

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

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THE EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Monday evening, pursuant to annual custom, the Lord Mayor entertained Her Majesty's Ministers, and a brilliant circle of the nobility and gentry, including the leading members of the corporation. Covers were laid for 280. Amongst the company were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Burghersh (Aide-de-Camp), the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, Lady Chelmsford, and Miss Thesiger; the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Stanley, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Lord Viscount Chelsea, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli, the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., Attorney-General, and many other of the City dignitaries. Lord Derby arrived early, accompanied by the Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley and Lord Stanley, and was closely followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the removal of the cloth,

The LORD MAYOR gave in succession "The Queen," "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," and "The Army and Navy." To the last-named toast his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief briefly returned thanks for the Army, and the Duke of Northumberland for the Navy.

The LORD MAYOR then proceeded to give "Her Majesty's Ministers," coupling with it the name of the Earl of Derby. It was always, he said, a trial to a man to be called upon to undertake the government of this country, but how much greater was the onus cast upon the noble earl, who had been called upon at a moment's notice, and without a moment's preparation. For taking the helm under such circumstances Lord Derby was, in his opinion, entitled to the thanks of the country. (Cheers.) There might be political differences in the City of London, but for his part he had always wished and now felt proud to be Lord Mayor of London, when he had the opportunity of entertaining the Earl of Derby, as her Majesty's Prime Minister.

The Earl of DERBY—My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I rise for the purpose of returning, in my own name and in that of my colleagues, our grateful and sincere acknowledgments for the honour which has just been conferred on us, for the very complimentary terms in which the toast was proposed, and the flattering manner in which it has been received by this distinguished assembly. I am well aware that for a great portion, for the greatest portion of that reception, myself and colleagues are not indebted to our personal merits, so much as to the position which through the favour of the Crown

we at present occupy. I believe it is inherent in the British character to give to every man who may for the time being be charged with conducting the affairs of the country a respectful consideration and attention in any public meeting of his fellow-countrymen, and this from no unworthy motive, no deference for temporal authority or station, but from the more generous and honourable feeling that with those who are connected with the public service, however political differences may occur, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the same business comes before all; and that all men so situated, whether Whigs, Tories, or Radicals, must make the same sacrifices of domestic comfort and private happiness, and sometimes even of life itself (hear, hear), must incur the same misrepresentation and obloquy from political opponents, and sometimes the dissatisfaction of disappointed friends. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") For all these sacrifices the emoluments of office would be a poor return were its labours not lightened by

the approbation and confidence of our fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.) I know, my lord, that, on occasions like the present, it would be unseemly to enter upon any question of political controversy, and if I deviate in the slightest degree from the wholesome rule by referring to a topic of public interest, it is because that topic ought to be removed beyond the pale of antagonistic politics; it is because it is a topic of the greatest importance in this great centre of the commercial world; it is a topic to which public attention has been directed with intense interest—an interest all the more marked when contrasted with the apathy which had formerly been exhibited towards the same subject. I need hardly say that I refer to that great empire the formation of which by British merchants is unparalleled in the history of the world. The formation of that empire reflects the highest credit on the energy, ability, and vigour of our countrymen, who, in the space of a little more

than a hundred years, and having set forth in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, have subjected to our rule a population tenfold that of this country, and a territory bearing a similar proportion to the narrow circumference of this little island. (Hear, hear.) And although, during their rule, faults not fit to bear the strictest investigation may have been committed, yet, upon the whole, never was a government carried on for so lengthened a period with so much ability, or in a spirit so wholly free from party motives, or in which the interests of the people governed were so much consulted. (Hear, hear.) I am bound, my lord, to pay this tribute to the India Company at the moment when it may be said to be on its political deathbed. (Loud cries of "No, no.") I believe the decision of public opinion to be that the time has arrived when the mission of the company is at an end, and when its powers and duties should be transferred to the direct authority of the Crown, that authority which already for many years

