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ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

Of the many celebrated men whom Germany has produced, none can rank higher than Alexander von Humboldt. At a time when science was only first beginning to shake off the trammels with which a species of wordy mysticism has loaded her, and when the political disquietude which prevailed in Europe engrossed the attention of all, Humboldt first saw the light—in 1770. From an early age he evinced a decided predilection for the study of natural history. This taste was still further developed by Campe, whose pupil he was, and at a later period by his intercourse with George Foster, who had accompanied his father in Captain Cook's second voyage round the world. In 1797, the death of his mother left him free to pursue the bent of his inclinations, and he proceeded to Paris to endeavour to fit out a scientific expedition. His name had already acquired celebrity by several works which he had written. He went to America, and after an absence of four years returned to Paris in 1804, where he was forced to take up his residence, owing to the unsettled state of his native country, and as the only place where he could find means and opportunity of publishing the vast amount of information which he had gathered, and which was not confined merely to natural history, but embraced geography and statistics. A life time would hardly have sufficed to give them to the world; but Humboldt was no selfish person, and freely imparted to others the knowledge he had with so much pains collected, and his liberality was rewarded by the zeal with which they assisted him in accomplishing his gigantic work. Notwithstanding the assistance he received, a quarter of a century was occupied by it, and certainly since the invention of printing no other work can bear comparison with it. The cost of paper, printing, and illustrations, with which the work abounded, alone amounted to near 80,000*l.*, to which the State contributed as little as it did to the expenses of his travels. The price of a single copy was 500*l.* Its worth is incalculable; no department of nature has escaped his observation, and in it are to be found treatises on climate, on the geographical distributions of plants, botany, hydrography, and meteorology. He returned to Germany in 1826. Some years later, Humboldt accepted an invitation from the Emperor Nicholas to travel in Russia, and in 1829, he, in company with Ehrenberg and G. Rose, traversed the Russian dominions from Siberia to the Caspian Sea. He returned to Berlin towards the end of that year, having travelled over 2,000 geographical miles, and added a vast amount of interesting information to that which he had already published. In the winter of 1827-28, his popularity was still further increased by his lectures on the "Physical History of the World." The success which attended this attempt at bringing before the public at large knowledge which had hitherto been confined to the narrow circle of the learned, was so great that he was obliged to transfer his

lectures from the great hall of the University to that of the Academy of Music. The royal family attended their delivery. These interesting lectures made such an impression on all who heard them that a universal wish was expressed that they might be published. This wish was gratified seventeen years afterwards by the appearance of his "Cosmos"—a work with which every student of nature is, or ought to be, acquainted. In private life, and in his intercourse with friends, he displays the greatest kindness and modesty, which are always attendant on exalted genius, and another admirable trait in his character is his perfect freedom from those petty jealousies which so often accompany professors of far less eminence than Humboldt. Notwithstanding his age and the delicate state of his health, he still

works indefatigably. Several rumours of his serious illness have thrown a gloom over the city of Berlin, but no immediate fears are entertained of the decline of his health, although he is now in his 88th year.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Levee, on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived from Buckingham Palace, and were received by the Great Officers of State.

The Duke of Devonshire had an audience and delivered to the Queen the Riband and George of

the Order of the Garter worn by the late Duke of Devonshire.

Earl Fitzwilliam had an audience, and delivered to Her Majesty the Riband and George of the Order of the Garter worn by his Father the late Earl.

Lord Foley had an audience, and delivered to the Queen his Gold Stick of Office as Captain of the Hon Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Earl Talbot had an audience and received from Her Majesty his Gold Stick of Office as Captain of the Hon. Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Lord De Ros had an audience of the Queen, kissed hands upon his appointment, and received from Her Majesty his Gold Stick of Office as Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard.

The Earl of Verulam had an audience, and kissed hands in the Royal Closet upon being appointed one of the Lords in waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant.

Lieut.-Colonels Neville and Cooke, the sub-officers, were on duty with the corps. The Yeoman of the Guard were under the command of Captain Morton Herbert, the Exon in waiting.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar attended the Levee.

The Queen and the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Lord Claude Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Newport, Vice-Chamberlain; the Right Honourable Cecil Forester, Comptroller of the Household; Earl of Verulam, Lord in Waiting; Lord Bagot, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. Charles B. Phipps, Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse; Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary to his Royal Highness; Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting; Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Lord Colville (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting; Captain the Hon. D. de Ros, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness; and Messrs. Macpherson and Farquharson, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

Her Majesty the Queen was attended at the reception by the following Ministers of State: viz., the Lord Chancellor; the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President; the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Privy Seal; the Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; General Peel, Secretary of State for War; the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl of Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control; the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, President of the Board of Trade;



ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

and Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works.

Her Majesty wore a train of blue silk, embroidered in palm pattern gold and silver, trimmed with blue net and silver blonde. The petticoat white satin, trimmed with three skirts of white net. The Queen wore as a head-dress a circlet of diamonds.

The Knights of the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick, and the Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, wore the Collars of their respective Orders.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced, when the following presentations to Her Majesty took place in the diplomatic circle:—

By the Greek Minister—Mons. P. Coroneos, Chef d'escadron d'Artillerie au service de S. M. H.

By the Netherlands Minister—The Chevalier Berg, Secretary to the Netherlands Legation.

By the Minister of Sweden and Norway—Le Baron Beck Fris, Secretary to the Legation of Sweden and Norway.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the French Ambassador, Baron de Malaret, Count de Jaucourt, and M. P. de Moncault; the Turkish Ambassador, Prince A. Voghrides, Conseiller; Khalil Effendi, First Secretary of the Embassy; the Belgian Minister, Mr. Henry Solvyns, Conseiller; and M. Maurice Delfosse, First Secretary of Legation; the Bavarian Minister, and Count Baumgarten, Secretary of Legation; the Hanoverian Minister, the Sardinian Minister, and Count Corti, Secretary of the Legation; the Greek Minister, and M. Charilaus Tri-coupi, Secretary of Legation; the Netherlands Minister, the Portuguese Minister, and M. Mendoca, Attaché to the Legation; the Prussian Minister, and Count Gustave de Brandebourg, Conseiller de la Legation; the United States Minister, Mr. Philip Dallas, Secretary; and Mr. Benjamin Moran, Assistant Secretary of Legation; the Austrian Minister, Count A. Karolyi, Secretary; and Baron C. Frankenstein, Attaché to the Legation; the Minister from Guatemala and New Granada, and M. E. C. Ordóñez, Secretary to the New Granadian Legation; the Saxon Minister, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, the Danish Minister and Count Moltke, Secretary of Legation; M. Conté, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires; Baron de Nicolay, Russian Chargé d'Affaires; Baron Linstant de Pradine, Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, and M. D. Lespinasse, Secretary of the Legation; the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, Commandeur V. de Carvalho, Attaché; and Chevalier Pereira de Andrade, Attaché to the mission; Count Schouvaloff, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Queen's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

In the General Circle the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hugh Cairns, was presented to the Queen by Mr. Secretary Walpole, and received from Her Majesty the honour of knighthood.

The General Circle was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Lord Montagu, Comptroller-General of Exchequer, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice Turner, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, Sir William Page Wood, Vice-Chancellor; Right Hon. Sotherton Estcourt, President of the Poor-law Board; Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall, Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Topham, the Lieutenant of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, Lieut. of the Yeoman of the Guard; Sir Henry Seton, Bart., K.C.H., Groom in Waiting; the Queen's Advocate; Major Harmar, Standard Bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Sir George Houlton, Ensign of the Yeoman of the Guard; Colonel Bagot, her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; Mr. Horatio Waddington, Under Secretary of State, Home Department; the Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales; Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, her Majesty's Marshal of the Ceremonies; Captain Du Plat, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Ponsonby, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Major Home Purves, Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge; Colonel Sir George Comper, Bart., First Equerry and Comptroller of the Household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; Colonel Sir William Davison, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Colonel Lord Dynevor, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Commodore Eden, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Colonel Steele, C.B. (Coldstream Guards), Colonel Bloomfield, Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel Foster, Royal Engineers; and Colonel Napier, C.B., Aides-de-Camp to the Queen; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; Colonel Lewis (Grenadier Guards), Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; the Clerk of the Cheque of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; Hon. W. West (Grenadier Guards), Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; Mr. A. Blackwood, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Major-General Sir Frederic Smith, M.P., Gentleman Usher to the Privy Chamber in Waiting; Major-General Diggle, K.H., Gentleman Usher in Waiting to the Queen; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Mr. Charles Heneage, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber; Colonel Stephens, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty in Waiting; Rear-Admiral Blake, Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in Waiting.

The General Circle was attended by a large number of other noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Government, the Church, and the Court.

A large number of presentations to Her Majesty then took place.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The QUEEN drove out on Saturday morning, and again in the afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill, Prince Alfred arrived from Alverbank. Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Capt. the Hon. J. Denman had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Sunday morning. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

Prince Alfred returned to Alverbank on Monday morning. The Rev. George Prothero had the honour of dining with the Queen at Osborne on Monday evening.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Osborne at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lord Colville, Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros, the Master of the Household, and Mr. Gibbs. Her Majesty and the Royal family embarked at the Trinity-pier, Cowes, in the Fairy, Royal steam-yacht, crossed to Gosport, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall. The Queen, the Prince, and the Royal party entered seven of Her Majesty's carriages, and, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at six o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received at the Palace by the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Newport, the Earl of Verulam, Lord Bagot, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, and Col. Francis Seymour, C.B. The Earl of Verulam and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, have succeeded the Earl of Caithness and Sir Edward Bowater, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

The QUEEN drove out in a carriage and four, after the Levee, on Wednesday, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Leopold. In attendance were the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Colville, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, rode out on horseback, attended by Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord Churchill, the Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison, the Right Hon. Spencer and Mrs. S. Wapole, and Sir George Couper. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena and Louisa visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday. The Duke de Nemours also visited the Royal Duchess at Clarence House, St. James's.

ENTRY OF LORD EGLINTON INTO DUBLIN.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

On Friday, on the arrival of Lord Eglinton, the new Lord Lieutenant, in Dublin, a number of Trinity College students, who had assembled in the circular space outside the College portal, and within the railings, began pelting the police and others with crackers, eggs, and other missiles. This was for some time borne with good humour, but at length brought on a serious affray, after some skirmishing and the "capture" of a policeman by the students, on whose side the sympathies of the populace seemed to have been decidedly enlisted.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that two or three sallies were made by some of the milder and more adventurous youths; but they were glad to get back within the rails. Academic caps were snatched off by the police in one or two scuffles, and reprisals were made in the capture of several policemen's hats. The constables who owned the hats had the determination to watch for a partial opening of the gate, and there were three or four of them rushed in to recover their castors. The unlucky intruders were surrounded and jostled, but not hurt. During this time the noise and confusion were so great, that it seemed as if dire deeds were being perpetrated. Colonel Browne rode up, and in vain essayed to be heard. It is said that at this moment the colonel was struck with a missile in the face; and it was then unhappily that the outer iron gates of the railing were forced open and the horse police ordered to charge. It is admitted by all who were spectators of this unlooked-for and unexpected proceeding that the conduct of the horse police was unexcusably violent. They drew their swords as they dashed into the enclosure, and, rushing in with flashing sabres, striking at all before and around them, striking and riding down many who were mere spectators, and had had no conception that such a Balklava movement was in preparation. The effect of this charge was most alarming. An instant rush was made within the enclosure. Some made for the inner gate, and others crouched in the narrow angles at either end. Many of the citizens and more grown students, who saw retreat impossible, faced round and met the foot police, who followed close on the heels of the cavalry, and some severe blows were exchanged. The wicket only of the inner gate being open, the students found the greatest difficulty and delay in getting in. The policemen charged with such impetuosity, and used their swords with such vigour, that the wooden gate has several marks of their sabres, large pieces being cut off in some places. When the charge was made by the horsemen, the foot police, who were in reserve behind the others, as we have observed, followed up the charge, laying

round them lustily with their batons. In the melee inside, some of the more grown of the College men resisted the assaults of the police, and several slight wounds were the result, but no serious injury that we could ascertain has been suffered by any of the force. With regret we have to add that several of the young students have not escaped so fortunately. Amongst the most seriously injured are Mr. Leeson, a young gentleman—nephew, it is said, to the Earl of Mil-town. He was knocked down by a blow from a baton, and it is asserted that whilst lying senseless on the ground he was struck again and again, as were also those who ran to lift him. Other students also, mere lads, have been brutally beaten or wounded, including Mr. Brownrigg, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lyndsay, and others, who are under surgical treatment—some, it is said, in a very precarious condition. During the evening, the neighbourhood of College-green and the streets adjoining the College were occupied by groups of students discussing the events of the day, also by crowds of idlers who had come from all parts of the city to witness any new demonstration that might be made. The police, who were on duty in the earlier part of the day, were in readiness for immediate service if called upon, but nothing material requiring their interposition occurred up to the hour of nine o'clock, when large bodies of the students assembled in Graton-street. Shortly before eleven o'clock about 250 of the students issued from a house in Graton-street, and were joined by at least as many more, when they proceeded in the direction of College-green, the apparent leaders of the assemblage crying out "to the statue." A large body of police who had been on duty in Graton-street accompanied the students on their march, but did not interrupt them in the least until they arrived at the corner of College-green. The police then broke into sections, and marched directly across the line of the students' procession, thus breaking up and dispersing them. The students in this instance were all grown young men, and were armed with sticks. No resistance was offered to the police, and the students finally marched into College. A policeman of the division received serious injury by the blow of a stone, which knocked him down.

Saunders gives the following list of students injured in the affray: "Mr. Leeson, badly wounded on the head, with concussion; Mr. Fuller, wounded on the head and otherwise injured; Mr. Allen, ditto; Mr. Pollock, ditto; Mr. Carroll, ditto; Mr. Leatham, ditto; Mr. Field, ditto; Mr. C. Kennedy, a sabre cut on the head and several blows from batons; Mr. Bolton, beaten about the body; Mr. Fitzgibbon, ditto; Mr. Gregg, ditto. A son of Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, was also injured. All the head wounds are such as may lead to most serious results."

The scene of the conflict between the police and the students of Trinity College, on the occasion of the Lord Lieutenant's arrival, was visited by great numbers of persons on Saturday and Sunday. A petition on the subject to the Lord Lieutenant has received more than 3,000 signatures. The law agent of the University is engaged in completing the evidence against the police. A parade of the members of the mounted police took place in the Lower Castle-yard. Seven men were identified as having been the most violent, and of these two had most numerous charges against them. The former had an apparently severe wound upon the right side of the face, close to the temple, and the front of his coat and gloves were profusely stained with blood. The latter was comparatively a young man, and was rendered conspicuous from being the only one of the party bearing a Crimean decoration. Application was made on behalf of the police for a similar opportunity of identifying their opponents. Lord Naas said that the men should get every facility in this respect, and the parties being stopped from quitting the yard, the first, Manly, 55 A, stated that a Mr. Wm. Thomas Pickering, of Holywood, Belfast, had struck him and his mare with stones, cutting the head of the latter in three places, and that he had also used an umbrella or walking-stick, and thrown a handful of gravel at him. He also pointed out a Mr. James B. Smith, of Oaklands, Dungannon, as having attempted to cut the reins of his horse with a clasp-knife at the corner of Graton-street. The other constable, 139 A, Wm. John M'Narus, identified a Mr. Thomas Edward Gorges, of Mount Prospect, Miltown, as having struck his horse and himself upon the mouth with something, "and dared him to come forward as a Crimean hero."

On Saturday night a crowd of several hundred persons paraded the town. They marched to the station-house in College-street-lane, in which were more than a hundred policemen, who, to avoid a collision, were kept within the building. After breaking a few windows, they were proceeding to the Sackville-street Station, but, being stopped by a large body of police, they dispersed after a little stone throwing.

Saunders, of Monday, give the following account of the wounded: "Mr. Leeson, who is suffering from concussion, is still, of course, in a very precarious condition; but any change that has taken place since he sustained the injuries is rather favourable than otherwise. Mr. Pollock's symptoms were very unfavourable on Saturday night, but he was not so ill yesterday. The other gentlemen are going on in as satisfactory a manner as can be expected from the nature of their wounds. Mr. John Butler Hamilton, though unarmed, was struck down in the midst of seven or eight police constables, and received a scalp wound penetrating to the bone, in addition to several contusions on his left arm. Sixteen constables were reported to Drs. Ireland and Long as having received injuries on Friday—seven of whom are said to be seriously hurt. There are five head wounds, but no concussion or fracture."

The Municipal Grammar-school at Verona has been put into the hands of the Jesuits, and great is the indignation of the inhabitants of that city that their children are to be educated by a set of men for whom they entertain a strongly pronounced dislike.

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.

P.S.—A large and splendid Collection of Ornamental Clocks, Vases, Candelabra, and other objects of taste.

PARISIAN PAPER HANGINGS and INTERIOR DECORATIONS.—JACKSON and GRAHAM invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive STOCK, which comprises the newest and best productions of all the most eminent Paris Manufacturers. Numerous specimens may be seen fitted up in the Show Rooms, suitable for the drawing and dining room, library and chamber, together with ARTISTIC DECORATIONS of the highest class. 35, 37, & 39, OXFORD-STREET.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LETITIA.—It is difficult to decide the spelling of names when we find that the simple name of the town of Woburn capable of undergoing no less than two hundred and forty-four varieties, as proved by the evidence of the postmaster of that place.

COLOMB.—We believe that Carrier Pigeons are used at the present day as messengers at races and on other occasions on which bets are depending. Wonderful instances of the rapidity of their flight are recorded.

—In Louis Philippe's reign it is said that the present Emperor wrote a letter to him begging to be permitted to serve as a common soldier in the French army. The answer to which petition was a renewal of the decree of banishment.

AN OLD FRIEND.—We do not remember any painting on canvas so large as that of the Panorama of London which was exhibited at the Colosseum and which was forty-six thousand square feet in measurement. Many artists were employed in this great undertaking.

Mrs. C. K.—Purchasers of old china, such as antique vases, any of those grotesque articles which we receive from China, India, &c., should make the most strict and careful investigation before concluding their bargain. Even with the closest scrutiny flaws may exist which escape the detection of experienced eyes, for the natives of these countries are wonderful adepts in repairing breakages and injuries, so that even close inspection cannot discover the blemish or fracture so artfully concealed.

FREDERICK.—A sharp penknife and the kitchen trencher answer the purpose perfectly well.

Miss S.—Forwarded to the proper department.

LARA.—Respecting the head fringe of the Whint Not, see our Work-Table.

NORTH WOOLWICH.—Formerly the words signifying certain measures, such as "acre," "yard," "gallon," "peck," had no definite meaning affixed to them, so that every field was an acre, every pitcher was a gallon, and every sack or bag was a peck. It was the requirements of commerce, at a later day, which obliged a more decided and exact measure to be applied to them.

ISABELLA H.—Gavazzi, at sixteen years of age, became one of the regular clergy of the Church of Rome. He afterwards was appointed Professor of Rhetoric at Naples.

A CONSTANT ADMIRER.—English authors frequently receive honour after death, instead of before. Addison and Congreve both lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey before their remains were deposited in that time-honoured sepulchre.

HARROWGATE.—There are only four boys in Westminster School who wear the purple dress referred to. They are called the Bishop's boys, and receive a free education.

D. L. D.—We believe that men are engaged at the London Docks without recommendation or character. It is the custom for those who are in want of work to present themselves at the gates at half-past seven in the morning. A very varied assemblage of men may often be seen stationed there at that hour, proving to be a demonstration how perpetually the wheel of fortune performs her revolutions, as among the number there are frequently those who have filled very different positions in life.

ROSA.—This request shall have early attention.

AN ENQUIRER.—Although the walls of the Madeleine were to have been covered with paintings by the celebrated artist, Paul Delaroche, some difference arising between the great painter and the influential Minister, M. Thiers, altered the arrangement, which had been carried so far, that the price of each picture, of which there were to have been six, had been fixed at twenty-five thousand francs.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The causes of solar eclipses may be thus explained:—The sun is eclipsed when the moon intercepts his rays. The moon, though incomparably smaller than the sun, is so much nearer the earth, that her apparent diameter differs but little from that of the sun; but both are liable to such variations, that they alternately surpass one another. Were the eye of a spectator in the same straight line with the centres of the sun and moon, he would see the sun eclipsed. If the apparent diameter of the moon surpassed that of the sun, the eclipse would be total. If it were less, the observer would see a ring of light round the disc of the moon, and the eclipse would be annular. If the centre of the moon should not be in the straight line joining the centre of the sun, and the eye of the spectator, the moon might only eclipse a part of the sun. The variation, therefore, in the distances of the sun and moon, from the centre of the earth, and of the moon from her node, at the instant of conjunction, occasions great varieties in the solar eclipses.

ANNIE B.—Queen Elizabeth was the first person who wore silk stockings in England. In the third year of her reign, the Queen's "silk-woman" presented her with a pair of black silk knitted stockings. Elizabeth never wore woollen hose afterwards.

MARIA.—We offer you the following recipe for Sponge Biscuits:—Break twelve eggs, separate the yolks and whites. To the yolks put three-quarters of a pound of powdered lump sugar. Stir them well with a wooden spoon until they rise in large bladders. Whisk the whites to a very firm froth and then mix them lightly with the yolks and sugar. When incorporated, add ten ounces of fine flour, dried and sifted. Stir them altogether well, and pour the mixture into well buttered tin moulds. Sift powdered loaf sugar over, and bake them in a moderate oven. Take them from the tins whilst hot.

GERTRUDE.—The mullet, in Heraldry, is a figure not very easily described. A five-petalled flower, having the petals pointed at the apex, gives a good idea of its form. The mullet is added to the family arms by the third of the junior branches of a family, as the mark of their cadency.

