.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest was also held on Tuesday. Mr. Tothill, the surgeon who made the post-mortem examination of the body, was called for the purpose of stating his opinion as to whether the deceased could have committed suicide consistently with the marks on her throat. He said that from the bruised state of the muscles about the trachea, and the peculiar nature of the marks which appeared to have been made by the knuckles of some person, he should say it was impossible she could have done it herself. There was no mark of any ligature about the neck.—Virginie Sylvestre gave further evidence of a confirmatory character relative to the discovery of the murder, and the conversation of the previous night. The police officers then produced the property which was found

much attached. Thinking that the plan proposed may be the most ready mode of realising its value, he expresses his grateful acquiescence, provided it can be legally carried into effect. It is sad to behold genius fallen so low.

NEW DECREES IN THE ROMISH CHURCH.

At a recent Synod, composed of Roman Catholic bishops and clergy, held at St. Mary's Church, Moorfields, several decrees were pronounced. Among those already made public the following take a prominent place: It has been determined to follow the practice of the Established Church with regard to banns of marriage. The parties about to be married must give notice to their spiritual director, who, if he sees no obstacle, will cause the banns to be published on three successive Sundays. Where the parties live in different districts it must be done in the church of each. Occasion was taken on the publication of this decree to warn the faithful against mixed marriages, or marriages between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, as a practice against which the Church entirely sets her face; so much so indeed that no such marriages would be allowed without a special dispensation from the bishop, and even then many of the principal ceremonies would not be performed at the marriage. Another regulation was, that, in consequence of the laxity which has been found to prevail in the observance of holydays of obligation by Roman Catholics, such days being considered by the Church as sacred as Sundays, in future no person would be permitted to engage or to engage others in worldly occupations on those days without a dispensation having been first obtained from their parish priest under pain of grievous sin. Considering that these days are eight in number, viz., New Year's-day, the Epiphany, the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, June 29; the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, August 15; All Saints', November 1; Christmas-day, Ascension-day, and Corpus Christi-day (being the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday), and the impossibility of their observance by Roman Catholics generally, this required dispensation will entail some trouble both to clergy and laity.

The statement that documents have been sent over to London by the French courts to facilitate the prosecution of M. Bernard is officially denied.

The *Malta Times* asserts that a telegram has been received from London ordering the defences of the island to be put in an efficient state.

Mr. Murray has issued, on a separate sheet, an index to Dr. Livingstone's "Journal," with a couple of pages of new matter, relating chiefly to the wife of the missionary.

We (*Athenæum*) hear that Mr. Thornbury, author of "Art and Nature," has in progress a life of Turner, Mr. Ruskin having assisted him with the MSS. and note-books of that great and eccentric painter.

According to the Swiss journals, a cardinal's hat is about to be conferred on a Swiss bishop. During the last three centuries only one prelate of Switzerland has attained that dignity.

A shock of earthquake was felt in the city of Kingston, and at several other parts of the island, on the evening of the 28th January. It was not severe, but the undulations lasted several seconds.

It is stated that the Pope, as a mark of regard to the Queen of the Spanish nation, was about to confer the dignity of Cardinal on three Spanish archbishops.

Advices from Havannah to the 15th ult. state that two cargoes of negroes had been landed. Two American vessels had arrived with 1,236 coolies; 313 died on the voyage.

The Ministerial appointments, as far as respects England, have been completed by the acceptance, by Mr. Mowbray, member for Durham, of the office of Judge Advocate General. The Irish Solicitor-Generalship is still vacant.

A philanthropist of the principality of Oels has sent over to London a sum of 20,000 Prussian crowns, to form a fund for the encouragement and reward of poor servant girls who bear an excellent character.