has indirectly been exercised in all matters of Indian government. But, my lord, the transfer of that authority is by no means that simple task which some persons might suppose. Great interests are to be consulted, and great difficulties overcome—a great problem is to be solved, and that problem is no less than this: How, if the change is now to take place, it is possible at once to secure the necessary undivided responsibility of the Crown, and at the same time to surround him with that experience and that knowledge respecting our Indian empire which must be at the command of any minister appointed to deal with such vast, varied, and complicated interests. (Hear, hear.) That is the problem which Parliament has now to solve, and I think he would be a bold, not to say a presumptuous minister, who could hope at a few days' notice to sketch out a scheme which should not be liable to grave objections, or which, in its progress, would not require important modification. (Hear, hear.) We have been called upon suddenly to undertake the duties of Government, and amongst them that to which I have adverted is not the least pressing, and we have brought forward a measure, to be laid before the country during the recess, in order to bring to bear upon it the light of public investigation and inquiry. We do not deprecate, we court discussion—we hope for advice both in Parliament and in the country—in order to render the change as safe and as beneficial as we earnestly hope it may be. There is but one thing we deprecate, not for the sake of the government of the day, but for the sake of great and mighty interests here and in India—the only thing we deprecate is, that these mighty interests may not be made the sport of political parties, or the battle-field of rival politicians. My lord, we shall approach this great question in no presumptuous, in no controversial spirit;



PRINCE HENRY OF REUSS AND THE DUCHESS PAULINE LOUISE AGNES OF WURTEMBERG.

and for the sake of the country, and for the sake of India, we trust that by those who object to, as well as those who approve of, our measure, we may be met in a spirit, not of political controversy, but of fair and candid discussion—the common object of all being to render the measure now before the country as just and efficient as possible. (Hear.) While legislating on the subject of India, we have seen a formidable and alarming revolt rise to the magnitude of a mighty war; and that revolt has been stained by atrocities at which human nature shudders, and over which humanity would fain draw a veil. But it has also brought to light unparalleled heroism and gallantry in the field, and courage and constancy in the siege which has no parallel in the history of the world. (Cheers.) So long as history shall remain, so long, familiar as household words to every Englishman, will be the desperate courage that marked the capture of Delhi, the heroic endurance, the more than mortal suffering that it cost us to preserve Lucknow. (Loud cheers.) Even whilst I am speaking I trust that good news is travelling to us from Lucknow; I trust that by this time the gallant and illustrious chief who commands the army of India has collected all his forces for a final effort. With Lucknow once taken I would it were possible to think our victorious soldiers might sheath the sword. But the stern behests of justice must be carried out; deeds have been committed which cannot be allowed to go unpunished, and there is innocent blood which calls for a heavy retribution. (Hear, hear.) But, my lords and gentlemen, if the sword must be kept drawn, let it be the sword of calm and impartial justice, not that of wild and indiscriminate revenge. Let us punish crime, and assert our authority; let us extort a severe penalty from those who have violated our laws. But when we have executed the full measure of justice, I trust that we shall exhibit in India that mercy which belongs to the conqueror and to civilisation. I trust that we shall be not only generous, but just enough to cast vengeance away, to show mercy to those who may no longer be in arms against us, to those who shall submit to our authority, or who may have been seduced from their allegiance by the pressure of strong temptation. It will also be our grateful task, when our power shall have been re-established, to reward those, and there were many such, in high and low stations in India, who adhered to their allegiance, and who never faltered a moment in their loyalty; above all, those who, in spite of their own countrymen, exerted themselves to save the lives of such English men or women as might have been thrown into their power. If we are prompt to punish I trust we shall be equally ready to reward, and to remember that our task in India is not to wage an indiscriminate and exterminating warfare, but as soon as possible to heal the deep wounds which that vast empire has sustained, and to crown our conquest as soon as possible with the blessings and advantages of peace. I shall not on the present occasion refer to a single topic of mere political interest; I shall not refer to a subject which must be of great interest in this metropolis, namely, the measure which has been for some years in agitation for the reconstruction of that ancient corporation over which your lordship so worthily presides, except to say, that I trust that, when discussion shall have softened many asperities, it may be possible to place this great corporation in a position more consistent with the requirements of the age, without in the slightest degree detracting from its dignity, power, and usefulness. I trust that, whatever that measure may be, it may secure for the city of London a succession of chief magistrates as efficient as remarkable for public virtue, and possessing as high public and private characters as have on the whole distinguished their predecessors. I have again, my lord, to thank you for the honour that has been done to myself and my colleagues, and to promise, whether our stay in office be long or short, our best exertions and abilities shall be devoted to the service of our country. Our duty will be to promote the cause of progress in this country, no matter what may be promptings of political feeling, and I hope that our countrymen will give us credit for a wish to perform our duty, and to endeavour to earn the sympathy, support, and goodwill of all classes of our fellow-subject. (Cheers.)

