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REDSCHID PACHA.

ANY one who, forty years ago, should have foretold that the civilisation of Christian Europe would penetrate the gloomy, fanatical, and exclusive kingdom of Turkey, would have been looked upon as a day-dreamer. But this has actually taken place, in a great measure through the enlightened policy of the present Sultan and his late Grand-Vizier, Redschid Pacha. The Ottoman Empire has sustained a great loss by the death of Redschid Pacha, who so successfully commenced the work of reform in Turkey. At a very early age he began to display a capability for governing, and a desire to raise his country from the low state into which it had sunk through the despotism of its rulers, and the grinding oppression exercised by the governors of the provinces, who enriched themselves at the expense of the Supreme Government, and on the ruin of the peasants. Redschid clearly saw the evils attendant upon such a state of things, and was well aware of the riches which might be developed by a proper system: he began his dangerous task under the despotic and capricious Mahmoud, and was fortunate enough to infuse some of his own spirit into his master, and for the first time Turkey had her representatives at the different European Courts, and he himself was appointed ambassador to the Court of Paris in 1834; and in 1835 came in the same capacity to the court of St. James's. In these cities and during his travels he took the greatest interest in, and paid the greatest attention to, all that came under his notice. In 1837 he returned to Constantinople, and was appointed Foreign Minister, and obtained such an influence over the Sultan's mind, that he extorted a promise from him to discontinue the bowstring, which previously had been the favourite mode of getting rid of an obnoxious minister, and of making the law supreme. He restored the finances, which had got into almost inextricable confusion through the war with Mehemed Ali, to a healthy state, and broke up the monopolies which existed in the offices of State and in the Customs Dues. A proper system of collecting the taxes was introduced, a Custom-house built, and a regular scale of liberal duties drawn up. The old Turkish party were so alarmed and enraged at this innovation, that they prevailed upon the Sultan to send him again to London, where he remained till the death of Mahmoud in 1838.

Upon the accession of Abdul Medjid to the throne, Redschid was recalled, and again entrusted with the Foreign Ministry; and in a very short time induced the Sultan to publish the famous Hattishurf of Gulhane. This was followed, some years after, by the Tanzemat, which, among other reforms, proclaimed freedom of religion to all, and placed all subjects of the Sultan upon an equal footing. This was a bitter draught to the fanaticism of the old party, and it was not without great opposition, and some bloodshed, that they were forced to submit. From the proclamation of the Tanzemat, in 1846, to 1852, Redschid continued at his post with scarcely any intermission; and even during the very short period when he was obliged to succumb to the old Turkish party, he still retained his power with the Sultan. Fortu-

nately for him he had a staunch friend and supporter in Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, from his long residence in Turkey, understood the Government thoroughly, and whose advice was always listened to with great deference by the Sultan. The most formidable enemy he had was Riza Pacha, the head of the opposition, but he was not able to stand against the combined influence of the English Ambassador and Redschid, and he eventually disappeared from the scene. But, oddly enough, he was not able, or willing, to introduce into his own household the reforms which he introduced into the government of his country, and Lord Stratford himself often had cause to grumble at the exorbitant demands made upon his purse for "Backsheesh," by the servants and retainers of Redschid. In 1853 he had the honour of being united to the Royal family, through the marriage of one of his sons with a daughter of the Sultan. Redschid Pacha had suffered for many years from determination of blood to the head, which was increased by his application to business; on the 3rd of January he complained of

it, and his physician had applied leeches, which relieved him; and on the 7th he felt himself so much better that he had intended to resume his usual duties. On this day numerous friends and clients were waiting to see him previous to his leaving his private residence for Constantinople; but he did not make his appearance. At length, about twelve o'clock, great cries and lamentations were heard, and the attendants came rushing out of the inner chambers crying out that their master was dead; then was heard the wail of the women. The silence which usually prevails in a Turkish house was broken up by the running to and fro of the servants, and the hasty departure of those who were waiting to speak upon important business. The scene will not easily be forgotten by those who witnessed it. A quarter of an hour later the usual stillness prevailed, and the rooms, which were crowded, were empty and silent. The body was conveyed the next day, without pomp or ceremony, and interred in the Royal vault, at the Cemetery of Eyub.



REDSCHID PACHA.

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 arrived from Buckingham Palace at a quarter past two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The Great Officers of State received the Queen and the Prince upon their arrival at St. James's.

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

The Sub-Officers Lieut.-Colonels Nevill and Cooke were on duty with the corps.

The Yeoman of the Guards were commanded by the Exon in waiting.

The Queen and the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Caledon, 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 Claud Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Newport, Vice-Chamberlain; Colonel the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Comptroller of the Household; Lord Raglan, 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; Major-General Berkeley Drummond, 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 wore a train of mauve lilac velvet, trimmed with several rows of old lace. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with ruffles of white ribbon and old lace to correspond. The Queen wore as a head-dress a diadem of emeralds.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced, when the following presentations to the Queen took place in the Diplomatic Circle.

By the Prussian Minister.—M. A. W. Deichmann.

The Diplomatic Circle was attended by Count de Persigny, French Ambassador; Baron de Malaret, Count de Jancourt, M. P. de Monicault, M. Musurus, Turkish Ambassador; Prince A. Vogorides, Conseiller de l'Ambassade; Khalil Effendi, First Secretary; Salih Pacha, General of Division; M. Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister; M. Maurice Delfosse, First Secretary; Baron de Cetto, Bavarian Minister; Count de Kielmansegge, Hanoverian Minister; Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister; M. Tricoupi, Greek Minister; Baron Bentinck, Netherlands Minister; Chevalier Berg, Secretary of Legation; Count de Lavradio, Portuguese Minister; the Chevalier d'Oliveira, Conseiller of Legation; Count Bernstorff, Prussian Minister; Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, United States Minister; Mr. Philip Dallas, Secretary of Legation; Count Apponyi, Austrian Minister;

Count Karolyi, and Count Chotek, Secretaries to the Legation; Senor Juan de Francisco Martiri, Guatemala and New Granada Minister; M. Ordenez, Secretary of the New Granada Legation; Count Vitzthum, Saxon Minister; Count Platen, Swedish and Norwegian Minister; Baron Beck Friis, Secretary of Legation; Rear-Admiral Von Döckum, Danish Minister; Count Moltke, Secretary; Baron de Brunnow, Russian Minister; Baron de Nicolay, Conseiller de l'Ambassade; M. le Comte, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires; Viscount Ponton, Secretary; M. Roberts, Attaché; Baron Linstadt von Pradine, Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti; M. D. Lespinasse, Secretary of Legation; Chevalier Aguiar de Andrada, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires; Commandeur V. de Carvalho, Attaché; Chevalier Pereira de Andrada, Attaché to the Mission; the Earl of Malmesbury, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Colonel Bagot, Her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

The General Circle was attended by Lord Chelmsford, Lord Chancellor; Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President; Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury; Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; General Peel, Secretary of State for War; 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; Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works; the Lord Chief Justice of England; Earl Talbot, Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Lord de Ros, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Viscount Combermere, Gold Stick in Waiting; Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Buck Hounds; Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Topham, the Lieut. of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, Lieutenant of the Yeoman of the Guard; Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Forces; the Lord Mayor, Major Harmer, Standard bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting to the Queen; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Ponsonby, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Colonel Mountjoy Martyn, Silver-stick in Waiting; Commodore Eden, Aide-de-camp to the Queen; Colonel Lord Dynevor, Captain Honourable James Drummond, Colonel Bloomfield, Royal Horse Artillery, and Colonel M. M'Murdo, Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty; Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Her Majesty's Marshal of the Ceremonies; Colonel Lewis, Grenadier Guards, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Sir Wm. Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; Sir Augustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. C. Ionides, Greek Consul General; Lieutenant Hon. W. West, Grenadier Guards, Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; Sir F. Palgrave, K.H., the Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Public Records; Rev. Tressilian G. Nicholas, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; Mr. Arthur Blackwood, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Major-General Diggle, K.H., Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty in Waiting; Major-General Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., Gentleman Usher to the Privy Chamber in Waiting; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Colonel Stephens, Gentleman Usher to the Queen in Waiting; Rear-Admiral Blake, Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in Waiting.

A large number of presentations then took place, and the following were among the noblemen and gentlemen attending the Levee:—

DUKES—Norfolk, E.M., and Leeds.
MARQUES—Breadalbane, Ailsa, Downshire, Camden, and Townshend.

EARLS—Fife, Bessborough, Nelson, Westmoreland, St. Germans, Limerick, Warwick, Bradford, Munster, Dartmouth, and Listowel.

VISCOUNTS—Sydney, Barrington, Torrington, Falkland, Somerset, Esmyn, Villiers, and Galway.
BISHOP—Ripon.

LORDS—Bolton, Arthur Lennox, William Graham, Willoughby de Broke, Kingsale, Rivers, A. Edwin Hill, Francis Conyngham, K.N., Pamure, Byron, Broughton, Robert Clinton, Trimleston, David Kennedy, Amelius Beaudelock, De Tabley, Camoys, Crewe, and Boston.

RIGHT HONOURABLES—R. C. N. Hamilton, Sidney Herbert, M. T. Baines, Henry Fitzroy, and Thos. Francis Kennedy.

HONOURABLES—Frederick Byron, Leopold Agar Ellis, Charles Trevelyan, M.P., W. A. Court Holmes, Rev. Edward Moore, Sir Edward Butler, Alfred Stourton, Gerald Noel, M.P., Mr. Iby, Henry Elliot, Algernon Egerton, and Charles Lennox Butler.

BARON—Marochetti.

BARONETS—John Duckworth, James Fitzgerald, Malcolm Macgregor of Macgregor, John F. Davis, K.C.B., Alexander Spearman, W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, M.P., Henry Willoughby, M.P., Watkin Williams Wynne, M.P., John Simeon, W. Augustus Fraser, M.P., Humphrey de Trafford, Denham Norreys, M.P., Benjamin C. Brodie, George S. Jenkinson, Percyvall Hart Dyke, and Robert Buxton.

SIRS—John Jacob Hansler, Frederick Madden, K.H., George Carroll, James Tyler, Belford Hinton, Wilson, K.C.B., John Kirkland, Charles Fellows, Edward Hulise, Raymond Jarvis, and William Lyons.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL—Mellor, M.P., and Andrews.
REVEREND DOCTORS—J. F. Hawker English, Hastings Robinson, Skelchey, and Cureton.

REVERENDS—Alan Gardiner Cornwall, James Carver, M.A., Thos. Garnier, Lord Wriothsley Russell, Samuel Kelson Stothert, Henry Clifford Radcliffe, John Clarke Heden, Lord John Thynne, John Jessopp, J. P. Walsh, and Evan Nepean.

DOCTORS—Pickford, Macgoullin, Edward Meryon, Routh, Frederick G. Reed, Goulden, and Woolaston.
The Master of the Mint.

ALDERMEN—T. R. T. Hodgson, John Palmer, and Salomons.

MacLeod of MacLeod.

MISSIEURS—John H. H. Foley, M.P., Locke, Wm. Gladstone, Rich. M.P., Wm. Angerstein, Wm. Paynter, Pall, M.P., Illingworth, W. Chicheley Plowden, Edward

Marjoribanks, Ross, Adeane, M.P., Alexander Wood George Mitchell, Beach, M.P., Grey, M.P., Loch, Francis Stephens, Dudley Marjoribanks, T. Field Gibson, S. George Smith, jun., James Weston, Robert Smith, Charles Du Cane, M.P., Charles Clifford, M.P., T. Herbert Noyes, jun., T. R. Icely (of Coombing), C. Wm. Codrington, M.P., G. A. Hamilton, M.P., C. Henry Mills, James Foster, Henry Paull, M.P., E. Chadwick, C.B., Osborne, M.P., W. O. Foster, M.P., Alexander Marsden, George Repton, M.P., Gibson, W. G. Lumley, Andrew Drummond, Knight, Henry W. Foley, M.P., F. Horatio Fitzroy, Wrighton, Toket, Monckton Milnes, M.P., Ruddell Todd, Rowland Hill, Masters, Smith, Alfred Sartoris, Alexander, Petre, Turnbull, Cheetham, M.P., Thomas Standbridge, Henry D. Erskine, R. Bateson Harvey, Lane, M.C. Clontock, M.P., W. Stephenson Scholey, Russell Sturges, Henry Tempest Graham, Wm. Smith, C.E., Frederick W. Laxton, Wm. Knatchbull, M.P., Erskine May, George Rennie, Harcourt Johnstone, Tollemache, James Hans Hamilton, M.P., Kincaid Smith, Frederick Cox, Henry Cox, Christy, M.P., William Lowther, W. Follett Synges, Charles Romilly, Vane, M.P., James Mount, C.B., Abel Smith, Abel Smith, jun., Fras. Cavendish, Young, M.P., and Philip Percival.

ADMIRALS—Sir Charles Napier, Ferguson, Hon. George Grey, Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., Michael Quin, Sir George Seymour, Lord Frederic Hallyburton, Sir George Back, James Scott, C.B., Ryder Burton, K.H., Collier, C.B., Henry Collier, Meynell, and Rich.

CAPTAINS (Royal Navy)—Rawstorne, R. L. Macdonald, Rice, M.C. Clontock Bunbury, M.P., James Stopford, Caffin, C.B., Augustus H. Ingram, John Hudson, and Hon. John Spencer.

COMMANDERS—Henry Raby, Lord Edward Cecil, Thorp, and Peche Hart Dyke.

LIEUTENANTS (Royal Navy)—T. T. Bullock, and George Goulden.

GENERALS—Lord Rokeby, Sir Fenwick Williams, Gordon Higgins, Wyld, Perry, Hon. Henry Murray, C.B., W. Browne, C.B., Sir John Burgoyne, Clark Kennedy, C.B., and K.H., Sir William Codrington, Lawrence, Russell, Walton, Sir Thomas Brotherton, Oldfield, Hon. Sir James Scarlett, and Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B.

COLONELS—E. Whitmore, Hodge, C.B., Patton, Edward Somerset, C.B., Gawler, Moncrieff, Armytage, Henry, Ellison, Calvert Clarke, Carleton, the Duke of Richmond, Douglas, De Rinzy, Lord Arthur Hay, Hon. George Cadogan, Parker, Bingham, Daniell, W. Lockyer, Freestone, M.P., K.C.T., Hon. W. P. Talbot, J. W. Reynolds, T. P. Williams, M.P., Leslie, C.B., Gibbons, Bloomfield, Hurdle, C.B., Phipps, Michael Bruce, Hamley, Lord Dunkellin, Shute, Hon. J. P. Maxwell, M.P., Kemys Tynte, M.P., Richard Howard Vyse, and C. Grantham Scott.

MAJORS—C. H. Owen, G. Graham, Milman, William Edwyn Evans, Groves, Hon. Charles Napier, Palmer, Fraser, C. Wright, Brandling, C.B., Wombwell, Hon. H. Butler, Johnstone, C.B., and Hyde Payne, A.D.C. 41st Regiment.

CAPTAINS—B. Carling, Evelyn Philip Meadows, Blackett, Ferguson, Fitzroy Clayton, Swinfen, W. F. Whelie, Mortimer, Nugent Everard, Francis Lambton, Montague Whitmore, Fitzroy, Yonge, Michael Heneage, Follett Synges, Francis Nicholls Rodd, Noble, and Franks.
LIEUTENANTS—Paterson Fox, E. F. Du Cane, H. D. Erskine, Calvert Clarke, Douglas Loftus, Percival Carleton, George Barlow, Arthur Hawes, Lyle, F. Riviere, Oldfield, W. Patteney Scott, Gould, John G. Noble, and Russell Cruise.

ENSIGN—Gwillim.

DEPUTY-COMMISSARY—Gen. Brownrigg.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort returned to Buckingham Palace after the Levee, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, with Prince Arthur and the Princess Alice, attended by Lady Churchill, took a drive in an open carriage and four on Saturday afternoon. The Equerries in Waiting attended on horseback. The Prince Consort, attended by Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey and Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros, rode on horseback in the afternoon. His Royal Highness rode on horseback in the afternoon with the Prince of Wales. The Duke de Nemours visited Her Majesty. The Princesses Helena and Louise took a carriage drive. The Queen's dinner party in the evening included the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord Bagot, Lord Macaulay, the Right Hon. H. and Lady Mary Labouchere, and the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household attended Divine service on Sunday in the chapel of the Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

Her Majesty the QUEEN held a Court on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Baron de Brunnow had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies. The Earl of Malmesbury had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty was attended by the Earl of Verulam, Lord in Waiting, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting. Her Majesty, with the Princess Alice and the Princess Louise, attended by Lady Churchill, took a drive in the afternoon in an open carriage and four. Lord Colville and Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey attended on horseback. The Prince Consort rode on horseback with the Prince of Wales, attended by his Equerry in Waiting. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Earl and Countess Granville, Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Stanley,

Lieut.-General Sir George Bowles, and the Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Cambridge.

Her Majesty the QUEEN went on Tuesday to the Camp at Aldershot. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Colville, Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros, and the Master of the Household. A detachment of the 11th Hussars formed the escort to the private station of the South-Western Railway at Vauxhall, where a special train was in readiness for the conveyance of Her Majesty. The Queen and Prince went over the new barracks, and subsequently Her Majesty reviewed the division at Aldershot, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Knollys. The Queen and Prince returned to Buckingham Palace at 20 minutes before six o'clock. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with her presence in the evening. The Queen was attended by the Countess of Caledon, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Raglan, and Lord Colville. The Prince Consort, attended by Lord Bagot, Col. Francis Seymour, C.B., and Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros, honoured with his presence the performance of Bach's music at St. Martin's Hall. The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Raglan and Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond have succeeded the Earl of Verulam and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The QUEEN drove out in an open carriage, accompanied by Prince Leopold, on Wednesday afternoon. In attendance were the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Colville, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. 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 the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess of Mountcharles, Lady Blantyre, the Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli, Major-Gen. and Lady Alicia Peel, Major-Gen. Sir F. Williams, and Col. Francis Seymour, C.B.

THE KING OF DELHI'S PRISON ISLAND.

The few remaining years, or rather months of the King of Delhi's miserable existence, are to be endured amid the savage population of a group of small islands in the Bay of Bengal. Since the year 1824, when the British expedition against Burmah assembled at Port Cornwallis, the Andamans have scarcely been heard of in this country, and even their position on the map is still comparatively unknown. The principal island is also the most northerly of the group, and extends 140 miles in length by twenty in breadth. The Little Andaman, on the other hand, is the most southerly, but does not exceed twenty-eight miles in length by seventeen in breadth. In the centre of the Great Andaman the land rises to the altitude of 2,400 feet, forming a well-known beacon to mariners—the Saddle Peak. A few small streams thence descend to the sea. Various kinds of timber suitable for ship-building are found in abundance; but the only fruit worthy of mention is the mangrove; the cocoa-nut, which flourishes in the neighbouring Nicobars, does not grow in these islands. Many varieties of fish are caught off the coast, and constitute the chief food of the barbarous inhabitants, who also indulge in lizards, snakes, guanoes, and rats. On the skirts of the forest which occupies the interior of the principal island are seen herds of a diminutive species of hog, supposed to be descended from a shipwrecked stock. With the skulls and bones of these animals the islanders adorn their huts, and were thence accused of cannibalism, from a belief that their favourite ornaments were the indigestible remains of human beings whom they had slain and devoured. They are, in truth, a cruel and savage race. All attempts to communicate with them have been repelled by darts and flights of arrows. They are described as resembling a degenerate tribe of negroes. They have woolly hair, thick lips, and a flat nose; their stature seldom exceeds five feet; their colour is a deep, unshaded black; and their costume that of primeval Adam before the Fall. Their huts consist of four poles driven into the ground, and interwoven with boughs of trees. Their chief want is a sufficiency of food, in search of which they are constantly prowling along the shores, or climbing steep rocks; their chief annoyance is from the countless insects that infest the islands, to guard against which they plaster themselves over with mud, and thus render their skin as impenetrable as the hide of a hippopotamus. Their woolly hair is painted with red ochre to an extent that would excite the envy of the Gael. But wild as is their aspect and fierce their disposition, they are nevertheless amenable to the laws of politeness and good breeding. That man is considered a boor and no gentleman who does not salute his neighbour in a becoming manner by lifting one leg and smiting the lower part of the thigh with the open hand. It is possible that these manners may not be altogether to the taste of the ex-King of Delhi, and that our "faithful allies" may even stigmatise the Andamans as a second St. Helena; but, at least, he will escape an ignominious death on the gallows, and will meet with as comfortable quarters as are assigned to political offenders on the deadly shores of Cayenne. —Allen's Indian Mail.

The Gazette announces the appointment of the Earl of Dalkeith to be Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, in place of the Marquis of Queensbury, resigned. Mr. Whitmore, a Lord of the Treasury, is also appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ABBEY COTTAGE.—Chaucer was a thoroughly English poet, full of English feeling and sympathy, and always drew his best inspirations from life.

JANE.—There are few living men who have seen so much active service in the army as Sir de Lacy Evans—the number of engagements in which he has taken a prominent share amounting to about fifty, and the scenes of action, Europe, Asia, and America.

HARROW.—The Westminster scholars some years since contested their powers in rowing with those of Eton and won the match. They were afterwards invited by William IV. to Windsor Castle, and received with much kindness by his Majesty.

A WOULD-BE-TRAVELLER.—No person would ever think of reposing under trees in tropical climates, as snakes, lizards, ants, and toads always abound in their neighbourhood, and any one committing such an indiscretion would, in all probability, suffer very severely from it.

NEWCASTLE.—The floor of the Rotunda of the Coal Exchange, in Lower Thames-street, is composed of four thousand pieces of wood, inlaid in the form of a mariner's compass, surrounded with a Grecian border. In the centre is the City shield anchor, the dagger blade being formed of a piece of a mulberry tree, planted by Peter the Great, when he worked as a shipwright at Deptford Dockyard.