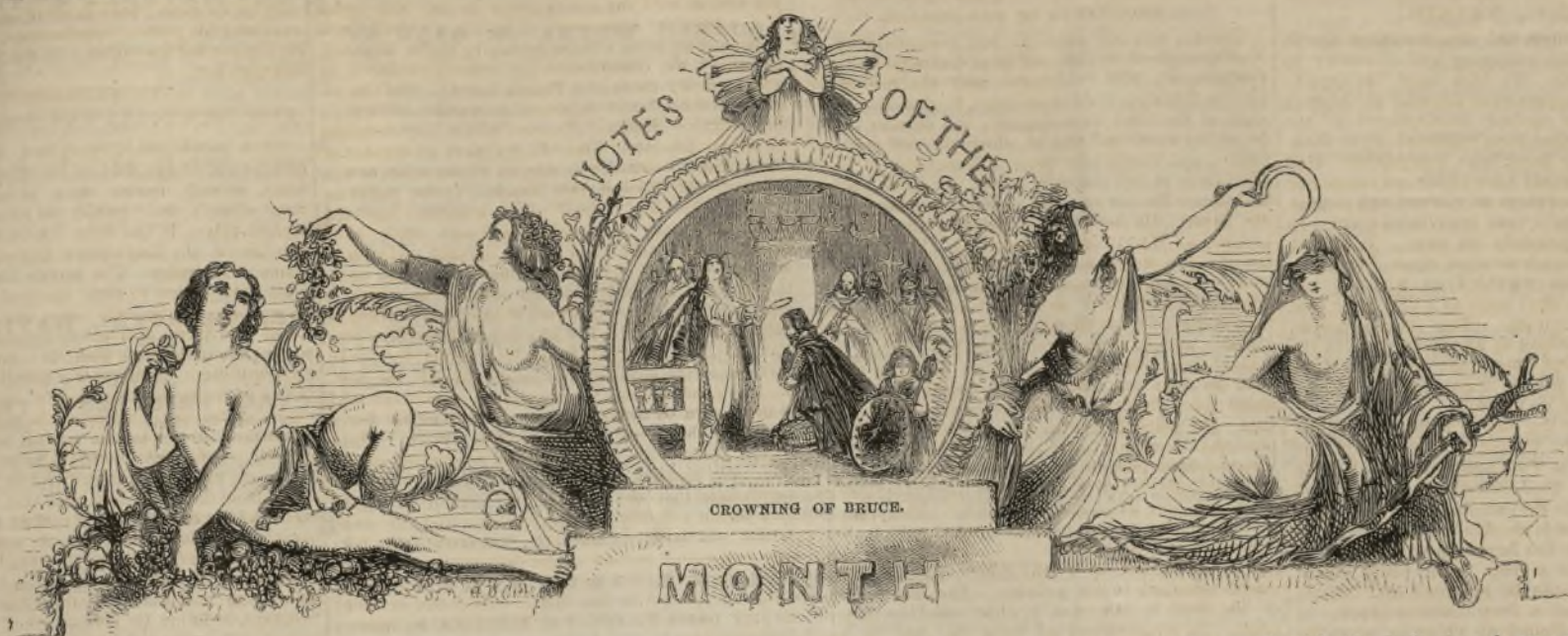
The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa announces that Marquis Provana, commandant of the Sardinian navy at La Spezia, has set out for Naples to institute an inquiry and draw up a report to his Government on the disputed question of the Cagliari.

The *Times* states that as soon as the news reached the Queen at Osborne of the arrival at Southampton, in the *Pera* steamer, of the wounded officers from India, Her Majesty telegraphed to the Admiralty-office at that port, requesting to be furnished with their names and any other particulars respecting them.

We are credibly informed, that Government have finally resolved to abandon the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, and that a despatch, intimating this resolution, has been transmitted to Paris. The motive of their determination is said to have been "deference to the feeling of the country."—*Daily News*.

The *Paris Moniteur* publishes a fresh list filling several columns, of places from which addresses of congratulation have been sent to the Emperor. At the head of the list stands that from the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and principal inhabitants of the city of Dublin.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that Baron de Witthof, captain of the staff and member of an ancient family, has been condemned to the loss of his title and rank, and sentenced to serve in the army as a private soldier, in consequence of having stolen registered letters and money destined for soldiers.



MARCH.

And stately march with brows full sternly bent,
And armed strongly, rode upon a ram,
The same which over Hellespontus swam:
Yet in his hand a spade he also bent,
And in a bag all sorts of seeds, the same
Which on the earth he strewed as he went.

SPENCER.