The next toast was, "The House of Lords," for which the LORD CHANCELLOR briefly returned thanks; after which, the Duke of Cambridge gave the "Lord Mayor." His Lordship having briefly acknowledged the compliment, proposed "The House of Commons," coupling with it the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he had on many occasions had the honour of returning thanks for the body with which his lordship had connected his name, and it would not be necessary for him, in repeating those thanks, to remind his lordship of the cordial relations which had always subsisted between the House of Commons and the city of London. He knew that when the health of the House of Commons was proposed on the part of the city of London, that it was no mere idle ceremony, for the corporation had always proved itself ready to maintain the independence of the House of Commons. With regard to the difficult position which he had the honour to occupy at that moment he must thank his lordship for the very encouraging manner in which, on the part of the citizens of London, his lordship had promised to come forward and supply any deficiencies that might be found in the exchequer. (Laughter.) It was certainly true that that exchequer was not in a very blooming state; but, after the declaration which had just been made by the chief of the wealthiest city in the world, he would enter into the rather difficult task of preparing his budget with much more confidence than he should have done if

he had not had the honour of dining at the Mansion-house that day, and receiving such a handsome offer on the part of the City of London. (Continued laughter.) He had no doubt that this willingness to pay new taxes would have a most favourable effect on the public securities in the morning. He recollected with pleasure that his lordship was himself a member of the House of Commons, and with greater pleasure that he generally sat on the same side of the house with him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), and on most occasions went out into the same lobby. He could assure his lordship, however, as a member of the House of Commons, that he was not influenced by political feelings in acknowledging the compliment which had just been paid to that body. He had had the honour of dining with many lord mayors, Whig and Tory, and he had seen in them all the same anxiety to preserve a friendly connexion between the legislative and municipal bodies.

"The Bar," "The City Magistrates," and "The Lady Mayoress," were subsequently given and duly responded to, shortly after which the company retired to the drawing-room.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The QUEEN and the Prince Consort, with Prince Arthur and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the Home Park at Windsor on Saturday morning. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred rode out on horseback, attended by Mr. Gibbs and Lieut. Cowell, R.E. Princess Alice and Princess Helena rode in the Riding House. The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, drove to Clifden in the afternoon, and honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with a visit. Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. du Plat. In the evening, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with Her Majesty, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, Col. the Hon. Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, and Lieut. Cowell, R.E., had the honour of being invited.

The QUEEN and the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service, on Sunday morning, in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service, and administered the Holy Sacrament. The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and younger Royal children, walked on the East Terrace in the afternoon, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The QUEEN and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park on Monday morning. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred rode out on horseback, attended by Mr. Gibbs and Lieut. Cowell, R.E. Prince Arthur and the Princesses Helena and Louisa, drove to Virginia Water in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony, his Excellency the French Ambassador (Count de Persigny), the Earl Delawarr, and the Earl of Malmesbury, arrived in the afternoon on a visit. Prince George of Saxony was attended by the Saxon Minister (Count Vitthum), Lieut.-Gen. Reichardt, Major von Tschirshky, Captain von Thielau, Dr. Carus, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsoby. In addition to the visitors arrived at the Castle, Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lady Mary Hood, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Miss Victoria Stuart Wortley, Sir George Couper, and Mr. Gibbs.