REBECCA.—This request shall receive attention in its turn. Having many requests on our list, a little delay is often unavoidable.

COUNTRESS N.—We shall have much pleasure in complying with this request, but, to guard against disappointment, must beg to know what style or sort of work is desired.

A MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.—It is supposed that Guilds or Companies were introduced into London by Richard I.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Wenham Lake Ice is from North America, the water of the lake being particularly pure. When it is frozen to the depth of from twelve to eighteen inches, it is cut with an ice saw, into long strips of two feet in width, and divided into square blocks, which allows of their being packed in the smallest possible space, in the ship's hold. Being covered with tan or wood shavings, it is thus carried to the East and West Indies, crossing the line with not more than the loss of a fourth part.

V. Y.—Medicinally, gum exerts no action on the living system. CAROLINE.—The phrase "Giving Quarter" originated in an agreement between the Dutch and Spaniards, that the ransom of an officer or soldier should be a quarter of his pay. Hence, to beg quarter, was to offer a quarter of their pay for their safety; to refuse quarter was not to accept that composition as a ransom.

A COUNTRY LADY.—It is the opinion of some agriculturists that if the cultivation of potatoes were recommenced from the seed, the prevalent disease would be eradicated. MRS. H.—The Fire of London consumed eighty-nine churches, thirteen thousand houses, four of the City gates, besides hospitals, schools, libraries, and numerous other public buildings. The loss of property was computed at nearly ten millions sterling.

LADY LOUISA.—We have deep sympathy with the class referred to. In answer to the first question—there is a counter for the purpose at the Soho Bazaar. It is the only medium with which we are at present acquainted. The second question has in view an intention so wise and laudable that we cannot too strongly urge its prosecution, yet in these days of commercial speculation and ruin we are afraid to recommend any special mode of carrying it out. Had the lady been a governess we should at once have mentioned the Institution in Harley-street. The spots need not be fastened off separately. Any cabinet-maker will furnish the article required.

INDUSTRY.—Enquire at the Bazaars, or at any of the shops where ornamental articles are sold.

LADY MARY.—The situation of the horns in the crescent will inform you whether the moon is new or on the wane. When the horns are directed eastward, or on the left hand, as we look at the moon, then it is on the increase, or it is a new moon. When the horns appear westward, or on the right hand, the moon is decreasing, or on the wane.

H. A.—In the year 1577, watches were first known in this country. They came to us from Germany.

W. W.—Fixed oils are obtained by pressure from certain plants, as the olive, the almond, linseed, rape seed, &c.; with the exception of the oil from the rind of the lemon and the orange, (which are obtained by expression). Essential oils are procured by distilling the plants which afford them with a proper proportion of water. The oil either sinks to the bottom, or swims on the surface of the water, according to its specific gravity.

X. Y. Z.—There appear to be sufficient grounds for supposing that the use of gloves dates back to a very remote period. The earliest mention of a covering for the hands occurs in the history of Jacob. In the 27th chapter of Genesis, (16th verse) it is stated that Rebecca "put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands." Probably, at a subsequent period, the use of warlike weapons may have suggested the necessity of protecting the hands. The introduction of fencing gloves may be mentioned as a proof of this. To challenge by throwing down a glove is known to be a very old custom. It was also the custom many centuries back for monarchs and bishops to wear gloves at solemn and religious ceremonies, and this privilege was granted to the Abbot of Cassino in the year 1049. Perfumed gloves were brought into use by Count Frangipanni and Catherine of Medici, and by the latter were introduced into France on her arrival in that country in 1533.

FLORA.—Buffon relates an instance of a nightingale that lived to the age of seventeen. It began to turn grey at the age of seven. At fifteen the quill feathers of the wings and tail were entirely white, and his legs and feet had increased much in size, and it was often necessary to clean and sharpen the upper half of his bill. The bird showed no other signs of age; for he was lively, and sang to the last.

The Government inquiry into the circumstances of the affray between the Dublin police and the students of Trinity College has come to a premature end; indeed, it may be said to have scarcely had a beginning. On Monday morning the Solicitor-General, at the commencement of the investigation, asked the opinion of the counsel employed on behalf of the police and the College. The law advisers of the police positively refused their consent to a public investigation; whereupon the counsel for Trinity College informed the Solicitor-General that they were instructed to withdraw their witnesses, and entered their protest on behalf of the College against any private investigation, as the nature of the case and the misconception prevalent respecting it demanded the fairest and fullest inquiry. The Solicitor-General adjourned the court, observing at the same time that if the investigation went on it should be a private inquiry, and that if any person wished to give information his testimony would be received. The College authorities have applied for and obtained informations against Colonel Browne and several of the police force.

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THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

THE NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

THE passport system has happily never formed part of the policy of our rulers, and is perfectly unintelligible to most of us; but, while perfect freedom of movement is enjoyed by British and foreign subjects here, we have been forced to pay a penalty for our love of liberty. It has been considered by our French neighbours both convenient and proper, of late years, to bring persons considered suspicious and dangerous in their native country and leave them on our shores. Although not satisfied that the refuse population of other lands should, against their inclination, be brought to England, we cannot deny the right of asylum to all who will live here peaceably and obey the laws. If stringent regulations had been made by France to prevent the return of such offenders, we should have no cause to complain; but when the alterations in the passport system affect the comfort of the people of England almost exclusively, it becomes a matter on which our own Government is bound to remonstrate.

A short time since we drew attention to the vexatious restrictions recently imposed upon Englishmen crossing the Channel. The nuisance complained of has in no measure been removed, while every day instances of hardship and annoyance are becoming known. The case of a young officer, recently returning from the war in India, has been referred to in the House of Commons. A communication reached him that his father was lying at Boulogne, at the point of death, and that every hour was of consequence. He applied to the Foreign-office for a passport, but was told there was no resource for him except an application to a magistrate. He was a stranger in London; he knew no magistrate; but at length a friend remembered having once dined with a police-magistrate, and furnished him with a letter which procured him a recommendation. He then went to the Foreign-office, which was closed; he got his passport the next morning; then he had to go to the French Consul; through the delay thus occasioned, he arrived at Folkestone too late for the boat, and only got across on the following morning, being detained by all these frivolous arrangements from the dying bed of his father. Many other cases might be given, in which greater annoyance could not have been inflicted, even if the most consummate tact had been used with a view to produce disappointment under the most distressing circumstances.

On Tuesday evening the question was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Monckton Milnes, and the debate which ensued is likely to lead to the adoption of some modification of the present system. Judging from the speeches delivered, the present plan is utterly indefensible. Instead of preventing the admission into France of persons obnoxious to the Emperor or his Government, it is only the honest traveller who is inconvenienced and annoyed. Even in the late attempt on the life of the Emperor, which affords the pretext for the objectionable changes, it is more than probable that the passport helped rather than hindered the assassin. Orsini is now known to have entered France with a passport in the name of Thomas All-

sop. Mr. Walter, the member for Nottingham, spoke strongly, but in sympathy with his countrymen, when he said, "that he never set his foot on French soil without a sense of indignation at being obliged to submit to a system of interference which was as useless as he knew it to be offensive. The only system in this country which was parallel to the passport system of the Continent, was that to which it had been found expedient to resort in order to protect society against the convicted criminals." Louis Napoleon has himself arrived at the same conclusion, as we gather from the following quotation from his work: "In England the first of all liberties, that of going where you please, is never disturbed, for there no one is asked for passports—passports, the oppressive invention of the Committee of Public Safety, which are an embarrassment and an obstacle to the peaceful citizen, but which are utterly powerless against those who wish to deceive the vigilance of authority."

We are not sorry to learn that the return of the number of passengers between Dover and Calais during the last six weeks, as compared with the corresponding six weeks of last year, showed a diminution of no less than 1,167. Since the establishment of excursion trains it has been ascertained that nearly 100,000 persons had gone from this country every year to France for a few days' enjoyment; not one of such persons would now be permitted to land in France without a passport. The effect of the recent change will be severely felt by our French neighbours, we doubt not, in other ways than in a pecuniary point of view. To a great extent the intercourse is interrupted between the two countries.

The subject is at present under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government; and although it is acknowledged that the French Government have a right to put what restrictions they deem necessary on foreigners travelling through or wishing to visit France, it is believed that the new regulations will be very materially modified and rendered less inconvenient. Practically, every passport must now be granted in London; so that delay necessarily takes place during the transmission of a magistrate's recommendation to the Foreign-office and the return of the passport through the post. In one case recently five days were thus occupied. To obviate such loss of time it is in contemplation to appoint passport offices in some of the most considerable seaport towns, such as Dover, Folkestone, New-haven, Southampton, and Liverpool. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thus alluded to the intentions of the Ministry: "We want to make the distribution of passports among the people of this country easy and cheap. The subject is under consideration, with the intention, if possible, of accomplishing those two objects; and without pledging the Government to any particular mode, I can assure the House that we wish the distribution of passports to be easy in all the principal ports of this country. There have been some difficulties started by the municipal authorities with regard to this point, but I feel, after the discussion which has taken place, that those difficulties may be overcome. The great object we have in view, and which I think the House will desire to see attained, is that in future any Englishman who wishes to leave his country should find the process of obtaining a passport not expensive or troublesome, but one which might be gone through without the difficulty and cost an artisan might fear to encounter."

CHEMISTRY OF THE KITCHEN.

SOYER, the great and pleasant master of one of the most useful, if not the most useful of the arts of life, namely, cookery, has just come before the world in a new character. He has turned lecturer. We will not say that there is a mania for lecture giving and lecture hearing just now, lest that should imply that we paid the extending custom less honour than it deserves. It is, in our opinion, an agreeable, social, and recreative way of gaining all the sorts of knowledge and instruction to which we should else be strangers. Up to a recent date lectures and learning paired off together, and familiar things were not thought worthy of being the freight of well-rounded sentences. Now we have an hour's talk on things which tell on the home comforts of life, sometimes from a peer, sometimes from an M.P., sometimes from a

poet, and now, "last but not least," from Soyer, the master of his own art, of more than European reputation.

It would be absurd to draw comparisons between the arts. We will only say that while the painter and the sculptor work for the very few, our professor has laboured for the many. Here we have no vulgar use of intellect, merely exercised on things that perish in the using, but the development of a subject without limits, affecting all the interests of life. As it is incidental to one science to open out the importance of another, we are indebted to the medical for some insight into the value of the culinary. A diet so framed that it may strengthen without oppressing nature, at once promotes cheerfulness and longevity. We might almost say that it ministers to peace of mind, for few of us are sufficiently aware how grievously oppressive food weighs down the spirits and induces feelings of dread, hopelessness, and apprehension, making us succumb to small anxieties, as though they were great ones, and robbing us of that courageous independence of energetic will which scatters a whole host of petty troubles, as mists and fogs fly far away before the merry sunshine. Yes, mundane as it may sound, much of the pleased contentment of our mortal life depends upon the profession of which Soyer is the head. The good condition of the mental faculties are mainly dependent on the due support of the corporeal. Let us not dream of a vigorous mind in a body suffering martyrdom from the abuse, rather than the use of food.

The art of cooking comes strictly within the woman's province. We do not say that she should perform all its duties with her own hand, but in most conditions of life she should certainly be able to order how they should be done. The health and temper of her family are both involved—and can she have dearer interests? Many a child's delicate constitution is injured through a mother's ignorance of the chemistry of the kitchen. Many a husband comes home exhausted with worldly toil, hoping to renew his strength with the "creature comforts" of his table, and is angry with himself for feeling angry with others at the disappointment of his appetite. We do not think that either blame or shame should attach itself to a question on which so many of the most important interests of life depend, and we cannot for a moment allow that there is the least selfishness in the master of a house requiring that the duties of the cuisine should be performed as well as those in any other department of his household.

We will not believe that any of our readers will consider home comfort as a trivial thing, but if they do let them turn their thoughts on the condition of our army, so greatly affected by the same question. Soyer has covered himself with honour by the zeal with which he has devoted his science to the service of our brave battalions. This, his first lecture, was called forth by his faithful desire to show how such a diet as would best promote the health of our troops could be most easily secured. His audience being members of the aristocracy, men in office, officers in the army, men of science, and others, all marked by their presence the importance which they attached to the subject. Practical experiments on some of the most simple forms of aliment proved that the professor was not a mere theorist, and samples of his chemistry being handed round were tasted with zest, and received well-merited approbation.

We sincerely hope that Soyer's first lecture will not be his last. There is a wide field of usefulness open before him. Fain would we see him lecturing to large audiences of ladies. Away with the vulgar idea that there is anything vulgar in this art, so pre-eminently useful to all classes of society. We have already said that it affects the health and happiness of every home. Let us go further. Schools greatly need a few hints from Soyer. We know that no mother will turn a deaf ear on that suggestion. Then too the work-houses want Soyer grievously. Still more so, if that be possible, do some of the hospitals. We could tell sad tales in which no bathos could be found though they should disclose the sins of a cook poisoning either by ignorance or heedlessness the nutriment meant to support the strength of some poor patient fresh from the surgeon's operations. But we forbear, only adding that we hope Soyer will go on until he has indoctrinated all England with his art.

WEEKLY RESUME.

FURTHER news from India and China was received on Wednesday. With respect to China, the fresh information is that the blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th of February; that the Russians and Americans had joined to press on the Anglo-French demands; that four plenipotentiaries had accordingly gone up to Shanghai; and that Commissioner Yeh was to be taken a prisoner to Calcutta. From India we learn that Lord Canning has received instructions to endeavour to treat with Oudean leaders. General Outram still remained at the Alumbagh, three miles from Lucknow, acting entirely upon the defensive, with continued sorties or attacks by the enemy. Sir Colin Campbell, with some twenty or twenty-one regiments, had crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore on the 11th of February. His first object is to effect a junction with General Outram at the Alumbagh, and thus place some 4,000 lives out of danger, previous to attacking Lucknow. At Calcutta it was fully believed that such was intended. Jung Bahadoor and General Franks are reported, though acting apart, to be in such a position as to be able to attack Lucknow from another point. Jung Bahadoor was at Phoolpore, on the Gogra river, ready to cross on the 18th, having failed in his movement in the Fyzabad direction; and General Franks, after fighting the rebels at Chanda, was expected to reach Sul-tanpore, further south on the same side of Oude, about the 22nd. The Oude forces are reported to be in great strength on their own side of the Ganges, from opposite Futtighur to Cawnpore.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, the vexed question of the admission of Jews into Parliament was again brought on, and the clauses to which there were amendments considered. After that of Mr. Cogan had been disposed of, Mr. Newdegate moved the omission of the 5th clause, because, while he did not object to the Jews holding official situations, he strongly protested against admitting them as members of a Christian Legislature, their religion being immoral, anti-national, and anti-social. Mr. Walpole, too, said that Parliament had decreed—not as against the Jews, for at the time the oaths were agreed to there were no Jews in the land—that the oaths must be taken "on the true faith of a Christian," because this was a Christian country; and contended that in excluding the Jews from Parliament, there was no violation of civil and religious liberty, for the Jew did not come to the table of the House clothed with the proper attributes to enable him to take the oaths. The report was, however, ultimately received, and the third reading of the bill fixed by Lord J. Russell for the 12th April.

The demonstration at Drury-lane Theatre on Friday last, for the purpose of promoting a tribute to the memory of the late lamented General Havelock, was of the most enthusiastic description. Royalty, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Army, the Navy, the Pulpit—all were represented, and the greatest harmony was preserved throughout the proceedings; one purpose animated all—that of honouring the memory of a great military hero and a most consistent Christian man—he who had "saved for his country the empire of India." His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in an eloquent speech, paid a high tribute to the gallantry of the deceased general in the Sutlej campaign and at the battle of Moodkee, remarking that the late achievements of the division of the army under his command before Lucknow had turned the tide of Indian affairs in our favour, and expressed a hope that a grateful country would aid the Havelock Memorial Fund Committee in raising a suitable monument to so good a man. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were cordially adopted, and the vast assembly dispersed.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 is to be commemorated by a monument, erected on the site, if possible, of the building in Hyde-park. The committee for erecting the memorial met on the 15th instant, and selected design No. 22 as the best; and it is believed that the public will ratify the decision of the committee. The author is Mr. Joseph Durham. It was determined at the meeting, that application should be made to the proper authorities for permission to erect the monument on the site proposed, in accordance with the design, or such modifications of it as may be deemed desirable.



Match or No Match?

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

CHAPTER XVIII.

MR. GRANT stood for a little while in some confusion. He did not quite understand Mrs. Wintersham's style and manner.

"Don't you remember the circumstance—and well?" said the lady, pointedly.

"Of course," said Mr. Grant. "I think, too, we were quite agreed in objecting to the match. Nobody could think the one worthy of the other."

"Nobody," said Mrs. Wintersham, decidedly. "I told you so at the time."

"Exactly," replied the gentleman, greatly relieved by the heartiness of her manner. "You had always, my dear sister, great strength of mind and remarkable clearness of perception."

"Possibly," said Mrs. Wintersham. "Such qualities as I possess, my friends, if I have any, honour by those flattering titles; my enemies, I mean all the people to whom I am antipathetic, just call them excessive obstinacy and prejudiced self-will."

"They must be blind in their own self-conceit," settling the matter at once in a positive tone, said Mr. Grant. "For my son, and your nephew, to dream of such a folly! Pshaw! It is not to be thought of!"

"And yet I suppose the foolish boy *did* think of it," Mrs. Wintersham put that in more as a leading question than a mere observation.

"Does think of it, I am sorry to say," replied Mr. Grant. "I believed and hoped the fancy would have been as fickle as boyish fancies generally are. But, no; Harold's last letter is as full of this young person as his first."

"Indeed," was Mrs. Wintersham's reply. "Then why does he not come home?"

"Because I won't suffer him. Wouldn't that be throwing him into fresh temptation?"

"Well, I think it high time the matter should be settled."

"So do I."

"And something has just arisen that must bring it to a conclusion."

Mr. Grant rubbed his hands with great glee. "That would be a relief to me. I want the boy

back again. My heart aches for him. I am so lonely—so lonely without him. His face seemed always to cheer and brighten the whole place. Only you know, sister, I can't let him ruin himself. Can I?"

"Certainly not," said Mrs. Wintersham. "The boy ought to consider his family as well as himself."

"Certainly he ought. That is just what I say."

"I don't think a disobedient son can ever do anybody any good in any of the relationships of life."

"But Harold is not a disobedient son," said Mr. Grant, hastily taking alarm. "With the exception of a few boyish follies, that were simply the fruits of his raw youth, he never did anything to vex me, till now, never! And, even in this matter, the lad has something to say on his own side. I acknowledge that at first I only put him off, thinking the fancy was simply another of his romantic babyisms, and would soon die out, if I suffered it to go through its natural stages; whereas, if I put on parental absolutism, I should be bringing into play his consistency, and so forth. No! no! there is no disobedience in poor Harold. Perhaps I am as much in the wrong as he in this matter."

"I don't think either of you were very much to blame," said Mrs. Wintersham. "It was natural that you should object to what appeared an unequal match, and it was right that he should have time given him to prove whether he has or has not any consistency of character."

"My dear sister, I take it very kindly that you don't blame either of us more severely. Poor Harold! How I long to have him back again."

"Well, as I said before, something has just happened which may lead to a settlement of everything."

"Oh! indeed, pray tell me what it is?"

"I came for the express purpose. Our young curate paid me a visit yesterday to ask my permission to make his proposals to Christie Corbell."

"Let him have her by all means. By all means. Capital! Oh, yes. Nothing could be better. What a fortunate circumstance!" and Mr. Grant rubbed his hands and looked as joyous as if he had heard of the falling in of an earldom.

"Then you don't take Harold's disappointment into the account?"

"He'll get over it. You know this is not the first time."

"I must say that it's hardly fair to judge of a young man's consistency of character by the first crude fancy. But, of course, you ought to know your own son the best. I have seen very little of him. His company has never been any great solace to me."

"He will come back much improved. He will be more devoted to you a great deal," said Mr. Grant, taking alarm again. "Growing older he will grow wiser."

"More worldly, you mean. I shall not like him the better for that. In fact, I have a fancy for plain dealing, and I came up to town this morning to tell you my intentions, that you might not think yourself ill-used afterwards."

"I shall be delighted to hear them," said Mr. Grant, with a little inward misgiving. "I take it as a very kind proof of confidence."

"Perhaps you may change your opinion," Mrs. Wintersham replied, in a sort of ambiguous tone, "but I like open measures, and hate expediency and concealments, which are only cowards' hiding holes. This curate is the younger son of a good family, older than mine, Mr. Grant, which you know is older than yours."

Mr. Grant didn't like it, but he tried to smile.

"He is a very well conditioned, well-mannered young man, and promises to pay me every attention."

"No doubt, no doubt," said Mr. Grant bitterly. "Loaves and fishes! Loaves and fishes!"

"Very likely. Other people also have a taste that way."

Mr. Grant chafed in his confusion.

"The thing is just this, Mr. Grant. I have been for many years a lonely dweller in this overgrown world, more dreary in the bitterness of soul, which springs up in that dark seclusion, than you men of business can ever comprehend. What was I the better for having a nephew to whom I was little more than a mouldy tradition, while I scarcely saw him often enough to keep up my knowledge of his person?"

"Let the girl marry the curate, and Harold shall come back and devote himself to you. Are you not his mother's sister. Don't forget that," said Mr. Grant, in perturbation.

"Let me go on," interrupted Mrs. Wintersham, sharply. "It is not often that I am in the humour for being confidential. I was getting a perfect misanthrope down at Ash Lodge; few people cared to speak to me, lest they should bring out the old fury's temper. I saw how people shrunk from me, and that made me worse. If I could have been frightened, I should have screamed when I saw myself in the glass."