WHEN Numa altered the computation of Romulus, the custom of entering upon public offices on the 1st of March was still continued, and remained so until the first Punic war; it was then transferred to the 1st of January. With the Romans this month was very remarkable. According to Macrobus, on the 1st of March (being the first day of their new year) the sacred fire on the altar of Vesta was renewed from the rays of the sun. In France, March was generally reckoned the first month until 1564, when, by an edict of Charles IX. (the san-

guinary author of the massacre of the Protestants on the eve of St. Bartholomew) January was decreed to be thenceforth the first month of the year. Scotland followed the example of France in 1599. The Saxons called March Rhede, or Rheth Monath, as being a rough or rugged month, which the term rhede signifies; but when first our ancestors received the blessing of Christianity they called it Length Moneth, "because the days first begin to excel in duration the period of the night." Although this term has been long since lost, it is from it we derive our rather modern phrase of "Lent." In this glorious, although rugged, month, the greenfinch commences singing, the blackbird, too, gives out its mellow notes, the wheat ear again bursts forth from God's bounteous earth; fieldfares, red-wings, &c., return to their northern homes, and the little humble sparrow is busy building its nest.

Long—long ago, Edward, surnamed the Martyr, King of the West Saxons, on the 18th of this month

was cruelly assassinated, at the youthful age of seventeen, by order of his ambitious step-mother, Elfrida, at Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck. He came to pay his respects to her, and was received with apparent affection. He was on horseback at the gate, and in the act of drinking the cup of hospitality, when one of her servants stabbed him in the back with a dagger; suddenly applying the spur to his horse, the animal plunged and threw him into a deep ditch, where he died. He was born in 982, crowned in 975, when only fourteen years of age, and died in 979, after a short reign of three years. After this cruel act, none considered themselves secure in the kingdom; nor would any drink without a guarantee from those who sat beside them that he was safe whilst the bowl was at his lips; hence originated the custom of saying "I pledge you," when one person invites another to drink first.

It was in this month of storm (and yet of promise) that the great William Penn completed his treaty

with the dark visaged sons of the far west, and founded Pennsylvania. The words addressed by Penn to the armed savages are worth recording, as giving a practical application of his principle; he said, "The great Spirit who made him and them, who ruled the heaven and the earth, and who knew the innermost thoughts of man, knew that he and his friends had a desire to live in peace and friendship with them; it was not their custom to use hostile weapons against their fellow-creatures, hence they had come unarmed; their object was not by doing harm to provoke the great Spirit, but to do good; they had met on the broad pathway of good faith and good will, and all was to be openness, brotherhood, and love." The Indians, in return, made long and stately harangues, of which, however, no more seems to be remembered than that they pledged themselves to live in love with William Penn and his children, as long as the sun and moon should endure. Heaven blessed the seeds this great man



THE ASSASSINATION OF EDWARD THE MARTYR, AT CORFE CASTLE.

cast upon a soil uncultivated, and from them sprang a mighty nation, intellectual, powerful, and good.

It was in this month of storm (and of promise) the great Wesley drew his first breath.

It was in this month, too, that booming peals of cannon announced to France from the Invalides that an heir had been born to the Imperial throne—one bright ray of sunshine amidst the tempests of conflicting nations. Glorious March is indeed a strange combination of ruggedness and beauty. During his career we have sweet delicate blossoms springing richly perfumed from the

earth, high boisterous gales roaring above them, yet they still look smilingly up towards heaven and remain uninjured, even as modest merit braves and escapes life's calumny. What lovely thoughts, too, does it call up of sweet, fresh, green, budding leaves, when, on the daisied mead, young Spring shall have placed her foot, when laughing, lovely maidens shall chase each other in the bright broad sunlight, and dream no more of departing Winter (parallel to early youth) for all its little morning sorrows are forgotten in the hope of a bright and flowing meridian.

G. D. G.

MISCELLANEA.

The north-east coast was visited by a most destructive gale on Monday morning. Several disastrous wrecks and collisions took place.

Lord Carlisle took his departure from Dublin on Wednesday, amid the universal regret of the Irish people. A more popular Lord Lieutenant never sat in the vice-regal chair. On Tuesday he was presented with several gratifying farewell addresses.

On Wednesday morning reinforcements to the number of upwards of 500 men embarked at Chatham for Kurrachee, for the purpose of joining the service of their respective regiments in India. Several smaller drafts embarked at Gravesend in the Antelope.

A New York paper announces that "Mother Boston," 105 years old, and "Daddy Vassal," 92 years of age, the last survivors of those slaves of Massachusetts who are made free by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State upon the Constitution of 1784, by which slavery in the State was declared to be illegal, are still enjoying life and comparative vigour in the city of Boston.

A special meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday evening at the Society's house, John-street, Adelphi, for the purpose of taking into consideration the project for holding an Exhibition in 1861. The subject was discussed at great length, and the further discussion of it was postponed till Wednesday, the 24th inst.