The QUEEN and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince George of Saxony, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, the younger members of the Royal family, the visitors staying at the Castle, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, witnessed Mr. Rarey's whole system of subduing the horse, on Tuesday morning, in the Riding-school of the Castle. Her Majesty the Queen held a Privy Council at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. It was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Lord John Manners, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, and the Duke of Beaufort. Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as the Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty, and the Earl of Sheffield and Lieut.-Colonel F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord Raglan and Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond, as Lord and Groom in Waiting. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince George of Saxony, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, rode out on horseback on Tuesday afternoon, attended by the Equerries in Waiting. In the evening the dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony, the French Ambassador, the Saxon Minister, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lady Fanny Howard, Miss Victoria Stuart Wortley, Col. the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Lieut.-Gen. Reichardt, Capt. von Thielau, Dr. Carus, Lieut.-Col. Ponsoby, Capt. and Mrs. F. Sayer, and Capt. Tarleton, R.N., who arrived in the afternoon on a visit.

The QUEEN and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince George of Saxony, paid a visit to St. George's Chapel on Wednesday afternoon. The Royal party were conducted over the sacred edifice by the Rev. Wm. Canning, Canon of Windsor. Dr. Elvey was present, and performed several pieces of sacred music while the Royal party were present. The French Ambassador (Count Persigny) had an audience of Her Majesty in the

morning, to which his Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury. Count Persigny, the Earl Malmesbury, and Earl Delawarr, left Windsor in the forenoon. Wednesday being Prince Leopold's birthday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent paid a visit of congratulation to Her Majesty at the Castle.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE HENRY XIV. OF REUSS.

(See First Page.)

On the 6th of February, of this year, the marriage of the heir apparent to the Principality of Reuss, of the younger branch, and the Duchess Pauline Louise Agnes of Würtemberg, took place at Karlsruhe, in Silesia, the seat of the bride's family. The Prince was born on the 28th of May, 1832, and the Princess on the 13th of October, 1835. The betrothal took place the beginning of June, last year, and the marriage was to have been celebrated in October, but was deferred till February, on account of the death of the father of the bride, Duke Frederic Eugen Karl Paul Ludwig, of Würtemberg.

On the 9th of February, the newly-married pair left Karlsruhe, and on the 11th arrived at Gera, where they were received by the authorities with great rejoicings; they next proceeded to Oberstein, the residence of the father of the bridegroom, where they were received with the liveliest affection.