"My dear sister," interrupted Mr. Grant, "indeed now I can't suffer you to talk so. You, so kind, so amiable, so—so—"

"Don't give yourself the trouble," said Mrs. Wintersham, with bitter sarcasm. "Perhaps, in a few minutes, you will say of me more than I have said of myself. I'm tired of talking. Let me get to the end. Well, into this den of tempers little Christie Corbell came, full of truth, faith, uprightness, integrity, cheerfulness. She came as my paid companion, but she was rich in all those treasures in which I was poor. When I first saw her it seemed as if a beam of sunshine had come into the house, but I determined not to like her. In fact, I was afraid of liking anything. That was a part of my mental disease. I was getting fast to hate my fellow creatures, and yet I could not bear the dulness of my own dwelling, though no one made it dull but myself. I felt as if it were a lunatic asylum, and that I was so mad as to fill it everywhere with myself."

Mr. Grant began to ask himself whether or not it would be desirable to take out a commission of lunacy against his sister-in-law on her own testimony.

"I am not quite mad," said Mrs. Wintersham, with a sort of ironical smile, for she saw his thoughts, "but I believe that I owe the preservation of my intellect, under Providence, to Christie Corbell. We fought against each other. I, with taunts, bitterness, acrimony; she, with honest, brave cheerfulness. I am thankful to say she conquered. She humanised me, womanised me once more, in proof of which I am here this day, talking to you in this way, Mr. Grant."

"I don't see—I don't quite understand—" Mr. Grant spoke with hesitation.

"It will break in upon you by-and-bye," said Mrs. Wintersham. "The case is just this. If I lose Christie Corbell, I lose the cheerfulness of my house. I shall return to its dreary solitariness, and perhaps to a worse condition of disease of mind. That dread is a spectre to me. What is it to me that there is a fine young man wandering about the world who calls himself my nephew? Does he cheer my lonely hours or make my life pass one jot more joyously? Do I hear his voice about the house or see him take his accustomed corner by my hearth-stone, so satisfying my heart by his mere presence as a daily good? I don't want to be humoured and coaxed, I want to be loved."

"Harold loves you," said Mr. Grant, in a sort of blundering anxiety.

"Best when he is farthest off; but this young girl loves me when she is near, because there are secret sympathies between her nature and mine. Her feelings go deeper than the fear with which most people regard me, and I love her for the very courage which teaches her to overleap the repellent outworks of my character. In fact, Mr. Grant, the explanation of the whole matter is just this. I don't like anybody to live under the mistake of expecting reversionary property which can never be theirs; and, as I have made up my mind to make Christie Corbell my principal legatee, I have just thought it right to come up to town and tell you so, and having discharged my conscience of this duty, I wish you health, happiness, and a good morning."

"Am I in my senses? Do I hear right? And you said that nobody could think the one worthy of the other."

Mrs. Wintersham had reached the door, but she turned round to answer Mr. Grant. "I did say so, but I meant that Harold Grant was not worthy of Christie Corbell."

Mrs. Wintersham closed the door behind her as she spoke. Mr. Grant had no power to hinder her departure. He sank back into his chair in a stupefied condition. How long he remained in that state it is needless to enquire, but when he awoke again to action it was in a very energetic style. Hurrying to the office of the Electric Telegraph he dispatched a message to the Continent, ordering the immediate return home of his son Harold Grant.

(To be concluded in our next).

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

The case of "Saunders v. Reading," an action for a breach of promise of marriage, was tried at the Warwick Assizes. The plaintiff was a cook at Leamington, aged forty; the defendant a lodging-house keeper in the same town, aged fifty-three. In July, 1853, he met the plaintiff in the town of Leamington walking with his acquaintance, Mrs. Townsend. They conversed together, and the next day the defendant sought an interview with Mrs. Townsend, with whom he spoke of the plaintiff; thence arose a correspondence by letters between the defendant and the plaintiff; in one of these he wound up his assurances of esteem and affection by a request that she would meet him, adding "that he should be ready at any time or any place, and (following the style of his business cards) that the least information would be strictly attended to." The banns were published at Kenilworth, and the plaintiff quitted the service in which she was living and went to lodge with Mrs. Townsend. The banns had been a second time published when the plaintiff received a letter from the defendant, informing her that he would not marry her; "he was so fond of his house-keeper that he would remain as he was." The defendant afterwards called upon her, shook hands with her, and asked her to take a walk; to this her indignant reply was—"No! get away, I've done with you." It was contended that these words amounted to an exoneraton of the defendant from his promise.—Lord Campbell directed the jury that these words, spoken after the breach of promise by the defendant, were a proper answer to that faithless man, and were no bar to the plaintiff's action. It was not a case for romantic damages, but she had been subjected to the annoyance of being twice asked at church, and had then been deserted.—Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 20*l*.

A curious discovery has just been made in the small town of Juillac, near Brives (Corrèze). Some children, while playing near a pond, found a tin box containing several thousand francs in gold and some jewellery. The box and a fragment of a ring have been recognised as having belonged to a person named A—, receiver of Juillac, who committed suicide some time since. He had stated before his death that he had been the victim of repeated robberies, and that he could not survive the discovery of the deficit which had been found in his accounts. The finding of this box proves the innocence of the unfortunate receiver, and it is supposed that, at the time of his death, the thief, fearing detection, had got rid of the box by throwing it into the place where it was found.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Fig. 1. (*Girl of Six Years of Age*).—Dress of figured poplin; a green ground, chequered with black. The corsage has a long basque, which descends to about the middle of the skirt, and is finished by a row of *grelots* or pendent silk ornaments. Collar of batiste, edged with guipure. Under sleeves to correspond. Trousers of white batiste, edged with narrow frills, set on in fluted quilting. White thread stockings and grey cashmere boots. A round hat of grey felt, with a long white feather encircling the crown. Under trimming, bows of ribbon, fixing the strings at each side.

Fig. 2. (*Girl of Ten Years of Age*).—Dress of lilac silk, with double skirt. The upper skirt has side trimmings of the *damier* pattern, in squares of white and lilac. The corsage is high, and has a *fichu* or berthe of the same pattern as the side trimmings of the dress, and edged with fringe. Collar and under sleeves of muslin. Boots of lilac cashmere. A net of red chenille is worn at the back of the head.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

No striking novelty has recently appeared in full evening costume. The prettiest ball-dresses consist of tulle, and have two, three, and four skirts. Of these, one of the most admired is composed of tulle of a beautiful shade of light-green. The dress has two skirts: the upper one is of the tunic form, and ornamented with stars in gold. The under-skirt is composed of plain tulle, and is trimmed with bouillonnes, studded on each side with tufts of white hyacinths.

Several of the new Parisian bonnets, prepared for Longchamps, have the crowns entirely covered with flowers and foliage. One we have seen has the crown entirely covered with bouquets of Parma violets. The front consists of drawings of mauve-colour crape, and a voilette of white tulle or blonde. The under-trimming is formed of small bouquets of violets, disposed all round the edge of the front. Some crowns are covered with bouquets of flowers, having long pendent sprays of foliage drooping over the *bavolet*, or curtain at the back.

Many evening head-dresses are made of chenille and gold, tastefully combined together. We have seen one composed of scarlet chenille and gold, plaited together, and at each side bouquets of scarlet geranium. Another very elegant head-dress in the same style was of white chenille and silver, and at each side a moss rose, with a cluster of buds and foliage. A very elegant head-dress in the Marie Stuart style has been made of cerise colour velvet. It is pointed in front of the forehead, and edged with a twist of pearls. On one side there are loops composed of strings of pearls combined with loops and ends of narrow cerise velvet.

The wreaths prepared for ball head-dresses are extremely beautiful. The new flower called, the "Imperial Tulip," is, at present, in high favour in Paris. It is made in every tint; but crimson, blue, and gold colour are the favourite hues. This new tulip is also a fashionable ornament for bonnets. It droops more gracefully than the ordinary tulip, being smaller in size and less heavy.

A much admired ball dress has recently been made of pale pink taffety, with double skirt. The upper skirt is covered with a tunic of white tarletane, edged with a bouillonné of white tulle, within which is inserted a pink ribbon. The upper skirt is gathered up at one side by a bow of pink ribbon. The corsage is low, and, as well as the short sleeves, is covered with bouillonné tulle. With this dress is worn an exquisite mantelet of white lace. The head-dress consists of bows of black velvet, with bouquets of roses having brilliants in the centre.

For out-door dress, whether for the carriage or promenade, silk is the favourite material, and the most fashionable colours are violet, green, dark brown, grey, and Imperial blue. They are frequently made with one skirt and with quilles or side trimmings of *passementerie* or velvet.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT ISLINGTON.

A fearful tragedy has been enacted in Islington. In Upper Pembroke-street, not far from the new Metropolitan Cattle Market, for some time past, resided a married couple named Osborne. The husband until recently had been employed at a gas factory in the neighbourhood, but a short time since he obtained a better appointment at a similar establishment at Bow. Being a great distance from his residence, and his employment necessitating a considerable amount of night work, he obtained apartments at Bow, returning to his wife every Saturday night. In the same house in Upper Pembroke-street lived a man employed on the Great Northern Railway at the King's Cross terminus. He was a widower, and at the time of his wife's death had one child, who was placed in the care of Mrs. Osborne. Rumours had reached Osborne's ears that an intimacy of an improper character was, during his absence at work, carried on between his wife and this man. During the last week Osborne was again assured of his wife's infidelity, and he expressed his determination to satisfy himself as to the truth or falsity of the assertions. He at the same time appeared very unhappy, and expressed his hopes that the reports were untrue. On Sunday evening, a quarrel arose between them in the presence of the sister of the man whom he suspected. He ejected her with some little force from the room, and at once returning, struck his wife a blow with the sharp end of a bill-hook. It is assumed that she put up both hands to protect her head. Believing he had killed his wife, he took from the table the knife with which she had previously been cutting bread and butter, and with one

cut inflicted such a desperate wound in his throat that death must have been instantaneous. The woman who had been turned out of the room spread an alarm, and several persons rushed into the apartment, while others went for the police and medical aid. Mr. Richardson, a surgeon, residing in the Caledonian-road, was the first to arrive. On the floor near the fire-place lay the woman, in a large pool of blood, and across her body was extended that of her husband, the blood pouring profusely from a gash in his throat. Upon the man being lifted up it was found that he was quite dead, the cut having severed all the vital arteries. The woman, though insensible, was found to be alive; the wounds, however, were of such a nature that the brain literally protruded through the skull, while her right hand was cleft in two longitudinally between her second and third fingers down to the wrist, and the second finger on her left hand chopped in two. The wound on her head was four inches in length, extending from immediately below the crown to the nape of the neck. This wound was inflicted by the first blow of the chopper, while the injuries to the hands were occasioned by the second blow. Mr. Richardson, finding the man to be dead, at once directed all his energies to the woman, and adopted measures for replacing the brain in its proper position and sewing up the wounds to prevent its re-protrusion. He accomplished this in the most successful manner, but from the severity of the injuries, scarcely any hope is entertained of her recovery. George Osborne and his wife had been married thirteen years; the former was aged thirty-two, and his wife thirty-five years. Osborne was a fine athletic man, and had the character of being sober and well conducted.

THE INQUEST.

On Wednesday afternoon, the inquest was opened at the Marquis of Salisbury, Pembroke-street, Isling-

ton. The jury having viewed the body, the first witness called was Ann Smith, who stated that she was a lodger in the house where the tragedy occurred, and had been so for the last seven or eight months. She was a married woman, the wife of William Smith, a collector of goods for wholesale houses. She had known the deceased during that time. He was a gas worker, and lived with his wife. They had no children, but were bringing one up. She saw the deceased inflict the wound. It was on Sunday evening, at about a quarter to seven o'clock. He was with his wife in the back kitchen. Witness heard them quarrelling, and the deceased said to his wife, "No you shant, old girl," but witness did not know what it was about. She then went indoors, and had scarcely got into her own room when she heard the screams and cries of Mrs. Osborne. She ran down, and saw the man cutting and chopping her about the head. (The chopper was here produced. It is a large hand billhook, such as is used for chopping up wood. It was about twelve inches long.) He continued striking her as long as she stood up, and when she fell he continued striking her. Witness ran to the front door and called for assistance, but no one came. She returned to the kitchen, when he threw the chopper out of his hand and commenced cutting his throat with a large black-handled table-knife. He continued cutting for a few moments when he fell on the floor, over his wife, in a pool of blood. Mr. Richardson, the surgeon, soon afterwards arrived. His wife had nothing in her hand. During the time that witness had lodged in the house she never saw the deceased the worse for liquor but twice. She saw him twice on the Sunday. On Saturday evening she let him in about half-past six, and went and told his wife that he had come, when

the latter replied that she was glad of it. They had no quarrel that witness heard of, but in the morning the wife told witness that they had had a little quarrelling during the night, and that he had taken a razor to cut her throat. She said that if he meant to do so, he might as well do so at first as at last. He then told her that he was only joking, and wanted to frighten her, when she said she was not frightened at anything. He had complained of her conduct. There were other lodgers in the house—a widow named Jones, a widower named East, and a woman named Bromwich. Deceased had never threatened to injure his wife, nor did he ever strike her. Witness had no positive proof that Mrs. Osborne gave him reason to believe that her conduct was improper. From what witness knew, she had seen East and Mrs. Osborne go out very often. It was East's child that they were keeping, and it died on Friday. East and Mrs. Osborne used to take their meals together, and she had said she was fonder of him than her own husband. On the night when the affair happened East had not gone out more than two minutes. The deceased was very little at home—on Saturdays coming at five o'clock and going back at ten, and scarcely at all on Sundays. He worked at the gas works, Bow, and his wife refused to live there.

Mary East, the sister of East, said that she lodged at 15, Pembroke-street, and her brother occupied a room on the second-floor back. She was at home on Sunday evening last, and saw the commencement of the attack upon Mrs. Osborne by her husband. Witness was sitting in the kitchen, and had been all day. He cleaned himself, and said he was going to Somers-town. He had his breakfast, and went to Somers-town, returning at a quarter to four. He then had his dinner, but he was not sober; his wife was in the kitchen at the time, but he laid asleep on the



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

sofa. After dinner he laid down his head on the table and went to sleep; he woke about half-past five. He asked his wife to get the tea, and she replied she would get it soon. He got up then, and went out of the house; there was no quarrelling between them at that time. He returned about a quarter to six, and went to a cupboard, his wife being in the kitchen, after which he too came into the kitchen. He said to her, "Have you had your tea, Nance?" and she said "Yes, I have." He then said, "That shall be the last you shall ever have," and she said, "The same to you." He had nothing in his hand at the time; he spoke very angrily. Witness said, "Pray, Smith (one of his aliases), don't talk like that," and he said, "I'm—if I don't do for her before I go back to Bow to-night." His wife made no remark. She was perfectly sober, but he was not quite sober. Witness never saw him worse in liquor. She asked him why he went out before he had any tea? and he said he could see that she did not want him to have any tea. She made no reply, and he left the kitchen. Witness was afraid that there was going to be a quarrel, and begged his wife to say nothing to him. The latter replied, "Oh, if he is going to do it, let him do it if he likes." Witness arose and met him at the kitchen door—he had the chopper in his hand. She said, "Oh, pray don't, Smith," and he took her up in his arms and threw her against the parlour door, saying, "You have nothing to do with it." (The witness here swooned away and had to be removed, attended by a medical gentleman.)

Mr. Richardson, surgeon, said he was called in about a quarter to seven o'clock, and found the man quite dead. He had examined the body of the deceased, and found a wound about six inches in

length, which included the carotid artery, and was quite sufficient to cause death.

Mary Oswald, the wife of John Oswald, a blacksmith, residing near Leighton Buzzard: The deceased was her son. When he was a little boy he had the brain fever, and had never been since what he was before. When he was grown up he had the fever again, which affected his head very bad. He was in hospital for it some weeks. He was suddenly taken, when at work at Farringdon, in the country, as if not right in his mind, and was moved to the infirmary. He complained of noises in the head. She never saw him intoxicated. He had been married about nine years.

The witness East, having recovered from the swoon, continued her evidence: When Osborne threw her against the parlour door she fell on the floor. On getting up, he held the billhook over her, saying, "Tis nothing to you." He then took hold of his wife by the hair of the head and struck her with the chopper. Witness then ran out of the front door to call for assistance, and did not see him cut his throat. There was nothing whatever that happened either on Saturday night or Sunday to provoke him. Witness was with them up to eleven o'clock on Saturday. They had some quarrelling. He said that he had heard a good deal about her. He did not threaten her; he told her that she had been "great" with East, and she owned that she had. He then asked for a reason why she wanted to have East instead of himself. Her answer was, "Because she liked him better." She exasperated him very much, and said that "as soon as the child was buried, she would go and live with East altogether." (This was East's child, that had died on the previous Friday.) He did not threaten her in witness's presence, but he threatened her on the Saturday night.

The Coroner here stopped the case, and said that there really was no use in pushing the matter further, as they were not trying a question of adultery, but whether the man was labouring under a delusion respecting his wife's immorality, and it appeared he was labouring under no delusion at all, for the wife confessed it. His mother had shown that he was affected in his head from early childhood, and was just such a man as an affair of this kind would be likely to drive insane. It was his opinion that the poor fellow had become irresponsible for his actions on account of the rumours he had heard about his wife, and her open declaration to him that she intended as soon as she could to leave him and go and live with East.

The jury immediately returned a verdict that the deceased had destroyed himself while in an unsound state of mind, and the proceedings terminated.

FATAL POACHING ENCOUNTER.

At the Shrewsbury Assizes, John Hughes, John Harris, Richard France, and James Wright, were charged with the wilful murder of George Norton, one of the gamekeepers of Richard Corbet Esq., of Adderley, on the night of December 5th 1857. The estates of Mr. Corbet, situated in that part of Shropshire abutting on the mining districts and the counties of Stafford and Chester, are subjected to the inroads of large numbers of poachers, who arrive armed and attended by dogs; consequently, a considerable number of keepers are employed to watch the preserves. About eleven o'clock on the night in question the keepers, sixteen in number, assembled near Child's Ercoll, and heard shots in the Holywell cover. They at once proceeded thither, and soon came up with a large body of poachers, numbering about forty. The head keeper asked them what they were doing there, and told them they must consider themselves prisoners, calling upon them to surrender. They replied with a challenge for them to come on, and then backed into an open space, where there were no trees, shouting all the time threats and curses. The head keeper loosed his dog and called to the deceased, George Norton, under-keeper, to let his dog go. The keeper's dog caught John Hughes, and George Bailey, one of the watchers, went up and took him. The poachers then formed in line, calling to the keepers to come on and they would blow their brains out. The keeper's dog then went at the line of men, and they discharged five guns at it. The keepers rushed forward and tried to take the poachers, who resisted, and a desperate struggle took place, which continued about half an hour, during which some severe blows were given and received, and in which another man, Richard France, was taken. The keepers were armed with short thick sticks, and formidable little weapons called "keepers' flails," the flail being fastened to the handle by a leathern thong. The poachers had guns and spears. The spears were formidable implements. On a stock, five feet long, was placed an iron head seven inches long, brought to a tapering steel point. On the one end was an iron screw, on which was fastened a large iron nut, so that it might be used either way. Despite the disparity of numbers, so well did the keepers ply their weapons, although they were fired upon by their assailants many times, that the poachers retreated into a road leading to Tibberton, where they made a stand, pointing their guns through the hedge at the keepers. Here the deceased, George Norton, was found lying on the ground, having received a diamond-shaped wound in the abdomen, which had penetrated the bowels. From the effects of this wound he died on the following morning. The poachers made good their escape, leaving Hughes and France in the hands of the keepers. Harris and Wright were subsequently arrested by the police. During the hearing of the evidence it appeared that Hughes and France were in custody before the fatal encounter took place, and they were ordered to be discharged. Again the two prisoners at the bar the jury returned a verdict of Guilty of manslaughter. The four prisoners were then arraigned for night poaching, to which they pleaded Guilty.—Harris and Wright were sentenced each to be kept to penal servitude for fourteen years, and France and Hughes to penal servitude for eight years each.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HAD I THE GIFT OF PROPHECY!

BY J. HAY DOBBIN.

Had I the gift of prophecy,
While gazing on thy brow,
Methinks it should not idle lie—
I'd scan the future now.
The lines upon thy open face
I'd study as a chart,
And in their hidden meanings trace
Their power o'er the heart.
Thy brow should wear as sweet a smile
As Eve in Eden smil'd,
Or ere was known the tempter's wile,
My bright—my fair—hair'd child!

I'd picture out a world as bright
For thee as childhood's dream—
A current where thy frail bark might
Flow ever with the stream.
For I would teach thee how to cope
With dangers on life's sea;
Whilst Purity, and Faith, and Hope,
Should thy companions be.
Thy brow should wear as sweet a smile
As Eve in Eden smil'd,
Or ere was known the tempter's wile,
My bright—my fair—hair'd child!

I'd tell thee where the quicksands lie,
And how the shoals to shun;
I'd show how Truth and Friendship's tie
Can cheer the course unrun.
I'd teach thee how life's joys to share,
And blessings to impart,
And not a shade of toil or care
Should fall on thy young heart.
Thy brow should wear as sweet a smile
As Eve in Eden smil'd,
Or ere was known the tempter's wile,
My bright—my fair—hair'd child!

I'd point thee to a world on high,
And of its glories tell—
A world that beams beyond the sky,
Where white-robd angels dwell.
And thou shouldst mingle in that throng
When this world's life were o'er,
And join their sweet, angelic song,
In bliss for evermore!
Thy brow should wear as sweet a smile
As Eve in Eden smil'd,
Or ere was known the tempter's wile,
My bright, my fair—hair'd child!

LITERATURE.