Thomas Hudson, shipwright, South Hylton, on Saturday afternoon went into his bedroom and shut the door, and having tied a handkerchief round his neck, proceeded to hang himself. His own daughter got in and cut him down, but he only survived a few hours. Depression of spirits, caused by suffering from want of employment, is assigned as the reason for his attempt.

Our readers will remember the riots which took place at Kidderminster during the last general election, and the cowardly attack which was made upon Mr. Lowe, the successful candidate. On Saturday the persons charged with the outrage surrendered to take their trial at the Worcester assizes; but, on pleading guilty, they were bound over in their own recognisances to appear when called upon. Mr. Lowe appears to have acted in a very temperate and forbearing manner.

The following advertisement appears in the Times: "Fifty Pounds Reward.—It having come to the knowledge of the Committee of the Army and Navy Club, that a caricature, with most coarse and vulgar language appended thereto, was sent to an officer in command of a French Regiment, accompanied with a forged message from the Club the above reward will, within six weeks from this date, be paid by the Secretary of the Club, on due conviction and punishment of the offender.—Pall-mall, March 6, 1858."

On this occasion the Highlanders piper, who had lost his way, suddenly found one of the enemy's cavalry, sabre in hand, about to cut him down. His rifle had been fired off, and he had no time to use his bayonet. "A bright idea," said he afterwards, when relating the story, "struck me. All at once I seized my pipe, put it to my mouth, and gave forth a shrill tone, which so startled the fellow, that he bolted like a shot, evidently imagining it was some infernal machine. My pipe saved my life."—*The Relief of Lucknow.*

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of wheat are moderate, and we have had buyers for both English and foreign at the prices of this day week. Flour is in small supply, and sells at late prices. Barley, beans, and peas fully maintain last week's rates. With small arrivals of oats we have a firm market, without alteration in their value. Owing to but few arrivals we have had very little business in cargoes, and that chiefly for Indian corn, floating, at late rates.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s. d.	s. d.	
Haswell	21 0	Walker Primrose	12 6
Gosforth	15 6	Wylam	14 0
Stewarts	21 0	North Hartsfield	16 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CUMMINS.—March 6, at 26, Torrington-square, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Cummins, of St. James's, Colchester, of a son.
FFOULKES.—March 4, at Mold, the wife of John Jocelyn Ffoulkes, Esq., of Eriavatt, High Sheriff for Denbighshire, of a daughter.
FIELD.—March 2, at Reading, the wife of the Rev. John Field, of a daughter.
FRASER.—March 2, at Bramshaw Parsonage, near Lyndhurst, the wife of John Fraser, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
KIRBY.—March 6, at Mayfield Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. H. T. M. Kirby, of a daughter.
MIDDLETON.—March 4, at Camis Ekan House, Dumbartonshire, the wife of Major Middleton, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a son.
MONSELL.—March 5, at Paris, the wife of the Right Hon. W. Monsell, of a son.
OLDHAM.—March 4, at Glasgow, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Oldham, M.A., of a son.
TOMS.—March 4, at 133, Stanley-street, Piccadilly, the wife of F. Y. Toms, Esq., Surgeon of H.M.S. Sparrowhawk, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

APPLIN-GEE.—March 2, at Christchurch, Highbury, by the Rev. M. A. Collinson, M.A., Lewellin Truett, eldest son of the late Frederick Applin, Esq., of Devonport, to Clementina, only daughter of the late John Nelson Gee, Esq., of Bristol, and niece of Dr. Gee, late of Madeira.

FORBES-MARSHALL.—Jan. 5, at Mooltan, Frederick Murray Hay Forbes, Esq., 39th B.N.I., second son of the Hon. Robert Forbes, Bengal Civil Service, and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Forbes (Premier Baron of Scotland), to Honoria Matilda, third daughter of the Rev. William Knox Marshall, B.D., Prebendary of Hereford, and Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bridgworth, and niece to the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.

HOME-SPIERS.—March 9, at Whitehouse, near Edinburgh, Sir George Home, Bart., of Blackadder, to Ann Oliphant, only child of the late Graham Spiers, Esq., advocate, Sheriff of Midlothian.

NORRIS-POWELL.—March 6, at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, by the Rev. F. C. Finch, LL.B., assisted by the Rev. F. F. Lofy, M.A., Stephen Percival Norris, of Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, to Sarah Powell, of 21, Finsbury-circus.