We have an opportunity of noticing a curious custom which in that country prevails amongst the people. Shortly after their arrival a deputation from the female portion of the inhabitants, composed of six young ladies chosen from the best families, waited on the newly married couple, and presented the bride with the gifts customary upon the occasion of a marriage. The first presented the Princess with a basket containing a loaf of bread and salt, surrounded with a wreath of flowers; the second bore in her hand a basket containing a pair of white pigeons, and another with fruit; the third and fourth, baskets of vegetables grown for the occasion, asparagus, cauliflowers, and kale; the fifth presented one basket containing a hen, and another with eggs sprinkled with violets; and the sixth carried, as her present, a basket with fruit, and a dish with butter, tastefully arranged in different shapes. The Princess received the presents with great pleasure, taking herself each basket from the hands of the fair donors. Other deputations followed, and the day was closed with a torch procession.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The Sydney papers just received contain accounts of an extraordinary act of piracy and murder on board an American ship. The *Sydney Empire* says: "Considerable excitement was caused by the arrival on the 11th of January, of the American whale ship Junior, of New Bedford, in charge of her first officer, who reported that a mutiny had broken out on board the vessel on Christmas-day, which had resulted in the murder of the captain and the third mate, and the desertion of the ship by the mutineers. On the night of the 25th, the ship at that time being hove to on whaling ground a few days' sail from the coast, everything appearing as usual, the captain and officers were all in their berths when the cabin was attacked. The captain was fired at by Cyrus Plumer, one of the boat-steerers, with a whale gun loaded with three balls, which passed under his ribs and entered the side of the ship, after which Plumer seized the captain by the hair of the head and cut him several times with a hatchet, until he fell on the floor. The first officer was at the same time shot by John Hall, another of the crew, but managed to escape into the lower hold, and to conceal himself for five days, when, deprived of food, and suffering from a wound in the shoulder, his sufferings were fearful. The third mate was at the same time stabbed by one Cornelius Burns, and the second mate wounded by Richard Cartha, who fired at him with a pocket pistol. After this the mutineers took possession of the ship with the intention of taking her to some distant port and selling her, but were unable to do so from their ignorance of navigation. On the fifth day after the mutiny, the retreat of the first officer was discovered, and his life, although in danger from the violence of Cartha, who appears to have entertained a bitter enmity against him for previous ill-treatment, was spared on condition that he would take the ship into the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. It appears that they made land on 1st January, up to which time the vessel was in the possession of the desperadoes, the second officer being in irons, and the first officer under the strict surveillance of his captors, who paraded the deck with arms in their hands, Plumer at their head, and forced a compliance with their orders from the rest of the crew. The gang then came to the resolution of abandoning the vessel, and left the ship in the vicinity of Cape Howe in two whale-boats, taking with them everything of value which they could lay their hands upon. They attempted to penetrate the interior from Ninety-mile beach, but found it more difficult than they expected, as this is a part where, from a scarcity of water, even the aborigines find it scarcely possible to travel. Six of them, however, forming the crew of one boat, have persevered in the attempt, and it is thought most likely they have perished in it. If not, they can scarcely escape capture. The other four went to Twofold Bay, where they gave themselves out as Americans on a voyage from Melbourne to Sydney. But the singularity of such a voyage being taken in a whaleboat, their arms, and the nature and value of the property they had with them, excited suspicions. A force was gathered together, and they were arrested, but as there was no tangible evidence against them, they were discharged again, although the boat was detained. They made themselves, however, as far as outward appearances went, pretty comfortable, wearing fine clothes and living a reckless

life. Plumer, who called himself Captain Wilson, became quiet a ladies' man, and was even, it is said, upon the eve of marriage when he was arrested. When the men left the ship they imposed an oath upon the chief mate to take the ship on to New Zealand. Had he done this they would have had a considerable time before them to provide for their own safety. But he regarded the oath thus forced upon him as imposing no moral obligation, and he determined upon making towards the nearest port at which he could get assistance for the ship, and invoke the arm of justice to pursue the mutineers. He at first shaped his course towards Hobart Town, but meeting with an intercolonial trader, he was advised to bear up for Sydney, and did so. The excitement here on hearing of this mutiny, as well as the public sympathy with its victims, was very great. Soon afterwards word was brought of some of the men having been seen at Gabo Island, and the steamer Illawara was at once despatched in search of them, with an armed party of police. The steamer followed the men to Twofold Bay, but ere her arrival an account of the mutiny had been received through another channel, and the local authorities had secured three of them. The fourth (Cartha) escaped into the bush, but he has since been captured. This was apparently the most desperate man of the party. After his apprehension he managed to conceal a small file from the searching eyes of the police, and had nearly severed his irons ere this was discovered."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Those who have made Photography a study, state that experience proves that the three summer months of June, July, August, are not favourable to the process. When Sir John Herschel resided at Slough, he observed that whenever an east wind prevailed, it immediately checked his photographic experiments, as it brought with it the yellow atmosphere of London. These facts may in some degree refer to the subject.

A WEST-ENDER.—Pall-Mall was formerly planted with one hundred and forty elm trees in two rows, one on each side of the road. A free use of trees would be desirable in most large towns, and would often gladden and refresh a population over-worked both in body and mind. Cheltenham and Paris are both greatly indebted to trees for their agreeable promenades.