META.—The antelope is an animal intermediate between the goat and the deer. It resembles the deer in agility and in lightness and elegance of form. The horns of the antelope are permanent, and in this respect it differs from the deer, which sheds its horns annually. The antelope has large black eyes of exquisite beauty and vivacity, which have rendered it a favorite image with the eastern poets.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, 83, Fleet-street, London (E.C.)

THE
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SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

THE correspondence on the Refugee question has been laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament, and for some time is likely to be the subject of comment and conversation. Lord Derby's Government has succeeded in drawing from the French Foreign Minister a somewhat conciliatory and explanatory Note, in which he states that his despatch of January 20 had no other object than to point out a state of things which was to be regretted; that he had carefully abstained from expressing any opinion as to the measures calculated to remedy it, and was unable to understand how certain expressions of that despatch have been so misinterpreted; and added that it never entered his thoughts to consider English legislation as designedly sheltering the offender. Lord Malmesbury's communication was couched in the mildest terms; and if his statement in the House of Lords is found to be correct, "that all misapprehension between the Government of the two countries are now happily terminated," there will be abundant reason for congratulation. In the correspondence it was well and truly said that the alliance could be "sincere and lasting only on one condition, namely, that the honour of one country should never be sacrificed to the honour of the other." It will not do for the French to assume that the friendly relation is beneficial to England only; the alliance, to be permanent, must be acknowledged to be mutually advantageous to France and England, and of the first importance to the peace and civilization of the world. So long as we can maintain peaceful intercourse with France, consistently with our national honour, it will doubtless be the aim of our legislators to continue it. A pamphlet has just been published in France, under the eye, if not by the inspiration, of the Emperor, with a view to justify the French Ministers, in the eyes of England and the world, for having demanded an alteration in our laws. The pamphlet is temperate in tone, but the inferences are untenable, being founded on the assumption that the alliance between the two countries was more necessary to England than to France. The circumstances at the commencement of our close relations with France seem to be quite lost sight of. Louis Napoleon had just seized with violent hands the powers and responsibilities of a monarch; and a close amity with an old and established Government like that of England was of incalculable advantage to the Emperor, and through him to France; while to our Government it was matter of comparative indifference whether the Republic was continued or the Empire substituted. And writing to Count Persigny in January last, Louis Napoleon says: "I do not deceive myself as to the little efficacy of the measures which could be taken: but it will still be a friendly act, which will calm much irritation here. Explain our position clearly to the Ministers of the Queen: it is not now a question of saving my life; it is a question of saving the alliance!" And these words are repeated in the apologetic despatch of Count Walewski, under the impression, perhaps, that the English people might lose sight of the advantage of union with their French neighbours. Throughout the pamphlet and the diplomatic correspondence, there is the same fact paraded, that the Emperor has kept perfect faith with this country. This we believe to be equally true as to our engagements with France; and must remain true of both parties, if the alliance is to continue. Some of our contemporaries entertain grave doubts of the secret intentions of the French ruler. The ambiguity of Count Walewski's despatch—the menaces of the Colonels—the denial that either the Emperor or his Government insisted on a change of legislation, but that the demand was made in accordance with the "public opinion of France;" all are said to point to a probable re-opening of this unpleasant controversy at no distant time. It naturally occurs to an Englishman to ask how

the public opinion of a people can be gathered in a country where the Press is under a censorship, and meetings are illegal. In this land we are so apt to elicit public opinion through a free press, by meetings for and against questions of interest, as well as by private comment, that we must be excused in demurring to the belief that the real opinion of the French people can at present be known. When suspicions are aroused, it is easy to see that other than the plain construction can be given to diplomatic correspondence; but beyond making us cautious, it would be unwise to entertain such doubts of an ally who has hitherto not broken faith with us. There is, we apprehend, far more serious cause of anxiety and uneasiness at the system of Government which is being organised in France at the present time. Millions of people are not to be held in check by violence and repression. In consequence of the attempt of Orsini and his confederates, laws have been passed of excessive severity and stringency against the French people, resulting in a great number of arrests and the banishment of not a few without even the form of trial. Already an aimless attempt at insurrection has been made and suppressed at Chalons, which will probably afford a pretext for still further restrictions on personal liberty. The powers of the police are being increased, a system of espionage everywhere prevails. Gloom and uneasiness is spreading on every hand in France, and the once gay and light-hearted Parisian is learning to mistrust all about him. Professional spies, from the highest rank down to that of the domestic, are said to be employed by the Government, and no one is able to say whether his neighbour or servant is not engaged in watching and reporting his sayings and doings. In the nature of things such a machinery will tend to create the spirit it seeks to repress, and the result will probably be disastrous to the peace of France, and perhaps of Europe. While pursuing such a policy, it is impossible for the Emperor or his Government to look with pleasure or satisfaction on the liberty and consequent security of England. Every shade of political or religious opinion has here an organ, and a freedom of speech is allowed which is dangerous to despotic authority. This may throw some light on the new passport regulations; for it may easily be conceived that Englishmen boast of their freedom when abroad, and therefore are dangerous in countries where freedom is not enjoyed. We trust that the French Government may soon alter a policy which can only lead to disastrous results.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB HOUSES.

WE live in days of great excitement. An immense amount of brain-work is continually going on, and events that would formerly have supplied a life are now scarcely consumption enough for a week. Activity of mind and activity of body make life little better than a race-course. "Men run to and fro upon the earth and knowledge increaseth." By means of knowledge the monster monarch of the seas, the great Leviathan, goes pitching, rolling, and yawing from its cradle across the ocean's pathway to visit our brother Jonathan like a next door neighbour, and excursionists take their tickets much as if it were a mere cockney trip to Gravesend. An eclipse of the sun makes scientific men betake themselves to a railway, run down to the line of central observation, reach the ground of observation in the middle of England soon after breakfast, mark all the phenomena, and be back again in their studies long before dinner time writing articles for learned societies. So restless is our age that even our young Prince Alfred, whose introduction to his high estate took place but some short fourteen years ago, sets forth, they say, on a tour round the world, going almost from his nursery to girdle the earth. Life, like the ocean, seems to know no rest. All is motion, endless motion; mind and matter neither slumber nor sleep. Ah! there we are mistaken. Two criminals, soul-stained with the blood of many of their fellow-creatures who had done them no wrong, sleep at the hour of execution. The mob of Paris have been watching through the cold and weary night-hours, the mounted troops environ the frightful guillotine, officials, priests, executioners are ready, and yet Orsini and Pierri sleep, sleep though the clock counting their

last hour of time has tolled their death-knell—sleep, and have to be awakened to take their passage from time into eternity, as though that too were a mere railway journey. But the fruit of all this excitement is the leaving one dear and good old English word so far behind, that we fear it will soon pass out of mind, and become obsolete. That word is *Home*, and it is so entirely amalgamated with the interests of women, that they stand or fall together. If a home be nothing without a woman, so is a woman nothing without a home. It is the scene of her sacred duties as well as of her best affections. But in this whirl of perpetual motion, ladies and black boxes are voted equal bores. For one Dr. Livingstone who takes his wife with him on a long journey, and thinks her company a comfort rather than an incumbrance, there are tens of thousands of husbands who would count their sworn-to-be-loved-and-worshipped partners as little better than mill-stones round their necks.

Yes, these are signs of the times, which strike us whether we will or not. Knowledge increases so largely, that the press pours down upon us, at almost fabulous prices, intelligence of all that man is doing in every corner of the earth. Notice the vast schemes that are promulgated. See how they tell on the interest of home and women. Follow out the ideas suggested by a mere page of advertisements. See the gigantic plans, all tending to the shaking down of homes, as though they had but been built of packs of cards. The Club-houses of London stand first upon the list; now their members are to have club-houses in the country. Some marine villa or palace in a rural district is to receive the member when tired of metropolitan splendour. If he choose to have permanent apartments in his country quarters, he has but to take a yearly railway ticket, and he need not even sleep in the smoke of London. He opens his eyes on a fair smiling landscape; hears the birds carol a good morning to him from their leafy cradles; lounges over his breakfast; chats with another luxurious neighbour; enjoys the comforts of an establishment, which could not be greater were he a prince in his own palace; throws himself into a softly-padded railway carriage; sees visions of rural hamlets, village spires, rising hills and sloping dales, all crowned with refreshing verdure; and, finally, ascends the steps of his town mansion, almost saying to himself, "I am monarch of all I survey."

We will say that this is a mighty pleasant routine for life, just because we are obliged; but if routine, however delightful, should pall the jaded appetite, why then look at the floating saloons which scud across the waters, and the net-works of railways which intersect the earth, and see how easily autumn trips take the Englishman into far-famed capitals and countries of which his ancestors, with but comparatively few exceptions, could only read, and that too with very limited measure. The means of personal inspection are in fact now so easy, that there is almost a fear lest travelling facilities should do injury to literature. It is in the calm repose of well-earned leisure that books are best enjoyed, and that state is certainly the antipodean to the present condition of society.

And how does all this tell on that interest which we have most in view? We are almost ashamed to write it, but assuredly the man who marries sacrifices his enjoyments. Wife-keeping, and house-keeping, drain all the luxuries away. The small establishment which his position in life demands, and of which, in comparison with his clubs, he is almost ashamed, demand much more from his exchequer. As a younger son, as a man of small independence, as a commissioned officer, as a government employé, in short, with anything that brings in a few hundreds a year, he can dress, and dine, and wine, and club, both in town and country, as well as take his autumn trip. With a wife he has house-rent, school bills, tradesmen's bills, bills of all sorts. Plainly enough selfishness says, "It is good for an to be alone;" and if the heart make no protest, selfishness is quite in the right.

So, then, the stately palaces which adorn some of our principal streets, and those which are soon to be experimented on in the country, stand in defiance of woman's favour, and almost as monuments of injuries done to her cause. They are meant to be Edens without an Eve. The attempt is a crusade against all home affections, and its effect will be seen in the next generation.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

By Government and East India House telegrams we have news from Bombay up to the 24th of February. The army under the command of Sir Colin Campbell had left Futteyghur and was at Cawnpore. The strength of his artillery was inadequate to lay siege to Lucknow; and more artillery was waited for. The other army corps in Central India and Rajpootana, as well as the Madras force under General Whitlock, were moving or preparing to move in the direction of Cawnpore. The King of Delhi had been found guilty, and condemned to banishment for life. Shorapore, in the Nizam's dominions, had been captured, and the Rajah seized. The India House telegram adds a few more particulars: Up to the 7th of February no further attack had been made on General Outram. Nana Sahib is known to have crossed the Ganges with a large force, intending to enter Bundelcund. On the 3rd of February the Gwalior Contingent, advancing from Calpee, attacked unsuccessfully the post of Bhogneepore. On the following day, Jung Bahadur's troops defeated the rebels at a place called Gondah; and when the mail left the Nepanlese chief was preparing to march against Lucknow. Sarakotah was taken by Sir Hugh Rose on the 11th of February, without a fight, and a combined attack was being concerted on Kotah. The defeat of the Shorapore Rajah's troops, and the execution of that prince, are confirmed.

From Alexandria we learn of the total wreck of the *Ava*, with the Calcutta mails. She was wrecked off Trincomalee, and the mails, (cargo, including a large sum in specie,) and baggage, were all lost, but the passengers and crew were saved. Later news from Canton state that order was maintained in that city. The Plenipotentiaries had not left the river, and Yeh was still a prisoner on board the *Indefatigable*.

Austria is concentrating 25,000 men in Dalmatia, and it is said that a reconciliation has taken place between Russia and Austria, which might soon change the whole aspect of the Eastern question.

The United States Government are making active preparations for the spring campaign against the Mormons; while Brigham Young and his Legislature are equally determined to continue their resistance to the Federal authority.

Orsini and Pierri were guillotined on Saturday morning. Rudio has been reprieved; and it is believed that he will receive a free pardon and be sent over to this country, where he will appear as a witness against Dr. Bernard, as it is alleged that Bernard is the man who bribed Rudio to take part in the assassination. Such, at least, is the effect of the evidence already given by Rudio's wife, when under examination on Thursday last. It is not likely that an English jury will attach much credit to any statement a man may make who stamps his own character at the outset by avowing that he undertook the work of an assassin for a paltry bribe; but if his statements be corroborated by other testimony, there can be no doubt that Bernard, who was committed on Saturday, on a charge of conspiracy, is, in the eye of the law, an accessory before the fact of murder.

The case of the English engineers, now undergoing their trial at Naples, was discussed, on Friday night, in the House of Commons. Their case has lately assumed a new aspect, as it is now ascertained that the steamer in which they were employed was captured, not in Neapolitan waters, but on the high seas, where their arrest was undoubtedly illegal. Lord Palmerston declares that the question, as interpreted by the new light thrown upon it, was still under discussion when he left office, and Mr. Disraeli, who at first seemed inclined, now that the trial has begun, to allow the matter to take its course, now skilfully avails himself of this intimation, and promises to take such decisive measures as a full consideration of the question may render necessary. Lord J. Russell and Mr. Gladstone both strongly condemned the apathy shown in the case of these unfortunate men, and it must be admitted that the blame rests rather upon Lord Palmerston's Government than on the Earl of Derby's. There might be some excuse for hesitation when it was believed that the capture was legal, but when its illegality was demonstrated, it was discreditable to England that no remonstrance should have been heard except from Sardinia.



Match or No Match?

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

CHAPTER XVII.

One entire year has passed away since the events recorded in our last chapter. Let us see what the personages of our history have been doing during that period.

First let us glance at Harold Grant. Little did that young gentleman imagine, when he set off on his pleasant autumn continental trip, that so long a time must elapse before he should again behold the faces he loved, but strange that in the countless millions which people our world, some half dozen, nay, sometimes less than half that number only, are necessary to our happiness. What to us are the myriads of creation? They are foreigners to our inner nature. Even those who surround us, and walk with us the daily path of life, are but the companions of our eyes, the necessities of habit. They never enter the heart, still less do they inhabit there.

That long absence from home became the test of Harold Grant's consistency of character. For the first three months he had received nothing but cheerful, kind, affectionate letters from his father. His own, in return, were warm-hearted, and open-hearted, but the winding-up of each was still the same. Christie Corbell was the burden of every song. Mr. Grant had hoped and expected that three months would have been amply sufficient to have cured his son of that foolish, weak, boyish passion. He had supposed that opposition would only strengthen a desire which, left to its own vitality, would soon die a natural death. He found himself mistaken, first chafed, then grew hot and angry, and finally told his son that he could never consent to see him so throw himself away as to marry his aunt's paid companion.

Harold Grant thought himself infinitely ill used. He said to himself that his father ought from the first to have been explicit—temporising, he had made his son compromise his honour as well as abandon himself to his own feelings. When arrived at that point, Harold remembered some previous passages in his own brief history, one of them being connected with the name of Mary Anne, which made him flush with indignation against himself, for that same boyish folly, and acknowledge quite in confidence to the same person that his father had some little cause to think that forbearance would be more efficacious than altercation. Arrived at that point, Harold Grant was convinced that he must encounter some difficulty in supporting his own steadfastness of purpose. That was the penalty which he

must pay for former versatility, capriciousness, changeableness, frivolity. These epithets were at least for the present affixed to his own name.

Then Harold Grant asked himself "But are my feelings towards Christie Corbell changed?" "No! no! no!" emphatically replied his heart.

He wrote to his father and told him so with a little melo-dramatic warmth. His father sent him two pages and a half full of odds and ends, of business and scraps of news, to which were added two lines and a half of Postscript, in which the names of Christie and Mary Anne were tagged together as mere trifling memoranda of the days of purposeless, aimless, senseless, unstable youth.

Well, then, Harold Grant must convince either his father or himself that one of them was mistaken. He internally resolved which it should be. He answered respectfully but firmly, and asked his father to give him some test that might enable him to prove that he was capable of something stronger than fancy, truer than dreams.

His father mentioned the one word which Christie Corbell had used before him, applied to the same subject, "Time."

"Stay abroad, Harold," wrote his father, in reply to some warm remonstrance, "until you have reached years of discretion. If you should meet with anything that pleases you in the wife-line, send me word. Most young men have a few fits of fancy before they reach a fixity, so do not fear that I shall be more severe about a Christie, than I was about a Mary Anne. Put them both on the shelf together, and come home when you will. On the other hand, if the folly is still uppermost in your mind for the sake of contradiction, stay away. It is better that the sea should run between you and a girl that —, but I dare say she is a very worthy young woman, only rather unsuitable, I should suppose, for my son's wife."

Harold's next letter, in reply to this, was so hot, that a coldness between the writers seemed a natural consequence, nevertheless Harold proved that Christie's influence was for good. He wrote to his father deferentially, as a son should, and told him that he submitted himself to the probation of "time," since that was the only ordeal that could prove his consistency.

Thus, for one whole year, Harold Grant wandered from city to city, over the Continent, enlarging his views of men, investigating works of art, comparing his own countrywomen with the fair dames of other lands, and continually saying to himself that his bright, ingenuous, vigorous-minded, true-hearted, little Christie, was more to his mind than the grandest lady of them all.

Meanwhile, time passed with happy swiftness at Ash Lodge and the little cottage. Little

Christie was still the head of the family. Harry had gone to St. Bees, for Mrs. Wintersham had so raised her young companion's salary, that she was enabled to gratify that one desire of her life. Yes; Harry was now learning to put on his armour and fight his own way in the world. He had talents, industry, and probity. Preserving these, what should he fear?

Little Christie had kept her word nobly. She did not in the least resemble a dark cloud floating about the house, or a pale shadow gliding through it. On the contrary, her face brought the home sunshine, her voice sounded like the domestic music of the dwelling. Things that seemed dark brightened when she came near, and the whole army of little, mean, petty troubles fled away before the vigorous energy of her healthy spirit.

To Mrs. Wintersham she was as a daughter trusted and well-beloved. That lady no longer thought it necessary to try her young companion with oddities and temper. Fain would she have lavished generosity upon her and hers, but Christie kept firm to her own purpose of honestly and truly earning all that she received. Nevertheless, Mrs. Wintersham found many ways of introducing little luxuries into the strictly frugal cottage. Sometimes it was fruit, sometimes it was game, sometimes it was books, that came dropping in to cheer up the discipline of the cottage economy. The overflowings of luxury come sweetly and relishingly into households where they form no part of the daily diet.

As for Mrs. Wintersham, she was getting younger every day, and doing it quite at her leisure. In fact, so many sarcastic curves and bitter wrinkles were being erased out of her face, that Christie began to think she was growing like her own portrait painted by Lawrence, which hung in the dining-room, and which she had at first believed was merely an imaginary concern. To see Mrs. Wintersham surrounded on every side by the chubby children, all telling her their little joys and sorrows, and expecting her sympathy in both, quite as a thing of course, nobody would have supposed she could ever have said an ill-natured thing in her life.

Nevertheless, the old nature did flash out with a vengeance one day when nobody expected it, and nobody knew what it was about, saving and excepting the individual who provoked it, and with him it was quite confidential. The affair was altogether a riddle. Nothing had happened, saying that the curate of the parish, a young, good-looking and gentlemanly man, who had always appeared to be in favour rather than out of favour with the mistress of Ash Lodge, had paid her a visit, and that on his departure, which was hasty enough, the lady

had given loose to one of her out-of-fashion tempers, showing strongly that the old spirit might be chained up, but was by no means cast into the Red Sea.

Christie ventured to ask if anything had vexed her patroness, got a sharp rebuke for her pains, felt sorry, not angry; tried to be very soothing, found that it wouldn't do; experimented on a little petting, and found that that was still worse.

Things got more desperate towards night. The old spirit seemed fighting within for the old mastery. It showed itself in look, gesture, sharp words, numberless intimations and odds and ends of by-play.

Christie was grieved, because she saw that Mrs. Wintersham was unhappy. What it could be it was beyond her power to guess. She redoubled her attentions, because she had learnt to regard Mrs. Wintersham with sincere affection.

The day succeeding this manifestation of temper on Mrs. Wintersham's part, Mr. Grant, returning at luncheon time to his handsome solitary mansion in Russell-square, found, to his unspeakable amazement, that his odd, proud, imperious, cross-grained sister-in-law was sitting in his drawing-room, impatiently waiting his arrival.

And not one whit less odd, less proud, less imperious, or less cross-grained did that lady appear to him than she had ever done before.

"An unexpected pleasure!" said Mr. Grant.

"Pleasure!" repeated Mrs. Wintersham, scornfully. "When things are pleasures and within our reach, we usually stretch out our hands and take them. I have not seen you for a year and a half. So much for pleasure."

"Can it possibly be so long?" said Mr. Grant, affecting incredulity.

"You business gentlemen ought to have almanack heads. I think I can refresh your memory, however. Pray give yourself the trouble to recollect that you actually took a journey down to Ash Lodge to inform me that your son had committed the absurdity of contracting a foolish passion for the young lady who is now residing with me, and that you came to make your protest against it."

Mr. Grant was taken so entirely by surprise that he could not for the moment find a good diplomatic answer, or, indeed, an answer of any kind. He felt extremely uncomfortable, and yet could by no means guess the reason why.

(To be continued.)

LADY HAVELOCK TO THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.