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

The Good Soldier. A Memoir of Major-General Havelock, K.C.B. Compiled from authentic sources. By the Rev. W. OWEN. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

WHEN the announcement was made by telegram that General Havelock had died of dysentery, brought on by anxiety and fatigue, a deep sensation was produced in the mind of the nation. We say, "the nation," for no circle was exempt. His name had already become a "household word." Never, we believe, had there occurred in our national history an instance in which, within the same period, an individual had risen to the same elevation of personal and professional fame. The peasant in his cottage, the tradesman in his shop, the merchant in his counting-house, the artist in his studio, the peer in his hall, yea the Queen in her palace, shared in the emotion; and the whole nation mourned for the loss of a great commander and a good man. We never doubted that the life or lives of such a man would immediately appear, and secure a large amount of public favour. Our desire was, that, in the matter of authorship, we might find the "right man in the right place." That writers capable of deeply sympathising with his religious convictions, and yet capable of admiring his martial courage, might undertake the work, was, in our eyes, the great desideratum. And this, we are glad to say, has been fully met. The Rev. W. Owen is not unknown in the republic of letters, and he would be still more widely known if the public were acquainted with the extent of his connexion with the metropolitan press. His life of Havelock, "the good soldier," displays a thorough acquaintance with his subject, deep sympathy with the feelings and principles which guided and influenced that great General and good man, and reveals, while recording his military achievements, all that the public have a right to know of his inner life. It is written for the million, suited to the million in size, style, and price; and to the million we recommend it cordially and earnestly.

A Voice from the Vintage; or, The Force of Example. By Mrs. ELLIS. London: Tweedie. In the work before us, the total abstinence question is looked at from the highest stand-point—in the interest of morality and religion—the authoress enforcing self-denial in this particular on the principle laid down by the apostle Paul, "If meat cause my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Drunkenness, so fearfully prevalent in the present day, is the fruitful source of much crime and misery, and every lover of his country must feel that there is little hope for the masses until this vice be eradicated. Mrs. Ellis's work has reached a third edition;

and we would advise those who have not hitherto fully examined the matter of which it treats, to make themselves acquainted with the contents of this "Voice from the Vintage."

NEW MUSIC.

New Grand Anglo-Hibernian Polka. By J. C. COOPER. Published by Cooper and Sons, 68, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

This is a very agreeable Polka, and marks the time well, but why on earth has the composer given it so foolish a title? For the sake of the publisher, we trust the folly of the exterior will not militate against the sale of the interior.

Gentle Words. Ballad. Composed by J. CLINTON. Published by Clinton and Co., Musical Instrument Manufacturers, 35, Percy-street, Bedford-square.

A SWEETLY pretty Ballad as ever we heard, both words and Music exceedingly simple and unpretending, but at the same time quite charming.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

A TACIT UNDERSTANDING.—Claudricarde's—for having prudently omitted to say anything in defence of himself.
THE CHANNEL.—"Bless its dear Chops!"—Grateful Exclamation of Mr. John Bull, congratulating himself over his insular position.

THE ASIATIC MYSTERY.—the waiter at Bellamy's describes Disraeli as "a mixture of Rochefoucauld, Machiavelli, and Charles Mathews."

THE MUTINY IN ONE WORD.—An old lady, being asked what she thought of the mutiny in India, replied that, to her mind, it was extremely "Hindooicious."

THE LAST TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—It is not at all unlikely that Lord Canning will be shortly presented with his ticket-of-leave from India to England.

SLIGHT ALTERATION.—It has been proposed that in deference to the wishes of the French Colonels, the motto of the Royal Arms of Great Britain should be altered to "Adieu à mon droit."

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—The number of English, who entered France last week, were only twenty-three: out of this number, twenty-two were persons compelled to go over on business. The above is a falling off of 49,274 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, &c.—We have authority for stating that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a Bill forthwith to prohibit French subjects from landing in Great Britain or Ireland without being provided with passports, to be obtained at the British Embassy in Paris only, such passports to be issued to those only who are personally known to H. M. Ambassador resident in Paris.

SINGULAR ANACHRONISM.—Some extremely curious results of the Registrar General's experiences are occasionally given to the world, but one remarkable phenomenon, observed in the manufacturing districts, has not yet been recorded. An eminent Manchester authority informs us that children who are over thirteen years of age when they have to "pass for full time" at the mills, are under twelve years of age when they have to travel by railway.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The sixth concert of this admirable choir took place on the 18th in the large room at St. Martin's Hall, which was filled with an elegant assemblage. The grace and delicacy of 120 united voices form the charm that render these concerts so popular. Mr. Henry Leslie led with his usual precision and point. His song for four voices, to Milton's words, "Now the Bright Morning Star," was admirably sung; and a sweet serenade, by Mendelssohn, was encored. Miss Bell, Miss Stanley, Mr. Lovett, and Mr. Carr sang very nicely Lord Mornington's "Here in cool grot." Mozart's *Mosert* "Ave verum," by the whole choir, with Mr. J. C. Ward at the organ, was given with great feeling and power. A very tasteful, effective, and special arrangement of "Rule Britannia," by Mr. Henry Leslie, was received with enthusiasm by the audience, and closed the first part of the entertainment. In the second part, Miss Hemming, a young singer of promise, and Miss Cazaly enlivened the choir portion by some solo singing and an accompaniment on the pianoforte. The National Anthem closed, with remarkable effect, this very classical and tasteful concert.

BACH'S PASSIONS-MUSIK.—The performance of this great work at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday evening, will probably form an event in our musical annals, as being the first successful attempt to bring to the knowledge of the English public the *chef d'œuvre* of the illustrious German master, the contemporary of Handel, and his equal in sublimity of genius. The Prince Consort early signified his intention to honour the performance with his presence, and did so accordingly, accompanied by the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Cawdor, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Blantyre, and other noble persons distinguished for their love of music. Around on every side were the familiar faces of musicians and amateurs who never fail to be attracted by every thing great and beautiful in the art they love. The performance was on a scale worthy of the music and of the occasion. The chorus must have numbered at least three hundred voices, and the instrumental orchestra (which included some of our very best performers) was of corresponding strength. The solo singers were Madame Weiss, Mrs. Street, Miss Dolby, Mr. Benson, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Weiss. The conductor was Professor Bennett. Bach's "Passions-Musik" is an oratorio on the subject of the Passion of our Saviour, according to the Gospel of St. Matthew. Bach wrote music on the same subject as related by the other Evangelists, of

which works "the Passion according to St. Matthew" is esteemed the greatest. It was first performed, on the Good Friday of 1729, in the Church of St. Thomas at Leipsic. It belongs to the class of the oratorio, or sacred drama, though differing considerably from the forms which have been rendered familiar to us by the Oratorios of Handel. It resembles the *Messiah* more than any of the others, but is more dramatic. Its foundation is St. Matthew's narrative of the last days of our Saviour, delivered in recitative; the narrative occasionally assuming the form of dialogue, while passages of striking description, or of passionate expression, afford subject for accompanied recitatives, airs, and choruses. The old Lutheran chorales or hymn tunes are frequently introduced—a feature which has been imitated, though not to the same extent, in the oratorios of Spohr and Mendelssohn. The choruses on Tuesday, notwithstanding their extreme difficulty, were admirably performed—with a degree of clearness, precision, and attention to the delicacies of effect, which did infinite honour to the abilities and training of the singers. It was in the narrative recitatives that the performance was chiefly defective.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—During the ensuing week, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul give their musical, comical, and farcical entertainment, "Patchwork," at this Theatre, for five nights only.

THE WRECK OF THE AVA.

The following account of the wreck of the Calcutta mail steamer, the *Ava*, is given by one of the passengers on board at the time:—

The steamer *Ava* left Calcutta for Suez on the morning of the 10th of February. On board of her were Lady Inglis, the wife of the General late commanding at Lucknow, and her three children; General Michell, bound for Bombay; Colonel Greathead, the hero of the Delhi flying column; Captain James, the saviour of the Lucknow garrison; and many other ladies and gentlemen lately besieged there: altogether the passengers numbered upwards of sixty. After the *Ava* left Calcutta it transpired that she was engaged on the part of Government to take up *Treasure* at Madras and convey it to Trincomalee, thus making a deviation from her course. She arrived at Madras at four P.M. of the 14th January, took in some more passengers—chiefly ladies and children—and the *Treasure*, and left for Trincomalee at the same hour on the 15th.

At ten A.M. on the 16th the ship was running about eleven knots and a half in the hour, and the Captain calculated that he was about seventy-nine miles from his destination. At about four P.M. the rocky coast of Ceylon was discerned on the starboard bow. Without changing her course the vessel gradually approached nearer, as the coast bulged out considerably at this point. A little after five o'clock, the Captain imagined he must be nearing the port, and accordingly altered the course a point towards the shore.

A light was there visible, and it appeared as if there were a settlement of some kind on the coast. Half an hour had not elapsed after this had been done before a large rock was visible, immediately in the course of the ship. The ladies at this time were sitting on deck, perfectly unconscious of danger; the gentlemen walking up and down, or smoking on the fore-castle. They were suddenly roused from their occupations by cries, immediately following one another, of "Hard starboard," "Stop her." The words were scarcely out of the Captain's mouth before the ship struck hard and fast on a rock. The passengers were all aware that something serious had happened—they did not know what; they, however, acted, for the most part, in the most exemplary manner under the circumstances—they remained perfectly quiet. One or two gentlemen, who happened to be forward at the time, noticed the water rushing in furiously in that part of the vessel, and at the same time the crew were observed quietly lowering the boats. All this was ominous enough, and it was, almost at the same time, rendered more so by the captain quietly passing an order for all the ladies to congregate on the deck. These arrangements were completed without the slightest disorder or confusion, and the six boats belonging to the steamer were lowered without a single accident. Into these, the ladies first, the gentlemen afterwards, many of them scarcely conscious of their danger, were hurried, and in fifteen minutes from the time the ship struck, all the passengers had been safely placed in the boats. The orders issued to the several boats' commanders were to keep near the ship all night. Fortunately, the night was not dark, the breeze was moderate, and there was no sea on. Between the ship which they had just left and the shore was about a mile of water, studded with breakers, and it was absolutely necessary to obey the captain's orders most strictly, and to keep near the ship. All this time signals were being made from the ship; guns were fired, rockets discharged, and blue-lights burned, all without the slightest effect; for, although a light was visible on the nearest coast, it proceeded only from fishermen, and these made not the slightest effort to come to our assistance. The Captain (Kirtan), assisted by some of his officers and the *Lascars* remained on board: their presence there was attested about eleven P.M. by the fall, with a tremendous crash, of the fore and main masts, without, however, injuring any one. All this time the fore part of the vessel appeared sinking, whilst the stern was high above the water. This was visible to the passengers from the boats, as they sat waiting for the dawn which was to disclose to them more fully their own position. At last the day broke, and the wind gradually increasing made the waves rise higher. The prospect was by no means cheering. Between the boats and the coast were breakers in abundance—many visible, others just showing their heads above the horizon. Trincomalee itself was about twelve miles distant. It was therefore resolved that the boats with ladies in them should make for Trinco-

malee, making a large offing to avoid the rocks, whilst the others should attempt the coast. This course was adopted: three boats with ladies and their husbands put out to sea. One of these, the cutter, arrived at Trincomalee about noon, and gave the first intelligence of the disaster; the other two, being slower sailers, heavy boats, and with a tired crew, were picked up by a native cutter bound for Trincomalee, where they arrived about three P.M. The other boats managed, after one or two attempts, to reach the land. The kindness of the residents had sent on conveyances to meet them on the first intimation of the disaster, and all arrived safely before the evening.

Everything that could be thought of was done, and in the welcome which they received the passengers forgot alike their misfortunes and their losses. These losses were of no ordinary nature. Many of the passengers belonged to the Lucknow garrison. They had arrived in Calcutta unpossessed of anything in the world. They had been fitted out by the Relief Fund in Calcutta, and the resource thus obtained was gone. But there was perhaps even a greater loss. Many of them had kept journals of the siege; most of these had gone the way of the rest of the baggage; only one, so far as I have heard, was discovered. A few boxes were subsequently washed on shore, but their contents were entirely spoiled by the salt water, and for the week that the passengers remained at Trincomalee they were dependent for a change of linen entirely on their kind hosts.

The *Ava* we visited on the 21st; she was then just below water; her back had broken on the evening of the 17th, and since then she had gradually sunk down. Whatever might have been the conduct of the captain in running the ship on the rocks, it must be admitted that subsequently to the accident no man could have exerted himself with greater energy or daring. The captain and the Admiralty agent remained on board to the very last moment; the latter in the hope perhaps of saving his mails, but they were submerged almost immediately after the first strike. Conspicuous also was the conduct of Lieut. James, of Lucknow renown, who was on board when the vessel made her first tremendous crack in the centre; and for a minute or two he was actually alone on board—the others having pushed off without him.

It is unfortunately necessary to add one testimony of an opposite nature. The vessel had no sooner struck than the *Lascars* and others of the native crew rushed down to the cabins and commenced rifling them. On the following morning, when some gentlemen returned to the ship, they found the boxes in the still-accessible cabins broken open and their contents scattered. Every valuable had been abstracted. These had been necessarily left on board, the boats having been sufficiently loaded as it was, and in the absence of the passengers the devastation had been committed by the native servants of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

The report of the Working Men's College, for 1858, has been issued. The Rev. F. D. Maurice, the principal, states on behalf of the council and teachers, that classes have increased, and that the students have shown that they understand the privileges and the obligations of a college. The classes formed by several of the senior pupils for the instruction of those who were not ready for the more advanced teaching, are working well. The appendix to the council's report contains some interesting letters from the conductors of those classes. In the college itself the French classes are exceedingly large. The Latin comes next, and the drawing fully sustains its reputation. The Greek class, undertaken at the instance of the students, has risen to twenty-five. In the mathematical department, six certificates of competency have been granted during the year. The occupations of the students of the last term (October 29 to Christmas, 1857), are as follows: Operatives in building trades, 17; cabinet-makers, &c., 23; jewellers, &c., 13; lithographers and engravers, 9; smiths, engineers, and machinists, 4; printers, compositors, and bookbinders, 25; bootmakers and tailors, 13; miscellaneous, 15; making the total of operatives, 119. Then there are 80 clerks and accountants; 30 agents, assistants, porters, and warehousemen; 14 schoolmasters and teachers, and 27 of sundry occupations. The total number of students is 270. In the women's classes the ladies report very favourably of the conduct and progress of the pupils. They have commenced a school for younger girls in the morning. One of the latest arrangements is for lectures on "Economic Cookery."

Referring to the occupations of the pupils in the men's college, the council remark: "We exclude no one. A nobleman, the son of a millionaire, or a millionaire himself, may enter himself as a student of our college if he chooses. He enters it as a working man. He takes his seat among working men. If he thinks himself honoured by that position, we cannot pretend to disagree with him; and are perfectly willing that he should share in the benefits of any instruction we can impart to the class of which he has deliberately enrolled himself a member." After announcing valuable additions to the list of Working Men's Colleges in the country, the council further observe: "The new scheme at Oxford, speedily to be followed by the one at Cambridge, for associating the universities with the middle class education of the country, though not available for our purposes—because the age of the students who can present themselves for examination must not exceed seventeen—gives us the greatest encouragement to hope that the universities will sooner or later recognise colleges for working men as imparting that human culture, that Divine culture, which they were formed, which they exist still, to diffuse."

Alderman Farebrother died on Monday morning, at his country mansion near Clapham, after a most lingering affliction. He died at the mature age of seventy-six.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

RUMOURED FALL OF LUCKNOW.

The *Evening Herald* briefly intimates on "an authority on which it has reason to rely," that the Government have received information that Lucknow has fallen.

The following telegram has been received at the India House. It will be observed that it is dated at Calcutta prior to the last received from Bombay. The intelligence is not, therefore, fresh, but it contains a few particulars which have not hitherto been published. It was probably sent from Calcutta by the wrecked steamer *Ava*:—

FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
TO THE HON. THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.
The Governor-General assumed the government of the North-Western Provinces on the 9th inst., and Mr. Grant has returned to the Presidency and resumed his seat in Council.

The Commander-in-Chief is still at Cawnpore with his force, consisting of fifteen regiments European Infantry, three regiments Native Infantry, three regiments European Cavalry, three regiments, and detachments of two other regiments of Native Cavalry, with eighty heavy guns and mortars, and sixty-three field pieces, has crossed the river, and is in progress to Lucknow. It is expected that the attack will commence about the 27th inst., when Maharajah Jung Bahadur's and General Franks' forces, consisting of 12,000 men, will also have arrived. General Franks expected to attack the rebels at Chanda on the 20th, and to be at Sultanpore on the 22nd. The Maharajah was to cross the Gogra at Phoolpore on the 18th. The greatest cordiality exists between Jung Bahadur and the officer with his camp. The road from Mirzapore to Bombay, by Jubbulpore and Saghore, and the road from Agra to Bombay, via Indore, are opened. Brigadier Walpole commands a force for the defence of Doab from Futtighur downwards. The rebels are strong and active on the Oude side of the Ganges from opposite Futtighur to Cawnpore. A regular chain of communication is kept up between Bareilly and Lucknow. The rebels in the Etawah district have been defeated by the police and zemindars levies with the loss of 125 men and all their guns. On the 10th inst. Colonel MacCausland, commanding the Ghoorkas regiment at Nynee-Tall, defeated the rebels, about 4,000 strong, at Buheree, in the Bareilly district, with a loss of 250 men and four guns. Lieutenant Osborne has taken the forts of Kanwarsa and Teyragoogur, capturing seventeen guns. The forts have been dismantled. All well in the Punjab, Saur, Hyderabad, and Southern India. The fort of Botas has been occupied by Colonel Mitchell. On Cammor (?) the mutinous companies of the 84th Native Infantry have been almost entirely annihilated. Some progress has been made in suppressing the insurrection in Jumbulpore. Her Majesty's 64th Regiment marches to Benares. Commodore Watson, with the *Chesapeake*, is still at Calcutta. The *Pyrites* is also here, and the Shannon and the Pearl, whose crews constitute the Naval Brigades on service in Oude and Goruckpore. The *Perlorus* and the gunboats of the squadron are at Rangoon. Captain Seymour, with a party of 300 seamen and marines, have gone up the Irrawaddy to the Meadway frontier.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign-office.

ALEXANDRIA, March 19, 1858.

The steamer *Nubia* arrived at Suez, from Calcutta, on the 17th instant at 10 30 P.M. She brings no intelligence from India more recent than received from Bombay by last mail. Her Majesty's ships *Shannon*, *Chesapeake*, *Pearl*, and *Pyrites*, at Calcutta. Yeh a prisoner on board the *Indefatigable*, was at Hong Kong on the 15th February, on his way to Calcutta. The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th. The Russians and Americans have joined the English and French in the demand on the Chinese Government. The letters of the four Plenipotentiaries have gone up to Shanghai, and by the middle of March it will be known what line China takes.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have advices from Bombay to the 24th of February. The *Times* correspondent writes under that date as follows:—

"In all probability the great blow has been already delivered at Lucknow by the Commander-in-Chief. Not, as we anticipated, from the direction of Futtighur and the Rangunga, but along the direct road from Cawnpore, by which, on the track of Havelock and Outram, he has once already marched to victory. Sir Colin advances upon the rebellious city. The enemy before him is perhaps 100,000 strong; men for the most part trained to arms by English discipline, or inured to their use during the stormy years of the deposed dynasty. The city which they hold is said to have been greatly strengthened by them since the masterly movement of the Commander-in-Chief withdrew from their tiger-clutch the long-imprisoned English garrison. We read of works being thrown up, not of earth only, but of solid masonry. But it can hardly be but that by the next mail that leaves Calcutta you will receive, from the practised and well-known hand of an eye-witness, a recital of events not less affecting the honour of England than the charge at Balaklava or the stand upon the heights of Inkermann.

"On the 1st of this month the Commander-in-Chief broke up his camp at Futtighur, and marched for Cawnpore. He himself, with General Mansfield and other officers, pushed on in advance of the army, escorted by the 9th Lancers and a troop of Bengal Horse Artillery, and, covering from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, arrived at Cawnpore on the 4th. A private letter, from an officer of the Staff, describes Sir Colin as in excellent health and spirits.

"When at their last halting-place before entering Cawnpore—at or near Sheerajpore—the party had intelligence of our detested enemy, Nana Sahib. According to the natives, he was on the opposite side of the river in Oude, in the last extremity of terror and despair. Deserted by, or having himself dismissed, all his followers but a few Mahratta Irregular Infantry, he wanders about the country with such pre-

capitation and impatience of delay that, in the expressive native phrase, 'He dines in one place, and washes his hands in another.' By thus constantly shifting his position, and by equally constant changes in his dress and accoutrements, he seeks to lessen or to counteract the increasing chances of capture by an enemy against whom he knows that he has sinned too deeply to be forgiven.

"Sir Colin went down on the 8th to see and confer with the Governor-General at Allahabad, but before that date two bridges had been thrown across the river, and the movement into Oude had commenced. On the 12th, the date of our latest accounts, Sir Colin had returned from Allahabad, but had not yet crossed into Oude. The report that has reached us, on fair authority, apparently attributes this delay to the non-arrival of the siege train and convoy from Agra, and adds that considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of this important addition to the attacking force. I conclude, however, that Sir Colin was only waiting to see the whole force over before he himself crossed, and that within a day or two after the date of our latest accounts he once more set foot in the rebel province at the head of probably from 12,000 to 15,000 men, and about 140 guns, some eighty of them pieces of heavy metal, and the remaining sixty field-pieces, the whole under the command of Sir Archdale Wilson. The road to Alumbagh he would find quite clear, strong bodies of troops being stationed at Oonso, Boserat-gunge, and the Bannee-bridge. From Alumbagh itself our latest news is of the 12th inst., when all was well. No attack had been made by the enemy since their bloody repulse on the 15th of January; but one was expected on that very day, and the writer of the letter to which I am referring—an officer of the 78th—says, 'We are all in harness.'