STEWART-M'NEILL.—March 8, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, Lieut. Duncan Stewart, R.N., eldest son of John Lorne Stewart, Esq., of Coll, to Margaret Fernox, only surviving child of the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

ATLIMER.—March 5, at his residence, in Dawson-place, in the eighty-first year of his age, Admiral Fredk. Whitworth William, Baron Atlimer, K.C.B.

BAILY.—March 8, at 11, York-place, Portman-square, Elizabeth, the wife of E. H. Baily, Esq., R.A.

BROWN.—March 6, at South Norwood, Kent, Caroline, widow of General Samuel Brown, aged eighty-five.

CLIFFORD.—Feb. 25, at Home, Hugh Charles, Lord Clifford.

DOUGLAS.—March 5, at the residence of his father, Lieut. John James Douglas, Royal Marines Light Infantry, second son of Commander John Douglas, R.N., aged twenty-seven.

FORSTER.—March 3, at her residence, 13, Rue de Londres, Paris, Lavinia, widow of the Rev. Edward Forster, Chaplain to the Embassy, aged eighty-four.

HALL.—March 2, at Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Sarah Harriett, widow of the Rev. G. W. Hall, D.D., formerly Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

HUNTER.—March 6, at her residence, Globe-hill, Blackheath, Eliza, relict of the late Alderman Wm. Hunter, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

KISSEL.—March 4, aged nineteen, Gustavus William George, son of George Kissel, Esq., Tharand House, Didsbury, near Manchester, Consul of Belgium.

O'BRIEN.—March 3, at 16, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park-gardens, Mary Elizabeth Jane, widow of the late L. O'Brien, Esq., formerly in the Royal Artillery, and of Gravel House, county Clare, Ireland, in her ninetieth year.

PLUMRIDGE.—March 4, at Hopton Hall, Ella Hanway, aged six years, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B.

THAYERS.—March 4, at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stannard Thayers, K.H.

TUSSAUD.—March 2, at Home, Francis Babington Tussaud, aged twenty-nine, only son of Mr. J. Tussaud, and grandson of the late Madame Tussaud, Baker-street, Portman-square.

WEBBER.—March 4, at Great Budworth, the Rev. George H. Webber, aged fifty-seven, Vicar of Great Budworth and a Canon of Ripon.

WELTON.—March 4, in London, the Rev. William Welton, B.A., late Church Missionary to Fuh-Chow-Fuh, China, in the fiftieth year of his age.

WHITE.—March 2, at Paris, Kenneth John White, Bengal Artillery, only surviving son of the late General Martin White, H.E.I.C.S.

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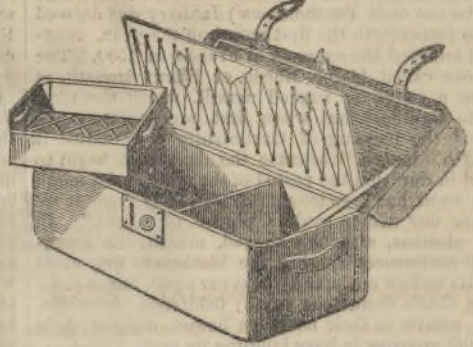
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42, LUDGATE-HILL,
London (E.C.)

HAVELOCK MEMORIAL FUND.

NOTICE.
The Committee earnestly request the favour of those parties
who may desire to subscribe to the above Fund, to forward their
names to the Committee at their early convenience, with a view
to enable them to publish the full list of Subscriptions, which it
is desirable should be done with the least possible delay.

HAVELOCK MEMORIAL FUND.

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and Co.; and Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.

HON. SECRETARY—Major J. Adair.

Objects of the Committee and proposed appropriation of the
Fund subscribed:—

1. A Statue.
2. A Monument to the Family (the form and extent to be here-
after decided on by the committee with reference to the pensions
already granted).
3. Prompt relief and permanent provision for the widows and
orphans of those brave men who fell while serving under General
Have-lock.
Her Majesty's Government, with the express sanction and ap-
proval of her Majesty, have granted the site in Trafalgar-square
for the erection of the statue to Sir Henry Have-lock.
Subscriptions received at the Bank of England and its Branches;
Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan,
and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.,
St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoare and Co., Fleet-street; Messrs.
Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; Messrs. Cox and Co.,
Charing-cross; Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-Mall, East;
Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; and at the Committee Room, 3,
Pall-Mall East.