The Mayor of Birmingham has received the following letter from Lady Havelock, in reply to a vote of condolence passed by the Birmingham Town Council:—

"Bonn, on the Rhine, March 11th, 1858.
"Sir,—I have this week had the honour to receive your letter, accompanied by an address of condolence from yourself, the aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Birmingham. I was already prepared for such a mark of attention by a letter from your town, intimating the same; but the deep sympathy expressed for me in my bereavement, the kind sentiments felt in my behalf, and that of my fatherless children, by so large and respectable a body, and the elegant and very delicate manner in which this address has been conveyed to me, has quite overpowered me, and I cannot find words to express all I feel. The high encomiums you have all been pleased to pass upon the heroic deeds of Sir Henry Havelock as a soldier and a general, and the exalted terms in which you have spoken of my beloved husband as a man, are like sweet incense to my broken, afflicted heart, not merely because the praises of those we love are ever precious to us, but because I am so well aware that the portraiture of his almost perfect character is by no means overdrawn, and the experience of more than eight-and-twenty years of domestic happiness only serves to strengthen this opinion. But I thank my Heavenly Father that even in this crushing and unexpected bereavement I have many sources of comfort. Our gracious Sovereign has provided bountifully for my wants, my sons are nobly following the bright example of their father, and my two daughters are my best earthly treasures. A shade of regret might intrude if I were to reflect on the altered prospects of my fatherless children, but I cannot for a moment indulge in vain regrets, for our Heavenly Father ordains all things for the best, and I have too much confidence in my husband's countrymen to suppose that they can ever cease to take an interest in the children of Henry Havelock. May I beg you will do me the honour to convey my heartfelt thanks to the corporation of Birmingham, and to believe me with every feeling of respect to be yours very gratefully,
"HANNAH S. HAVELOCK.
"J. Ratcliff, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham."

We regret to announce the death of Lord Braybrooke, who expired at Audley-end, the family seat in Essex, at an early hour on Saturday evening, after a protracted illness of several months.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (Ball Costume).—Robe of white tulle, with double skirt. The lower skirt is bouillonné, so as to form small puffs, which are confined by rows of the scarlet berries of the service tree, strung like beads, and disposed in festoons. The upper skirt is of double white tulle, and is edged with a narrow ruche. It is gathered up at each side by strings of scarlet berries, linked together in the form of a chain, and terminated at the lower end by bouquets of red roses, with the foliage made of velvet. The corsage has a berthe, formed of tulle bouillonné, in puffs, with festoons of red berries, similar to the trimming of the lower skirt. In front of the corsage, and on each sleeve, are bouquets of red roses. The head-dress consists of bouquets, and a *cache-peigne* of the same flowers. The necklace consists of three rows of small coral beads. A Watteau fan.

Fig. 2.—The upper part is formed of one large puff of muslin or net, beneath which are two frills, which may be of worked muslin or lace, in accordance with the material of which the puff is composed. The trimming consists of bows of black or coloured velvet; or of black velvet and coloured ribbon tastefully combined together.

Fig. 3.—This illustration shows a sleeve of the very newest style. It is in three puffs, the upper part being merely intended for fixing the sleeve, either by means of an elastic band, or by tacking it to the arm-hole of the dress. The sleeve may be made of tulle or other transparent muslin, or net. The puffs are graduated in size, the smallest being at the lower part of the arm; and they are separated one from the other by narrow bouillonés, within which are inserted runnings of coloured ribbon. The running which finishes the lowest puff is fastened by a bow and ends of ribbon.



Fig. 2.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Though early in the season, preparations are already being made for a change, consequent on the approach of spring. Several bonnets of a novel style, intended as models for those of the coming season, have just been prepared in Paris. Among them may be mentioned a bonnet of white crape, trimmed with black lace and a wreath of violets. A cord, or narrow wreath of violets, crossing the upper part of the head, is substituted for the plait, or tordade of hair, which has been worn during the winter. The strings are of mauve or mallow colour ribbon. Another bonnet is composed of white crape and groselle colour silk, the crape being covered with black lace, and the silk striped with narrow black velvet. The trimming consists of a bow of black lace and groselle colour velvet. One of the prettiest of these bonnets consists of white crape, covered with rows of black lace and small ruches of Isly green crape. A ruche of green crape passes round the upper part of the bonnet in the inside. The outside trimming consists of bows of black lace.

The numerous evening dresses now in preparation present much variety, as far, at least, as regards the trimming. A dress of cerulean blue satin is made with two skirts. The under skirt has no trimming; the upper skirt is ornamented with *quilles* of Alençon lace, and upon each of the *quilles* are placed three bows of blue satin ribbon. The corsage, which is half high and square in front, is trimmed with Alençon lace. Three rows of the same lace descend at the back of the corsage and form a kind of pelerine. In front the corsage is plain and pointed, and is trimmed with an *échelle* consisting of frills of lace looped up by small bows of blue satin ribbon. A much admired dress, consisting of moire antique, is figured with broad blue and white stripes, sprigged with bouquets of flowers. This dress has one skirt only, which is ornamented with a *tablier* trimming of *passementerie*, formed of chenille, white bugles, and silk.

Many of the new ball dresses are lamé with silver or gold, those lamé with gold having the preference. A dress of white tulle with two skirts has the under one bouillonné, and studded with sprays of white hyacinth. The upper skirt is lamé with gold stars. The corsage, like the upper skirt, is starred with gold and trimmed with a wreath and bouquets of hyacinths. A wreath of white hyacinths is worn in the hair with the dress just mentioned.

We may mention, with reference to the *chaussure* suitable for ball costume, that shoes of satin or moire are those most in favour. Occasionally, shoes of the same colour as the dress are adopted; but white satin shoes are the most distinguished.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

A "Lover of Industry" communicates the following narrative to the *Ballarat Times*: "I removed to the Caledonian Lead a few months since, and located in the vicinity of Brown Hill Hotel. In a few days after being installed in my new quarters, my attention was attracted by the strokes of an axe, plied incessantly from morning until night. On observation, much to my surprise, I perceived the indefatigable wood chopper to be a woman. At first, however, as the stately gums and other primitive monarchs of the forest, one by one, came down with a groan and a crash, I naturally supposed that the limbs of the fallen were merely destined to supply the wood yard of a provident neighbour; but not so. The boughs were indeed chopped off, cut into uniform lengths, and the larger split, but not for the purpose which I had at first supposed. After the completion of this work the conqueror next appeared in the field armed with maul and wedge, and with the utmost apparent goodwill and determination attacked the knotted trunks of the fallen trees. In a few days the last of these had disappeared in a heap of posts and rails. Immediately in front of her tent, or bark hut rather, is a low piece of ground, which at that time was partly inundated by the early rains. Of this ground she staked off the area of an acre, more or less, and after having planted her posts and erected the fence (which, by the way, is a substantial one), as heretofore unassisted by any one, she very

MURDER OF A SWEETHEART.

At the Exeter Assizes, John Barwick, a labourer, was indicted for the wilful murder of Maria Blackmore, at Linton, on the 16th of December. It appeared that the prisoner resided in the picturesque village of Linton, in the north of Devon, and the deceased, with whom he had been keeping company, was a servant at the Valley of Rocks Hotel, in the same place. On the 16th of December the prisoner had been drinking all day and fighting with a companion named Letheby. In the evening he went to his father's house, and fell asleep by the fire. About eight o'clock the same evening the deceased sent a girl, named Hannah Mogridge, to the prisoner, to tell him she wanted to speak to him. The prisoner was awake by his sister and went out to the deceased. Several persons saw them together in the street, and the prisoner was observed to have his hand round the neck of the deceased. Just before ten o'clock a scream was heard, and shortly afterwards the deceased rushed into the cottage of a Mrs. Bromham, said "I am bleeding," fell down on the floor, and died in a few minutes. On examination it was found that her throat had been cut, or rather stabbed, and the jugular vein and carotid artery were divided. The prisoner was apprehended the same night at his father's house, and he was then engaged in reading the Bible. On searching him a razor and two knives were found in his pocket, and there was a quantity of blood on one of the knives. The prisoner said to the policeman who had him in custody, "She said she would give up my company that night, and that made me do it." It was not pretended by the prosecution

THOMAS COOPER'S REASONS FOR FORSAKING SCEPTICISM.

Last week, Thomas Cooper, the well-known Chartist and lecturer, delivered a course of lectures at Sheffield, in support of Christianity. At the commencement of the first lecture, he made the following statement:—He said he had not come to Sheffield as a gladiator, to get up a discussion, but to reason with his friends the working classes. He had to visit the town to make inquiries for an article for a newspaper, on the cutlery workers, and having changed his religious opinions, felt that he could not come among his old friends without telling them the reason. After rebutting the charge of inconsistency urged against him, the lecturer spoke of the causes of scepticism, mentioning the bad example of many religious professors; the blundering and confused way in which theology was often expounded from the pulpit; attempts to stifle instead of directing the spirit of inquiry in youth; and the oppression practised by professedly religious employers on the working classes. Speaking of the various forms of scepticism, Mr. Cooper said the sceptics twitted Christians with their differences of opinion, but were themselves open to the same accusation. The lecturer referred to his life for the explanation of his changes of creed. Religiously educated, doubts were first raised in his mind through the prohibition of innocent pursuits, and he became a Theist. Sickness brought soberness of thought, and, on recovery, he joined the Wesleyans, among whom he was a local preacher seven years, but was driven from the body by the persecutions of the Revs. John Williams and Wm. Smith, and became an Unitarian. He then became a Chartist, and as such was imprisoned. Looking upon himself as a martyr, the harsh treatment of the prison sank deep into his spirit, and he came to doubt whether there was a God. He thanked God that he never got to positive Atheism;



Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.

deliberately set about the excavation of a drain several hundred feet in length. After the completion of this the spade was again brought into requisition, and about two-thirds of the enclosure turned up and prepared for cultivation. This ground, owing to its watery propensity, required the greatest ingenuity and most laborious pains in its preparation. But in time, in spite of all industry and perseverance conquered. The marshy soil was deprived of its moisture, the ground planted, and now, in a high state of improvement, presents one of the most forward and beautiful vegetable gardens in this vicinity. I may furthermore add that the time of this girl (I have been told that she is single) is not undivided. With the assistance of another woman, her partner, she keeps a dairy, a lot of poultry, and a herd of pigs. I am unable to give the name of either of the persons, but any inquiries made in reference to the above in the vicinity of 70 or 80, Caledonian Lead, would be successful. Her reputation has become quite a prodigy in these parts, and every one in the neighbourhood would be able to point out the garden, 'made and cultivated by a woman.' She deserves not only the highest praise for her own unparalleled perseverance and industry, but the commendation of all, for the excellent example set before her neighbours. Hers was the first or second garden staked off in that gully, but there are now nine or ten surrounding it, all of which, now flushed with the propitious smiles of Ceres and Flora, stand as living evidence to attest the force of Australian fertility."

that the razor and knives had been deliberately put by the prisoner into his pocket on the night of the murder, inasmuch as it appeared that he was in the habit of carrying them about with him daily.

Mr. Coleridge, in an able speech for the defence, contended that the prisoner committed the act in a state of mind when he was scarcely responsible for what he was doing.—His Lordship having summed up, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death.

The *Jacksonville Republican* records the death of Mrs. Winnie Lassiter, aged 130 years.

The number of deaths registered in London during the week ending Saturday, March 13, was 1,487. In the tenth corresponding week of each of the ten years 1848-57, the deaths ranged from 875 to 1,436, and the average was 1,187; but as the deaths of the week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average when the latter is raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1,305. The result is that 182 persons died more than would have died if the rate of mortality had not been higher than the average rate at this season. The number of births was unusually large, namely, 2,007, and exceeded the deaths, though these were numerous, by 520. Of children born 1,043 were boys, 964 were girls. The average number of births in the corresponding weeks of the ten previous years, 1848-57, was 1,683.

he never said that there was no God; at the worst he only doubted. Mr. Cooper spoke of the agony of doubt which constantly harassed free-thinkers, who were often compelled to seek relief in diversion, or give up the study of the subject in despair. Then came the explanation of the lecturer's return to Christianity. One of the doctrines of Robert Owen and his followers was that man was the creature of circumstances, undeserving of praise or blame for his good or bad actions. It was the discussion of the word "duty" in relation to this doctrine that formed the turning point in his career of scepticism. It led him to the conclusion that man has a moral nature, and that consequently there must be a moral governor. If there was a moral governor, then the good ought to prosper and the vicious not. But seeing that was not the case, then he concluded that there must be a hereafter of rewards and punishments; for though virtue was to some extent its own reward, and vice its own punishment, it was not fully so. Besides, how, in the absence of a moral governor, was man to get that moral nature? Sceptics talked about religious intolerance, but when he announced his new convictions, his sceptical friends treated him with an intolerance which amazed him; they behaved more like bears than men. This, instead of cowering, spurred him on to further investigation. He went on to think and pray—yes, he was not ashamed to say that he sought God in prayer, for hazardous was the state of that man who gave up prayer—until he became convinced that Christianity was true. (Cheers).—*Doncaster Gazette*.

A few days since a man named Marchant, whilst walking along the shore of the river at low water, near Charlton, found a small thick glass bottle securely corked and sealed, which was subsequently opened, and found to contain a piece of paper evidently torn from a leaf of a log-book, and on which were written the following words, "On board the brig Colrada, going down with a large leak, 10th March, 1843.—John Barnton."

Colonel Ouseley, whose wild statements at the Marlborough-street Police-office will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, has within the last few days been placed again under restraint on medical certificates in a lunatic asylum near London. The unfortunate gentleman had contrived to make his escape from his keepers, who had the charge of him at his lodgings, and after a long search he was found in the dress of a pauper, in a workhouse at the east end of London, where he had been conveyed by the police, they having arrested him in the public streets in consequence of his eccentric conduct.

POETRY.

THE SNOW STORM.

What angel passing from heaven,
With her white robes trailing thro' air—
Cold as the form whence the spirit is driven—
Pale as the face of despair?

Child of the air and the sky,
With a cloud she wreathes her brow,
While her white foot falls as silently
As a vision's tread on the earth below.

See! her foot gleams white on the mountain.
As it rests on its earthward flight;
See! she melts in the arms of the fountain.
As daybeams dissolve into night!

O'er the forest she throws a diamond shower
O'er the ash, and the fir, and the wild rose-tree;
With elf-woven domes she roofs the bower
Where sleeps the young anemone.

Silent she moves, as the soul of the dead;
With a quiet touch of her magic wand
She binds the green moss in a silver thread,
Like a fanciful work of fairy land.

She comes, like a thought of bygone love,
In the winter of hope descending,
When the blossom we loved is blooming above,
And sorrow our life's tree is bending.

When, amidst the stillness, and chill, and gloom
That memory bright and fair returning,
Illumines the heart in the shades of the tomb,
And whitens the barren season of mourning.

When once she has clasped the earth, like true love,
No more from her chosen one she flies;
But pours out her soul, which came from above,
On the breast where her beauty lies.

A visitant all too pure for earth,
Early she fades in her virgin day,
And her spirit floats back to the clime of her birth,
Drawn by the golden threads of a ray.

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the
Editor, 53, Fleet-street, London.

A Manual of Domestic Medicine and Surgery. By
J. H. WALSH, F.R.C.S., author of a "Manual of
Domestic Economy." London: Routledge and Co.

It has been a matter of dispute whether books written for the purpose of aiding unprofessional persons to treat disease have not produced suffering rather than alleviated it. This objection applies with great force to those persons who, on very imperfect knowledge, attempt to practice on themselves or others. Still there are circumstances when prompt application of knowledge acquired from medical books merely is imperatively necessary, and it is then of the first importance that the instructions should be plain and reliable. In the work before us, Mr. Walsh gives the result of thirty-years' reading and practical experience, for the benefit of those who will dabble in physic, that they may avail themselves of the information contained in the work "with some hope of success, and without any great risk of doing mischief." The author desires also to benefit the "emigrant to lands where professed physicians and surgeons are rarely to be met with, and who must there make use of the talents committed to their charge to the best of their ability." To the latter class especially we recommend the work as a very useful and intelligible treatise on the cure of disease in general. It is divided into three parts, the first being devoted to the general principles of maintaining health and removing disease; the second to the practical application of the principles of the healing art; and the third part being an alphabetical Glossary and Index, containing the detail of the treatment of such trivial diseases and accidents as are not included in the previous parts. The work contains upwards of 700 pages of closely-printed matter, with numerous wood engravings, and at the end of the book there are fifteen coloured illustrations of various skin diseases.

Agatha's Husband. London: Chapman and Hall.
UNDER this title we have a very interesting novel, by the author of "John Halifax," and the story is well constructed, the characters drawn with much force, and the incidents well related. It has the great merit of being quite out of the common run of the novels of the present day, many of which appear to be the same subject with merely a change of names. It would be difficult to select a passage from a work where all is good, and we therefore recommend our readers to judge for themselves, fully assured that they will be gratified by the perusal of the work.

The Heiress of Haughton; or, The Mother's Secret. London: Thomas Hodgson.

THE author of "Emilia Wyndham" has just given to the public another very excellent work. It is in the style of a narrative by a third person, a friend of the hero of the tale. The first part presents a vivid picture of the doings at Eton a few years back, when the system of fagging was at its height, and the students less under control than at present. The latter part transports us into the mining districts, and shows what may be effected by properly applied care and attention on the part of the upper classes towards their lowly and oftentimes ignorant dependants. A tone of deep religious feeling pervades the work, which is full of

high moral sentiment. We could have wished that a little more light had been thrown upon the birth of the father of the heroine and not quite so much left to the imagination of the reader. However, it is admirably written, and abounds with beautiful passages.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

HOW TO GROW A MOUSTACHE.—Rub your upper lip with currant-jelly, and the hair, as the inevitable accompaniment, will soon follow.

CALUMNY ON A CORDWAINER.—An unworthy son of Crispin, wishing to ruin the proprietor of an opposition-shop, resorted to the untradesman-like falsehood of circulating a report that his rival was boot-maker to the Metropolitan Police.

A BITTER BAD FRUIT.—A Patriotic Irishman, expatiating eloquently upon the Lodge disturbances that are so repeatedly taking place in his country, exclaimed wildly: "By Jove, Sir, you may call the orange the apple of discord of Ireland."

STREET-DORIC WIT.—Some one (no matter who) was suggesting that the Duke of Bedford might select as the motto of the New Covent Garden Opera House the Horatian bit of Latin "*Monumentum Peregri*," when some one else (his name is not of the slightest consequence) quickly remonstrated: "No, no, not '*Peregr*!' but '*Per F. Gye*.'"

MILITARY AND POLITICAL PUZZLE.—It appears that the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, can send General Peel, the War Minister, out to India, or anywhere else, on duty, if he pleases. Such being the relation between the two parties, the question is which may be considered master, and which man?

SHORT MAXIMS FOR FRENCH COLONELS.—(By an admiring Briton.)—All is not bold that blusters.—You may take your soldiers to the water, but it's not so easy to get them safe across it.—'Tis distance lends enchantment to the Frenchman's view of England.—When fools fall out, they very often get rather more than they bargained for.—Brag is a brave deed, but his bark is feared in England as little as his bite.—An Englishman's house will never be turned into a Frenchman's Chateau.

A DIVISION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—In England, our parliamentary divisions are decided by "Ayes" and "Noes." In America, the divisions are illustrated in a much more striking manner. The belligerent parties are divided into "Black Eyes" and "Bleeding Noses." The Clerk of the House calls out "Black Eyes to the Right—Bleeding Noses to the left," and then the Tellers (two Kentucky Fisticuffs) proceed to count them. The Great Kilkenny-Kat-Kansas Question was decided by a majority of one "Bleeding Nose." It was left in the hands of the President, and he gave the casting blow dead against the "Eyes." It has been the closest division known for years.

AN ENGINEERING DIFFICULTY.—We think that the "Engineering Difficulty," which has arisen out of the imprisonment of the two English engineers in Naples, might be easily put aside by a little judicious blowing-up and discreet undermining of Bomba's throne. First of all, we would blow up that pig-headed potentate with a few "amiable words"—and if they had no effect, we would administer a little amiable gunpowder. Depend upon it, the latter, tenderly administered, would have made matters perfectly smooth again, and have brought Bomba's reason to the flatness of its former submissive level. In engineering difficulties, there is nothing like gunpowder. It clears away a number of minor obstructions. The best way of letting daylight into Ferdinand's obscure mind would have been to send a British man-of-war to the Bay of Naples to cut a tunnel, by means of cannon-shot, right through the King's Palace.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The series of winter performances, interrupted by the engagement of the artists in North Britain, were resumed on Tuesday night, when *La Traviata* was performed with Mademoiselle Piccolomini and Signor Giuglini as the principal characters. The theatre was well filled in every part. With the present week the extra season will terminate, and the house will remain closed till Easter.

MR. HULLAH'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—The fifth (and last but one) of Mr. Hullah's "Orchestral Concerts" took place at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday night. The programme was excellent, and many parts of the performance were entitled to unqualified praise. The concert began with Professor Bennett's overture, entitled *The Naiads*, which was played extremely well, and received with marked applause. Mendelssohn's symphony in A major, which brought the first part of the concert to an end, was also listened to throughout with the deepest interest, and every movement followed by the warmest demonstrations. The triumphal march from the *Tarpeia* (not one of Beethoven's most remarkable creations) opened the second part. Mendelssohn's brilliant and difficult Rondo in E flat, for pianoforte and orchestra, was essayed by Miss Freeth, who, considering that this was her first appearance, accomplished the task she had undertaken in a manner to confer very great credit on herself, and fully entitle her to the liberal applause and recall with which she was honoured by the audience. The singers were Madame Borchardt, Miss Messent, and Mr. Seymour. The German lady sang with great enthusiasm, and in many instances genuine expression, the magnificent "Infelice" of Mendelssohn. Miss Messent gave Mozart's "Parto" (*Clemenza di Tito*) in the best taste, and except in the florid passages, with decided effect, the clarinet accompaniment being played with eminent ability by Mr. Maycock. Mr. Seymour has a tenor voice, though by no means powerful, of agreeable quality. The concert terminated with Weber's superb overture to *Der Freischutz*, Mr. Hullah directing the performance of this, as of all the preceding works, with the utmost zeal. The sixth and last concert is to be devoted to a selection from Beethoven, chronologically arranged, and concluding with the "Choral Symphony."