"The great Oude feudatory, Maun Singh, has preserved and sent from Lucknow some forty or fifty English or Anglo-Indian men, women, and children, of whom some have already reached Goruckpore. The man seems throughout to have been playing fast and loose, waiting to see how the game was likely to end; but, whatever he has done against us, this at least he has done for us—he has saved the lives and the honour of Christian men and women.

"Turning to the north-west of Oude, where the great province of Rohilkand yet remains to be tranquillised, we find that five Sikh regiments of foot, with horse and artillery, are moving down the roads from Lahore; and already within the boundaries of the province, and without the aid of the Sikh force, a considerable blow has been inflicted upon the rebels of Bareilly. Three large bodies of these men were at the beginning of this month stationed at three several points between Bareilly and the hills. One party, under Fuzl Huk, held the road to Peeleebest, at a point fourteen miles from the bottom of the Nynee Tal-hill. A second was at Rudapore, further to the west; and a third was in the centre on the main Bareilly road, twenty-four miles from the Nynee Tal-hill, or rather from the camp at the bottom of the hill, where lay Colonel MacCausland with the 66th Ghoorkas, some 500 Nepalese and hill-men, and some irregular horse and four light field-pieces—in all about 1,200 men. With this little force MacCausland, on the 10th, attacked the rebels on the Bareilly road, who were commanded by one Kalee Khan, and had approached him within thirteen miles, and utterly routed them, capturing three guns and killing and wounding 500 of the enemy. His own loss in killed and wounded was thirty-five; among the latter there being two officers of the 66th, Gepp and Tyler. The action over, the Colonel prudently marched back to his camp, lest he should be attacked in flank by the other rebel forces, having, within twenty-four hours, marched nearly thirty miles, and fought a pitched battle. It will be the turn of Fuzl Huk next, and we may expect shortly to hear that he has attacked or has been attacked by MacCausland.

"From Delhi the principal news is that of the trial of the ex-King, which comes down to the evidence taken on the 12th day. Little had been deduced directly to implicate the prisoner in the murder of the victims of the first outbreak on the 11th of May, or of the more general slaughter five days later. But ample details of the massacre—which, be it remembered, took place in the palace—were given, and, while there was an evident shrinking on the part of the witnesses from asserting that they were directed by the prisoner, there was not a particle of evidence to show that he was dissuading or even passive in the matter. That he had traitorous correspondence with Persia during our war with that Power had been asserted in a letter, apparently anonymous, addressed, as far back as March last, to the late Mr. Colvin, and the alleged agent in that correspondence—a Mussulman faqeer, said to be greatly in the King's confidence—was examined before the Court. But the scoundrel was too wary to disclose anything of importance, contenting himself with denying all claims to, and all reputation for, supernatural powers, or the successful practice of intrigue. That the Persian war was at least a subject of conversation among the Mussulmans of Delhi appeared from other evidence as from that of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe. As for the prisoner's demeanour, he is described as dull and stolid for the most part, with occasional fits of comparative liveliness. One of the local papers avers that the trial is at an end and that the prisoner has been sentenced to transportation for life to the Andaman Islands; but this announcement would seem to be premature. The only other news from Delhi I think is that Brigadier Longfield commands, in place of General Penny, who has gone to Meerut; that executions take place still almost daily; and that in the palace European barracks are being prepared, for which purpose considerable demolition of useless buildings is necessary.

"All is quiet in the Punjab, with Sikh regiments marching down into Hindostan and English ones coming up from Kurrachee to take their place. Sir John Lawrence arrived with the 17th Punjab Infantry

at Loodiana on the 4th, on his way to Delhi and Agra, the districts lately handed over to his management.

"From Hyderabad, in Scinde, a small Bombay force is marching for Rajpootana, and has reached Yeysulmeer, from which point it will, if necessary, be employed against Joudpore. At Indore, the Rajah of Amjhera, one of the very first to commence disturbances in those parts, was hanged on the 10th.

"Further to the eastward in Central India, Sir Hugh Rose and General Whitlock are pressing on, helping to confine into an ever-narrowing circle the yet blazing or smouldering fire of rebellion. Sir Hugh, after relieving Saugor, before proceeding upwards, moved to the eastward against a strongly-situated fort called Garrakota, some twenty-five miles off, supposed to be occupied by the remains of the mutinied 52nd Bengal Native Infantry. He was proceeding to invest the place—which, however, such was its strength, a far larger force than his would have found it difficult or impossible completely to effect—when it was abandoned by its occupants. A party of cavalry and Horse Artillery sent after them cut up some eighty of them, mutineers of various regiments. Major Boileau, of the Madras Engineers, at once proceeded to demolish the fort. This service performed, Sir Hugh moves with the brigade which he has with him up towards Jhansi, on which point his other brigade, and also Captain Orr's force, of the Hyderabad Contingent, has already marched. There, there is a faithless female ruler and a murderous soldiery to punish—a massacre to avenge second only in horror to that of Cawnpore.

"During these operations of Sir Hugh Rose, and pending the arrival at Jubbulpore of General Whitlock's force, the small Madras column, sent out from that station on the Great Deccan road to the Ganges, has not been idle. Several rebel villages, and one altogether unknown and provoking little fort had been destroyed, and an attack in some force on the village of Sleemanabad, repulsed by detachments of the 28th and 23rd Madras Native Infantry. Communications were opened with Captain Osborne and the Rajah of Rewa, when it was found that the fort of Bijrajoghur had fallen to them. The Rajah of the place had escaped, but the Killadar (commandant of the fort) and ninety-four other prisoners were taken. These men Captain Osborne hesitated to execute, doubting the temper of the Rewa men, and accordingly sent them down the road to the Madras-sees, by whom they were all shot. General Whitlock's force was expected to leave Jubbulpore on or about the 16th. The Calpee rebels have twice come to blows with our troops—once towards Etawah, where 125 of them fell in a walled enclosure before Mr. Hume, the Collector, and some Irregulars; the second time towards Cawnpore, where some of the 18th attacked a party that had crossed the Jumna, and slew eighty of them.

"In the Bombay Presidency, in the Sawunt Waree district, a State prisoner—one of the insurgents of 1844—having escaped from prison, and collected a couple of hundred followers, attacked a small Government Treasury at a place called Talloom, defended only by a havildar and ten Sepoys of the Ghaut police. Refusing to surrender their post, the little garrison sustained and repulsed a series of attacks which lasted during four hours, and in which several desperate attempts were made to fire the place over their heads. Failing in open assault the rebels demanded a parley through an influential man of the neighbouring village, and during the conference, attempted a surprise, but were again foiled. As a last resource, they remembered that the wives and children of the faithful soldiers were in the village—they seized, and ranging them in front of the little fort, threatened all kinds of atrocities if the place were not given up to them; but to threats and terrified shrieks the garrison were deaf alike, and their assailants at length marched off, taking the women and children with them. They have not hitherto been heard of again, but the news of the affair is yet but a day old.

"An address, expressive of loyalty to the Queen, from the native inhabitants of Bombay, has been brought home by this mail, bearing, as itself asserts, 3,000 signatures."

HINDOO PROCLAMATIONS.

The following proclamation, issued by Khan Bahadur Khan, the rebel Nawab of Bareilly, to the Hindoo chieftains, is a strange exposition of the terms upon which Mussulmans and Hindoos were to merge their own differences and co-operate for the overthrow of the British rule:—

"Greeting to the virtuous, illustrious, generous, and brave Rajahs, preservers of their own faith, and props of the religion of others!

"We wish you every prosperity, and take the present opportunity to apprise you all that God created us to preserve our faith, and our religious books fully inform us what our faith is. We are all determined to preserve that faith. O ye Rajahs, God has created you, and given you dominions that you should all preserve your faith, and extirpate the destroyers of your religion. Those that are sufficiently strong should openly exert their strength to destroy the enemies of their religion, but those that are not sufficiently strong should devise plans for causing the death of those enemies, and thus preserve their religion. The Shastras inculcate that it is the duty of a man to die for his religion, and not to embrace the religion of an alien. God has said it, and it is a notorious fact that the English are the destroyers of the creeds of other nations. Let this fact be thoroughly impressed upon your minds that for years past, with a view to destroy the religion of natives of India, the English have compiled books and have disseminated them through missionaries throughout Hindostan. They have from time to time forcibly dispossessed us of our religious books. Their own accredited servants have divulged this to us. Now, you should all devote your attention towards the plans which the English have been forming for destroying the religion of the

natives of India. Firstly, they have promulgated a law that a Hindoo widow must re-marry; secondly, they have forcibly suspended the rites of Suttee (burning of widows with the dead bodies of their husbands on the funeral pyre), and passed laws prohibiting those rites. Thirdly, they have often pressed us to embrace their religion on promises of future advancement under their government, and they have often requested us to attend their churches, and listen to their doctrines. They have made it a standing rule that when a Rajah dies without leaving any male issue by his married wife to confiscate his territory, and they do not allow his adopted son to inherit it, although we learn from the Shastras that there are ten kinds of sons entitled to share in the property of a deceased Hindoo. Hence it is obvious that such laws of the English are intended to deprive the native Rajahs of their territory and property. They have already seized the territories of Nagpoor and Lucknow. Their designs for destroying your religion, O Rajahs, are manifest from their having had recourse to compulsive measures to force the prisoners to mess together. Many prisoners refused to mess together, and were consequently starved to death, and many ate bread together, and of course forfeited their religion. When the English saw that even such measures were ineffectual to convert the Hindoos they caused bones to be ground with flour and sugar, and mixed particles of dried flesh and bone-dust with rice, and caused the same to be sold in the shops. In a word, they devised every plan they could for destroying your religion. Eventually a Bengalee told the English that if the native army would use the profane things, then the inhabitants of Bengal would make no scruple to accept the same. The English liked this proposal, little knowing that in enforcing it they would themselves be rooted out of the country. The English told the Brahmins and other Hindoos serving in their army to bite smeared cartridges. When the Mussulmans serving in the army saw that the English were plotting to undermine the religion of the Brahmins, they also refused to bite the greased cartridges. But the English were bent on destroying the Hindoo religion. The native soldiers of those regiments which refused to bite the cartridges were blown away from us. This injustice opened the eyes of the Sepoys, and they began to kill the English wherever they found them. A small number of English is still left in India, and measures have been adopted to kill them also. Be it known to all you Rajahs that if these English are permitted to remain in India they will butcher you all and put an end to your religion. It is surprising that a number of our countrymen are still siding with the English and fighting for them; but let it be well impressed upon your minds that the English will neither allow your religion to remain safe, nor will they permit those countrymen of ours that are assisting them to keep their religion unmolested.

"We would now ask you, O Rajahs, have you found out any means for preserving your religion and lives? If you all be of the same mind with us, then we can easily root out the English from this country and maintain our national independence and our religion. As all the Hindoos and Mohammedans of India have found out that the destruction of the Englishmen is the only way by which we can save our lives and religion, we have printed this proclamation. We conjure you, O Rajahs, by the holy water of the Ganges, by the sacred plant of Tulsee, and by the sacred image of Shalagram, and we conjure you, O Mussulmans, by the Almighty God, and by the sacred Koran, to attend to us. These Englishmen are enemies to the Hindoos as well as of the Mussulmans. It is a duty now incumbent upon both nations (Hindoo and Mussulman) to kill all the Englishmen in India. Both nations should therefore combine together and destroy the Englishmen.

"Among the Hindoos the slaughter of kine is looked upon as a horrible sin. The Mussulman chieftains have all agreed that should the Hindoos join them in killing the Englishmen in India, they (the Mussulmans) will cease to slaughter cows. The Mussulmans have made solemn promises by the sacred Koran to abstain from eating flesh of cows. Should the Hindoos join them, the Mussulmans will look upon the flesh of cows with the same horror which they feel at seeing pork. If the Hindoos do not attend to this solemn appeal, and do not kill the English—nay, if they shelter them even—they will be considered guilty of slaughtering cows and eating beef.

"Should the English, with a view to neutralise our proposal, make a similar agreement, and urge the Hindoos to rise against the Mussulmans, let the wise Hindoos consider that if the English do so the Hindoos will be sadly deceived. The Englishmen never keep their promises. They are deceitful impostors. The natives of this country have always been tools in the hands of these deceitful Englishmen. None of you should permit this golden opportunity to slip away. Let us take advantage of it. Our epistolary intercourse, though not so charming as personal interview, is still calculated to revive remembrance of each other. We trust you will concur with us and favour us with a reply to this appeal, which is made with the full consent of both Hindoos and Mussulmans in this place.

"Published by Moulvee Seyed Kootub,* Shah Bahadoree, Press, Bareilly.

"True translation. (Signed) "J. C. WILSON, "Commissioner on Special Duty."

Mr. Louis Goldberg, a Jewish rabbi, has met a premature death, at Nottingham. He was engaged, according to a custom among the Jews, in fastening the Ten Commandments, in a tin case, on a chamber door at the top of the stairs. In doing so he stepped backwards, and fell to the bottom of the stairs. After lingering until midnight, he died of the injuries he had received.

* "This man was Persian teacher in the Government College, Bareilly."

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

Among the many charitable institutions which are so deservedly the glory of this country, perhaps

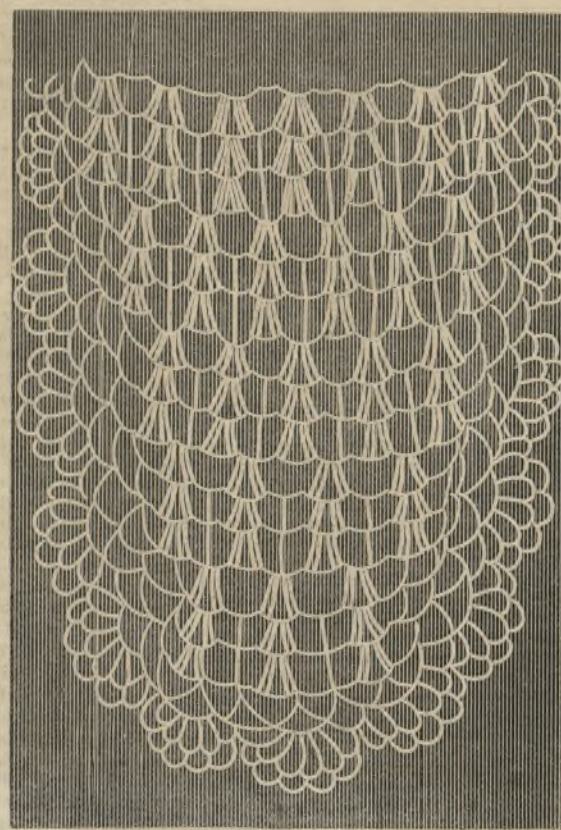
not one can be found which appeals so strongly to the feelings as the School for the Indigent Blind.

Of all the privations to which our nature is liable, that which seems to separate us most hopelessly from the wonders and glories of creation, and even

from knowing the features of dearest friends and nearest kindred, is beyond question, blindness. To the opulent, the grief is softened by many alleviations; to the indigent all things in their position conspire to deepen and aggravate the almost immeasurable sorrow.

Many and various are the good and benignant uses of the Work-Table, but to no class can its employments prove so salutary as to the blind. That school in St. George's-fields which has led our thoughts into this channel seems to us to be realising blessings for the poor in the routine of its daily labours. While the blind women and children are plying their different tasks, their minds are won from brooding in secret sorrow and discontent over their lot of perpetual gloom, their spirits are cheered by the interest inspired by their industry, and by the knowledge that they are acquiring some art which may enable them to gain daily bread when they lose the shelter of that merciful establishment. In truth it is a touching spectacle to see the daily Work-Table of these Indigent Blind. Those who, like the immortal Milton, "have reason from one entrance quite shut out," are yet adepts in various feminine arts embracing many kinds of knitting, netting, and needlework. Some may be seen making household linen, body linen, working baby-hoods, bags of various sorts, purses of many kinds, watch-pockets; in short, a great diversity of articles of fancy work, to the number of which spinning may also be added.

We think benevolence can have no better field for lightening sorrow than this, since in no sense can it be said that relief reproduces a similar necessity. There are many kind hearts, whose bounty lies dormant, for want of recipients on whom it would be wise, as well as kind to bestow it. If any such should be among our readers, we venture to say to them that even a few mites cast into the treasury of the School for the Indigent Blind would be as seed well sown.



CROCHET COIFFURE.

FENDER STOOL.

In some cases, knowledge gives its stamp to fashion, so redeeming it from the charge of being the mere expression of caprice. The great improvements which have been effected in the construction of the modern fire-place, bringing the body of heat much nearer the floor of the apartment, and so disseminating a lower stream of heated air, has naturally led to the introduction of very low fenders, so constructed as to leave free passage for the irradiations from the fire, and this in turn has led to



the adoption of the Fender Stool, as a useful article of Drawing-room furniture.

The Fender Stool is long and narrow. Its specific length cannot be decided, because that must be proportioned to the size of the fender, which, in its turn, is regulated by the dimensions of the fire-place. Our design can be made to suit either the large or the small in this respect, as each diamond forms a complete pattern.

The half diamond, pointing inwards, which goes round the design, is worked in the following manner. The scollops are in two colours, alternated, crimson and blue, the crimson being edged with white, the blue being edged with yellow. The external line all round is yellow. In each half diamond there is a flower, which also alternates, one being

crimson and one yellow. The leaves are green. The ground is black.

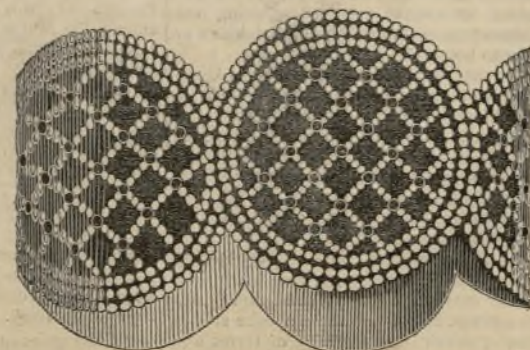
The interlaced squares, which form the interior design, have an outline in yellow, which is filled in with crimson. The ground on which these rest is a rich green.

In the early part of the work, the outline should be put in with only a half stitch, so that when the other portions are completed they may be crossed with floss silk. We speak now of the outline of the squares connected by their interlaced lines, and the alternated scollop of the border of the half diamonds, in which the white edge should be crossed with white, and the yellow with yellow silk.

Although our design is purposely given as little elaborate as possible, it is yet one which will be found to produce an extremely good effect and be quite worthy of the time employed in its production.

FRENCH DINNER NAPKIN RING.

The Dinner Napkin Ring having been produced and reproduced in every possible shape and way by means of running through the changes of the O. P. beads, it began to be high time that something new should make its appearance, and we have therefore much pleasure in introducing a little novelty which has just arrived from Paris. Unlike those formed of the above-named beads, which have a tendency to cut, and have no fixed shape, this new article is firm and likely to prove much more durable. It is made on a wire frame-work which must be purchased. This consists of five rings formed into one. To commence, take some of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co's. No. 8 knitting



DINNER NAPKIN RING.



COLLAR.

cotton and wind the rings round and round, until they are well and regularly covered, and their thickness is sufficiently increased to correspond with our illustration. This being done, take some strings of white crystal seed beads, and wind these in the same manner, until every part of the under cotton is entirely concealed. After this, take the smallest size of the white seed bead, and some coloured beads of the same size. Thread two white and one coloured, and stretch the strings thus formed, at regular intervals, across the inner circles of the frame-work. Then cross these the contrary way, taking two white and passing the needle through the coloured bead already threaded on the first lines, so making these the centres of each diamond.

As it is necessary that each Dinner Napkin Ring should have its own distinct mark for the sake of personal ownership, a set formed as we have said chiefly of the white beads, but each ring of a different colour, produces a pretty effect, as well as meeting the necessity of every member of a family knowing their own at a glance. Thus white and blue, white and green, white and ruby, white and amber, white and purple, and white and chocolate produce half a dozen rings of a pretty variety. If more should be required the diversity is very great. Those ladies who desire greater strength of colour can easily reverse these instructions, making the large portion of the beads the coloured and the small part the white.

CROCHET COIFFURE.

In compliance with the wish of one of our subscribers we have given in our illustration a pattern which is a portion of a coiffure in crochet. We have one or two reasons for selecting one which is perfectly easy of execution. The first is that we are unwilling to occupy our valuable space with the uninteresting and elaborate directions necessary for the production of even the most common variety of this well known style of fancy work; the introduction of which would render our pages distasteful to many of our subscribers. Our object is to present articles of taste and novelty which could not be obtained through any other medium than our own journal, and not to give those which can be purchased at the lowest prices, and are a general manufacture. We have chosen a simple pattern also because the effect when worked is prettier than those which are composed of a diversity of rings and stars, and which, besides requiring many columns of description, would produce a much less satisfactory result. When the directions for any piece of work are perfectly simple and easy to understand, the execution gains very much in neatness and beauty from the facility with which it is produced; this also induces many ladies to commence an article, which, were the instructions intricate and almost impossible to comprehend, would never be chosen as an amusement to beguile the mind from more serious occupations. In our number for the 27th of February, we supplied a similar article to be worked on net; the shape being quite new, would answer equally well for the crochet we are now giving. After having cut out in paper the shape preferred we should commence by making a chain in crochet the length of the centre of the shape, from the point of the front to the back. Work on this chain two long loops, three



FENDER STOOL.

chain, two long, all in one loop of the chain, chain six, repeat the two long, three chain, two long, missing six loops; repeat the same to the end. Turn and work the next row thus:—Work the two long, three chain, two long, over the last three chain, three chain, one long, three chain, repeat the two long, three chain, two long, and continue the same to the end. The next row is exactly the same. The pattern will be perfectly understood by referring to the illustration. It is a repetition of three rows placed alternately over each other. By being a small pattern, it allows any variety of shape to be easily arranged in the working. When the half is completed, it must be commenced again at the centre, and the other half worked exactly in the same manner. After this part is finished, the border must be worked thus:—Crochet all round, seven chain, loop in, seven chain, &c., twice round the cap, forming a double scallop, on which work one double loop, one chain six times, loop in to the next scallop, repeat all round. The last round is merely chain four, loop in, between every loop of the last row. The proper cotton is No. 30 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s six cord crochet. When completed this will be found a very pretty head dress.