LADY LAURA.—Many valuable lessons may be learnt in studying the lives of great men, and slumbering energies awakened into active usefulness. Large manufacturing towns always afford ample opportunity for the exercise of moral influence in the way of kind advice and good example. With these alone much has been achieved.

AN OLD SCRAPPER.—This request shall have early attention. MARY.—The desired article shall be given.—Respecting the other question we are afraid of the responsibility of recommending professional men. There are many very eminent in their line, in London, much attention having of late years been given to the subject.

ELEANOR.—The questions respecting the Pine Pattern Mat, given last week, will be found at the close of our Work-table department. We insert them there, as they may possibly be useful to others of our subscribers who desire to work the mat.

THE MANOR.—The swans located on the Thames belong to two of the old City companies, namely, the Dyers and the Vintners, who alone are privileged, by law, to keep these beautiful birds on this river. It is in the month of August that the ceremony of marking and counting them occurs. It is made the occasion of much festivity by the members of the above companies, the gaiety of the state barges contributing much to the holiday appearance of the river.

AN ARTIST.—It is certainly true that the island of Jersey was very late in benefiting from the stupendous advantages derived from the art of printing, as it was not introduced into that island until the year 1780, since which time it has undergone great changes. It has five harbours. Its population numbers sixty thousand. To the artist it well repays a visit, as the beautiful bays on the margin of the island render it very picturesque.

NIGHTINGALE.—Jenny Lind and Albion both came before the English public at the same time, which was in the spring of 1847, and both excited a furor of enthusiasm. The latter, we believe, married an Italian nobleman.

H. T. P.—The Temple and other Inns of Court are closed on Holy Thursday, to prevent the parochial processions passing through, which might establish a public thoroughfare. The two Temples and Gray's-Inn pay no poor-rates and maintain their own poor.

A LOVER OF WORK.—It is a matter of taste whether the Broderie à la Grande should have the white or the red line for its exterior in the Anti-Macassar which we lately gave. We think the red line for the outside is the most effective, but it is open to choice. It gives us always great pleasure to find that our Work-table labours are so acceptable and useful to our subscribers, and we beg to express our thanks.

TWISTER.—1. Make an infusion of rosemary in the same way as you make tea. While in the pot add a tea spoonful of honey or white sugar and a piece of washing soda about the size of a pea. If the infusion is intended to be kept, add also a wine glass full of rum. This wash should be applied with a piece of sponge or flannel.—2. We know nothing of the qualities of the drug you mention, and we therefore cannot recommend it. 3. Take two quarts of the best French brandy, one pound of virgin honey, half a pound of coriander seeds, one ounce of cloves, half an ounce each of nutmeg, benzoin, and storax, and the rind of two lemons. Let these ingredients simmer for forty-eight hours, and distil them with a gentle heat. Add a pint each of rose water and orange flower water, and three grains each of musk and ambergris. Simmer again forty-eight hours. Then filter, and keep the water for use in closely stoppered bottles. 4. A healthy pulse gives about seventy-two beats in a minute.

H. B.—Though a soft and weak timber, the lime is valuable for many purposes. Notwithstanding that it is very close in the grain, it blunts the tool less than any other timber, and as it has the same property as maple, of not warping, it is used for the keys of musical instruments and for other things where this is of importance. At iron-foundries the ornaments for the fronts of stoves, &c., are all first cut in lime-tree, and though casts are generally taken in lead, some ornaments are moulded from the wood carving itself. The exquisite carvings which ornament many of the churches and palaces in England, of the age of Charles II., are all executed in lime tree. This wood is also used by carvers and gliders for most parts of their wooden ornaments, and by way of eminence is sometimes called "the carver's tree."

A CONSTANT READER.—Motion of Parts is a musical phrase, which is employed in reference to composition. When two parts ascend or descend at the same time, the motion is called similar. When one ascends, and the other descends, it is called contrary motion; and when one part remains stationary, whilst the other ascends or descends, the motion is called oblique.