THE POWER OF LOVE.

Perhaps few places have an air more desolate, when autumn rains begin to fall and leaves lie thick upon the sodden ground, than roadside railway-stations, in the intervals between the departure of one train and the arrival of another. The contrast between the bustle and anxiety occasioned by the advent of the hot-breathed engine and its attendant line of carriages and the succeeding dullness is as oppressive as it is remarkable. It is as if the solitudes around had for a moment been united in close brotherhood with crowded cities and far seaport towns, only to sink back again into the solemn past, and live as they were wont in days gone by. Little, indeed, do all the busy travellers who journey to or from the mighty London, which they almost idolise, imagine from what stillness they have awakened the solitary dwelling of the men who hurry along the platform and shout, for their amusement or instruction, the name it ventures to bear. Still less a hundred years ago, when huntsmen sped across those fields, or dark woods waved where now unbroken lines of iron roadway thread their mystic way, did the forefathers of yon hamlet dream of all that was to come!

It was when the quiet of which I speak hung over the station at E—, and when the next down-train was due in twenty minutes, that a lady made her first appearance upon the platform, and began quietly to promenade. It was not raining then, but it was cold enough and damp enough to induce her to wrap herself more closely in her large black cloak, and suffer her thick veil to do its best to shut out the dull mist which crept along the valley. The sun had already set, and in the growing darkness she did not at first perceive that she was not alone.

"Pardon me," said a voice, as a dark figure rose from a bench beside the booking-office, "I believe I address Miss Harrington?"

The lady bowed, and, lifting her veil, looked earnestly at the speaker.

"We have met before," continued the latter, with some bitterness. "We met at our dear friend Elston's."

Miss Harrington looked grave. "Pardon me," she exclaimed, "I am not accustomed to hear the parents of my pupils spoken of with disrespect."

The other laughed. "Oh, certainly not. But you do not know them yet; new brooms sweep clean!"

"Are you intentionally rude, Miss Matson?" inquired Miss Harrington, again lowering her veil.

"Rude? Oh dear no," returned her new acquaintance lightly. "But wait until we meet again, and then tell me if Mr. Elston's fidgets, and his wife's ailments, and Caroline's insolence, and Margaret's fretfulness, and Sophy's dullness, and Fanny's obstinacy, and Ella's waywardness, have not worn your life out in good earnest. Oh, I am heartily glad to be out of it. No governess ever made anything of those children yet, and none ever will."

"Well, I shall try," said Miss Harrington, as they paced the platform together. "And perhaps I shall succeed; for as far as I can learn, my plan has never been tried before."

"Indeed! and what may this wonderful contrivance be?" inquired Miss Matson, with some anxiety, and more sarcasm.

"It is not very wonderful, but it is after the best examples and in obedience to unerring rules; moreover it was tried in my own case, when I was a wilful girl, by One who never mistakes, and therefore I may venture to hope."

"But what is it?" asked the listener; "you have not told me that!" There was a moment's silence, and then the answer came.

"I intend, after the example of my Master, to rule my pupils by love. They must all love me, and they must feel that I love them. I know that when my heart was deaf to threatening, and careless of the wrath even of the Most High, I turned with weeping towards the Great Father when he spoke to me of His sublime, His incomprehensible love, in Christ who died; and, following His example, I seek power even over the most hardened, by the same mighty instrument."

The little figure of the discharged governess expressed profound contempt. "It is all bosh," she cried, shrugging her shoulders; "but I have accepted a situation near you, and—we shall see."

Miss Matson was the victim of reverse of fortune, and a governess because she could not help it; more than this she hated her work (a disqualification for which no amount of talent can compensate); more than this, she exercised neither principle nor ability in the management of her pupils. What wonder that she had been wretched in every household, a curse and not a blessing wherever her lot was cast.

The family of Mr. Elston was peculiarly circumstanced, and had need of a superior governess. Miss Matson was by no means superior, and had been compelled to leave. It remains for us to see whether her successor was better fitted for her important work.

Of the earlier days of Agnes Harrington we have not time to speak. The hour which saw her cross the threshold of her new home found her an orphan, dependent on her own exertions for her daily bread; but it found her also a child of the Great Father, and an earnest follower of Him who had redeemed her soul from death, and called her to a pure inheritance. Seldom, indeed, has a more noble woman walked this world of ours than Agnes Harrington!

Nine o'clock.

"Mamma, the new woman has come."

"Dear Caroline, be more respectful. Do you not mean the governess?" drawled Mrs. Elston, as she slowly raised her head from the pillow of her couch. "Tell them to bring her here; and do you keep out of the way, for you are so rude that she will dislike you at first sight if you do not behave better."

"I hope she will," muttered Caroline, as she withdrew. "Why does not papa send me to school? I hate having a governess at home, I do; and this one such a puritan, too!"

Half-an-hour later Mrs. Elston found herself in the midst of a long conversation with her new governess.

"I cannot give you much hope of the children," she said languidly: "Fanny will not learn French, though her papa insists upon it—and she has a great objection to reading the Scriptures; so that Miss Matson always had to force her to it, which was very distressing, for though I do not profess to be religious, I hope I read my Bible, and I wish my children to be better taught than I."

Miss Harrington adjusted the pillows for the weary head, and said, "I have but little fear that both these difficulties may be overcome by patient earnestness. I am indeed most happy to discover that you, as well as Mr. Elston, would desire that I should, by God's blessing, seek to guide your children to the Christ whom the Book reveals. As I have already stipulated for perfect freedom on this point, I am able with humble confidence to enter on my work."

"I leave it all to you," said the poor mother, as if rejoicing to escape from the sublime charge God had given to her, "but how you will get Fanny to read the Bible I know not. She is not a healthful child, and we have had three governesses in the last two years, and not one could do anything with her. Then Caroline is proud and has a fearful temper; you will find it needful to yield to her a little; at all events until you can win her affections. Margaret and Sophy are well enough if they are not thwarted, and Ella is the pet of the family—accustomed to study when she will, and how she will. Do not be hard on Ella."

Miss Harrington smiled. "Trust me, I will not be hard on any of them; my rule will be one of love. All I have asked Mr. Elston to do, all I would desire from you, is to be allowed a month to make my way. I hope that by that time, firm as I mean to be, they will all love and trust me."

"Well," said the mother, "we will leave them thus with you. Only be gentle with my Ella, and patient with Caroline."

Not every teacher would have retired to rest with heart so light as Agnes Harrington's that evening. Never before had there been such a guest in the room set apart for "the governess," for her first hour of solitude was marked by earnest prayer; and when the morning rose, she went forth from its quiet in the strength of the Most High.

Turn we then, three weeks later, to the school-room once again, to find an air of brightness hanging over its little group, such as was never there in days of yore; to find the haughty Caroline with sparkling eyes bowing before the intellect of her companion, as they turn over the page of history together; to find the irritable Margaret patiently working a sum, that in Miss Matson's days was pronounced an impossibility; and Sophy, who had hitherto declared that she "detested" German, conning with evident interest a lesson in the very language she had maligned. But all is not quite right; for the month is almost gone, and although even Ella is obedient, poor Fanny does not yet appreciate the governess.

"I can't learn this French verb, it is too difficult. I wish there were no verbs, I do. What is the use of them?"

Miss Harrington looked round, as Fanny poured these words into the ear of Caroline, and smiled. "Come here, dear," she said quietly, and let me help you. It is very difficult, I know, but you are equal even to this, if you will apply with earnestness. Now let us repeat it together."

But Fanny was irritable and impatient. She either would not, or could not learn, and at last she burst into tears.

"Miss Harrington, pray let me speak," said the elder sister, earnestly; "I am ashamed of Fanny. Do not trouble yourself thus with her."

"Nay," said the governess, kindly, "she is not well to-day;" and as she spoke she drew the child towards her, and laid the throbbing head upon her shoulder. "We will not give up the verb; but you shall have ten minutes in the garden, dear, before you study again. Now run and see if this bright sunshine will not help you a little."

Fanny turned quietly away, but ere she reached the door, she paused, and looked back on the group which she had left. There was Miss Harrington smiling her commendation of Sophy's blundering German, and Caroline, her hand on that of the new governess, waiting her leisure for a lesson in the same hitherto repulsive language. Hastily, then, the child came back, and threw herself into those opening arms.

"Miss Harrington, forgive me. I am ill, but I am idle too. I love you, I do love you; and I will learn just what you wish; for no one ever had patience with me before."

All eyes were dim with tears, but most of all the father's, as, entering suddenly, he stood beside his child.

"Miss Harrington," he cried, and his voice trembled then, "I thank you for this hour; for in it you have taught me that I acted not unwisely when I sought a Christian instructor for these girls." He paused, and, looking round upon them all, said earnestly, "Who is there here that does not love her governess?"

The answer was not slowly given, but Mrs. Elston came in time to mark its earnest tone. "Not one, papa, not one; Miss Harrington has won us all, and we are happy now."

It was a triumph for that fragile woman, a triumph noble as her work had been. Who then can wonder that she wept?

What was the secret of her influence? What but that, like the Master whom she served, she reached the heart by means of earnest love? Ah, trust me never teacher truly ruled without it!

There is a lesson here for every home. The power of LOVE has never yet been told even in the pages of the book of God. Eternity shall speak of this through all its countless ages, and still no mind but that which is all love shall fully understand the import of the name. Bring it, ye fathers, nearer to your hearth. Take it, O wives and mothers, more securely yet into the sacred precincts of the home. Cherish it, teachers, lest your awful responsibilities rise up against you at the last great day. And ye, O children, let your lives be LOVE!

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN ODE.

SENTENCE OF THE EX-KING OF DELHI.

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

"ALEXANDRIA, March 11, 1858.

"The steamer Madras, from Bombay, arrived at Suez yesterday. She brings no intelligence of the Calcutta steamer, due at Suez on the 6th instant.

"Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore on the 4th February; visited the Governor-General at Allahabad on the 8th; and on the 13th at Cawnpore, awaiting the siege train from Agra. A part of the army had crossed into Oude, and is advancing towards Alumbagh. The Commander-in-Chief is not expected to follow till 20th. The force, consisting of about 20,000 men and 100 guns, is said to be insufficient to invest Lucknow. The bombardment expected to commence on the 25th of February; the advance column under Major Raines, of the Rajpootana Field Force under General Roberts, passed Nussersabad, on the 14th of February, on its way to Kotah. Enemy said to be 7,000 strong with 100 guns, but expected to fly on our approach. Central India Field Force, under Sir H. Rose, continued at Saugor on the 17th of February, awaiting the Field Brigade, under Colonel Stewart, from Indore; expected to march on Jansi about the 20th, and from thence to Calpee on the Ganges. The Madras force, under General Whitlock, reached Jubulpore on the 7th of February, and on the 11th the 4th and the Madras Cavalry pushed on to join the troops invading Oude. Shorapore, a fort in the Nizam's dominions, captured on the 8th, and the Rajah seized at Hyderabad on the 12th. The King of Delhi found guilty, and banished for life to the Adamans. Cantonments for 18,000 Europeans, with horses for three regiments of cavalry, have been prepared in the Punjab by Sir J. Lawrence. This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the contract steam-packet Vectis, at eight o'clock P.M., on the 14th of March.

"LYONS, Admiral."

The following telegram has been received at the East India-house:—

"TO JOHN D. DICKINSON, ESQ., INDIA-HOUSE.

"Intelligence from the Commander-in-Chief's camp is anxiously expected. He arrived at Cawnpore on the 8th of February, had an interview with the Governor-General at Allahabad, and returned to Cawnpore. One division of his army arrived at Cawnpore on the 7th of February, and active preparations were in progress for crossing the Ganges. No further attack had been made on Sir James Outram up to the 7th of February. It is reported from Futtyghur that Nana Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force between Bithoor and Sheorajpore, with the intention of entering Bundelcund. On the 3rd of February the Gwalior troops from Calpee attacked the post at Bhogulpore, near Acharpore, but were promptly repulsed. Lieutenant Thompson, who commanded the post, was severely wounded. The Ghoorkas attacked and defeated the rebels at Gondah on the 4th. Jung Bahadur was to cross the Gogra, near Tanda, on February 14th, on his march to Lucknow. The ex-King of Delhi is to be transported for life to the Andaman Islands. All quiet in the Punjab. The arrival of European troops has enabled Sir J. Lawrence to send several Sikh regiments to Rohilund. Sir Hugh Rose moved on Garakotah on the 11th of February, and the enemy evacuated it. In the pursuit the rebels lost one hundred men, mostly Sepoys. The Rajah of Singheera was hanged at Indore on the 10th of February. Troops from Gujarat and Scinde are rapidly concentrating for a combined attack on Kotah. The Madras Column and Hyderabad Contingent attacked the Shorapore Rajah's troops at Hingasaagol on the 8th of February, and defeated them. Captain Newbery, of the 8th Madras Cavalry, was killed, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the same regiment, wounded. On the same day a Bombay force, under Colonel Malcolm, occupied Shorapore itself without opposition. The Rajah himself was captured in Hyderabad on February 12. The sons of Phond Nawut, who took refuge in Goa after the insurrection of 1844, have commenced depredations on the southern frontier and the Canara districts. They have burnt three Custom-houses, and are endeavouring to raise the country. Careful arrangements have been made both above and below the Ghats for the protection of the country, and for the prevention of any general outbreak in these turbulent districts. Captain Pottinger attacked and dispersed a strong body of Bheels on the 19th of February. The jungle will be cleared, and decisive operations commenced by the end of February.

"H. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, Feb. 24, 1858."

The non-arrival last week of the Calcutta mail is now accounted for in the following telegram received at the Foreign-office:—

"ALEXANDRIA, March 13.

"The steamer Granada arrived at Suez yesterday afternoon from Ceylon and China. The Ava from Calcutta was totally wrecked on the night of the 16th ult., off Trincomalee, with the total loss of mails, cargo, and baggage; but the passengers and crew were all saved. No intelligence of importance from China had been received here by telegraph, and the steamer will leave with China mails on board before the delivery of the letters here. Yeh is still a prisoner on board Her Majesty's ship Indefatigable. It is reported that the natives of Canton are afraid to be seen speaking to Europeans.

"GREEN, Consul-General."

The telegram of the Times correspondent at Alexandria, dated "March 13," contains two or three additional particulars:—

"Lord Elgin and Baron Gros are still in the Canton River. No additional troops had yet arrived. Two hundred and fifty-three thousand pounds treasure for the Bombay Government were on board the Ava. Twenty-eight thousand five hundred pounds have been recovered. The passengers included several of the Lucknow refugees."

It is stated that the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory, will be the new Primate of all Ireland, and that he will be succeeded in the See of Ossory by Archdeacon Gould.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

The following correspondence respecting foreign refugees in England was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament on Monday night. We need not remind our readers that this is the correspondence which it was the especial office of the present Ministry to conduct, as their predecessors had been expelled from office for having failed to answer the first despatch of the series.

"No. 1

"EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
(Received February 24.)

"Paris, February 23, 1858.

"My Lord,—Count Walewski is very desirous that I should express to your lordship his astonishment and regret at the interpretation put during the late discussion in the House of Commons upon certain phrases in his despatch to Count Persigny of the 20th ult.—astonishment that his meaning could have been misunderstood, and regret that he should be believed, with his knowledge of England, capable of applying as a generality an imputation which the context of his despatch ought, he thinks, to have proved could only have been intended for a definite class of strangers.

"I must, in justice to Count Walewski, add that in the numerous conversations which I have had with him during the last month his language has been in entire conformity with the assurances which I have thus the honour to convey to your lordship on his part. Moreover, his Excellency has evinced so much concern that the deplorable events which have occurred should not interrupt the friendly relations which exist between the two countries that it is not to be supposed he would intentionally have said aught that could be construed into an attack upon the liberties of the British nation.

"I have, &c.,

"COWLEY."

"No. 2.

"THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO LORD COWLEY.
Foreign-office, March 4, 1858.

"My Lord,—You will take the earliest opportunity of assuring Count Walewski that Her Majesty's advisers, on their accession to office, are earnestly desirous of maintaining in their integrity those close and friendly relations which, since the restoration of the Empire, have marked the alliance between France and Great Britain, to the great benefit of both countries.

"Convinced that these sentiments are shared by the Government of his Imperial Majesty, and that both Governments will concur in the opinion that such friendly relations are best maintained by frank and unreserved intercourse, Her Majesty's Government appeal with confidence to that of his Imperial Majesty to aid them in their endeavours to remove some causes of misapprehension which, it cannot be denied, have produced, and if suffered to remain unexplained must continue to produce, painful effects upon the public mind of England.

"Your lordship will assure Count Walewski that Her Majesty's Government entertain the fullest conviction that his Excellency in his despatch of the 20th of January, written at a moment when the just indignation of France and of the world had been excited by the late atrocious and cowardly attempt upon the life of his Imperial Majesty, and under the impression that the laws of England were insufficient to protect his Imperial Majesty against a repetition of such attempts upon the part of foreign refugees resident in Great Britain, had no other intention than of pointing out to Her Majesty's Government what appeared to be a source of danger to France, and inviting their attention to the supposed defect.

"If such has been from the first the hope of Her Majesty's Government, that hope has been completely realised by the full and frank assurances which Count Walewski has spontaneously given, as reported in your despatch of the 23rd of February, of his astonishment and regret at the interpretation put upon certain phrases in his despatches to Count Persigny of the 20th of January, 'astonishment that his meaning could have been misunderstood, and regret that he should be believed, with his knowledge of England, capable of applying, as a generality, an imputation which the context of his despatch ought, he thinks, to have proved could only have been intended for a definite class of strangers.'

"Though Her Majesty's Government have, from the first, entertained the belief that an erroneous construction had been put on Count Walewski's despatch, they receive with the highest satisfaction the voluntary repudiation, so honourable to his Excellency, of the meaning which he believes to have been attributed to him; and in the same spirit of candour they desire to call his attention to those expressions which really have produced an unfavourable impression on the public opinion of this country.

"Your lordship will therefore remark to Count Walewski that his Excellency, in stating that the attempt which has just providentially failed, 'like others which have preceded it, was devised in England,'—in speaking with reference to the 'adeptes de la demagogie,' established in England,—of 'assassination elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practised in repeated attempts,'—and in asking 'whether the right of asylum should protect such a state of things, or contribute to favour their designs and their plans,'—has not unnaturally been understood to imply imputations, not only that the offences enumerated are not recognised as such by the English law, and may be committed with impunity, but that the spirit of English legislation is such as designedly to shelter and screen the offender from punishment.

"Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that had Count Walewski known, when his Excellency held with your lordship the conversation to which I have adverted above, that such construction was put upon certain portions of his despatch of January 20, he would have had no difficulty in adding to that assurance then given the further assurance that nothing could have been further from his intention than to convey an imputation injurious alike to the morality and the honour of the British nation. All the offences which his Excellency enumerates, on

being proved to the satisfaction of a jury, subject the person convicted to the infliction of penalties more or less severe; and if cases have been brought to the notice of the Government of his Imperial Majesty which may appear to have been overlooked by Her Majesty's Government, it is not to be doubted that the advisers of Her Majesty, in abstaining to prosecute, have been influenced by motives of discretion quite consistent with an earnest desire to express such offences.

"Subsequently, however, to the late atrocious attempt proceedings have been instituted in two cases—one for complicity in the late murderous attempt; another for a publication 'elevating assassination to doctrine,' and another similar case is now under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

"It is hoped that these considerations will satisfy Count Walewski that either his expressions have been greatly misunderstood, or that they have been made under an erroneous apprehension of the state of the law in this country, and that in either case his Excellency will not hesitate, with that frankness which has characterised his conduct, to offer an explanation which cannot fail to remove any existing misconception.

"Your lordship will read this despatch to Count Walewski, and leave a copy with his Excellency.

"I am, &c.,

"MALMESBURY."

"No. 3.

"EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.
(Received March 9.)

"Paris, March 8.

"My Lord,—I waited upon Count Walewski this afternoon, by appointment, and read to him your lordship's despatch of the 4th inst., and, in compliance with the instructions contained in it, I left a copy with his Excellency.

"Count Walewski said that he received with great pleasure the assurances conveyed in it, that the Government of which your lordship is a member are earnestly desirous of maintaining in their integrity those close and friendly relations which, since the restoration of the Empire, have marked the alliance between France and Great Britain, that he recognised, in common with your lordship, the great benefit of a good understanding between the two countries, and that you would always find him disposed to aid in maintaining it.

"With regard to the rest of the despatch, Count Walewski said that he would return an answer to it in a day or two through the Emperor's Ambassador in London; but that he had no hesitation in stating at once that nothing could have been further from his intention than to convey, in his despatch of the 20th January to Count Persigny, any imputation whatever on the morality or honour of the British nation. Nay, he would go further, and assure me that that despatch was written with no other object than to signalise acts and proceedings dangerous to the tranquillity of France, which the Imperial Government had reason to believe were carrying on within the British territories. His Excellency admitted that he had used strong language, but it had been solely with reference to those acts and proceedings. He had never pointed out, or intended to point out, a remedy for them. It was for the English Government and the English nation alone to determine in what manner and in what measure a remedy could be applied.—I have, &c.,

"COWLEY."

"No. 4.

"THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO EARL COWLEY.
Foreign-office, March 9.

"My Lord,—I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 8th inst., reporting the language of Count Walewski, on receiving from you a copy of my despatch of the 4th inst.; and I have to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have observed with great satisfaction the friendly spirit which pervaded his Excellency's remarks, and they feel sure that all the misconception which has prevailed respecting the purport of his previous despatch of the 20th of January will be entirely removed by the answer which Count Walewski leads you to expect will be returned to the communication now made to him.—I am, &c.,

"MALMESBURY."