BROAD INSERTION FOR PETTICOAT.

The very rich designs for the borders of petticoats which for the last few seasons have been so much in favour seem likely to be superseded by a fashion uniting a degree of durability as well as

ornament. Therefore, instead of placing costly embroidery at the very edge of the skirt, where it receives the most friction, it will now be introduced between different rows of tucks, so as to allow the more substantial material of which it is made to be the outer hem. This plan will allow an equal degree of beautiful work to be introduced without its being so very quickly injured by wear. We have given in our illustration a suitable insertion for this purpose, which is extremely showy when worked. It is intended for button-hole stitch, which is stronger and has a richer appearance than merely sewing over. The holes as well as the flowers are to be worked in this manner, only the latter ought to be well raised underneath. This much improves the effect. The little spray between must be sewn over. The borders on each side are of holes, and to prevent cutting the cotton at every one a succession of raised dots continues it from one hole to the next. Two rows of this insertion would form a very handsome trimming inserted between two sets of tucks, and would be much more durable than placing the work at the extreme edge.

SMALL FRENCH COLLAR, IN EMBROIDERY.

The small size of collars which are at present worn, makes a considerable difference in the amount of work required for their production, and renders them now quite a light undertaking in the way of fancy work. There is something



BROAD INSERTION FOR PETTICOAT.

especially elegant in these small and delicate designs, and general taste decidedly gives the preference to them, over the larger and more showy collars which have lately been so much the fashion. Every style of dress has its especial votaries, who carry it sometimes beyond the line of taste and moderation, but every lady who pays due respect to personal appearance is bound to note the changes of the fashions as they arise, or else she will soon be distinguished for a peculiarity more decided and conspicuous than the most extreme devotion to the subject could ever produce.

The design we have given is worked in fine satin stitch—the stems are two lines—with Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné* cotton, Nos. 30 and 40, and is extremely pretty when completed.

INITIALS.

Initial letters are no longer simple marks as individual property, but have become actually artistic ornaments. They have often more design in them than many embroidery patterns, from the circumstance that their shapes have naturally considerable variety, which is favourable for effect, and allows of diversified decoration. In working, they require great delicacy and neatness to do them justice, but when they are thus executed with due care, they assume the character of elegance which makes them so well worthy of becoming, not merely a mark of ownership, but a part of ornament.

Perhaps in no department of embroidery is more care required in the choice of the cotton employed, than in these delicate floral representatives of the alphabet, and we therefore recommend that Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné* cotton, No. 30, should be selected, to guard against disappointment.

HOME DIFFICULTIES.

The house-mother has her troubles aye, be she ever so gifted with that blessed quality of taking them lightly and cheerfully. It is not pleasant for lazy ladies to get breakfast over at that regular early hour which alone sets a household fairly a-going for the day; nor for un-arithmetical ladies, who have always reckoned their accounts by sixpences, to put down each item and persecute in balancing periodically receipts and expenditure; nor for weakly, nervous self-engrossed ladies to rouse themselves sufficiently to put their house in order, and to keep it so, not by occasional spasmodic "setting to rights," but by a general methodical overlooking of all rights, but by a general methodical overlooking of all rights. Yet, unless all this is done, it is in vain to insist on early rising, or grumble about waste, or lecture upon neatness, cleanliness, and order. The servants get to learn that "missis is never in time!" and laugh at her complaints of their unpunctuality. They see no use in good management or avoidance of waste; "Missis never knows about anything." She may lecture till she is weary about neatness and cleanliness—"Just put your head into her room and see!" For all moral qualities, good temper, truth, kindness, and above all, conscientiousness, if these are deficient in the mistress it is idle to expect them from servants, or children, or any members of the family circle.—*A Woman's Thoughts about Women.*

GOD appoints to every one of his creatures a separate mission, and if they discharge it honourably—if they quit themselves like men, and faithfully follow that light which is in them, withdrawing from it all cold and quenching influence—there will assuredly come of it such burning as, in its appointed mode and measure, shall shine before men and be of service, constant and holy.—*Modern Painters.*

THE ENGLISH AT CANTON.

The overland mail brings advices from Canton to the 28th of January.

The administration of the government of the city of Canton was acquiring form and consistency. Although confidence was not wholly restored, and many of the wealthier inhabitants were leaving the place, yet the mass of the population, finding life and property assured under the new government, were returning to the pursuits of trade and industry. The streets are again thronged, and in the main thoroughfares the shops are open. A very strong force for police duty has been organised, with seven stations in various parts of the city, and Europeans can now traverse Canton with comparative safety.

By a Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary, published January 28, we learn that the blockade of the port and river of Canton was to be raised on the 18th of February. The city and suburbs would be open to foreigners, and martial law would continue.

The French and English plenipotentiaries were still off the city of Canton, but it was believed they would soon commence their northward journey.

The special correspondent of the *Times* writes from the "Governor's Yamen, Canton," a letter of interesting miscellanies. We make a few extracts:—

THE CITY OF CANTON.

"On the 21st I returned to my quarters in Canton, and found that all the tender solicitude of the people of Hongkong had been entirely thrown away. I traversed the whole city with my trunk and chow-chow baskets, myself the only escort to my four Coolies. Along the great east and west thoroughfare a closed shop was become a rare exception, and the only difficulty was to push our way through the crowd. The spirit of insolence has departed out of them. Neither in word nor gesture is there any symptom of hostility or even of dislike. I have seen two people frightened very much by a scolding for using the word 'Fan-quei' ('Foreign devil'); but I believe they used it in all innocence, having never heard us called by any other name. The commercial parts of Canton have been much over-estimated. We have believed that there must be some grain of truth in the boast and brag of the Chinamen. Canton is big and populous; that is all. In other respects it is a very ordinary China city. Its temples are numerous, and the Confucian Temple and the Temple of Five Hundred Gods are good of their kind, but most of the others are miserable and dilapidated. The nine-storied pagoda is in so ruinous a condition that the General the other day forbade the attempt to climb the fragments of its broken staircase.

THE MANDARINS.

"How different are all the realities of Chinese life from our English notions of Oriental magnificence! Their ridiculous Mandarins live in houses in which an English gentleman would be ashamed to lodge his steward, and keep their retainers in places which an English farmer would think quite unworthy of his cows. It is explained that they allow their vast yamuns to fall to decay because their tenure of office seldom exceeds three years; their luxuries, therefore, are fur dresses, embroidered tunics, jadestone sceptres, loose silk chair covers, and such-like moveables.

THE YAMUN OF PEH-KWEI.

"I found the yamun of Peh-Kwei in a much more busy state than when I left it. I shall not forget the sensations of our first night in that place, when we were suddenly left alone at sundown with fifty men in that unknown Babylon of interminable pavilions, without light, or guide, or power of speech. Fancy fifty foreigners left in the dark in Vauxhall-gardens two days after London had been stormed, groping about the Rotunda and the Alhambra and the side boxes for places where they might sleep secure from a night attack. It was not encouraging that when two of us penetrated to Peh-Kwei's buildings to demand oil and tallow a hundred fellows, headed by Peh-Kwei, and his guest the Tartar General, stormed at us in chorus, and twice pressed us out by the unhostile pressure of their bodies against ours before we could make ourselves understood sufficiently to levy a pound of candles as the price of peace and quietness. Now all this is entirely changed. Through the open yamun doors crowds of Chinese come and go. The Chinese tribunal of Peh-Kwei and the tribunal of the three Commissioners (Colonel Holloway, le Capitaine Martineau, and Mr. Parkes) are *aux petits soins*. Thanks to the energy of the triumvirate, the streets of Canton are as safe from European violence as the streets of Paris are from Chinese exactions. Colonel Holloway's Court takes all the mixed cases; and, finding the other day that a Chinaman was in the wrong, he was sent over to Peh-Kwei with a statement of the circumstances. The Mandarin was so charmed with this compliment that he had the poor wretch bamboozed nearly to death. The new Court has also established a new Canton police. Captain Pym is the Colonel Rowan of Canton. He has 100 soldiers under him armed with swords and revolvers, and the French have a separate body of thirty men. Associated with the European police are an equal number of Tartars. Five English and two French stations have been established in convenient parts of the city and suburbs, and the shopkeeping community are likely to obtain, under British and French rule, a security they never before hoped for.

THE IMPERIAL ARMOURIES.

"Things were proceeding so happily that Peh-Kwei, the other day wrote a note to Lord Elgin complimenting him very much upon the state of affairs, and suggesting that we were all now such very good friends, that it was quite unnecessary for us to keep soldiers in the city. This polite impertinence produced an answer, which Peh-Kwei has not yet shown to his most intimate advisers. Instead of evacuating the city, the General has been obliged to remind the Tartar General of a stipulation that the arms of the Tartar soldiery should be given up. The Chinese dignitaries were

prepared to correspond upon this subject, to appoint commissioners, to receive reports, and to hold a discussion upon every gongal. The English General, with a barbaric promptitude, marched 1,200 Coolies and a large escort into three great depôts, and on Saturday last lodged nearly all the rubbish within the English lines. The three Imperial armouries were in a high state of efficiency. The double-handed swords were immense in numbers and terrible to look upon. There were rooms full of those fear-inspiring shields, which, in some quite modern period of Chinese history, probably, gave to some piratical Greek the idea of the shield of Minerva. There were arrows in thousands, very carefully finished and preserved in cases, but the Mandarin bows were very rare. Great store of quilted war jackets filled the presses, and there were many complete suits of Chinese armour. The swords, and pikes, and gingals, and matchlocks were innumerable; but the chief attraction was five brass guns, which were followed by covetous eyes as they were walked off by the Coolies. In another establishment we found collected all the shot that could be recovered after the last year's bombardment, and also some unexploded shells, which had been fired upon the city on the 28th December. There was also a great depot of infernal machines in form like a dark armen made of tin; many flags and banners were also arried off.

LOSS OF LIFE DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

"I have taken some pains to ascertain the loss suffered by the Chinese during the bombardment and the storm. We have all the official returns of the first day in our possession, and no account that I have seen places the deaths during the whole operations higher than 200. Some distrust the Chinese accounts, but I am inclined to put faith in them. Unless you surround Chinese soldiers you never kill many of them. You never catch them upon an island or in an isolated position. They act upon the principle of the Wife of Bath, that

'A mouse who trusts to one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul.'

They fire very fiercely upon you as you are coming up to attack them, but escape by the back door as soon as you get too near. Our escalade was a complete surprise upon them. They fancied you were advancing under the fire from their walls to attack Fort Gough; they never expected that you would turn aside and 'jump upon wooden legs' over the wall. Howqua's Comprador, with whom some of us talked the matter over, declares that it is impossible that the numbers killed could be greater than is stated. The people, he says, knew perfectly well the line the fire would take, and got out of the way. The troops who were obliged to remain on the walls kept very much under cover, and great quantities of the missiles missed the wall and fell into the ditch. The dead must be buried outside the city, and, as the western gate only was open, it was easy for any one to calculate how many were carried out. It says little for the destructive power of our warlike engines that so small a loss should have been occasioned by so large an expenditure of shot and shell, but the probabilities are that the fact is as the Chinese state it. It is placed beyond doubt now that the loss of the Chinese during the bombardment in 1856 was not more than 43, and I quite believe in the probability that the recent list of killed does not exceed 200.

A CRAFTY PRIEST AND HIS TREASURE.

"Some days since a poor priest presented himself at headquarters in abject garb and squalid plight, and told a piteous tale to the General how his little personal property and his only change of raiment lay in the Monastery of Celestial Bliss, now occupied by Colonel Hocker and his battalion. The General at once gave him an order to remove all his property from the place, and the priest prudently waited till the Colonel and the major part of his officers and men were absent on a reconnaissance. He then presented his order, and was led about by the officers of the day to recognise his property. The poor priest was accompanied by some servants of his order. With their assistance he opened the pedestal of an untouched idol, and lo! a bar of solid gold and several bars of silver were exposed to the view of the astonished soldiery. Proceeding to another image, he abstracted some stones of great magnitude and price. Then he borrowed a ladder, and, mounting to the roof, removed a sheathing, and, behold! a magazine of richly embroidered silks and costly furs, all which were duly piled upon the shoulders of the poor brethren. The guard was almost frantic, but the order was imperative. The poor priest was a true Chinaman. Having succeeded so far, he pushed his rights to the utmost. Lying about were some trophies and small matters which the absent soldiers had gathered together in other places and brought to these quarters. These also were put together. All was carried off; and when the reconnoitring party returned to their quarters they found them swept, but not garnished. Nothing was left but the hole in the roof and the disembowelled joss.

PEH-KWEI'S READING.

"Peh-Kwei has been asked to take some steps towards alleviating the misery of the destitute classes, but he does not see his way to the employment of any less efficacious methods than the head-cutting knife and the bamboo. The life of these high dignitaries must be very dull. Peh-Kwei is too great a man to do anything. He sits all day in an uncomfortable straight-backed chair, and receives a few reports and writes occasionally—or rather dictates, for his handwriting is unrepresentable—to the Emperor. Seeing him the other day in this position of dignified discomfort, one of the interpreters asked him whether he passed much of his time in reading? His answer was, 'No, I never read; my heart is heavy. I cannot laugh over romances, and if I read good books I go to sleep.'

YEH AND HIS FORTUNE-TELLING.

"Yeh, on board the Inflexible, exhibits much the same spectacle; and it naturally occurred to the

Anglo-Saxon mind that he also must want books. The offer was rejected; but Yeh is a religious man, and said nothing about romances. His answer was, 'What should I do with books? All the books that are proper to be read I know by heart.' He quoted Caliph Omar without having ever heard his name. He passes his time in praying to Buddha and telling his fortune. His papers abound in fortune-telling schemes, analogous to our 'Sortes Virgilianae' or 'Sortes Biblicae.' One of them is headed, 'Scheme to determine when the Kwangsi Rebellion will terminate.' The Chinese are very indignant with him for not killing himself. They say, 'Eep number one fool; he no make writee pigeon, he no make fightee pigeon; he number one bad Mandarin; he no cuttee thloot.' The wretched creature seems to have been influenced in his conduct by these fortune-telling tricks, which are as heterodox in China as they are in England. *Respicite rinales Divorum.* Yet, although the revelations of his State papers, and our observations of his personal habits, demonstrate that he is without conduct or judgment, or even the strong common-sense of an ordinary Chinaman, his official rank is so great that we are told his presence in the Canton river exercises an unfavourable influence upon our dealings with the Chinese people. Unless early news of his degradation should be received, he will be sent away. The present idea is to send him to Calcutta, where he will probably have an opportunity of cultivating the friendship of the King of Oude within the walls of Fort William."

A WARNING TO WIZARDS.

Signor Bosco, wizard, has been for a fortnight giving exhibitions of legerdemain in Leeds. On Friday night he gave his concluding performance in the Music Hall, and in order to attract a good audience, it was announced on the walls that 60*l*. worth of jewellery would be given away in different lots to the holders of certain tickets. Some Yorkshiremen are fond of getting more than a shilling's worth for a shilling; there was a good muster of this class, the gallery being quite full. During the first part of the entertainment the jewellery, which consisted of an electro-plated service, a gold watch, &c., was exhibited on the platform, and many longing eyes were directed towards it. It was noticed that many policemen were in the Music Hall, and that they entered just at the time when the prizes ought to be distributed. A magisterial prohibition had been sent to the wizard, to the effect that his "prize scheme" was illegal, and that if he persisted in being liberal he might be fined 100*l*. or be imprisoned for a period of seven months. The police were in attendance partly to see the magistrates' order obeyed, and partly to preserve the peace, as the general Yorkshire objection to be hoaxed is well known. Signor Bosco announced this prohibition after the first part of the entertainment, and it was immediately received with every demonstration of dissatisfaction. The occupants of the gallery were loud and furious, declaring in no very mild language that it was a swindle. Bosco endeavoured to calm them by offering to give the jewellery to any charity in Leeds, as a proof that "he did not want to obtain money by false pretences." This was replied to by cries of "Let's have our money back," and confusion became worse confounded. At last, Signor Bosco suggested that a jury of twelve, with a chairman, should be selected from the audience, and that whatever verdict they might return he would abide by. This plan was adopted, four being chosen from each division of the house. Amongst the jurymen was the junior member of a noted law firm in the town, and also a gentleman well acquainted with the judicial business of the West Riding. The jury retired to the ante-room to consider their verdict, and the audience waited with clamour for nearly an hour. At the end of that time the jury returned, and the foreman delivered the following verdict: "That Signor Bosco, having been informed on the previous night that the prize distribution was illegal, ought to have made that publicly known before the entertainment commenced. Having failed to do so, the jury had decided that the money should be returned as follows: 1*s*. 6*d*. each to those occupying the front seats; 1*s*. to each in the second; and 9*d*. to the gallery occupants." The verdict was received with tremendous applause, and being acquiesced in by Signor Bosco, the money was accordingly returned.

DR. FELL AND THE NEW CANCER TREATMENT.—Some two years ago the greater part of the press teemed with praises of an American physician—a Dr. Fell—whose marvellous cures of cancer, without the aid of the knife, filled society with wonder and the medical profession with admiration. Few cases, if any, however desperate—and even those abandoned as hopeless by the hospitals of the metropolis—brought to the extraordinary treatment of this "miraculously gifted man." The Governors of the Middlesex Hospital having made Dr. Fell a tempting offer of an honorary nature, he stipulated for several months for the exposition of his art upon the patients of that hospital, his success being attended with such singular results that the report published upon the occasion was perhaps of as satisfactory a kind as ever emanated from a body of men, giving credit and distinction to one who might in some wise have been considered a rival to its members. The report naturally drew the universal attention of the faculty to the mode of treatment pursued by Dr. Fell; and having, besides the report in question, an elaborate essay upon the subject by Dr. Fell to refer to, his plan has been pursued throughout the country, not with decided success, but with almost unqualified failure! It is asserted that Dr. Fell still continues with the same happy facility to perform operations for cancer without the use of the knife, but it has been urged, from the above result, that he must have withheld some essential part of his treatment. In this awkward dilemma—caring all who come to him on the one hand, and failure attending those who are treated by other practitioners who are presumed to follow his published directions on the other—Dr. Fell has deemed it prudent to issue a gratuitous brochure with the view of setting himself right with the public.—*Court Circular.*

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives an account of an accident on the North-Western Railway, which occurred on Monday. He says:—"I got into the 8.15 A.M. express train at Rugby for London; when we arrived at Wolverton, where the tickets were collected, the train proceeded for London at the rate of from forty to forty-five miles per hour. The train passed Watford station, and, on looking out of the window, I saw we were on the Watford embankment, which is at least from fifty to sixty feet high. All on a sudden the carriage seemed to sink under us, and then followed a series of the most violent oscillations and bumping of the carriage for a period of ten or fifteen seconds, the speed of the carriage became less and less, and all at once it turned over flat on its side, myself undermost, and the whole of the passengers on me. While all was in confusion some persons made their appearance on the top of the carriage, and drew us out one by one; the first inquiry naturally was, 'Is anybody killed or hurt?' and we were pleased to find, beyond a few scratches with glass, and a few shakes, no personal damage was done. On looking at the train and the line it presented a perfect wreck. The train, which consisted of an engine and seven carriages, was divided or broken up into three parts, and lay scattered as follows:—The engine was about 100 yards in advance of the train, imbedded axle deep in the sand; the guard's van, which was next to the engine while the train was in motion, was lying on its side on the edge of the embankment; it had broken down the telegraph post; opposite to the van were two carriages coupled together, with the two ends sticking up, while at the place where they were coupled they were axle-deep in the ground. A few yards further on was the carriage in which I was, lying flat on its side. The remainder of the carriages were in various positions, axle-deep in the sand or ballast. The carriages were all more or less damaged, the axles bent, and the windows smashed. Looking back at the ground over which we had passed, the sleepers were dashed to atoms, the rails were bent, the chairs were broken, and broken axles and grease boxes lay about in all directions. I was the first passenger who ran back to look at the road, when the cause of the accident was at once apparent. A gang of men were employed in repairing the permanent way, putting new sleepers, and doing general repairs. On looking at the work only one chair out of every two was spiked to the sleeper, and those which were fastened were fastened with wooden pegs about one inch in diameter. In one place no chair had been placed on the sleeper to support the rail, but the rail was left to a distance of six feet six inches without any support whatever. A greater act of negligence can scarcely be conceived. The result was, as soon as the train came on the unsupported part of the rail the rail bended outwards, the chair on the next sleeper broke in two, and at the second sleeper the engine ran off the rails. From the impression of the wheel made on the rail it was quite evident the engine commenced to leave the rails at the spot where the rail gave way for want of a chair to support it. When the engine got off the rails it ploughed up the road for fifty or sixty yards, dashing everything to atoms. The second act of negligence is only equalled by the first—namely, when I arrived at the spot where the road was broken up, the first question I asked was 'Why did you not signal to the engine-driver to slacken his speed? Where are your signal flags?' The man replied, 'We have no signal flags.' 'No signal flags?' I repeated. 'No, Sir' was the reply; 'but we told them the state of the road at the Watford station.' How the signals were at the station I am unable to say."

The Dutch Custom-house officers at Rosendaal a few days ago, seized a quantity of lace to the value of 1,200 florins, which a lady coming by the railway from Antwerp had concealed under her crinoline. The anxiety depicted on her countenance is said to have betrayed her.

A letter from Montoro, in the *Memorial Bordelais*, says: "Six men in masks lately entered the chateau of the Count de Robledo, and after having cruelly illused him, made off with a sum of 6,000 ounces of gold (about 20,000*l*.)." The *Betis* of Andalusia announces that the count died of his wounds on Feb. 23. One would scarcely have supposed that Spanish nobles kept so much gold in a Chateau d'Espagne.