All post-office orders must be made payable to the "Cashiers
of the Bank of England," and no individuals are authorised to
solicit or receive subscriptions.

Lists of the Committee may be obtained by application to any
of the members, or of the Honorary Secretary, at the Com-
mittee Room, 3, Pall-Mall East, London (S.W.).

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.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL to GENERAL HAVELOCK.

It was well stated by a noble earl in the House of Lords, on the
occasion of the re-assembling of the present session of Parliament,
that when the intelligence of the death of General Have-lock
arrived in England, it filled every heart with sorrow, as though
the whole population had experienced a private and a personal
loss. It was altogether needless to speak of the heroic bravery,
the undaunted courage, and above all, the high Christian
character and consistency of the lamented General, who in the
very midst of his triumphs was called away to honour more
enduring than any that earth can bestow. There seems, how-
ever, a very strong desire on the part of Christians in England
to perpetuate his memory in such a manner as it is thought
General Have-lock himself would heartily have approved.

The soldiers in his regiment have lost not only a distinguished
General, but a real friend. Their spiritual interests were always
to him a matter of deep concern; and the glorious title, "Have-
lock's saints," has already passed into an imperishable proverb.
What could be a more fitting memorial, then, to the constant and
untiring efforts of General Have-lock amongst his soldiers than
to supply them at once with an efficient and Christian guide,
who shall endeavour to carry on the good work so nobly begun?
It has been proposed to the Committee of the Soldiers' Friend
and Army Scripture Readers' Society to take the matter up at
once, and appeal to Christians of all evangelical denomina-
tions in England for funds to enable them to send, without
further delay, a Missionary or Scripture Reader to General
Have-lock's Regiment. The proposal needs no special paper set-
ting forth its claims.—It bears abundantly its own recommendation;
and the Committee earnestly trust that the funds required
for the permanent maintenance of a Scripture Reader in that
Regiment may speedily be obtained; and that the hearts of
those brave men who lament their General's death with all the
bitterness of a soldier's grief, may be comforted by one who shall
set before them the same blessed hopes and promises on which
we know General Have-lock loved to dwell.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Committee, held on Friday,
January 29th, 1858, W. Bramston, Esq., in the Chair, Mr. Blake
reported that he had received through the Rev. Curzon Wilson, a
letter from a friend of the Society, suggesting the desirableness
of raising a fund for the employment of additional Scripture
Readers for our army in India, as a suitable memorial to the late
lamented Sir H. Have-lock, and promising to obtain subscriptions
for this object.

DEAR MR. BLAKE.
There can be but one opinion as to the duty of the nation to
mark its high sense of gratitude to such men as Lawrence and
Have-lock; and therefore we are glad to see that monuments are
to be erected to their memory. As it regards the former, it has
been well determined to superadd what would not fail to prove
the most acceptable memorial to himself, could he be appealed to,
viz., the endowment of the schools which he so nobly founded,
and munificently supported.

Would it not be well to effect a Have-lock Memorial in the ap-
pointment and support of a Have-lock Scripture Reader, to be
attached to that portion of the army in India with which this
brave and Christian General was chiefly connected?

Several persons are ready to give their generous support to
such a measure, and are only waiting till the project is put into
tangible and practicable form.

Yours sincerely,
W. CARUS-WILSON.

Eglington-house, Ventnor.
Resolved.—on the motion of Col. Goodwyn, seconded by Lieut.
Blackmore, that a special fund be at once opened, to be called
"The Have-lock Scripture Readers' Fund for our Soldiers in
India," and that an appeal be at once made to the subscribers
and Christian Public at large.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer,
William Bramston, Esq., 9, Blomfield-terrace, Paddington; by
the Honorary Secretaries, Rev. R. H. Baynes, B.A., and Rev.
Dr. Leask; by the Secretaries, Rev. J. P. Waldo, B.A., and Mr.
William A. Blake, at the offices, 14, Exeter Hall; Rev.
G. Hall, 6, York-place, Edinburgh; Mr. Forsythe, 34, Upper
Sackville-street, Dublin; Lieut. Blackmore, 218, Maryle-
bone-road; Major Conran, Frederick-street, Edinburgh; Major
Wilson, 9, Lion-hill, Bath; Rev. Curzon Wilson, Eglington House,
Ventnor; Colonel Goodwyn, 8, Blomfield-terrace, Paddington;
Rev. F. C. Morton, Sheffield; Captain Love, Ipswich; Rev. A. J.
Marshall, Bath; Mr. Witcheil, book depot, Cheltenham; Messrs.
Nisbet, Hatchard; and Seely; at the Bankers, Bank of Lon-
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Post Office Orders to be made payable to Mr. William A. Blake,
at the Strand Post Office.