(Translation.)

"Paris, March 11.

"M. le Comte,—Lord Cowley has delivered to me a despatch which has been addressed to him by Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 4th of March, and of which you will find a copy annexed hereto.

"The Government of the Emperor congratulates itself on the friendly dispositions of the new Cabinet, and sees, with sincere satisfaction, that the present Ministers of the Queen, like their predecessors, are under no misapprehension either as to our intentions, or as to the grave nature of the facts which we have signalled to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

"The Government of the Emperor, M. le Comte, flatters itself, that for six years, its whole conduct has precluded the suspicion of its wishing, in any way, to wound the dignity of the English nation; and His Majesty thinks that he has seized every opportunity during peace, as well as during war, of drawing closer the bonds between the two people. The Emperor, as you are aware, has always entertained this profound conviction, that the reconciliation of two great nations, after ages of antagonism, could be sincere and lasting only one condition, namely, that the honour of one should never be sacrificed to the honour of the other.

"Such sentiments, attested by the constant acts of the Government of His Majesty, are a sufficient answer to the erroneous interpretations of which our communication of the 20th January has been the object. Besides, what has happened? I beg you to signalise to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the existence in London of a set of foreigners which, in its publications and its meetings, elevates 'assassination to doctrine, and which in the space of six years

has sent into France not less than eight assassins to strike a blow at the Emperor, as is proved by the declarations of the jury.

"All these attempts, like that of the 14th of January, have found the Emperor impassive. Putting his trust in the protection of Heaven, his Majesty views with profound disdain the attacks which are directed only at his person, but the country has shown itself to be deeply moved by them; and as at the time when I addressed my despatch to you no repressive measure had been taken in London, public opinion in France, without taking into account the nature of the institutions of England, nor the motives of discretion of which Lord Malmesbury's communication speaks, was astonished that so much audacity should have remained unpunished.

"Moreover, the character of the proceedings was laid down to you in the clearest manner by the Emperor himself, who wrote to you towards the end of January: 'I do not deceive myself as to the little efficacy of the measures which could be taken, but it will still be a friendly act, which will calm much irritation here. Explain our position clearly to the Ministers of the Queen; it is not now a question of saving my life, it is a question of saving the alliance.'

"The Emperor, M. le Comte, has never intended to demand the support of foreign Governments to increase his personal security. A more elevated sentiment, an interest greater in his eyes, have guided him, namely, the maintenance of the good relations existing with the neighbouring States.

"My despatch of the 20th of January had no other object than to signalise a state of things which was to be regretted, but I carefully abstained from expressing any opinion as to the measures calculated to remedy it; and I have been unable to understand how certain expressions of that despatch have been so misinterpreted. It is, besides, unnecessary for me to tell you that it never entered my thought to consider English legislation as designedly sheltering the offender, and to borrow Lord Malmesbury's own words, as screening him from punishment.

"In giving these assurances to the Principal Secretary of State, you will be so good as to add that, as the intentions of the Emperor have been misapprehended, his Majesty's Government will abstain from continuing a discussion which, by being prolonged, might prejudice the dignity and the good understanding of the two countries; and that it appeals, purely and simply, to the loyalty of the English people.

"I request you to read this despatch to Lord Malmesbury, and to leave with him a copy of it.

"Receive, &c.,

"A. WALEWSKI."

THE POET LANDOR AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Walter Savage Landor has addressed a remarkable letter to the Times with respect to the mention of his name as offering a sum of money for the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon. He says:—

"Never have I countenanced any assassination whatsoever. Assassination I consider as the basest of crimes—tyrannicide as the sublimest of virtues, it being self-immolation for a man's native country. Beyond that country it would be murder. It strikes him down who hath subverted its laws and stands above them on their ruins. Now, whoever is above them is out of them; in one word, an outlaw. The Emperor Napoleon is the most legitimate sovereign in the universe, having been chosen by a greater number of suffrages than ever was one before; whereas the wretched and infamous Government which he overthrew annulled those which itself had recently called forth and consecrated. It was not he who planned and executed the invasion of the Roman State, the sister Republic, coming by stealth in the garb of amity, and perpetrating an assassination a hundred-fold more extensive than the Parisian. No, it was not he, it was those small, restless, wriggling creatures, which showed their heads out of their burrows in the crevices of the old Republic. It was politicians like Lamartine and Changarnier—first-rate in chatter, second-rate in literature, third-rate in public confidence. These people had abjured all ambition, all encroachment, all interference with the territory or Government of other nations; yet attempted to wrest Savoy from Sardinia. So far am I from desiring the overthrow of Napoleon, I should regret the loss to Europe of the most energetic and sagacious potentate that ever governed any portion of it, excepting the great Protector and the great Stadtholder. To England the loss would be peculiarly deplorable, since we may rely on him, and on him only, for the continuance of peace. Personally I never had any intimacy or connection with democratic strangers; I detest and abominate democracy, the destroyer of republics. The political system requires an immovable centre. Queen Elizabeth, in a speech before Parliament, called the Government 'our Commonwealth.' In my opinion, the wisest was the Venetian, where gentlemen, who had honour to lose and nothing to gain, were the rulers, and wise heads directed strong arms without oscillation. I never take the trouble to defend my opinions, but I will repeat them, as I have often done. Again, I declare that whoever slays unjustly is justly slain. Would Algernon Sydney, or the still greater Milton, controvert this axiom? Are the writers who pertinaciously oppose them wiser or more virtuous than they? Let me never be confounded either with the enemies or the partisans of Napoleon. Frequently, and for many years, I enjoyed his conversation, and I heartily wish him a long life and a long succession. He knows enough of me to be convinced that I care little for rank, for power, or for popularity, and that it is quite enough for me to be as retired and obscure as any man in England."

Mr. Layard writes in good spirits from India. When last heard of he was busy exploring the famed cave-temples of Ellora and Ajanta.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE
ROCHE.

MANY of the productions of the Work-Table are not only results of art, but supply motives for the perpetuation of its labours in various departments and different fields of artistic effort. The Bayeux Tapestry supplies us with a marked instance of the truth of this observation. This far-famed monument of female industry possesses many points of interest. It supplies the world with documents of history, as well as shows us how queens occupied their leisure in days when literature was in its cradle. This monument of needlework, if so we may venture to call it, was worked by Matilda, the wife of William I. It is nineteen inches wide, two hundred and fourteen feet long, and is formed of a succession of separate designs representing the visit of Harold at the Court of the Duke of Normandy, and ending with his death, on the battle-field at Hastings. As this grew into existence under the very eye of the Sovereign of whose deeds it speaks, we seem to have a guarantee of its genuineness, and the production receiving its colouring, stitch by stitch, from the fingers of the Queen Consort, that Royallady, while thus bending over her frame, was in reality recording matter for history most valuable to those who write the records of nations, and supplying material for future artistic labours. In this way we find this tapestry of Queen Matilda's linked with names of later date, well known as associated with works of art. We speak of Stothard, the son of the celebrated painter, himself known to fame, though cut short in his career by a melancholy and fatal accident, and his wife, better known as Mrs. Bray, authoress of many interesting works. This lady was married, in early life, to Charles Stothard, who held the appointment of Historical Draughtsman to the Antiquarian Society, and soon after the union the young couple went together to France to make drawings of the famous Bayeux tapestry. We may imagine the enjoyment of new life in new scenes, prosecuting labours congenial to the minds of both. Together they were copying the work of a queen in the service of a learned society, who considered these designs eligible for the instruction of the world, and thus we think we have fully proved the position which we assumed in the first few lines of this our Work-Table article.

FRENCH ANTIMACASSAR,
IN BRODERIE A LA MINUTE, OF
TWO COLOURS.

These articles of drawing-room ornament and convenience have now become so thoroughly established by custom, that the necessity of supplying new varieties has grown into one of the duties of our Work-Table department.

The design which we have this week introduced among our Illustrations is worked in a new style, and has a very pretty effect. It is done in white and red, and the contrast is both rich and striking. The *broderie à la minute* in white, and the button-hole stitch and other parts in red, are very advantageous to each other. The first is in Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 8 *Perfectionné* Cotton, the second is in grained scarlet Berlin wool.

Our design is so arranged as to admit of being worked with some little variety, according to taste. It may be done on double muslin, the pattern being left in the two thicknesses and the rest cut away. It is still more striking worked on net and muslin, the pattern being left in the muslin, and the ground in the net; or there is still another way. The whole may be done simply on clear muslin. This is much the most easy, but it loses proportionately in beauty of effect.

It will be seen that the longest side of our design reaches to the quarter of the Antimacassar. It will be necessary to complete the



FRENCH ANTIMACASSAR.

shorter part from this, after which the other quarters are simply repetitions.

There are also two ways of cutting out the parts of the under muslin. The one is leaving the large leaf solid, and cutting away what may be called the veins; the other is leaving the veins, and cutting away the larger expanse of the leaves.

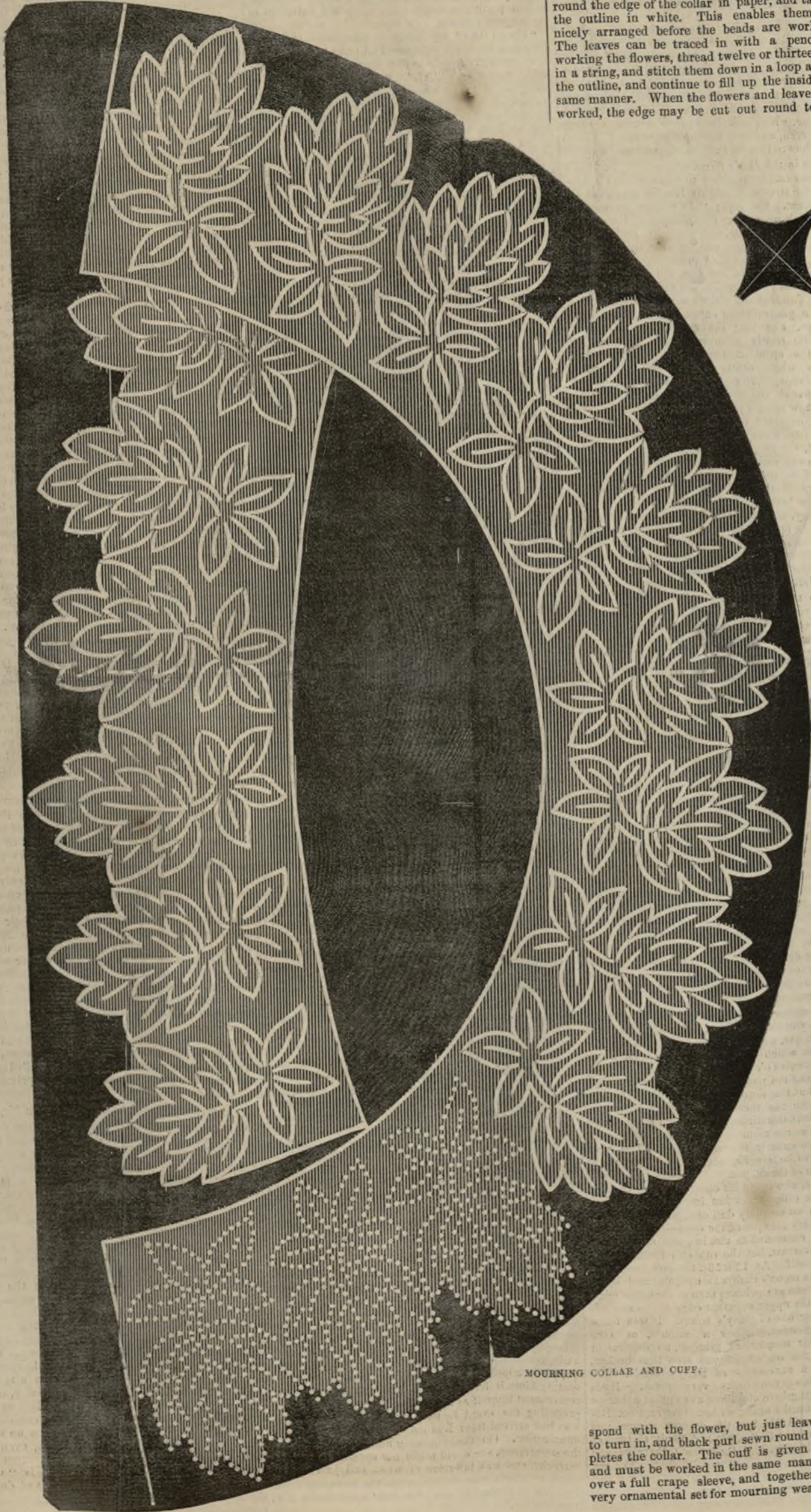
The scallop is to be worked in the scarlet wool, being previously raised to give it richness. The

design is worked throughout in two rows of *broderie à la minute*, the one in the cotton already specified; the other in the scarlet wool.

MOURNING COLLAR AND CUFF,
IN CRAPE AND BEADS.

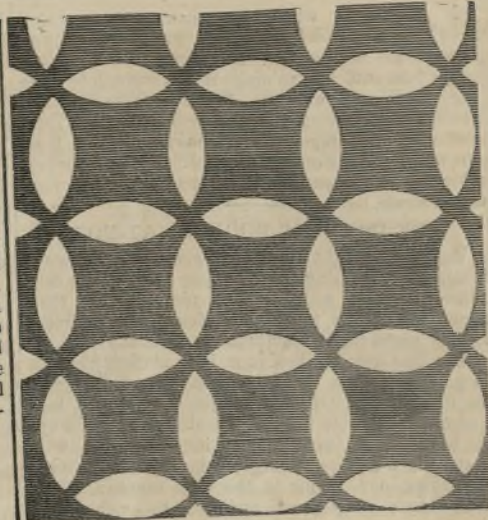
These mourning collars, embroidered in small black beads, are a great relief to a dress which does not allow of any general ornament. The brightness

of the beads showing to advantage on the crape makes it a little less heavy in appearance, without disturbing the general tone of the dress. A white collar is now seldom seen in mourning, as the contrast is considered too strong. The pattern given in our illustration is particularly pretty when completed, and very easy to execute. The crape should be lined with rather stiff black net before commencing the bead-work. Tack the shape of the collar with white cotton in the double material. Cut out the shape of the leaf or flower which goes round the edge of the collar in paper, and tack just the outline in white. This enables them to be nicely arranged before the beads are worked on. The leaves can be traced in with a pencil. In working the flowers, thread twelve or thirteen beads in a string, and stitch them down in a loop all round the outline, and continue to fill up the inside in the same manner. When the flowers and leaves are all worked, the edge may be cut out round to corre-



MOURNING COLLAR AND CUFF.

spond with the flower, but just leaving sufficient to turn in, and black purl sewn round the edge completes the collar. The cuff is given to correspond, and must be worked in the same manner. It turns over a full crape sleeve, and together they form a very ornamental set for mourning wear.



IMITATION OF GROUND GLASS FOR WINDOW.

IMITATION OF GROUND GLASS FOR WINDOWS.

We think that our Work Table department ought to include every variety possible of ornamental occupation, therefore, whenever any article laying claim to either decorative or useful qualities presents itself, we do not hesitate to insert it with the more general productions of the needle. In the present case, we give an easy and excellent imitation of ground glass, for the purpose of shading any window where it might not be worth while to incur the necessary outlay for the beautiful material itself. Both ground and stained glass are now much used for ornamental windows, and add greatly to the improvement of a house. The materials required for this simple plan for producing a very close imitation are merely a clear, thin white tissue paper and some melted size, with which to make it adhere to the glass. We have given in our illustration a square showing the size the paper is to be folded, and in what way the pattern is to be marked on it for cutting. Also a small portion showing the pattern which the cutting produces. In commencing to fold the paper, first fold it in narrow lengths the width of the circle, and then fold it again the contrary way, so as to form it into as many squares as it will be convenient to cut through. With a pencil mark on the outside square the pattern to be cut out, which must be done as sharply as possible, and the circles kept true, as much depends upon this exactness. It will, of course, be necessary to have some joins, as these could not be avoided, but they do not show in the least if a little care is taken, when they are fastened on to the window, in making them come exactly together.



BORDER IN EMBROIDERY.

The window on which the paper is to be placed should be made perfectly clean. For fastening it on to the glass some size should be melted with a little water just sufficient to make it thin enough to paste the paper over with it. When this very simple process is completed, it would be difficult, at a little distance, to distinguish a window so covered, from one really formed of ground glass. For any window which is rather out of the way this forms a very useful shade.

THE DRAWING-ROOM WHAT-NOT.

We have thought it better to give any further information respecting the Drawing-room What-Not, introduced last week in this place, rather than among the notices to correspondents, because doing so may prove useful to others of our subscribers.

The first loop of the fringe is a perfectly simple loop, its two ends being brought close together at the top, whence it is suspended. The second loop commences close to the last, but differs in this way: the beads being thread, the string is twisted twice round the adjoining string of the last loop. Each succeeding loop is done in the same manner. This double twist very much increases the richness of the fringe.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The much-looked-for solar eclipse of Monday was in London practically invisible. Just before the hour of its commencement clouds rapidly appeared in the hitherto clear sky, and before the phenomenon had at all advanced the sun was completely obscured, in which state it remained all day. A sensible amount of darkness, approaching to twilight, was all that indicated anything unusual in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. A large number of sight-seers had gathered on Primrose-hill, Hampstead-heath, and all the eligible situations. Many persons also resorted to the highest buildings in the metropolis to view the eclipse above the dense reek of chimneys, and the highest peak of all—the Victoria Tower—was honoured in this way with a numerous attendance of visitors. Of what was seen, and the effect of the obscuration from this elevated position the *Times* reporter says:—

"On the summit of the tower, when the eclipse commenced the wind was strong and almost violently gusty, and went bellowing and howling up and down the great central staircase with a noise particularly ominous and unpleasant. But as the obscuration advanced the wind went down till a total lull supervened, as if the minor powers of nature on this little earth were awed into quietude by the great celestial phenomena of the universe, and shrank into silence at the darkening of the world. As the wind fell the change in the temperature became most apparent even to the feelings. The air was chilly, and seemed laden with moisture, and although the top of the Victoria Tower is at all times one of the coolest spots in London, yet the gradual obscuration of the sun lowered the temperature from what it had been during the morning by at least from five to seven degrees. Some of this change may doubtless have been caused by the rain-clouds, which were so low that at the height of the tower from the ground the air was perceptibly laden with damp; but we are inclined to think that even the influence of these watery masses was slight when compared with the effect which must have been produced by the darkening obscuration of the sun's light and heat. The amount of obscurity it was easy to ascertain from the great land marks which rose around, but the diminution of the light was so steady and so gradual that it was all but impossible to mark the rate at which the gloom progressed.

"At the commencement of the eclipse, and even for some little time after the sun had been partially obscured by clouds, the extent of the prospect seen from the tower was as we have said most grand. Greenwich Hospital, apparently surrounded at the back with fields and dark patches of woodland, could be distinctly seen, while on the south the Crystal Palace, dwarfed seemingly to the proportions of a neat conservatory, formed a prominent object. To the west the view was more hazy, but still open ground round Bayswater and Paddington was plainly visible, and hills about Kew and Fulham were not to be mistaken for anything but hills. About half an hour after the eclipse had commenced and all this was changed—Greenwich Hospital, the Crystal Palace, the hills at Fulham, and neat white houses of Bayswater had all disappeared, and in their place was a band of sad-coloured misty twilight, which seemed to conceal everything within its mournful folds, and to be slowly enclosing the great city.

"From this time (about half-past twelve) the growth of the obscurity was rapid and palpable. Every minute London seemed enveloped more and more in an unnatural gloom—neither dawn nor evening. Every minute, as the spectator moved round the battlements of the tower and overlooked London from each of its four sides, he could notice the increase of gloom and miss some conspicuous structure from among the great mass of edifices beneath him. The Monument and St. Paul's went among the first, the huge bulk of the latter waning into a darkish mass, and then losing itself amid the general gloom, exactly as a dissolving picture fades from view. On the south side of the water the dome of Bethlehem became almost indistinct with that of the great metropolitan cathedral, and at last the whole of Lambeth gradually resembled a level dark-looking mass, like a tract of bog land seen from a distance. Buckingham Palace early lost its individuality, and it was difficult to distinguish its massive form from the dark-looking grass of the park in which it stood. As the time of the greatest obscuration approached the gloom deepened and deepened in proportion, and with it the silliness of all around grew more and more heavy and observable. One o'clock struck, and as it struck the darkness seemed to us to be greatest and most solemn. Lambeth Palace could just be distinguished on one side, and Westminster Abbey and (but very dimly)

the Westminster Hospital on the other. The Horse Guards could not be distinguished in Parliament-street, and both the Nelson Column and St. Martin's Church were for a time invisible in the thick-looking air; only the towers of the old Abbey and the spires of the New Houses were at all distinctly visible for a minute or so; and on them the darkness had the effect of seeming to increase both their size and distance from the spectator. Almost directly after the period of the greatest obscuration was passed the very rapid return of light could be distinctly marked as building after building seemed to creep forth again into existence.

"At about twenty-five minutes past one a slight break in the clouds allowed the sun to be seen for a moment. The shadow of the moon was then full upon it, the sun itself appearing like a young crescent moon of some two or three days old. The light he gave at this moment was pale and watery, and the substance of the moon seemed of a dull pewter colour. Beyond this glimpse, which only lasted for a minute, nothing more was seen, and only the rapid increase of natural daylight showed that the sun was not eclipsed for ever."