The obituary of this week (says the *Athenaeum*), includes the name of Mrs. Owen, whose claim on a parting word here lies on her being the sister of Mrs. Hemans, the accomplished woman and amateur melodist, who set and published many of the lyrics by the poetess, and who, some twenty years ago, compiled the life which prefaces the complete edition of the "Poems of Mrs. Hemans," published after her decease.

The second report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund has just been published. The report contains a statement of the sources from which the fund, now amounting to 1,453,045*l*., has been received, and of the appropriation of various sums to the purchase of presentations to colleges, schools, and asylums. The total number of private soldiers' widows who had applied for relief, up to the latest return, is 3,156, in connexion with whom are 3,840 children, besides 166 orphans who have lost both parents. Of officers' widows there are 122; children, 217; orphans who have lost both parents twelve. The districts in which the recipients reside, and the scale of allowances, are given in the report. The greater part of the pamphlet is occupied by the correspondence arising out of the charges of injustice and partiality brought against the Commissioners by the Duke of Norfolk and Archbishop Cullen.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

On Tuesday a Polish refugee named Stanislaus Tchorsowski, keeping a bookseller's shop at 39, Rupert-street, Haymarket, was brought before Mr. Jardine, at the Bow-street Police Court, upon a warrant, charging him with "having, on the 1st of March inst., unlawfully printed and published a certain false, scandalous, malicious, seditious, and defamatory libel, concerning his Majesty the Emperor of the French, with intent to incite divers persons to assassinate his said Majesty."

Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution on the part of the Crown, and Mr. Leverson, a solicitor, attended for the defendant.

The alleged libel is a small pamphlet, in French, bearing the signatures of "Le Comité de la Commune Révolutionnaire, Felix Pyat, Besson, et A. Talandier;" being the document recently referred to in the parliamentary debates.

Mr. Bodkin said these proceedings were taken by the direction of her Majesty's Attorney-General against the prisoner at the bar, who had been apprehended on the charge of publishing and selling the pamphlet which he held in his hand. It was written in the French language, and like another which had been also the subject of a late prosecution, it taught, enforced, and justified the crime of assassination. The prisoner, although a foreigner, resided in England, and enjoyed the protection of our English laws; and it was not to be tolerated that a person in such a situation should break and defy those laws with impunity.

Jonathan Whicher deposed that he was an inspector of the London detective police. On the 1st of the present month he went to a small book-shop in Rupert-street, called the "Librairie Polonoise." There was a boy there, and the prisoner came in afterwards. Witness asked prisoner if he was the proprietor of the shop, and he replied "Yes." He saw several copies of the work now produced lying about on the counter, and asked the price of them. The prisoner said the large ones were 3d., and the others 2d. each. Witness then purchased three of each size, and paid him 1s. 3d. for them. He requested a memorandum, as they were not for himself, upon which prisoner wrote as follows on a strip of paper:—"39, Rupert-street. 'Lettre au Parlement et à la Presse,' six copies."

The memorandum and pamphlet were both produced, and Sergeant Rogers, an officer of the C division of police, translated the passages upon which the prosecution was founded. They were to the following effect:

"Has Bonaparte attempted at the court, as at the assembly, as at the law, as at the people?—forced every resistance and every right, assassinated citizens and representatives, arrested, exiled, transported, executed the defenders of the constitution, and compelled the remainder to vote with the bayonet at their ribs? Is all this a fable, a story, or a dream? Have we dreamt it, invented it, imagined it for the requirements of our opinions or of our passions, as mentioned in the *Walewski* note? Is it a real, recent, patent, public, historical, and judicial fact?—undeniable by the author himself, who boasts of it?—crying aloud and bleeding in the memory of all, demanding vengeance from God and man, deserving chastisement from below as from above—from every body and every arm, unpunished because triumphant? At the ordinary assizes the garter would rise to his neck (serve to hang him). This Emperor is an assassin. Then the question is, if an assassin, who is also an Emperor, may be killed? A great question we know—even ridiculous—pregnant with 'Yes and No,' according to place and time; an old question, having all its beard and teeth (arrived at maturity), like the Supreme Being. An especially idle question, which arose with the first tyrant, and can only be solved with the just. Constitutional kings are reported inviolable, they having responsible ministers; yet they sometimes pay with their persons; but are tyrants also inviolable? These are some of the worst species in the oldest and most odious acceptance of the word. Such an one, for example, who would have fallen under the guillotine, had he not by the force of murder risen above it; had he been less criminal, less assassin. Let us suppose that a king of England—this has been seen—weariness of his council, of his parliament, of his press—of all the rights acquired without contest in our time—took it into his head on a fine December night, also to make a *coup d'état*, to outrage all public liberties, to stifle them all in the blood of his people, to be what is called a perfect Emperor, what would the English people do if they could? What they have already done. We will no longer discuss the right of regicide. In the country of Charles I. it is superfluous. . . . Are not ten thousand muskets and a hundred cannons worth four bombs? They are of the same value with him. It is he, always he, who presides at the executions from which Rome never ceases to bleed. It is he, and he alone, the chief and author of invasion and occupation, of civil and religious despotism—the enemy, we say, the confirmed enemy, forewarned by his own act—the principal and moral enemy—the enemy armed and encamped in the bosom of the country. Has not every citizen the right and the duty to save his country—to strike the enemy wherever he may be? Say? And yet the Italian patriots did not attack him in London, where he came as if to insult by his presence all the proscribed. They respected the neutral and free country. They would not stain the hospitable soil with such blood. They made the attempt on Bonaparte in his own country, on his own ground, in his camp, amongst and in spite of his soldiers and his police—as if better to prove to him the vanity and frailty of his tyranny—to prove to him this mathematic truth, this word of gospel spoke by the very Lamb of resignation, 'who lives by the sword shall die by the sword.' The Italians, then, are not assassins—they are combatants. They have rendered tooth for tooth, grenade for grenade. They are prisoners whose throats the savages are about to cut. They are vanquished—they will not be punished. The enemy may kill, but cannot judge them. All the poison of *Chaix-d'Est* Ange can never tarnish them. They may die, but cannot be disgraced. Punishment for them, disgrace for others. They die for their country. As for us, unfortunately we have no pretension to the merit of their work. We have not the honour to participate in their enterprise. But the cock would crow twice if a French voice did not salute them before the judgment-seat. Friends unknown, but not misunderstood, we salute you!

you shall be avenged. If our means differ, our cause is the same."

Mr. Bodkin, observing that the passages just quoted sufficed for the present, now asked that the prisoner might be committed for trial. A full translation of the pamphlet would be produced at the trial.

Mr. Leverson applied for a remand to Saturday to enable him to prepare his client's defence. He should oppose the commitment on legal grounds, apart from which he regarded the proceeding as an atrocious encroachment upon the liberty of the press.

Mr. Jardine.—If the client's attorney tells me he is not ready with his defence, that is ground for a remand, and his application shall be granted. It is a case in which I can take bail.

Mr. Leverson said he had one of the bail present. A person, apparently a foreigner, stepped into the witness-box.

Mr. Bodkin: Are you the printer of the pamphlet which forms the subject of this prosecution.—Witness: Yes, I am.

Mr. Bodkin.—Then I object to this person's bail.

Mr. Leverson.—Then you will drive me to send for the greatest philosopher of the age, J. Stuart Mill. He will be bail, and I will send to the India-house for him.

Mr. Bodkin: Will you oblige me with the private address of the greatest philosopher of the age.

Mr. Leverson did not know it, but he would undertake to fetch Mr. Mill within twenty-four hours. He (Mr. Leverson) looked upon these proceedings with awe, with dread for the liberty of the subject, and the purity of even justice itself.

Mr. Bodkin was unable to understand why men guilty of printing, and publishing, and promulgating doctrines which every right-minded Christian must loathe and detest, should be treated in the tender drawing-room style suggested by the prisoner's attorney. He did not oppose the remand, although the object of it was apparent enough.

The prisoner was then committed in default of bail, and left in the prison van.

MURDER OF A FORTUNE TELLER.

At the Shrewsbury Assizes, William Davies, a labourer, was charged with the wilful murder of Ann Evans, at Much Wenlock, on the 12th of September, 1857. It appeared that the deceased was an old woman, between sixty and seventy years of age, a reputed witch, who lived in a cottage on a common at Westbrook, in the parish of Much Wenlock. She had passed by several names, and for some years lived with a man named Evans, who died in the year 1856. The prisoner, a labouring man, of about thirty-five years of age, soon afterwards came to live with her. He dug a bit of land which the old woman possessed, and planted her potatoes, &c., and being generally a quiet and rather weak-minded man, he was in the habit of going to market for her, and as the report ran, the old woman had promised to marry him, and about nine months before her death had got the banns published in Madely Church. In the meantime they lived together as man and wife, and according to the evidence, the prisoner was "bewitched" by the old woman. According to his own statement to several witnesses, the old woman had great power over him, and had the power as often as he left her, which he did more than once, to draw him back. There was no doubt upon the evidence that the old woman was a fortune-teller and practised witchcraft, and that by means of her supposed intercourse with spirits she was generally believed in the country round to have the power over people's fortunes, and particularly over poor men's sheep and pigs. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the disparity of their ages, the prisoner went to live with her. The old woman, it appeared, was very violent in her temper, and in the habit of using very foul language; and on several occasions words took place between the parties which induced the prisoner to leave her, which he did more than once, but was "drawn back" by her. It appeared that he continued to live with her till the 12th of September, 1857, when her death took place. Two days previously he had purchased a new pocket-knife at Wenlock, but not under circumstances to excite any suspicion. On the day in question the deceased sent him to Wenlock on some errands, when he stayed longer than he ought to have done drinking at Mrs. Aston's public-house. On his way home, in conversation with a waggoner, he said he was living with an old woman on the hill, and was very comfortable, and that he should have a lot of money when the old woman died. The deceased met him on the road at three o'clock, p.m., and was very angry and abusive, and, taking the basket from him, told him he might go back to Wenlock if he liked. The prisoner was very quiet and civil, and followed her to the cottage; and it appeared that they had tea together, for the remains of tea were afterwards found in two cups on the table. Some time after they had gone into the cottage the old woman came out. At that time a man was sitting on a wall near the cottage, and called out "Bill." The prisoner came out, and the man asked him what was the matter. The prisoner looked down and said, "There is nothing the matter with me." The old woman then said she had sent him to Wenlock on an errand, and he had spent part of the money; he was a villain, and had thrown part of the sugar into the fire and part into the ashes. She also said, "He is a rogue; he has robbed me, and not only that, he'll murder me." She then returned into the cottage, and a few minutes afterwards a little boy was on the common near the cottage, and heard the parties quarrelling inside. The door was open, and he heard the old woman say that if the prisoner did not go out she would make him turn out. The deceased was a very powerful woman for her age, and very violent in her manner; and, according to the boy's evidence, she was using a great deal of abusive language.

The prisoner then said he wanted his smock and the woman said he should not have it. The prisoner then went upstairs to fetch it. It appeared the woman also went upstairs, and the boy heard a fall on the floor, and the woman's voice saying, "Bill, let me alone." He also heard the woman scream out three times, and presently the prisoner came running downstairs, and shut the outer door and locked it. Having turned the key, he left it in the door and walked away. The little boy went home to his mother and told her what he had seen and heard, and in a few minutes his mother came to the spot, but, seeing blood upon the door-latch, she was afraid to enter. In a few minutes some more neighbours came to the spot, opened the door, and called out the old woman's name, but receiving no answer, they entered and went upstairs, and there found the old woman lying dead upon the floor. On examination several slight wounds were discovered on the old woman's face, and four stabs in the neck, one of which had penetrated the carotid artery, and another completely severed it, and so caused immediate death. It appeared the old woman had bought the prisoner a silver watch and chain, and the watch was found in her left hand, with the chain passed between her fingers; and the suggestion on the part of the prosecution was that there had been a struggle for the watch. The prisoner's pocket-knife was found lying open on the dresser in the kitchen, covered with fresh blood. He was taken into custody next morning, in a barn at Lee-botwood, about twenty miles off. The policeman charged him with the murder of Nancy Morgan, and the prisoner asked, "Is she dead?" and on being answered in the affirmative, he said, "I did not think it was quite so bad as that." He was then brought to Wenlock in a cart, and, on the way, he said he had spent two shillings of the old woman's money, and had had two pints of old beer, and that, when he came back, the old woman abused him for being so long away, and that they cursed each other. He said he told her he would leave her, and would not stop, and went upstairs to fetch his clothes. The old woman followed him, and he asked her for the watch she had bought for him, and also that he several times asked her to kiss him. He said that if he did it was not for money, for he knew where it was, and there was but 6d. in the house, and he knew where the bank books were. He added, "I did love the old woman." Another witness confirmed this evidence, and also stated that the prisoner said, "We had a scuffle." He allowed himself to be searched without opposition, but nothing was found upon him beyond a few shillings. To another witness, a farmer, he repeated the same account, with the addition that he wanted to have his clothes and the watch. He also said jealousy had done it. It appeared, from the cross-examination of the witnesses, that there was a general belief among the ignorant people about Westbury that the old woman possessed what they called "the evil eye," and that, by the aid of some old books on magic, and the unknown language in which she sometimes spoke, she possessed supernatural powers. The counsel for the prisoner wished to cross-examine the mother of the little boy who proved the chief portion of the case against the prisoner, to show that she believed the old woman still had power over her, but the learned Judge would not allow that to be done. It was, however, evident that the woman was labouring from some mental anxiety, and nothing would induce her to leave the witness box while her little boy was being examined. It appeared that a few months before her death the old woman had sold a bit of land for 65l., and that the money had been lodged in a bank. The jury retired, and on their return into court, they found the prisoner guilty. Mr. Baron Watson then pronounced the awful sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner was then removed.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE AND SUDDEN DEATH OF THE BRIDE.

A highly respectable tradesman of Dawlish, named Oliver, died some years since, leaving to his widow by will a considerable property; with the proviso, however, that in the event of her re-marrying, the whole should revert to their children. During her widowhood, Mrs. Oliver, it appears, became surety to the amount of 400l., for a son-in-law, who had obtained some responsible situation in a large metropolitan brewery establishment. The young man misbehaving himself, the bond was forfeited, and the mother-in-law was called on to pay the money. To evade this loss to her family, the poor woman (acting no doubt upon advice) adopted a course as misguided as it was repugnant to every sentiment of morality and decency. A dissipated youth, about twenty years of age, named Crews, who was residing at Torquay, and gaining a livelihood as a builders' labourer, was induced to marry the widow, who was fifty-eight years of age, upon the understanding that he should receive 30l. for the "job" and start off at once for Australia, where he is said to have friends residing. The ceremony took place at the Registry-office, Newton Abbot; the bridegroom received his money, signed some deeds of the nature of which he professed to be totally ignorant, and set off for Plymouth, whence he was to have sailed; and the bride returned to Dawlish with her friends. The young man, however, soon altered his determination, for very few hours afterwards saw him once more at Torquay, where with boon companions he proceeded, as long as the money lasted, to give full vent to his drunken propensities. His return was of course a source of great anxiety to the parties concerned, not the least so, it may well be imagined, to his wife, and now we arrive at the melancholy sequel to this strange tale. On Wednesday, Mr. F. W. Carter, son of Mr. F. R. Carter, solicitor, Torquay, who had, it seems, acted professionally throughout the transactions, proceeded to Dawlish to obtain the signature of Mrs. Crews to an affidavit relating to the property. She had returned from the residence of the

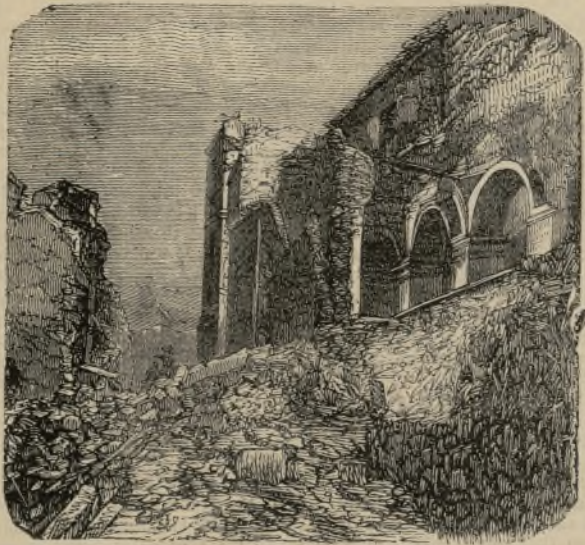
commissioner (before whom she had sworn to the truth of its contents) to her own house, in company with Mr. Carter, jun., and was in the act of searching for some paper in which to wrap the document, when she fell down and expired. The coroner for the district deemed that these circumstances demanded an inquiry; and at the inquest, on Friday and Saturday, most of the above facts were elicited by the examination of the young man, James William Osborne Hamlyn Crews, Mr. Carter, jun., and Mr. S. R. Oliver, the deceased's son. The evidence of Mr. John F. Knighton, surgeon, showed that her death arose from natural causes "produced by the excitement and terror she was subjected to." The jury, in returning that verdict, severely censured the parties who had been concerned in the transactions.—*Western Times*.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CORINTH.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who dates from Corinth, March 7, says: "A few mornings ago I left the Piræus on board Her Majesty's ship *Desperate*, in company with the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, Lady Young, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, &c. In the afternoon we anchored off Calamaki. We found that town a complete mass of ruins. The ground in several places was rent into gaping chasms, the fountains and springs were dried up, and in one part a rivulet was flowing where previous to the earthquake no water had existed. The inhabitants were bivouacked in the open spaces about the town. The Greek government had sent tents and also planks for the construction of sheds, to shelter the poor houseless creatures from the wet and cold. On the following day we visited the ruins of what but a few days since was the town of Corinth. A scene of more utter desolation it is scarcely possible to imagine. Not a building had escaped. From the stout-walled mansion of General Notaras, to the humblest cottage, all had shared in the common destruction. Everywhere around were mounds of rubbish intermixed with broken furniture and shattered household utensils. Strange to say, amidst this wilderness of ruin there still stood erect the remains of an older desolation. Upon a height amidst the general wreck stood unshaken and unharmed the seven huge columns of the Temple of Minerva. As they had stood for ages so they still stand, as if destined to mark through all time the fate of the antique Corinth. In the large open space before these columns the houseless population was gathered together in a dense mass. Most of them were seated on the ground, silent and motionless; others spoke together in whispers, and all seemed still under the terrifying influence of the late visitation. As we approached those who were crouching on the ground rose, and the whole of the great mass moved slowly in our direction. The sight of this immense human wave, as it rolled toward us, with the great columns of Minerva behind, and all around the silent ruins of the fallen city, was strangely solemn. It reminded us of some of those wild conceptions of Martin. A whole population smitten by the anger of Heaven, the ruined temple, the fallen city, the naked crags crowned by the Acropolis, rising high and dark behind us, and great rocky mountains, their heads hid in the drifting clouds and covered with snow, joined to the classical costume of the people, made the picture complete. "The dimarcos or mayor—an old man leaning on a long staff—was in front of the crowd. He thanked Sir John Young for having come to visit them in their trouble, and he hoped that we and our country-people might for ever remain strangers to ruin such as that which had fallen upon the people of Corinth. An offer of money made by the Lord High Commissioner and the Marquis of Headfort for the relief of the sufferers was refused by the dimarcos. The old man said that the King and the government would do all that was necessary for their present relief, but that Greece was poor, and that many a day would pass before they would be in a condition to rebuild their town; but he added that if the English, when they returned to their own land, would ask their country-people to assist the Corinthians in rebuilding their homes, they would do a generous act. Sir John Young promised, on his arriving in the Ionian Islands, to organise a subscription; and I, as a humble member of the world of letters, engaged to make known to the British public, through your columns, the wants of the poor houseless sufferers."

The *Paris Patrie* announces that several small vessels are now arming in different ports, for the purpose of being sent to China to reinforce Admiral Rigault de Genouilly's flotilla.

The following extraordinary cures without medicine of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility effected by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, are not the least remarkable:—From the Dowager Countess of Castlemart, Care No 52,512. "A Rostrevor, County of Down, Ireland, Dec. 9, 1854. The Dowager Countess of Castlemart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness, and irritability of many years' standing. This Food deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing. Enquiries will be cheerfully answered." Care No 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In cisterns, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Cisterns are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."



THE "CATHEDRALE DI TITO."



THE INTERIOR OF THE CASTLE OF AULETTA.



THE CHURCH OF SAN GIOVANNI.

RUINS IN NAPLES.

We give our readers some further views of the devastation caused by the late earthquake in the Neapolitan territories. We fear that we have not seen the end of them, for no mention has been made of Vesuvius being active, and volcanoes are usually considered a species of safety-valve for the pent-up gases, which are supposed to cause the earthquake, to escape. It is a fearful neighbour to have at one's doors, and we cannot but look with dread at the awful grandeur of an eruption, especially when we consider the amount of destruction which has already issued from the depths of this mountain. Who can think without dismay upon the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, buried beneath the lava and ashes of Vesuvius? What new changes may not be made on the surface of the ground? Monte Nuovo, near Naples, was thrown up by the upheavings of the mighty forces which lie entombed under the surface, and districts have been completely altered in their character. The strength of the pent-up forces were sufficient to raise, in the course of forty-eight hours, the Mount Jorullo, in Mexico, in the midst of a plain, to the height of above 1,000 feet.

RAUCH THE SCULPTOR.

(See opposite page.)