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

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

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

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NOTICE.

We have the pleasure of announcing a NEW TALE, by the author of "The Wedding Ring," "Match or no Match," &c., &c., to be entitled "THE WILFUL WIFE." The First Chapter will appear in our impression next week.

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

THE
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AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

OUR RAILWAYS.

THE day has gone by when any person could afford to be indifferent as to the management of our railways. Travelling is now more than ever a necessity. The old coaches have been almost everywhere superseded; and, if we except a few places, the communication is carried on between one spot and another entirely by rail. This mode of conveyance is so obviously advantageous for its rapidity over every other, that it would in most cases be chosen, even if coaches and steam-boats were equally available. Transit by railway comports with the spirit of the age in which we live. There is a saving of both time and money in our present means of conveyance unknown to our predecessors of half a century back; and it behoves us to watch both legislation and official management on a subject which so generally affects the English public. These considerations lead us to peruse with much interest Captain Galton's recently published report to the Board of Trade upon the accidents which have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during 1857. In order the better to understand the magnitude of railway operations, it will be necessary to give some figures from the report. The rate of increase in the passenger traffic of the collective lines is enormous. In 1851 there were 81,000,000; in 1852, 89,000,000; in 1853, 102,000,000; in 1854, 114,000,000; in 1855, 118,000,000; in 1856, 129,000,000; in 1857, 134,000,000 of passengers carried along our iron roads. There are 9,000 miles of railway, and the number of persons employed by the different companies amount to 109,660. The personal accidents generated of all this locomotion in 1857 were in number 974; 236 of the persons having been killed, and 738 injured; of this number 48 passengers and 188 railway servants and others were killed, while 646 passengers and 112 of the company's employes were injured; showing that the general public is less menaced with death, as it travels by railway, than with contusions, fractures, and internal shocks, while the greater number of accidents which befall the railway servants are fatal. The following extract from the report will show that last year's accidents contrast unfavourably with previous years:—"The number of passengers injured last year from causes beyond their own control was 631, whereas in 1856 it was only 282; in 1855, 311; and in 1854, 331. The number of passengers killed from accidental causes was also excessive, being no less than 25, to be set against 8 in 1856, 10 in 1855, and 12 in 1854. In 1854 the proportion of passengers killed was reduced to 1 in 9,500,000; in 1855, to 1 in 11,800,000; and in 1856, to 1 in 16,000,000; while in 1857 it was 1 in 2,791,686." English juries have done what they could to prevent

carelessness on the part of the railway companies' servants by giving heavy damages to all persons suffering from such negligence. It is believed that the South Eastern Company have had to pay no less a sum than 25,000*l.* to the sufferers by the accident at Lewisham. A few fatal accidents, at this rate, will materially diminish the chance of a dividend on most of our railways. We have drawn attention to this subject in part for the purpose of expressing our regret at the unseemly contest which is raging between two of our railway companies. Altogether leaving out of view the cause of dispute between the London and North Western and the Great Northern Railway Companies, we must protest on public grounds, as well as for the sake of the shareholders in both companies, against the suicidal policy adopted respecting the Manchester traffic. That which would be considered petty and contemptible tyranny in a tradesman who would undersell for the purpose of ruining a rival, even at serious loss to himself, is not less to be deprecated in the case of a company, the managers of which are but the trustees of the property of others. There is this difference: in the one case a headstrong, passionate, purse-proud man may act impulsively, not waiting for the prudent counsel of friends; while in the case of a company, a number of individuals must agree after deliberation to any course of conduct, which, if discreditable, will be canvassed with more severity on account of the united counsel by which it was carried out. There is a double reason why the public should not lend its countenance to any but thoroughly business projects. Railways, like all other business, to be sound and lasting, must be profitable. During the heat of any contest of this kind there is reason to fear that due precautions will be neglected, and the lives of passengers jeopardised; and that, when the end is accomplished, not only will the legitimate rate be charged, but an increased scale adopted, in the hope of obtaining a return of the sums squandered in the endeavour to compass the destruction of a rival.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN PARIS.