A writer in the *Daily News*, who was in St. Paul's Gallery, was rather mortified to perceive that everything in the streets of mighty London preserved its normal aspect. He says: "At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock we got our first glimpse of the eclipse, at which time the clouds, with somewhat broken semi-transparent edges, were passing over the sun at a rapid rate, and now and then presenting an interstice through which we could see that the moon had just infringed on his lower limb. Then the clouds gathered in again. Towards one o'clock matters brightened a little, and a general cheer announced that the clouds had broken, and that the eclipse was plainly to be seen. So nearly annular was it at this moment, in the speckled sky, as to appear complete. The whole centre of the sun was quite black; the luminous ring glistened over nine-tenths of its circumference, and the increasing coldness of the air proved how large a proportion of the solar heat we were being deprived of. A second chance occurred at half-past one, when the obscuration was said to be at its height, the people had a second good view, and then went away satisfied, being determined to see the remainder of the eclipse from terra firma. Amongst the company in the gallery were the Dean of St. Paul's, and a party of ladies, who ascended to the highest gallery, and remained until the latest moment. On descending into the street we were surprised to see a general absence of curiosity respecting the great event. Business was going on everywhere as usual, and the people in the shops declared that they had seen much darker days without any eclipse at all."

Excursion trains carried large parties to some of the most favourable points for observing the phenomena of the eclipse, but the disappointment seems to have been general throughout the country. At Blisworth there was an imposing gathering of scientific men. Great preparations were made. A field about a mile-and-a-half from the station was found to be in the exact latitude and longitude, and, on a rising ground there, the philosophers encamped and fixed their various instruments. Mr. Hind and Mr. Bishop took up their position on a windmill hard by. Lord Wrottesley, the chairman of the Royal Astronomical Society, had an imposing array of instruments, with attendants. Mr. Warren de la Rue, the secretary of that society, was in attendance with chronometer, thermometer, hygrometer, and photometer; while near him was Mr. Smee, with an actinometer; lanterns of various kinds, whose light was to be compared with that of the sun from time to time, were plentiful in the philosophic encampment. A beautiful set of instruments were erected by Mr. Whitbread, and Dr. Thornthwaite had apparatus for photographing the various striking features of the phenomenon. The sky, however, was thickly shrouded during the whole of the most interesting part of the phenomenon, but the light gradually, though sensibly, listened till a few seconds before Mr. De la Rue shouted, "Now," to indicate to the disappointed *scavans* the exact moment at which—by calculation—the eclipse was perfectly annular. The gloom at the deepest was not greater than a thunderstorm in summer.

A great number of Oxford celebrities were assembled at Heyford-station, near Oxford. Little was seen of the eclipse, as the sky was very cloudy. The only period at which it was visible was for a few minutes after twelve o'clock. The apparent lowering of the clouds and the passing of the shadow was very remarkable; but the most interesting of the experiments were with the thermometers, which, although placed in various situations, and varying some six or eight degrees, at the moment of the greatest obscuration all sank to exactly the same level. The birds were noticed to be singing almost up to the time of the completion of the eclipse.

Mr. Glaisher, who made his observations at Oundle, states that the eclipse was but imperfectly observed there. It was an ordinary dull day. At 12.34 there was a momentary glimpse of the sun:—

"The wind continued to rise in gusts and squalls, the sky was overcast, but the sun still illuminated a circle round itself. At 12h. 56s. the sun was again visible, but the moon's limb was irregular and better defined on the sun at the lower than at the upper edge. At 12h. 58m. the upper apparent edge of the sun was broken, showing one of Baily's beads. It was but a momentary glimpse. After a minute, as seen through another momentary glimpse, 60 degrees or 70 degrees of the sun's limbs was seen thus broken, and showing a succession of Baily's beads. The gloom at this time was very great. Birds were wildly flying here and there in great agitation but some continued singing without interruption. Between 1h. 1m. and 1h. 2m. the greatest gloom was experienced, but at no time was it difficult to read at the ordinary distance, and throughout there existed no necessity to suspend any employment. The sky was too generally overcast, and the day too raw and ungenial, to detect any of the more delicate effects of light and shadow. With the exception of the greatest

gloom, which occurred for a minute or two about one o'clock, the surrounding aspect of the country was only in accordance with the general character of the day, as shortly after one o'clock the sky became uniformly overcast, and a fine rain fell, continuing till the end of the eclipse, precluding all chance of further observations. The sudden increase of light after the great gloom was rapid and remarkable."

A gentleman in Northamptonshire, Mr. John Yeats, who took up his station on Fotheringay Castle-mound, seems to have been more fortunate, and in particular noticed an abnormal variation of the magnetic needle. He says:—

"Up to 11.40 my compass manifested the usual deviation west, but between 11.40 and twelve o'clock it advanced regularly to due north. At 12.49 it receded two points. At 1.6 p.m. it had recovered a point, but at 1.20 it was due north again. Before two it resumed the position of early morning. The dip of the needle was evidently disturbed, and I also feel confident not from local interference. All the phenomena of an annular eclipse were clearly and beautifully visible on the mound, which is a locality easily identified. Baily's beads were perfectly plain on the completion of the annulus, like drops of water on the upper and under sides of the moon, occupying fully three-fourths of her circumference. At twelve o'clock a lady living on the farm suddenly exclaimed, 'The cows are coming home to be milked!' and they came, all but one; that followed, however, within the hour."

It appears, from observations taken at Greenwich, that the temperature rose until noon, being at that time 50½ deg., and then commenced gradually and uniformly descending, till it reached the minimum of 48.2 deg. at three minutes past one, being about the time of the sun's greatest obscuration. After this time the temperature rose as gradually as it had previously descended, being 52.1-3 deg. at the end of the eclipse. Strips of prepared photographic paper exposed to the sun every five minutes, sensibly decreased in their shade of tint after twenty minutes past twelve o'clock; and for about five minutes before and ten minutes after the sun's greatest obscuration the paper was scarcely affected by the sun. The white paper was turned to a deep purple colour at the commencement and ending of the eclipse. The birds were singing merrily throughout the occurrence, and animals seemed no way disturbed.

At Liverpool some disappointed observers, who were out with smoked glasses, but could see nothing, posted a notice in the Exchange Newsroom, to the effect "that the eclipse had been postponed out of deference to the Emperor of the French, who did not like darkness, and was afraid of an eclipse of the sun."

A letter from Paris, dated Monday evening in the *Daily News* says:—

"The eclipse has had great success. The morning was threatening, but just before noon, when the phenomena commenced, the clouds broke up, and large sections of blue sky were seen. For some time before and after the moment of the greatest obscuration (ten minutes past one) the state of the heavens was more favourable for the sight than if they had been perfectly serene, for numbers of black but not thick flying clouds, through which the sun's disc might be distinctly seen, seemed as if they had been sent on purpose to serve as eyepreservers for those who were unprovided with bits of blackened glass. The sky in the interstices between the clouds was of a shade of blue altogether peculiar. The intensity of the darkness was, as I apprehend is always the case (and I remember two nearly total eclipses), much less than the picturesque descriptions of modern astronomers, and the still more imaginative records of former times, would lead one to suppose.

Mr. Baily, the father of English sculpture, is completing a full-length of Turner for the next Academy. How that loose-dressed, strange genius, says the *Athenaeum*, will look in stone, after our straight-nosed Greeks, is an interesting problem. Some record of this kind is much wanted for Turner. The best sketch of him we know is Count d'Orsay's clever drawing of him at some *soirée*, with a tea-cup in his hand. Turner had a mellow face, such as of one who loved his unbranded sherry. His eye—usually an abstracted dark-lantern eye—could turn on at times in a full blaze, as dark-lanterns do.

The Turkish order of the Medjidie, now being issued to the army and navy, is an octagonal star worn on the breast in the first and second classes, dependent from the neck in the third, and from the button-hole in the fourth class. In the centre of the star is a gold plate (except in the lowest class, and in that it is silver), with the Sultan's cypher. In red enamel round the cypher are mottoes from the Koran. If well-made it would be a very handsome star, but, as delivered to our officers, its appearance is paltry. To the royal navy of the first class there is only one decoration given, the recipient is Vice-Admiral Sir H. Stewart; the second class, none; of the third, two.

William Denton, a private in the Driver Corps of the field batteries, who enlisted on the 6th inst., was on Tuesday morning discovered lying prostrate in one of the exterior lockers of the barrack quarters in the battery range at Woolwich, bleeding copiously from an incised wound in his throat, which there is no doubt had been inflicted with his own hand. He was promptly removed to the hospital, where, on an examination of the wound the case was pronounced to be utterly hopeless. The unfortunate man, on presenting himself for admission into the service, had represented himself as unmarried, but on the evening, preceding the event he had been visited by his wife, who had arrived from London in a disgusting state of intoxication. On the following morning, soon after the occurrence, she again made her appearance in the barracks, and was informed of what had just taken place, to which she replied with the most heartless brutality, "If the fool has not done it effectually I'll help him."

NOVEL AND IMPUDENT IMPOSITION.

Mary Sullivan, a buxom young fishwoman, with a chubby looking infant in her arms, was charged, at the instance of the parish authorities of St. Luke's, with having practised upon them the following artful fraud: From the evidence of Peter Dixon, one of the beadles of the parish, and other witnesses, it appeared that on the morning of the 8th inst., the prisoner presented herself at the workhouse in the City-road, and made a clamorous application to be passed over to Dublin, where she alleged that her poor husband was then lying in a dying state, and that he would be "kilt entirely" unless she got there in time to nurse "the cratur." From the extreme tribulation she exhibited, it was presumed to be such an urgent case, that she was at once admitted, with her child, and the usual preliminary forms having been completed, she was brought before the magistrate at Worship-street, where she signed the usual attestation as to the truth of her statement, and was taken back to the house for immediate conveyance to Ireland. On reaching there, however, she made a piteous appeal to the matron, to provide her and her child with necessary clothing, of which they were entirely in want, and they were accordingly both comfortably rigged out in a suitable manner for the voyage. The necessary arrangements having been made, prisoner on the following morning was about to leave the house with her child, when the attention of one of the officials was directed to a large box which was resting outside in charge of an Irish boy, who stated on inquiry that it was the property of Mrs. Sullivan, who was about to leave for "ould Ireland." The contents of the trunk were examined, and found to consist of a great variety of female clothing of every description, including several new shawls, dresses, and articles of underclothing, together with a hat and feathers for the poor "Babby," who was almost in a nude state when she entered the house. In the course of subsequent inquiries, Gurling, the union beadle, received information which induced him to proceed to an extensive factory in the neighbourhood where he found a decent-looking Irishman in full employment, who at once admitted he was the husband of the prisoner, and expressed astonishment that she was not then in Ireland, as he had furnished her with ample means to proceed there on a visit to her friends several days before. It further appeared from the statement of the clerk to the guardians, that he had ascertained the prisoner had committed other frauds of a similar character upon other parishes, the last of which was practised last year upon the authorities of St. Andrew, Holborn, and that she had been accustomed annually to obtain a free passage, and the usual accompaniments to visit her native country by the same fraudulent means for a long time past.—The prisoner, who listened with a broad grin to the statement of the witnesses, was then fully committed for trial.

On Sunday afternoon, as an undertaker and his assistants were engaged in removing the coffin of a woman who had died at No. 3, Goodman's-yard, Somerset-street, Whitechapel, the flooring gave way, and ten persons fell through into the cellar below. The whole party were immediately covered with dust, broken timber, and rubbish, and were, with some difficulty, extricated. The house had been for some time past condemned by the district surveyor.

A lady residing at Castagneto, a commune of 3,000 inhabitants between Bergamo and Brescia, a few days ago consulted the parish priest of the place as to the best means of investing a sum of 40,000*fr.* which she had just received. The priest gave her some advice on the subject, and went away. On the following night the lady was suddenly roused from her slumber by two men, masked and armed, who commanded her to deliver up, on pain of instant death, the 40,000*fr.*, which, to their certain knowledge, she had in the house. The lady, notwithstanding the menaces of the ruffians, uttered a loud shriek, which was heard by a visitor who had arrived but a short time before, and had not yet retired to bed. He seized his pistols, and, rushing to the room whence the cry had proceeded, shot one of the men dead on the spot, and, after a sharp conflict, disarmed the other and delivered him into the hands of the policemen, who had hastened to the spot at the first alarm. Upon examination, it was found that the man who had been killed was no other than the priest himself, while the prisoner was his assistant.

A correspondence between Mr. John McAdam, of Glasgow, who writes in the name of the working men of that city, and Mr. L. J. Barbar, acting British Consul at Naples, on the subject of the imprisoned engineers, Watt and Parks, is published in the Glasgow papers. This correspondence is most honourable to both parties. Mr. Barbar first writes, acknowledging the receipt of 20*l.*, contributed by the Glasgow operatives for the benefit of Watt and Parks. He says:—"The Neapolitan Government have given him (Watt) up to me, holding me responsible for his forthcoming, whenever it may be required. I have done, and shall still continue to do, everything in my power to maintain the rights of these innocent, but not the less unfortunate men, Henry Watt, and Charles Parks." Mr. McAdam, in another letter, encloses a second bill for 20*l.*, begging Mr. Barbar to assure "our poor countrymen that there is a kind, brave heart in Glasgow to represent each penny in these purposely small contributions." He also forwarded Mr. Barbar a token of the esteem of the working men of Glasgow, in the shape of an inkstand, which, "like Mr. Barbar himself, is of real precious metal." The working men of Glasgow accompany that present with an assurance that, in cool, calculating Scotland, even with those who have carefully refrained from any political expression in this case, there is "a high and holy appreciation of your fulfilment of duty in the same old, noble English spirit which distinguished the days of Cromwell."

EXECUTION OF ORSINI AND PIERRI.

Orsini and Pierri were executed on Saturday morning. The Emperor has thought fit to reprieve De Rudio, whose sentence will doubtless be commuted into that of imprisonment, with hard labour, for life. He will, it is believed, be sent to England in custody, to give evidence against Dr. Bernard. The execution took place in front of the principal gate of the Prison de la Roquette. The crowds that held vigil during the whole of the preceding night were almost beyond calculation, but from the position of the guillotine, and the number of troops on the ground, very few could see the execution. The *Times* Paris correspondent gives the following account of the last scene of the tragedy:—

"The weather was bitterly cold, and the ground wet from the snow which had fallen. The sky was covered with clouds of a slate colour, and under that dismal canopy dark gray mists, transparent like funeral crape, were drifting about. The streets in the more distant part of the city were deserted, but as you neared the quarter contiguous to the prison detached squads of *Sergens-de-Ville* might be seen moving towards the same direction, the occasional flash of bayonets in the gaslight was discernible, and nearer still the vague mass, without form or outline, and heaving to and fro, showed that the awful moment was approaching. Now and then a butcher's or a market gardener's cart, with its red lamp in front, rolled heavily along, and with difficulty made its way through the crowd. Many of the spectators had brought their breakfasts with them; they had their loaves under their arms, their pipes in their mouths. Some men were grave and serious, and spoke in a low tone of voice; others jested and laughed, and many observed that the prisoners well deserved their fate. About fifteen paces from the gate of the prison the scaffold was erected, and on it rose the instrument of death, the name of which recalls so many terrible associations. There it stood on its platform like a ladder, without steps—the block with the hole for the head to enter, at the lower end; at the upper the heavy knife of triangular shape, with its edge like a razor's; hard by it the shell for the body after decapitation, and in front the basket for the head; the cord by which the blade is kept suspended, the framework, painted a dull red, just discerned in the dismal glimmering of a winter's morning, all presented a most hideous spectacle.

"At five o'clock the sound of bugles and drums was heard in all the passages issuing on the Place de la Roquette. In a few minutes several squadrons of cavalry were heard advancing, the men wrapped in their blue or white cloaks, and the dragons' helmets gleaming in the lamplight. The whole of the 3rd Hussars, two squadrons of heavy horse, two squadrons of mounted Gendarmes, issued from the side-streets on the square. They then wheeled round, and, separating into several detachments, swept the Place and the streets close to it, and quietly but firmly compelled the multitude to fall back to the north side of the Rue St. Maur, and the south of the Rues Popincourt and Basfroid, where they were kept at a respectful distance by two battalions of infantry, supported by divers sections of cavalry and squads of *Sergens-de-Ville*. The place of execution was occupied by cavalry, as well as the space which runs round both prisons. In less than half-an-hour numerous detachments of infantry, preceded by squads of *Sergens-de-Ville* to clear the way, took possession of all the points of the Faubourg St. Antoine, issuing on the Roquette, and whoever chanced to pass in that direction was obliged to show satisfactorily that he was going on his lawful occupation. The armed force called into requisition on this occasion was calculated at over 5,000 men; they were under the immediate command of a General of Brigade.

"Precisely at six o'clock Orsini and Pierri were awake from their sleep by the governor of the prison, who announced that their last hour was come. The Abbé Hugon, chaplain of the Roquette, and the chaplain of the Conciergerie, were present. I do not profess to give particulars of what passed within the walls of the cell, but I may observe that the wretched men appeared calm when the news, which could not have taken them by surprise, was announced to them. I am assured that they heard mass and received the Communion with respect, if not devotion. Soon after they were taken to the room called *de la toilette*, for the change of dress. It is not large. On the present occasion it contained, besides the chaplains and the governor of the prison, about thirty persons, the principal among whom were the greffier, or clerk, representing the Court of Assize, and the huissier, or usher, who was charged with reading the sentence on the scaffold. The remainder were apparently police agents. When the convicts entered the *chambre de la toilette*, they were placed at different extremities of it, with their backs turned to each other. There were two assistant-executioners—one from Rouen, the other from Caen—besides him of Paris. These lost no time in preparing the convicts for the scaffold. During the dreadful operation Orsini remained calm; and, though he was not so loud or contradictory as during his trial, Pierri was somewhat excited. The strait-waistcoat interfered with his gesticulations, but he hardly ceased talking for a moment. When the executioner was pinioning him he asked that the fastening should not be drawn too tight, as he had no intention of escaping. The cold touch of the steel on his neck when the scissors cut off his hair, so as not to interfere with the guillotine, for an instant appeared to thrill through him; but he recovered himself when he found that his beard was left untouched. He thanked the executioner for letting him die with his face as became a man. When the hood, to which the veil which covers the features of the parricide is suspended, was put over his head, he is said to have laughed, and attempted a joke about the figure he must cut. At this moment he turned his head and perceived Orsini; he saluted him gallily, and asked how he was getting on. He was interrupted by Orsini, who was himself undergoing the same operation with the same sang

froid as if he were under the hands of a valet dressing for a party, with the words, 'Be calm, be calm, my friend.' Pierri's tongue ran on, however. The assistant proceeded to strip him of his shoes, for in pursuance of the sentence they were to proceed to the scaffold barefooted. The man appeared to hesitate, but Pierri encouraged him to proceed, and assisted him as much as he could, still talking. The operation being over, and the *toilette* complete, he turned towards the turnkey and asked to be allowed to embrace him. This request was complied with. The moment of moving now came, and the Abbé Hugon cried out, 'Courage!' 'Oh! I am not afraid—I am not afraid,' he said, 'we are going to Calvary,' and in a sort of feverish excitement he repeated to himself, 'Calvary, Calvary.'

"Orsini was, on the other hand, as calm and tranquil as his fellow-convict was excited. He spoke little; but when the governor of the prison and some of the officers approached him he bade them in a low tone of voice farewell. The turnkey of his cell announced to him in a tone of regret that his last moment was come. Orsini thanked him for his sympathy. His hair was also cut away from his neck, but he underwent the operation without flinching. At the moment when the hood was put on his head, his face, which up to that moment was calm and impassable, became flushed for a moment and his eye lighted up.

"The prison clock struck seven; before the last sound died away the door leading to the scaffold opened as of itself. The Abbé Hugon entreated Pierri to profit by the few moments still left to collect his thoughts and assume a calmer attitude. He promised to be calm, but said he should chant a patriotic hymn; and it is said that he actually began to sing the well-known 'Mourir pour la Patrie.' Leaning on the Abbé Hugon, he mounted fifteen steps of the scaffold, still repeating the verse of the song.

"Orsini was supported by the chaplain of the Conciergerie, and his calmness never abandoned him for a moment. When he appeared on the platform it could be seen, from the movement of his body and of his head, though covered with a veil, that he was looking out for the crowd, and probably intended addressing them. But they were too far off. The greffier then directed the usher to read the sentence of the Court condemning the prisoners to the death of parricides. The usher, who was an old man, over sixty, was evidently much moved at having to perform this duty, and he trembled as much from emotion as from cold as he read the document, which no one listened to.

"After this formality was terminated, Orsini and Pierri embraced their spiritual attendants, and pressed their lips on the crucifix offered to them. They then gave themselves up to the headsman. Pierri was attached to the plank in an instant. He was executed first. The moment his veil was raised, and before his head was laid on the block, it is affirmed that he cried 'Vive l'Italie—Vive la République!'

"Orsini was then taken in hand. His veil was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank he turned in the direction of the distant crowd, and, it is said, cried 'Vive la France!' It was but five minutes past seven when the second head fell into the basket. A cold shudder ran among those whose attention was fixed upon what was passing on the scaffold, and for an instant there was deep silence. It passed off, however, very soon. When all was over, men went to their work, and parties who had gone together to the spot from distant quarters of the town hastened home to breakfast. The morning was becoming clearer every moment. The troops began to move as if about to leave the ground. The guillotine was lowered and taken off; the crowds gradually thinned; some few groups still lingered about the spot; but the cold was bitter, and the snow began to fall, and in a few hours the place was deserted.

"The number of deaths from the attempt for which these wretched men suffered now amounts to fourteen."