AS COMPANION, a highly respectable
experienced WIDOW LADY, well connected and educated,
willing to make herself generally useful, or the charge of a young
family and housekeeping of a widower. Unexceptionable
references.

Address, E. T. P., Adamson's Library, Bury-street, Chelsea.

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VERSAL MEDICINE is the only medicine that strikes at the
root of all diseases. It has been proved by an experience of
thirty years, during which time upwards of 400,000 cases of
cure have been effected. The Hygienic agents throughout the
world are unanimous upon the Hygienic system of medicine in-
troduced by James Morison, the Hygienist, who not only taught
the public how to cure their own ailments, but also rescued the
world from the dangers of false medical doctrines. The monu-
ment lately raised to his memory, by a penny subscription,
sufficiently attests the importance of his discoveries.

No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, REMOVED FROM No. 61.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters
Patent.—Newly invented and Patented application of Chemi-
cally prepared WHITE and GUM COLOURED INDIA RUBBER in
the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES.
—EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-
STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and
Patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting
in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success,
of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber
as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordi-
nary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few
of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges
are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a
greatly increased freedom of action is supplied; a natural elastic
city hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the
most unerring accuracy, is secured; while, from the softness and
flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given
to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the ab-
sorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency
on the chemically prepared White India Rubber, and as it is a
non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough com-
fort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness
of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against
by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only
at 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath;
10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion
(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Pilegms, all Nervous,
Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery,
Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility,
Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sicknes (during
Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S deli-
cious 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 in-
fants 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 gra-
titude from invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right
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due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of
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indigestion, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and
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Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a
cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, giddiness, low spirits,
and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48, 314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman,
Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all
the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 46, 814. Mr. Samuel
Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure No. 32, 612.
The Dowager Countess of Castletown, of many years' nervous
irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54, 812. Miss Vir-
ginia Ziegler, 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, Lon-
don."—Cure No. 4, 208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility,
with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had con-
sulted 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, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."—
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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, Skib-
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and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent
Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

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The 121b. carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. Barry du
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Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 180, Piccadilly; also, at 60,
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THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.
These Pills are the most efficient remedy for wind in the stom-
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MEDICINE.

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complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which
so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many
things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good,
until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She
tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable
as to induce her to purchase in their use. Now she is quite
well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may
receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have
been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right
shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great
number of years; but now, thank God! by taking two or three
small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any
man living. If you think this of any use, you may make
what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient
humble servant,
WM. NOBLE."

"To Mr. Woodcock."
These Pills can be procured of any respectable medicine
vender, in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; or should
any difficulty occur, inclose 1d., 3s., or 5s. stamps (according to
size), pre-paid to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they
will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Bar-
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yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150; and Hannay
and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side;
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Ratmes and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans,
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throughout the kingdom.

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A safe and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
and other affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incontinent Con-
sumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough, they are unfailing.
Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by
the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public
Speaker, the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in
alleviating the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exer-
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enunciation.

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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 Eux de Cologne,
it not being a greasy compound.—Sold wholesale and retail, at
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Having purchased the greater portion of the stock of Messrs. J. and W. Wallace, bankrupts, sewed muslin manufacturers, of Glasgow, amounting to 12,246 3/8, 8d., and sold by the trustees at a discount of 6 3/4 per cent. from the cost, will offer it for sale during the month, consisting of every description of muslin work in foundations, 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 fanned printed muslin dresses, at 1s. 9d., fast colours. 14,300 yards French printed muslin at 4 1/2d. per yard, fast colours, morning, 59, Oxford-street. Patterns forwarded to the country. Special rooms for family mourning, 59, Oxford-street.

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		ARTICLES RECOMMENDED.	
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Amongst some of the advantages it possesses may be enumerated:—

It may be placed in any position without the food running out.

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.

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The whole is so simple, that a child may be instructed how to use it.

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Are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.

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Compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, and of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, imparting to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath sweet and pure.

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