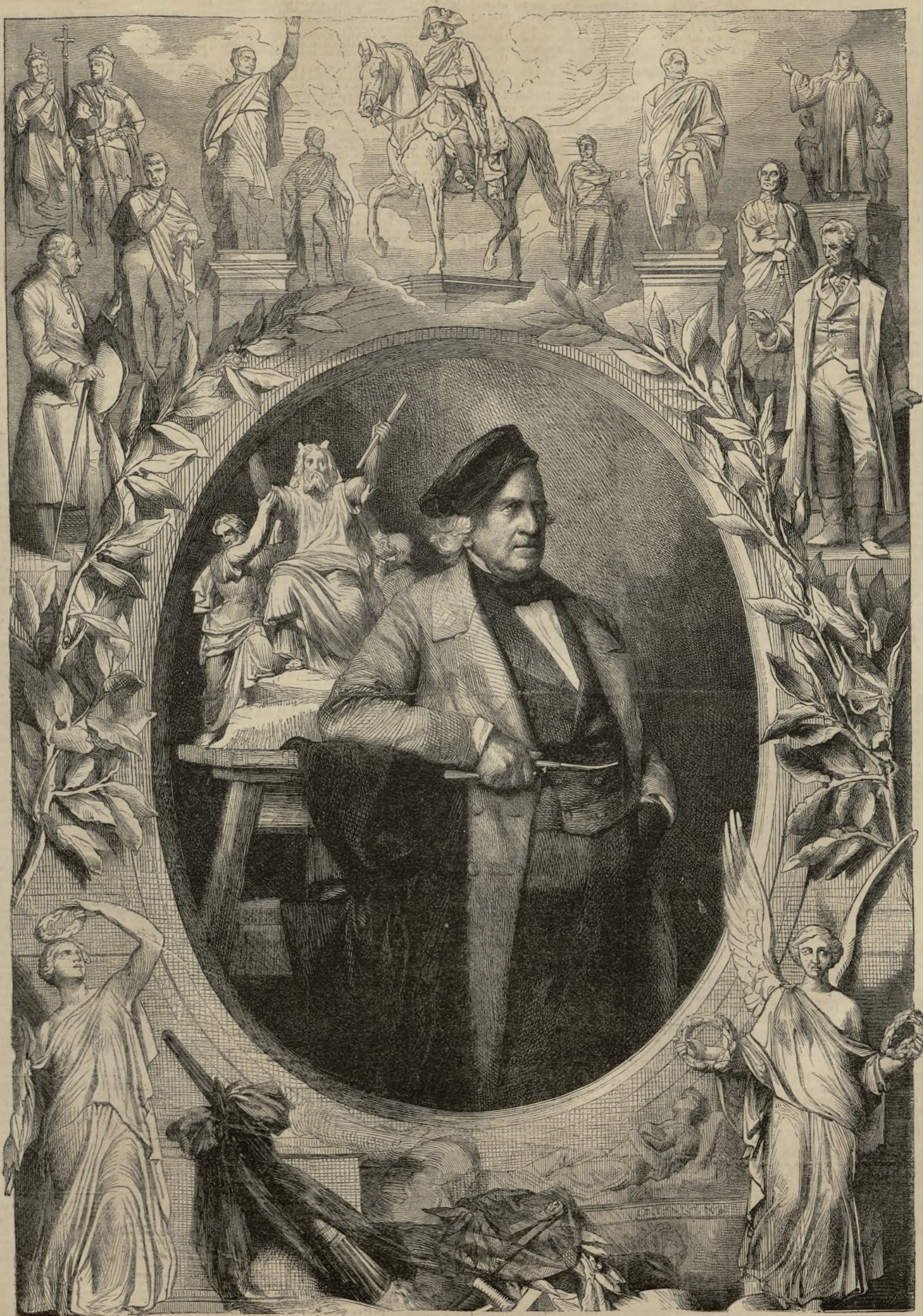
THE subject of the following brief memoir, Christian Rauch, was born towards the close of the last century. When about twenty years of age, he was in Rome, and there executed the work that first established his fame. It was the monument of the Queen of Prussia, the wife of Frederic Wilhelm III. The order was first given to Canova at Rome, but as he had seen the Queen but for a very short time, he recommended Rauch as better able to fulfil the task, as he had been one of her pages. In this work he was assisted by Thorwaldsen, who gave him much valuable advice, and superintended the execution both of the model and the marble statue. A severe illness prevented its completion till 1813, when Rauch returned to Berlin, and placed his work in the Mausoleum at Charlottenburg. It produced the greatest sensation at the time, for, till then, the artists had confined themselves to following the caricature, if we may make use of the term, of the antique, introduced by sculptors of the Louis Quatorze period, in their strivings after the allegorical, and which unfortunately is to be seen

carried out in the monuments with which our Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's are spoiled. This introduction of the Real into statues of modern great men was first attempted by Schadow, but it was Rauch who broke through the conventionality of art completely, and threw off the shackles which bound down the genius of last generation. In his statues of the moderns, he has represented them as moderns, and future generations will recognize them as men who lived in the age in which they were said to live, and not be in doubts whether they might not be statues of some ancient Greek or Roman. We might refer our readers to the statue of Dr. Johnson in St. Paul's, which, were it not for the inscription and the place in which it is, might, from its semi-nude attire, be taken for some unknown Athenian sage, certainly not for the great English lexicographer. But to return. His fame became at once established; orders flowed in upon him from persons of the highest position, and earned him the title of "Sculptor of Kings." He was entrusted with the execution of several statues of the Royal personages of Germany, and with the generals who distinguished themselves during the French war, and in all these he has represented them as men of their

day and country, not as heroes of antiquity. His knowledge of the antique, may be seen in the exquisite statues of Victory which adorn the interior of the Walhalla. The grace, lightness, and elegance which characterise these beautiful figures will bear comparison with some of the finest productions of the ancients. It would occupy too much space to enumerate the many subjects which have issued from his studio, but we refer our readers to our engraving of the equestrian statue of the late King of Hanover, which appeared in our paper some time back. Rauch was particularly fortunate in transmuting into the marble the spirit of the original, and giving an individuality to his subjects, and he places before the spectator the very person. Rauch spent the greatest part of his life in Berlin, where he had his studio, and from whence issued his numerous works. It is a curious circumstance that about the only subject which he executed from sacred history should have been the same which occupied the last days of Michael Angelo, namely, a Moses. It is the model for a group representing Hur and Aaron supporting the hands of Moses during the battle with the Amalekites, and is intended for the Cathedral of Berlin, which is about to be built.



RUINS OF THE DUCAL PALACE AT POLLA.



CHRISTIAN RAUCH.

MISCELLANEA.

The Earl of Caithness delivered a lecture on Thursday evening, 18th inst., in the Wolverton Mechanics Institution, on the "Steam Engine," to the mechanics and apprentices employed at the Wolverton works.

A letter from Rome states that as the Pope was walking out on the 10th of March last, a woman threw herself at his feet, and begged him to use his influence to obtain the pardon of Orsini. The Pope shrugged his shoulders, and passed on.

The architecture of London is to be further improved by joint-stock interests. Two great hotels, the Westminster Hotel and the International, are to supply the place of modern patrician palaces. One is to adorn the wilds of Victoria Street; the other is to absorb the Lyceum Theatre, and to command the approaches of Waterloo Bridge.

A letter from Vienna states that Sir Hamilton Seymour is on the point of resigning the embassy there, but that the advent of the Derby Cabinet is totally unconnected with the event, as he had some time since intimated to Lord Clarendon his wish to resign for private reasons.

Public attention in Germany is at present occupied by a pamphlet which has just appeared at Stuttgart under the title of "Napoleon III. and seine Zeit" (Napoleon III. and his Times). The fundamental idea of this work is the necessity of the Empire in France for the maintenance of order and the balance of power in Europe.

A letter from Montoro, in the *Memorial Borda*, says:—"Six men in masks lately entered the chateau of the Count de Robledo, and after having cruelly ill-used him, made off with a sum of 6,000 ounces of gold (about 20,000*l.*)" The *Béti* of Andalusia announces that the Count died of his wounds on Feb. 23. One would scarcely have supposed that Spanish nobles kept so much gold in a Chateau d'Espagne.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Wakley, coroner for the western division, held three inquests at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, on the bodies of infants who had been suffocated in consequence of being placed under the bed-clothes by their mothers and nurses. In each case a verdict of "Accidental death from suffocation" was returned, with a strong recommendation from the coroner and jury that mothers and nurses be more careful in putting infants to bed.

On Monday afternoon, a carpenter named Jefferys, who has for the last ten days been engaged on the works at Covent Garden Theatre, was walking across the top of the roof, for the purpose of continuing his work upon the wooden frames of the skylights, upon which he had been previously engaged, when he suddenly fell through the roof of the centre of the theatre, a distance of upwards of ninety-seven feet, and in his fall received frightful contusions. A number of workmen came to his assistance, but he was past human aid.

Baron Brunow arrived in London on Saturday. On the morning of that day the corporation of Dover presented him with an address, in which they hailed his return as "the best harbinger of peace." The Baron, who appeared really glad to find himself on English ground again, said he had always been of opinion that the alliance between England and Russia would strengthen the hands of both nations, and he promised to use his best endeavours to promote a mutual good feeling.

On Monday evening an inquest was held at Lambeth, on the body of a little boy, about four years old, named Samuel Joel, the son of Mr. Jenkin Joel, draper, of Mount-street, Westminster-road. A part of Mr. Joel's premises being let as a photographic gallery, the child went there and drank some cyanide of potassium from a small jug which was standing on the window-sill. A surgeon was sent for, but the child was unable to swallow an antidote, and died in about ten minutes. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a caution against leaving such poisons in the way of children.

Mr. Henley, on Tuesday, gave a deputation of gentlemen, interested in our mercantile marine, some hope that the Government would, if they remained in office, deal with the question of passing tolls and local charges. A numerous deputation of hop planters waited upon Mr. Disraeli with a view to induce the Government to repeal the duty upon hops; but they met with little encouragement. The right honourable gentleman intimated that the state of the exchequer would not permit him to afford them any immediate relief.

It is stated that Mr. Allsop has for several days been concealed in this city, somewhere in Anthony-street. Both English and French detectives are now in pursuit of him, and it is not at all improbable that he may be arrested within a day or two. Though the contemplated assassination of which he is alleged to be one of the conspirators was not successful, he will be returnable under the extradition treaty, if indicted for the murder of the innocent persons who were killed by the explosions in the Rue Lepelletier.—*New York Herald*.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the *Independence Belge*:—"M. C—, who took part in the Roman revolution, and who is now an employé of the Crédit Mobilier, was summoned the other day to the office of the Procureur-General, and asked if he had known Orsini. 'I knew him very well by reputation,' replied M. C—, 'but I have never to my knowledge seen him, though we may have met in the Roman Constituent Assembly.' 'That's what Orsini said,' replied the Procureur-General; 'but he has nevertheless appointed you his executor.' M. C— replied that he was ready to accept the mission if they

would show him the will. 'The will we cannot give you,' said the Procureur-General, 'the law not admitting those who are condemned to death to make a will; but I undertake to acquaint you with his last wishes.' M. C— went at once to Madame Orsini, who is at Paris with her two young children, and offered his services to that lady. Madame Orsini, who has been living in Italy, had not seen her husband for three years."

The Maine Legislature has instituted the novel and very pleasant feature of morning concerts in legislative sessions. The *Kennebec Journal* says:—"The veteran messenger of the house, Mr. Thomas, has a taste for music, and he has discovered an unusual amount and variety of musical talent among the members. This united talent has been brought out in a series of impromptu morning concerts before the hour for calling the house to order, until at length morning singing has become a regular institution in the Representatives' Hall for the fifteen minutes before the Speaker takes his seat. At times the spirit of harmony becomes pervading, when the singing is specially marked by simple melody, and grave senators and members of the house in large numbers gather around the centre of the hall and join the singing of familiar tunes in true congregational style, and the music rises, and floats, and echoes through the hall with fine effect."

A short time ago, a company was formed in Leeds, styled the Victoria Iron and Cement Works Company (limited). They commenced ironstone mining at Rockhills, near Runcwicks, nine miles north of Whitby, on the sea-coast, at which place they also erected furnaces and other costly buildings, the whole establishment occupying, it is said, an acre and a half. On Monday morning, at three o'clock, the night watchman heard a subterranean rumbling, and gave an alarm. Other officers arrived, but only to witness the total destruction of the works. The engine-house chimney first fell, then the furnaces and other erections. The whole site sunk or slipped bodily down. Positive information as to the cause is not yet obtained; some say subterranean action, others a landslip, as usual on the sea-coast. As it was night time, no one was at work, so that no personal injury was sustained. The total loss is roughly estimated at 15,000*l.*

We understand that a Mr. D—, well known in certain fashionable circles, one evening during the past week strolled rather early into Allsop's exhibition of wax-works, and that whilst there, finding that he was alone in the room, elevated himself by jumping upon a pedestal that at the time happened to be unoccupied. He then took the ticket from the neck of the next statue and placed it round his own, waiting for the company to assemble to view him in his new character. The first persons who entered the room after the transfiguration were two countrymen, one of whom exclaimed to his companion, on seeing the apparent statue, "Hollo! who's this? Look at thy catalogue, Bill." "Who! that's Beale who murdered Charlotte Pagsley." Our Mr. D—, then finding he had been unlucky in the selection of a number, gently raised his fingers to the tip of his nose, greatly to the horror and surprise of the sight-seers.—*Bristol Advertiser*.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of wheat are moderate, yet we have a very depressed market, and a decline of 2s. per qr. was submitted to on English wheat. Foreign wheat met a slow sale, at a decline of 1s. per qr. Flour was rather cheaper on the retail business doing. We have no alteration in the value of barley, beans, and peas. The arrivals of oats are small and the trade firm, and prices fully supported. We are without arrivals of cargoes on the coast, and no business has been transacted in cargoes to-day.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Hetton	16	6	Bell's Primrose	12	6
Gosforth	13	3	Tees	16	6
Lambton	16	0	Hastings's Hartley	14	6

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN.—March 18, at Woolwich, the wife of Col. G. J. L. Buchanan, R.A., of a son.

CAMERON.—March 17, at Brecon, S.W., the wife of Major Gordon Cameron, 4th Regt. (King's Own), of Nea House Christchurch, Hants, of a daughter.

DUBERLY.—March 19, at Leamington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dunbar, of a son.

EDWARDS.—March 16, at the Vicarage, Pittington, Durham, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Edwards, of a son.

ELKINGTON.—March 18, at No. 8, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. G. F. Elkington, H.M.'s 35th Regt., of a daughter.

FURNELL.—March 19, at 7, Woodstock-road, Poplar, the wife of Capt. James Furnell, of a daughter.

MINNSEN.—March 18, at Versailles, the wife of Professor Minnsen, D.P., of a son.

SADLER.—March 21, at Brancaster Rectory, the wife of the Rev. O. Sadler, of a son.

SHAKESPEAR.—March 18, at Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Shakespear, R.A., of a daughter.

STOKES.—March 16, at Shooter's-hill, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Oliver R. Stokes, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRABAZON.—VANDELEUR.—March 16, at St. Michael's Church, Limerick, by the Rev. Rev. the Dean of Kilmorra, James Henry Brabazon, Esq., 16th Regt., only son of James Brabazon, Esq., of Mornington, county Meath, to Rose Augusta, the eldest daughter of George Vandeleur, Esq., of Ballynamona, county Limerick.

CASSON.—HALL.—March 22, at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Henry Casson, Esq., of the Inner Temple, eldest son of W. Casson, Esq., of Leamington, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of C. Hall, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and St. Petersburg House, Baywater.

GILL.—SIEVRIGHT.—March 18, at the Parish Church, Brighton, by the Rev. the Vicar, Dundas R. Gill, Esq., Captain 10th Royal Hussars, to Cecilia, eldest daughter of James Sievright, Esq.

KING.—ATTRIDE.—March 18, at St. Mary Magdalene's, Peckham, by the Rev. J. G. Storie, Capt. Wm. King, to Emma Rosy, third daughter of H. Attride, Esq., of the Stock Exchange.

MACGREGOR.—POOLE.—March 17, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. E. Barlow, J. MacGregor, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. MacGregor, 88th Regt. Connaught Rangers, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Col. H. Poole, Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

BROWNE.—March 18, at Hampton, near Bath, after a short illness, Rosa Caroline, daughter of the late George Townshend Browne, Esq., of Elmhurst Villa, Hampton, and Westport, Ireland, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Colonel Arthur Browne, M.P. for the county of Mayo, Ireland, and youngest son of the first Earl of Almont.

COGHLAN.—March 14, at Kimbolton, the Rev. Jas. Coghlan, A.M., formerly Rector of Markfield, aged sixty.

FAREBROTHER.—March 22, at his residence, Stockwell, Surrey, Charles Farebrother, Esq., in his seventy-sixth year, Alderman of London, Sheriff in 1826, Lord Mayor in 1833, and for thirty-two years the representative of the Ward of Lime-street.

FRASER.—March 20, in London at the house of her brother, Lord Saltoun, the Hon. Mary Eleanor Fraser, eldest daughter of the late Hon. William Fraser.

GILLMAN.—March 18, at St. Ann's-hill, Barnsey, county Cork, universally regretted, the Rev. Henry Gillman, formerly Curate of the parish of Desertserges, and lately Curate of the parish of Killybeg, Bandon, second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Edward Gillman, of H.M.'s 51st Regiment, and brother-in-law of the member for Bandon, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. S. Bernard.

HITCHIN.—March 18, at Camden-town, the Rev. Thomas Hitchin, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

PINE.—March 21, at his residence, No. 35, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, Anne Antoinette, widow of the late Major-General G. H. Pine, of the H.E.I. Company's Service, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

RANULPH.—March 21, at Duncannon Park, the Earl of Ranulph, in the seventy-first year of his age.

ROWORTH.—March 20, Angeline Virginia, third daughter of Capt. J. W. Roworth, H.E.I.C.S., aged twenty-six.

STAPLETON.—March 20, at Grey's Court, Oxfordshire, in her ninety-first year, Miss Stapleton, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart., of Grey's Court Oxfordshire, and sister of the late Lord Le Despencer.

TRISCOTT.—March 16, at Alexander-square, Brompton, Capt. Richard S. Triscott, R.N., of Falmouth.

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The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public are most respectfully informed, that the NEW THEATRE will OPEN on SATURDAY, MAY 15.
Full particulars will be duly announced.
Royal Italian Opera, March 24, 1858.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. Charles Kean.
The theatre will be closed during Passion week.
On Easter Monday will be produced a new farce, entitled THE STOCK EXCHANGE; or, the Green Business. After which, will be revived FAUST and MARGUERITE. To conclude with (first time) a new farce, entitled SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE STOCK EXCHANGE; FAUST and MARGUERITE, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Saturday (last time this season), LOUIS XI., and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessees, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.
On Monday and every evening during the week (Friday excepted), Mr. H. Phillips and Mrs. E. F. Grosvenor will appear in the NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT with Songs, Duets &c. To be followed by The Sisters Sophia and Annie in their justly celebrated mimic entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.

at the Bazaar, BAKER-STREET.—The Nuptial Group of H.R.H. the PRINCESS ROYAL, in the beautiful Bridal Dress of Houlton Lace, trimmed with Orange Flowers, the admiration of every one; also H.R.H. the PRINCE FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA. The dress is elegant, most tasty in the extreme, and is a complete fac-simile of that worn by her Royal Highness on that auspicious occasion.—Morning Chronicle.

Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from 11 till dusk; and from 7 till 10.

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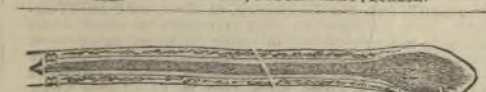
BONHEUR (the Engraved Picture), and Morning in the Highlands, her last production; Ecco Homo, by Ary Scheffer; The Chess Players, by Meissonier; and the Portrait of Mdle. Rosa Bonheur, by Edward Dubufe, are now EXHIBING by Messrs. Legault, Hayward, and Legault, at their New City Gallery, 19, CHANGE-ALLEY. Entrance by the side of No. 25, Cornhill, leading to Garraway's. Also a choice Collection of about 200 Pictures by the most eminent Masters of the English and French Schools. Open from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d.—N.B. After dusk the gallery is brilliantly lighted by the patent sun burners.

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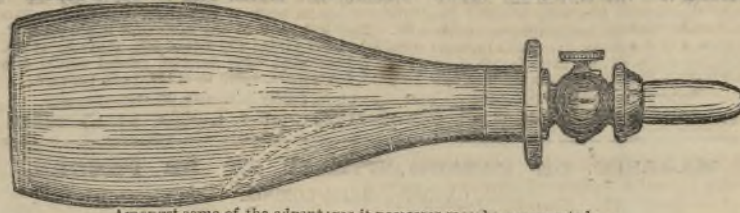
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An opportunity like the present seldom offers for purchasing.

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RICH FRENCH CHINTZES AND AUBUSSON CARPETS,

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

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Chemise from 1s. 9d., Night Gowns 2s. 3d., Drawers 1s. 6d., Bodies 1s. 9d., Petticoats 1s. 11d., Wrappers 6s. 11d.; all prices kept. Infant's Cloaks, Robes, Frocks, Pelisses, Hoods, Hats, and all kinds of Baby Linen. Lists free.

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White and Coloured	3s. 3d.	White and Colour	3s. 6d.
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Ladies' Bodices (with Patent Front-Fastenings) ..	5	6 to 10
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Paris Wove Stays (all Sizes)	7	6 to 12
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Quilted Australian Wool Petticoats	15	6 to 30
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possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from scurf and dandruff—and makes it beautifully soft, early, and glossy. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size 21s.

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Feather Beds	from 1 5 0	to 8 0 0
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Sheets	0 7 6	2 6 0
Blankets	0 3 0	1 4 0
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Counterpanes	0 2 6	0 15 0
Portable Folding Bedsteads	0 11 0	4 15 0
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TIFRICE WATER cleans and whitens the Teeth, braces the Gums, sweetens the Breath, prevents Toothache, removes the odour of tobacco, and keeps the mouth in a fresh and healthy state. Price 2s. and 3s. per bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale agents, Rimmel, 96, Strand; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 125, Rue St. Martin, Paris.

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