Writing on Sunday evening, the *Times* correspondent says: "The effect produced by the execution of Orsini and Pierri has not yet entirely subsided in the mind of the public. It is still a topic of conversation and comment in every circle. The accounts that appear to-day in the journals authorised to publish them are not so full as that which I was enabled to send you yesterday, but, so far as they go, they corroborate its general accuracy. All concur in describing the demeanour of Orsini throughout the whole of the terrible scene as contrasting strongly with that of his fellow-sufferer. He maintained both in his cell and on the scaffold the same calmness, while his companion evinced the most nervous and feverish impatience. The one went to his doom with a tranquil determination that would have been admired in any other cause than the execrable crime for which he died. The other affected to joke and gibe, though he offered no outrage to any one. He did his utmost to work himself into a sort of wild excitement, perhaps to prevent his thoughts dwelling on the fate from which there was no escape. Orsini, it is said, declined to accept refreshment on the morning of his execution; Pierri drank strong coffee and spirits. In presence of the instrument of death it was the same. Orsini was still collected; I believe Pierri's singing was cut short only by the guillotine itself. Pierri is said to have written a great deal in the interval which elapsed between his condemnation and his death. What these incoherent writings are about I cannot say. Orsini is said to have written a respectful letter to the Procureur-General, acknowledging the equitable and honourable conduct of the court that tried him, and of the jury that found him guilty, as well as the perfect liberty accorded to his counsel. We are told that he said he should regret the quashing of the judgment of the Assize Court by the Court of Cassation, as in that case he would have to be tried again, and he was certain the result would be the same. If he had entered an appeal it was with a view to have a few days more at his disposal to settle his affairs, rather than from a hope of escaping. He

wrote to his family two or three days after his condemnation, and while the appeal was still pending, but he wrote with the conviction of a man whose account with this world was closed. He asked that his remains should be interred in a decent coffin, and the prayer is said to be complied with. He left a will, but in it there is nothing of a political character. What passed between the two miserable men and the chaplains of the prison when left alone in their cells no one knows but the ministers of religion; but I have not heard it alleged that to any one else they expressed contrition for their crimes. Horror of the crime is not of course diminished, but the absence of bravado in Orsini at such a moment causes him to be considered less unfavourably than the petulant excitement of his companion. In his last will it is said Orsini requests that his remains shall be claimed by his family."

After their condemnation it was judged proper to employ the strait-waistcoat with the three convicts, as a precautionary measure against any possible act of violence either on themselves or on those placed in contact with them. The reprieve of De Rudio rendered that restraint no longer necessary, and the governor did not delay a moment in giving orders to free him from it. When the turnkeys who were charged with the duty entered De Rudio's cell they found him buried in sleep. They shook him once or twice before he awoke; when he opened his eyes and sat up on his pallet he stared fearfully at them, and for a moment appeared bewildered. He thought they came to announce that his last moment had arrived, and he recoiled from their touch. "Don't be afraid," they said, "don't be afraid, we are not going to injure you: far from it. We bring you good news; you are to have a commutation of punishment, and we are going to take off your *camisole de force* (strait-waistcoat)." It is said that he hummed an air during the operation.

It is said that before his execution Orsini wrote a second letter to the Emperor, which has not been published, and that Pierri also wrote a letter to his Majesty, the postscript to which is dated half-past six on Saturday morning, only half an hour before the execution.

THE CONSPIRACY BILL IN ITALY.

Letters from Turin state that the committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to examine the bill on the crimes of conspiracy and approval of political assassination, as also on the composition of the jury in such cases, terminated its labours on the 13th, by declaring against the measure by five votes to two. The deputies who voted for the rejection were MM. Brofferio, Gastaldetti, Valerio, Cotta, Ramusino, and Farina. MM. Miglietti and Buffa, who formed the minority, declared their intention of presenting a new bill on the subject.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* states some important facts as to the resistance opposed by Sardinia to the demands of France:—

"Count Cavour has shown to the Committee that the Sardinian Government has not failed in its duty of jealously guarding the honour, the dignity, and the independence of Piedmont. He has stated that no special note has in fact been sent by France to our minister of Foreign Affairs respecting the crime of the Rue Lepelletier, but that the Prince Latour d'Auvergne, in his conversations with the President of the Council himself, has insisted almost every day upon obtaining from our Government the adoption of repressive measures. Forgetting the liberties with which this country is governed, the French ambassador asked, amongst other things, that the journal *L'Italia del Popolo*, the organ of the Mazzinians, should be expelled; that all the refugees who have written in any political journals should likewise be expelled; and that the juries should not intervene in the trial of press prosecutions when they relate to offences against the person of foreign sovereigns. I would have you observe that the demand of expulsion directed against Bianchi Giovini was calculated also to please and satisfy the clerical party, by whom that journalist is especially hated, on account of his sharp and vehement polemics against them. The Sardinian Government has replied in the negative to all these demands; hence much anger is felt at the Tuileries; and a much exalted personage, speaking to General della Rocca, has used the following words, or words similar to these: 'Monsieur le Général, please to let those gentlemen know that Belgium and Switzerland have submitted, and that England herself is preparing to satisfy France; will Piedmont alone pretend to resist?' General della Rocca repeated precisely, in his letters, the phrases he had heard; but the Sardinian Government did not give way for that, and maintained its refusal. Then the French Government desisted from its pretensions, and renewed the fullest assurances of its true and cordial friendship. At this point Count Cavour interposed a gap in his narrative, and refrained, out of due respect, from saying how the noble resistance of the Ministry has received a most substantial support from the personal conduct and the act of King Victor Emmanuel. This episode of the little drama not having fallen within the legal inspection and responsibility of the Ministers, was rightly passed over in silence by the President of the Council. But I, being exempt from governmental duties and diplomatic reserves, can report it to you exactly, and I have no fear that any one will ever venture to contradict what I now state. Victor Emmanuel, on being informed of the language used at the Tuileries, took pen in hand, and, of his own motion and counsel, wrote to General della Rocca a letter worthy of him who is, perhaps, the most loyal and liberal prince that now sits upon a throne. Amongst other things this letter said, that for eight centuries past, the Princes of the House of

Savoy have always held their brows erect, and that he would not begin to abase his own,—that his people had entrusted to him the custody of their liberties, and that he would never betray them. It is but natural that language so noble, so clear, and perhaps so unexpected, should have produced a suitable effect, as I have just intimated."

DESPERATE ASSAULT.

At the Salford Town Hall, on Tuesday, a young woman, named Emma Bramley, charged Thomas Carruthers with giving her a black eye, at the Rainbow Inn, Chapel-street. Complainant said she lived with a man named Broadbent, who had a fight with defendant in consequence of a dispute about the payment of a commission upon some shawls which the defendant had sold for him, and when she attempted to part them, Carruthers struck her in the left eye. She further stated that Carruthers was one of a number of persons known as "the long firm," whose "business" appears to consist in ordering goods from unsuspecting tradesmen at a distance, under assumed names, promising payment on delivery at a specified address, which is seldom the place at which the writer of the letter locates himself. The goods are never paid for by "the firm," but pawned, or otherwise disposed of below the real value. Some of the members in this nefarious partnership profess the trade of brokers, and others that of auctioneers. Complainant said Broadbent was a commission agent, and got his living by buying and selling "anything," but was not one of the gang. Subsequently she said, in reply to the magistrate, that she knew Broadbent and a man named Joseph got their living by writing for goods, and they obliged her to go to the railway for them. From the other evidence it transpired that the members of the firm were accustomed to meet at the Rainbow, and that the articles they had dealt in included dogs, stuffed birds, shawls, farming implements of all sorts, files, slates, hair felt, wine and cider. Defendant said he never obtained anything but a dog.—Mr. Trafford fined him 10s. and costs for the assault.—Defendant asked for time to pay it.—Mr. Trafford: No. Miss Bramley has told us the value of "promises," and we shall keep you till you pay. We do not give credit here. (Laughter.) The money was paid forthwith.

The author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" is at last about to have a monument erected to his memory in the land of his birth. A subscription has been opened in Dublin, and the Lord Lieutenant has given 100l.

On Monday afternoon last, a somewhat unusual scene took place at a sale by auction of furniture, &c., in Hare-street, Woolwich. The auctioneer, Mr. Townsend, M.P. for Greenwich, was proceeding with the sale, when he received a notice from a solicitor, warning him not to sell the fixtures (which were inserted in the catalogue), as such fixtures were the property of the owner of the premises. On the other hand, the tenant, by whose order the sale took place, urged Mr. Townsend to sell the fixtures, declaring they belonged to him. A scene of confusion ensued, in the midst of which a police-constable entered with a message to the auctioneer from the sitting magistrate, at the Woolwich police-court, to the effect that the owner of the premises had attended at the court and produced proofs that the fixtures were her property, and, therefore, the magistrate advised the auctioneer not to sell them. Mr. Townsend replied that he had previously decided to act in accordance with such advice.

At the time when the unfortunate Ministry known as "All the Talents" was ousted in 1807, there stood upon the Earthen Mound in Edinburgh many caravans of wild beasts belonging to the famous Mr. Wombwell, around which there clustered a large crowd of idle folks listening to the dulcet strains of his most harmonious brass band. The news of the Tory victory was first made known in the Parliament House, and, as can well be believed, the excitement that ensued was intense. Under its influence that eager and eccentric judge, Lord Hermand, making for his home, espied a friend among the Wombwell crowd, and shouted aloud in his glee across the street, "They're out! they're out! they're all out!" In half a second there was the wildest distribution of the mob—down to Prince's-street, up the Castle-hill, into the gardens, and up the vennels. The people picturing the horrors of a tiger-chase did not stop to hear more, and Hermand found himself, to his amazement, monarch of all he surveyed, and sole auditor of the last terrified shriek of the band.—*Inverness Courier*.

One of the most valuable discoveries for the benefit of mankind is shown by the numerous extraordinary cures without medicine of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, effected by Dr. Barry's delicious health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food. The following are not the least remarkable:—Cure No. 41,617. Winchester, Dec. 3, 1847. Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of dyspepsia, indigestion, and constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c. &c. James Shorland, late surgeon, 99th Regt.—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 Dr. Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In cansisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Cansisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Dr. Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. Inverness: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."



VIEW OF VIGNOLA.



VIEW IN PERTOZA.



THE CATHEDRAL AT ATENA.

EARTHQUAKES.

THE most appalling of natural phenomena is certainly an earthquake. In a moment whole cities have been converted into heaps of ruins, and thousands of persons hurried into eternity without the slightest warning. Such fearful events are happily of rare occurrence, at least those attended with loss of life. In Europe, Asia, and Africa, earthquakes rarely happen, with the exception of Sicily and Italy, and then they have not been attended with much loss of life. The most fearful, of latter days, was the earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, by which the city was reduced to a heap of ruins and 30,000 persons perished; the mole on which numbers of people had fled for safety was totally engulfed, and no trace left of it, the whole mass of living beings being buried alive. In 1785 another occurred in Sicily and Calabria, which overthrew the town of Messina, and killed several thousands. Another took place some time afterwards in the Neapolitan territories, in which some thousands perished. In 1837 an earthquake was felt and caused great damage in Syria, and extended from Damascus to Tyre, Sidon, and Acre, and destroyed the towns of Tiberias and Safet. But the most dreadful that has visited Italy is that which has recently devastated the kingdom of Naples, and ruined so many towns. Our readers may judge of the effects of it by the engravings accompanying: we need not here recapitulate what has already appeared in former numbers, as they are thoroughly acquainted with the particulars so well described.

In South America, along the range of the Andes, they are of almost daily occurrence in some locality or other. And they are mentioned by the early Spanish conquerors, but they appear to have been much less violent than those which have occurred of late years. In 1717, Guatemala suffered much, and in June, 1773, it was almost entirely destroyed. In 1812, Caracas was destroyed, and over 12,000 persons perished; and in 1826, the same locality suffered very severely. On the table land of Quito, they are of frequent occurrence. In 1698 Lacatunga and Hombato received great damage, and in 1797 Quito was almost laid in ruins, and Riobamba totally destroyed. It is stated that upwards of 40,000 persons were killed by this last-mentioned one. In 1687 and 1746, Lima was almost destroyed, and Callao was overwhelmed by an irruption of the sea, and the whole population perished: other places have suffered in an equal degree. In Chili, earthquakes frequently happen, and the town of Concepcion has been destroyed no less than three times, viz., in 1730, 1751, and 1835. Slight shocks have been felt in the Rhine provinces, but they have been very slight. It may be accounted for from the mountains being of volcanic origin, some extinct craters being still visible, the most remarkable and beautiful being the Laacher See, a lake formed by an extinct crater; the depth of the water has

never yet been fathomed, and it is subject to periodical risings of several feet; these phenomena are of frequent occurrence. As this beautiful spot is within the reach of our travelling friends, we recommend them to pay it a visit; it is a short distance from the village of Brohl, on this side of the town of Andernach.

We notice the death of Mrs. Murray, widow of Mr. William Murray, sometime farmer at Grey-stone, Carmyllie, at the ripe age of eighty-six. The old lady has left behind her sixty-five descendants, consisting of ten children, thirty-seven grandchildren, and eighteen great-grandchildren.—*Montrose Standard*.

The *Daily News* has had various statements during the past week, to the effect that the Italian Conference was not really held, and that no one has been able to find it out. Signor Filopanti states that "H. C. Borromeo" is no Italian at all, and invites him to an interview. Another correspondent says:—"It now appears that an ingenious penny-a-liner, in a dearth of business, fabricated the meetings, as well as the reports. He has contrived, I am assured, to mislead other papers besides the *Times* of his 'penny fee.' It is difficult to know what to believe in the case."

A few weeks ago, *Punch* presented a picture of a fashionable young lady, "in full crinoline," striving almost in vain to pass through the doorway of a country church—and exclaiming to a female companion, "How narrow this doorway is." A counterpart to the story actually occurred in a church in this town on Sunday week. The perils of the doorway were escaped; but those of the aisle were insurmountable, and in it the "crinoline," which was subsequently picked up by the pew-opener, was abandoned. We are authorised to state that its fair owner may have it restored upon application to its present possessor.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

Some commotion was caused in the garden of the Palais Royal the other day by a young man, whose dress was in disorder, crying and gesticulating in a strange manner, and giving to the passers-by pieces of paper, saying, "Take, and read. If you have faith you will find in letters of flame revelations of extraordinary things! And then you must act, for the fulness of time has come." The papers, however, turned out to be blank. The man was arrested, and on being taken before the commissary of police of the district he fell on his knees, and opening a Bible which he carried under his arm he began singing a psalm. He was searched, and a small sum of money was found on him, but it was ascertained that he had distributed a larger sum. On inquiry it was found that he was a lunatic, who had escaped from the asylum at Bicêtre. He was sent back to that asylum.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

DISASTROUS FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Wednesday morning, between the hours of three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in a lofty range of premises occupied jointly by Mr. H. Dupin, a foreign merchant, Mr. H. Selminitz, Mr. H. Hare, a solicitor, Mr. Graff, merchant, and Mr. Hamzell, a master tailor, and Mrs. Hamzell. The building in which the fire commenced stood at the corner of Devonshire-square and Devonshire-street, and the means of egress were much more difficult than if the house had been flanked on either side by other buildings. The constable on duty in the neighbourhood, in passing the house noticed smoke issuing from the lower part of the building, apparently from the kitchen. He at once sounded an alarm, and in the course of a few minutes the escape from Bishopsgate station arrived, and the conductor pitched his machine against the part of the house in Devonshire-street. At that time he noticed two persons, viz., Mr. Dupin and Mr. Graff, at the second-floor window imploring assistance. Eilbeck succeeded in safely landing them on the ground. He then heard loud screams from the attic windows of the same house, but facing the square. To get to that part of the building he was obliged to shift the machine; but before he could do so Mrs. Hamzell was seen endeavouring to pull her husband out of the window by one hand, whilst at the same time she was with the other hand demolishing the window glass. The fire at length assumed such a fearful aspect, and the smoke rose in such heated bodies, that in order to save her own life, the unfortunate woman was obliged to let her husband drop in the midst of the smoke, to get out of the window and run along the parapet, every one below expecting that she would fall over. Fortunately she managed to reach the next house and get out of the reach of the fire. Eilbeck and Cook, the conductors of the escapes, threw up the top ladders, ascended the same, and did all they possibly could to enter the place and get the unfortunate man known to be within from the blazing pile, but the smoke rose in such bodies that neither were able to enter. Mrs. Hamzell was found to be terribly cut about the hands and face. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled, some of the firemen entered and found the body burned almost to a cinder lying just under the window where the poor woman had left her husband a short time before.

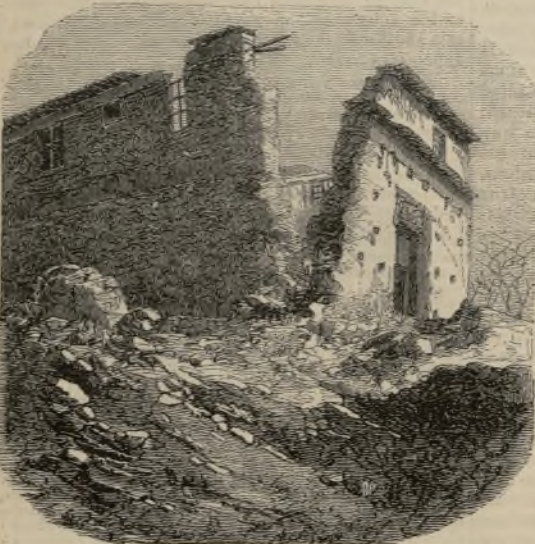
A despatch from Vienna states that an "excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Ministry and this Government."

A parcel received at the Post-office of Stuttgart has been the cause of much perplexity to the authorities. This parcel, which appears to contain either lace or silk, is addressed, "The most beautiful lady in Stuttgart." A commission of ladies was appointed to decide the question, but, singular to say, no two votes were recorded for the same person, and the question is still in suspense.—*Galignani*.

SINGULAR CASE OF BIGAMY.

At the Cambridge Assizes, Susannah Anderson, aged thirty, was indicted for feloniously marrying one John Carr, at Cambridge, on the 23rd of Sept., 1856, her former husband, John Anderson, then being alive. Mr. W. Cooper, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the prisoner was married in 1847 to John Anderson, and lived with him for some years, when he left her and embarked for the Crimea. After a short time his cousin drew the attention of the prisoner to the announcement of the death of a John Anderson in the hospital at Scutari, believing that person to be the husband of the prisoner; upon this the prisoner applied to the War-office, was recognised as the widow of "John Anderson" in question, received his arrears of pay, and participated in the benefits of the Patriotic Fund as such. In September, 1856, the prisoner married John Carr, and on the very day after, to her great surprise, her former husband re-appeared. Under these circumstances it was impossible not to see that if the prisoner had transgressed the law she had inadvertently and but barely done so, and he therefore, in the exercise of his discretion, thought it not inconsistent with the ends of justice that no evidence should be offered against the prisoner, and it was not a little singular that her second husband was now dead. His lordship expressed his approbation of the course suggested by the learned counsel, as the case was one in which, if the prisoner should be found guilty, the sentence would be but nominal. Mr. Metcalf, on behalf of the prisoner, took occasion to say that when her husband left her he had sold all her goods off and carried away the proceeds. When, however, she was re-established as the wife of another man, he had come forward, and it was to be hoped that some steps would be taken to place her and her property under the protection of the magistrates. The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with rapturous applause, which the officers had some difficulty in repressing.

In the month of November last a box containing 130 sovereigns in gold was stolen from the house of Mr. George Williams, farmer, Ty'nnyron, Llandudno. A person named George, from Beaumaris, was taken into custody on suspicion of having stolen the money, tried at the Carnarvon-shire Sessions, and acquitted. Nothing more was heard of the affair, and the unfortunate owner endeavoured to reconcile himself to the conviction that the treasure was irretrievably lost, until Friday week, when a young man named William Williams, son of John Williams, Wyddfyd, found the box, with the money in it perfectly safe, in a gorse bush near Ty'nnyron, where it had evidently remained since the time of the robbery. It has since been restored to the owner.—*Carnarvon Herald*.



THE CHURCH AT BRIENZA.



ST. ANGELO DELLA TRINITÀ, AT POLENZA.



THE SULPHUR SPRING AT MARSICONUOVO.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF
M. BERNARD.

M. Simon Bernard was again brought before Mr. Jardine on Saturday, on the charge of complicity in the late attempt to murder the Emperor of the French. In consequence of the announcement by Mr. Jardine on the last occasion that the Court would sit with closed doors, the attendance of persons seeking admission was much less than on former occasions. The doors, however, were thrown open as usual, and a sufficient number of spectators admitted to fill the space apportioned to the use of the public.

Mr. Jardine then said he had ordered the doors to be opened, because he was most anxious that, if possible, this should be an open inquiry, but he must leave it to the good feeling of the persons present not to make any exhibition of their feelings.

Mr. Sleight agreed with his worship. He was disgusted at the unseemly interruption, and regretted that any observations from him had elicited it. He hoped that if he should feel it his duty to make any remarks at the close of the case, there would be no exhibition of feeling.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Clark appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Sleight for the prisoner, as before.

Sergeant Rogers stated he took possession of some papers on Sunday last and on Tuesday last, at 1, Bark-place, Bayswater, where the prisoner resided. Among them were those which he now produced.

Mr. Joseph Taylor: I live at 1, St. Martin's-place, Birmingham, and am an engineer. The grenade produced was made by me, with five more; two of this size, the rest an inch larger. I made them for Mr. Allsop. I first saw him on the 16th of October of last year. I received from him the four letters produced by the last witness. They are in the handwriting of Allsop. I made the shells from a model furnished by Mr. Allsop. I made them in Westminster. [Witness here produced a letter from Allsop urging the speedy execution of the work]. A second letter, dated the 21st of November, 1857, stated that he would call on witness in Birmingham. Two days later there was another letter on the subject of the models. A fourth letter asked for the castings by return of post, adding "When I saw you on the 8th of October, you promised me the castings in three

days, and it is now three weeks." Finally, a letter of the 18th of November enclosed a Post-office order for the balance, 2l. 6s. 6d. The order was completed by the 23rd November. Allsop came to me on that day, and complained that the nipples were not as they were described in the order. They were to go through the shell a quarter of an inch, which mine did not. I had not made the nipples myself. As I had deviated from the instructions I offered to take the nipples out. He said he would take them to London, and if they answered I should be paid the full amount.

William Bruford, assistant to Mr. Brown, pawnbroker, Ryder's-court, Leicester-square, said that on the 8th January a coat and waistcoat, which had been pledged in the name of Rudio, was released by a person whom he did not remember. He had seen Eliza Rudio, but could not identify her.

Smith, the detective officer, was recalled to correct his former evidence. The 7th and not the 27th of December was the date mentioned as that of the passport which defendant was called upon to produce in the notice which witness had served on the defendant.

John Gerard Wich: I am Belgian Vice-consul,

and have an office at St. Mary-axe. On the 26th November a foreigner applied at my office for a passport for another person. I told him that, by the regulations, the person must himself attend. In an hour and a-half he came to my office and showed me the passport produced. I noticed that it had not the bearer's signature. I mentioned this to him, and detained it. He went away, and after about ten minutes returned with another person. The latter was from fifty to sixty years of age, rather strong built, about six feet high, and, as he spoke to me, his attitude was rather stooping. He was a healthy-looking man, and turning grey. When I spoke, he was slightly deaf. He gave the name Thomas Allsop.

Mr. Bodkin now put in a letter in Allsop's handwriting, and addressed to the prisoner, which was found at the address of the latter. It commenced "My dear Doctor," and contained the following passages:—"I am glad to find difference of opinion limited to a single point. Differences of opinion exist in every army, but unity is necessary for action. However, I have every confidence in the future. The abominable miscreant of the 2nd December seems to have reached his culminating



THE RUINS OF PORTA SALZA, AT POLENZA.

point. Have you seen the withering contempt with which Smith O'Brien alluded to the Queen kissing this unconvicted felon. He is not likely to give much more trouble, even if he should escape the retribution he so richly merits. If I was in California now, I would double the amount offered by Landor to the man who should perform an act of justice towards that most wretched scoundrel. It is a poor consolation to know that he is obliged to drink before going abroad, to drown his fears. He must be killed, and with him the system he feels it necessary to keep up. I shall feel pleased to hear of Orsini's progress. Be kind enough to assure Orsini of my warmest sympathy and affectionate regard."

Then followed a postscript expressing a hope that this year would "see the first instalment of justice, the people's dawn of life." Mr. Bodkin said it might be necessary to adduce other evidence at the trial, which must follow the investigation, and, if so, those who conducted the prosecution would pursue the ordinary course to the defender of the prisoner, of furnishing him with a copy of such additional evidence. The evidence being now complete for the present, the question arose, what offence the prisoner should be committed for? Mr. Bodkin then proceeded to show that by the decision in

Lord George Gordon's case, it was clearly a common law misdemeanour for a person in this country to conspire to effect the death of a potentate in amity with our own Government. He had no doubt the magistrate would commit the prisoner on that charge. He had shown the court—of course subject to the opinion of a jury as to the credibility of the witnesses—that the prisoner had done acts in this country which made him an accessory before the fact to the murder which was undoubtedly committed in Paris. Mr. Bodkin then cited the 9th Geo. IV., c. 31, to show that a British subject could be indicted for murder, or as an accessory to murder before or after the fact, though the crime was committed abroad. He maintained that the prisoner, though an alien, was a British subject in the meaning of this act, being resident in England under the protection of our laws, and therefore subject to them. He quoted authorities to show that, in respect to murder, even ambassadors were amenable to the law, though they would not be for treason, as they owed no allegiance to our Sovereign.

Mr. Sleight said the legal question might be reserved, therefore, for another and a higher tribunal. But he should feel it his duty to the profession of which he was a humble member, to enter his

protest against the course pursued by the advisers of the Crown in this case, since that course had been taken in open violation of all those principles of justice and fairness which regulated the jurisprudence of this country—principles which had made our English law the just pride of Englishmen, and the admiration of civilised Europe. Throughout these long proceedings—unexampled almost in prolixity—they had been led to suppose that the minor charge of misdemeanour was the only one his client would be called upon to answer; but now, at the last moment, after a month had been expended in this investigation, they were informed that the more serious charge of being an accessory to the murders committed in France had been added to the indictment. Much of the evidence produced would have been wholly inadmissible in the case of felony, and yet advantage was now taken of its admission to use it for another purpose. This case had given him greater pain than any which had been ever committed to his charge. He expressed his indignation and surprise when he first heard of the course taken by the Crown, and after forty-eight hours' reflection he saw no reason to retract what he said; and, much as he respected his friend, Mr. Bodkin, he would tell him that he would not permit

that gentleman to impute to him motives which had no foundation in fact, or any motive but the single desire of doing justice to his client, with that freedom and fearlessness of speech which it was the privilege and the pride of his profession to maintain.

Mr. Bodkin did not mean to give his friend pain, but he thought at the time, and still thought, that he was not justified in making the observations which he did at the close of the last examination.

The learned counsel then exchanged civilities, and Mr. Jardine said: It is better that we should avoid personalities. My course is a very clear and a very simple one. Even if I saw any legal difficulty in the case, which I do not, it would still be my duty to submit the matter to the judges. I am not surprised at the course taken by the Crown. They were probably not aware of the full extent of the disclosures which would be made as the case proceeded step by step, and I confess that I was wholly unprepared for them myself. No one—not even Mr. Sleight himself—could have expected the charge to remain one of misdemeanour only, after what had come to light.

The prisoner was then fully committed on the double charge of felonious complicity to murder and of conspiracy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday states that on the 24th ult., arrests were simultaneously made in various parts of France, which defeated culpable projects, and led to the discovery and the seizure of arms, ammunition, and compromising correspondence. The arrests, however, have been exaggerated. They are limited to fifty principal ringleaders at Paris, twenty at Lyons, twelve at Marseilles, and four on an average in forty departments. In spite of this precaution a gathering took place at Paris on the night of the 5th of March. Firm and vigilant measures caused it to prove abortive, and led to twenty new arrests. The affair at Chalons, says the *Moniteur*, is indisputably part of a plan of systematic agitation.

The *Paris Patrie* contains the following additional particulars relative to the Chalons attempt: "We have received from Chalons-sur-Saone some new details relative to the revolutionary attempt of which that city was the scene on the evening of the 6th. Favoured by the darkness and by a heavy fall of snow, the rioters, preceded by some individuals of an inoffensive appearance, proceeded first to a small infantry post in the Rue de Beaunes. At some distance off the majority of the mob halted; those who formed a sort of advance guard, went up to the sentinel, who was instantly surrounded and disarmed, in spite of his resistance, while one of the assailants put his hand on his mouth, to prevent his raising an alarm. After this first success, the remainder of the rioters rapidly advanced on the guard. The soldiers, half asleep, could not prevent the seizure of the arms which were placed in the gun-rack near the door, but the sergeant in command had time to draw his sword and seize a few of the muskets, which he distributed amongst his men, ordering them to load immediately. The rioters, who had possessed themselves of arms, then left the post, and went to the railway station, where, as the *Moniteur* announced, they were energetically repulsed. Meanwhile the officers of the garrison had received information in a *café* where they were accustomed to assemble of what was going on. They went forthwith to the sub-prefecture, in order to take forcible possession, if necessary, of the representative of authority. Seeing that everything was tranquil there, they went to their barracks, situated on the other side of the river, taking with them some soldiers whom they had met strolling about; but on arriving at the bridge the rioters disputed their passage. Thereupon the officers and soldiers, sword and bayonet in hand, cut their way through, not without wounding several of those who attempted to oppose them. On the other side of the bridge appeared almost immediately the military commander at the head of a strong detachment coming from the barracks. At sight of these soldiers the rioters fled in all directions, while the soldiers occupied the Hotel de Ville, the sub-prefecture, and the approaches to the bridge. A peculiar incident of this affray, it was noticed that some of those who took part in it wore tin-plate cuirasses beneath their clothes. The greater part of the insurgents were arrested, and the rest no doubt will soon be in the hands of justice."

The *Star* is informed, "on good authority," that the insurgents who took part in the Chalons rising numbered three or four hundred, and that several of the military are implicated, fourteen of whom are under arrest.

The despatch addressed by Count Walewski to the Federal Council of Switzerland, on the 20th of January last, is now published. It demands the expulsion of the refugees, belonging to the Italian emigration, from the cantons which touch the frontiers of France. The Federal Government is reminded that "it will disregard the conditions of the Helvetic neutrality, and will deceive itself as to the nature of its privileges, if it believes it can invoke them in order to avoid giving satisfaction to our grievances. To tolerate more or less directly, even by silence and inaction, that refugees who have received an asylum upon its territory abuse that hospitality to attack a neighbouring Government by their writings or their plots—that, without doubt, is not to observe neutrality; for if neutrality has its rights, it also has its duties, which require above all that it shall avoid any attack upon the repose of other states." The despatch concludes with the threatening intimation that "in the event of the Helvetic Government not consulting upon the means of satisfying our just requirements, it will incur a grave responsibility, and will only have to take to itself the consequences which its determination may entail."

It would seem, from the following telegram, published by *Le Nord*, that this despatch has not been without result: "Berne, March 9.—The Federal Commissioners demand the dissolution of the 'Italian Society of Mutual Assistance.' The foreign members will be sent back to their country or into the interior. Every French refugee will be placed at the disposal of the Federal Council in order to be sent into the interior."

Après of people arrested under the new law, a person who has arrived from Marseilles mentions that he saw a gang of sixty-eight men embarking in that place for Algeria. He adds, indeed, that several of them were persons of notoriously bad character, independent of political opinions.

The *Univers* publishes an intemperate attack on England, intimating that the national sentiment of France is hostile to England, and that the events of late years have considerably diminished the prestige of Waterloo. The article is signed "Louis Veillot." What this most turbulent of Jesuits may say would not be worth notice, were it not for the fact that he is now a great favourite with the Emperor. He has had several private audiences of his Majesty lately, and on one occasion, at least, was presented

to the Empress. The prohibition against the sale of the *Siecle* in the streets is understood to be a favour granted to him. The *Correspondance Bullier*, which is sent into all the departments, attributes importance to this mischievous article, on account of its being notorious that Veillot has lately been received by the Emperor.

It is most confidently stated in a quarter likely to be well-informed on such a subject, that the Minister of Marine has sent a circular to the maritime prefects advising the French navy to be put on a war footing by May 1.

M. Boitelle, Prefect of the Yonne, is appointed Prefect of Police, replacing M. Pietri, whose resignation on account of ill health has been accepted.

TURKEY.

Advices from Vienna state that information had reached that city by telegraph, to the effect that a proclamation of the Ottoman Government had been distributed throughout the whole of the Herzegovina. This document announces that the Sultan, of his free will, has just granted such reforms as he considers useful, but that at the same time every measure had been taken to make the authority of the Government respected. This last phrase appears to allude to the reinforcements which, according to the last accounts from Constantinople, had been sent off to the Herzegovina.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"The Austrian military commanders on the Turkish frontiers have received orders to observe a strict neutrality, but to disarm at once all refugees from Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Montenegro, and to despatch them at once into the interior. Orders have been given to prohibit the sale of arms or munitions of war in the bazaar of Cattaro, but Prince Danilo had already procured a sufficient supply from Corfu during his visit the last year. He has despatched to that island his archives and family treasure, and has, it is said, completed the defences of the mountain passes in such a way that 50,000 Turks could scarcely force them."

A letter from the Herzegovina, of the 28th of February, informs us that on the 15th of that month the Turkish troops occupied Zubai, the headquarters of the insurgents, but the population fled, partly to the mountains, and partly to the Austrian territory. The Turks were shortly after attacked in their rear by a body of Montenegrins, led by Ivo Kakov. This corps was joined by the Rayahs of Krusvice, and subsequently by other free corps, who were reinforced by the Christians in the mountains. Selim and Tahir Pasha, finding that the number of assailants was daily increasing, endeavoured to negotiate an armistice, but without effect, the insurgents demanding the dissolution of the irregular troops and the surrender of Zubai, to which the Pashas would not consent. The Pashas subsequently charged the insurgents with 5,000 cavalry on the 22d. The fight was long and desperate. The Montenegrins threw away the muskets and charged with their handjars. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued; but the Turks, who could not use their cannon, were forced to retreat. There were ten Montenegrins and as many peasants killed, and twenty severely wounded. The number of Turks killed were greater, for the Montenegrins carried away twenty-four heads. A fresh collision was inevitable, as the Montenegrins were determined to retake Zubai before the Turks could receive further reinforcements.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York date to the 4th inst. The majority of the Kansas investigating committee of the House of Representatives had agreed upon the admission of Kansas, with the Lecompton Constitution.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* telegraphs, under date March 3rd:—"Senator Toombs, from the Committee on the Judiciary, will to-morrow give notice of a bill for a general and universal system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, for the protection of creditors, the relief of insolvent debtors, and to regulate the commercial intercourse of the citizens of different States, including banks and all corporations; and as near as I can now ascertain, it will contain both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, and will compel both individuals and corporations to pay their debts or become bankrupts. There can be no more suspension of specie payments by the banks. It will no doubt provide with care against all frauds or preferences, and compel an honest division of all the bankrupt's property among the creditors. The measure is decidedly popular here, and all agree it is in the very best hands for its success."

Information is said to have reached Washington, via Central America, that the commanders of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels of war on the West India station have received orders from the British Government to capture and treat as pirates General Walker and all or any other filibusters, wherever they may find them. This, it is said, they would have done before, but they were afraid of creating an ill-feeling and jealousy in the United States against the British Government.

The latest accounts from the Utah expedition are highly favourable. The Secretary of War and the General-in-chief are diligently engaged in arranging the spring campaign against the Mormons. It has been decided not to wait the action of Congress upon the various propositions for increasing the military force, but to withdraw troops from the frontier posts and concentrate them in Utah. Orders in accordance with this design have been already issued.

Brigham Young had sent a message to the Utah Legislature, in which he discusses the difficulties of the Saints with the Gentiles. Having received no official notification of the intention of the Govern-

ment to supersede him in the gubernatorial office nor of the despatch of troops to Utah, Young affects to regard the army at Fort Bridger, and the civil authorities there, as an organised mob, against which he has agreeably fulminated a proclamation to disperse, and he calls upon the Legislature thereupon to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper. The Legislature has thereupon passed resolutions expressing their entire confidence in Brigham Young, and their determination to sustain him.

General Walker, the filibuster, had been addressing the citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, and met with much sympathy.

The Democrats of New York had held a large meeting, and adopted resolutions sustaining the President in his Kansas policy.

Lord Napier is said to have addressed a letter to General Cass in relation to the rapid increase of the African slave trade, and suggesting the propriety of adopting more decisive measures for its suppression.

The steamer *Eliza Battle* had been burnt at a landing-place near Demopolis, Alabama. Thirty-nine lives were lost, and twelve hundred bales of cotton consumed.

A bill had passed the Louisiana Assembly, authorising a company to import 2,500 free blacks from Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years.

A suicide mania prevailed at San Francisco. No less than thirteen suicides and attempts at self-destruction were perpetrated during the fortnight previous to the sailing of the steamer.

The news from Central America is of little interest. Colonel Alvarado, of the Costa Rica army, had been degraded from his rank and sentenced to four years' imprisonment for surrendering to Col. Frank Anderson, the filibuster, without a battle.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of wheat are moderate, but the trade is dull, and the prices of this day week just reported for both English and foreign wheat. Flour also sells slowly and without change in value. Barley, Beans, and Peas are unaltered in value. We have only a small arrival of oats, but the trade is very dull, and prices are hardly maintained. There has been but little doing in cargoes in the absence of arrivals.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s. d.		s. d.
Harton	13 6	Bell's Primrose	12 0
Gosforth	13 6	Hilda	13 0
Lambton	17 0	Trinodon Hartlepool	17 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FORDYCE.—March 10, at Brussels, the wife of Col. Fordyce, Bengal Artillery, of a son.

GORDON.—March 14, at Argyle House, the Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, of a daughter.

KILLEEN.—March 11, in Dublin, the Lady Killeen, of a daughter, stillborn.

MARSH.—March 11, the wife of the Rev. Felix A. Marsh, Incumbent of Christ Church, Milton-next-Gravesend, of a son.

MOFFATT.—March 15, at 103, Eaton-square, the wife of Geo. Moffatt, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE.—March 9, at 18, Elton-terrace, Horfield, Bristol, the wife of William Partridge, Esq., 17th Lancers, of a daughter.

PORTAL.—March 13, at Laverstock House, Hants, the Lady Charlotte Portal, of a son.

SINGER.—March 13, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut. Morgan Singer, R.N., of a daughter.

STRADBROKE.—March 10, the Countess of Stradbroke, of a daughter.

SZULCZEWSKI.—March 13, at 26, Walpole-street, Chelsea College, the wife of Major C. Szulczewski, of a son.

TEMPLE.—March 12, at 15, Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Stephen Temple, Esq., Q.C., of a daughter.

TROUP.—March 9, at Perth, N.B., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Troup, of a son.

WEBER.—March 12, at 44, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Frederic Weber, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHETWYND-CAMPBELL.—March 16, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, by the Rev. Moss King, the Hon. Richard Walter Chetwynd, eldest son of Viscount Chetwynd, to Harriet Johanna, eldest daughter of the late Walter Campbell, Esq.

GORDON-FOSKETT.—March 16, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. R. Gordon and the Rev. W. A. Kettle, John Gordon, Esq., one of the Masters of the Court of Common Pleas, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of the late H. Foskett, Esq., Senior Captain of the 15th Hussars.

HENSLEY-BLACKETT.—March 12, at St. James's, Notting-hill, by the Rev. Thomas Fuller, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Pimlico, assisted by the Rev. T. P. Holditch, Incumbent of St. James's, Alexander Hensley, Esq., of the Albany, Piccadilly, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Blackett, Esq., of Stamford-hill.

HILL-CRUTTWELL.—March 16, at Widcomb Old Church, by the Rev. G. F. Noad, D.C.L., of Holyborne, Hants, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Dix, James Hill, Esq., of Royal-terrace, Adelphi, to Fanny Mary, second daughter of Robert Cruttwell, Esq., Widcombe-hill, Bath.

MATTHEWS-DAVENPORT.—Feb. 16, at Jersey City, United States America, by the Rev. L. W. Wiley, Charles Matthews, to Lizzie Weston Davenport.

ROBERTSON-FOOKES.—March 11, at the Parish Church, Thame, Oxfordshire, by the Rev. J. C. Cox, M.A., uncle of the bride, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Cowley, assisted by the Rev. James Prosser, M.A., Vicar, Duncon Graham Robertson, of Tossie and Mid-Boreland, Farnthorpe, N.B., Esq., eldest son of the late Hon. D. Robertson, of Glenoch Hall, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, to Elizabeth Penelope, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas B. Fookes, D.C.L., of New College, Oxford, and Thame.

DEATHS.

ALDRID.—March 12, at his residence, No. 5, Eaton-place South, Lieut.-General John Williams Aldrid, late of the 60th Rifles.

BARTON.—March 12, at Walmer, the Rev. John Barton, M.A., aged fifty-nine, Rector of Eastchurch, Kent.

BRAYBROOKE.—March 13, at Andley-end, the Lord Braybrooke, in his seventy-fifth year.

BURGOYNE.—March 17, Colonel Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, Bart., late Grenadier Guards, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, in the sixty-second year of his age.

DIROM.—March 16, at Edinburgh, Jane Catherine Pearson, wife of Capt. J. Dirom, R.N.

GRIFFITHS.—March 15, at Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, of malignant disease of the liver, Major-General Frederick Charles Griffiths, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

HAYWARD.—March 13, at Charlton House, Wantage, Berks, the Rev. Wm. Hayward, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

HOOD.—March 11, at Whitely Abbey, Coventry, the Hon. Mrs. Hood, widow of Colonel the Hon. Frances Wheeler Hood, and mother of the late Samuel, Viscount Hood.

LONGLEY.—March 9, at Anckland Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Longley, wife of the Lord Bishop of Durham.

LYON.—March 13, at Anhill House, Bedfordshire, aged twenty-four, Annetta Jemima Kerr, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., G.C.H.

MACGREGOR.—March 9, at Drumcondra Castle, near Dublin, Elizabeth Douglas Trotter, youngest daughter of the late Sir W. Dick, of Prestonfield, in the county of Edinburgh, Bart., and the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. MacGregor, K.C.B.

MONK.—March 11, at Greenwich Hospital, George Mitford Monk, R.N., Lieutenant Superintendent of the Royal Hospital School, aged sixty-seven.

ROSE.—March 16, at Kensington-gore, Frederick Edwards, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose.

SHEAN.—March 11, at Southsea, Robert Shean, M.D., late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, aged sixty-six.

TALFOURD.—March 12, at Fulham, aged eighty-seven years, Mrs. Talfourd, widow of the late Edward Talfourd, Esq., formerly of Reading, and another of the late Sir T. N. Talfourd.

WALKER.—March 9, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hy. Morse, Gloucester-terrace, Campden-hill, Kensington, Major-General Joseph Walker, Royal Marine Light Infantry, in his seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAMS.—March 12, at Eaton Mascot, county Salop, Major Arthur Charles Williams, late of the Queen's 9th Lancers.

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

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