A GREAT deal of discord has recently been excited on a subject that is all peace. It has not yet subsided, and therefore we say a few words upon the subject.

In Paris, in the Rue St. Honoré, where the house of the British Embassy is established, and the English flag hangs lazily in summer's heat and winter's cold, caring very little what king may reign, there is a narrow turning issuing into the same Rue St. Honoré, where stands the building usually known by the title of the Ambassador's Chapel. The subject is entangled in so many perplexing intricacies of business that we should fear to be voted prosy if we attempted to unravel them. We will only say, in brief, that a long correspondence has been laid before the country, and the question now pending is whether this place for public worship shall be preserved for the service of the Established Church of England, or be ceded to the use of some other denomination. A very labyrinth of negotiations has been threaded, arrangements and engagements made and broken over and over again, partly through legal subtleties, partly through the change of publicmen leading to change of measures, until, at this moment, Lord Cowley stands in the predicament of being at least compromised to a purchase, which he is left without funds to complete.

Most of our readers who know Paris will well remember the scantiness of accommodation which it affords to the members of the communion of the Church of England. The Chapel in the Avenue Marboeuf and the one of which we are now speaking are the principal if not the only places appointed for assembling together. Entering either of these Christian temples, the visitor feels in a moment that he is not in the free England, where the doors of every church and chapel in the land open wide to receive him. In the first, contributions are invited in a way that admits of no denial; in the second, they are demanded as a right. Where families are large and purses light, a franc for each person every Sunday morning appears to partake of the nature of taxation, and many of those who would not think of doing so at home take their flocks to the Wesleyan Chapel, in the Place Royale, where the

entrance is free, without fee or reward, it being chiefly supported by funds from home.

When we remember that one of the best quarters of Paris is quite an English colony, and that at the best its teeming population have but very scant religious accommodation according to their own creed, the threatened loss of one half of that little ought to be regarded as of some importance. Our American brothers had all but ratified the purchase of this chapel, but withdrew, with a free and generous disinterestedness, when they found they were crossing the English interest. And now what stands between Lord Cowley and the completion of this bargain? Simply want of funds. We can hardly persuade ourselves that we are not mistaken in this statement even while we write it. Lord Cowley wishes to make up about ten thousand pounds, and will it be believed, finds the matter difficult. There is not a bauble or a bubble that John Bull would not hurry to with subscriptions; and yet here, where a question that concerns his highest interests is concerned, his purse-strings are drawn as tightly as though he suspected the hand of theft. There must be some incomprehensible blindness in this matter. It cannot spring out of the selfish supposition that he is taking shares in a loan of which others are to receive the interest; since, in such a case as this, that very idea would be both incitement and reward. Where religion is concerned, that is the very thing he should desire to do with all his heart.

We think the ladies have the greatest interest in a matter so momentous. Let them give Lord Cowley the advantage of their support, and the balance will soon turn. When we look at the unrivalled English equipages in Paris, and the gorgeous dames who, stepping out of them to take air and exercise in the Champs Elysées, show such store of furs, velvets, laces, and other luxuries of dress as advertise the wealth of their conditions, we can hardly suppose it possible that a Church which is nationally their own can be in a moment's danger of passing into other hands for want of funds. The sacrifice of some mere toilette trifle, which could not be missed out of the costly profusion enjoyed by that bevy of fair ladies, would soon, if made by all, re-open the doors of the jeopardised Chapel. This would be well, but we would go a little further. The place of prayer should be free. There should be no money-takers at the door. And why not? Do Englishmen change their nature at Paris? Are they less generous, less open-handed, less susceptible of right feeling than when at home? Does crossing the Channel change their natures? In England, not a church, not a charity, not a school, not a hospital, but our citizens give to it like princes. Here, one queen-like lady has not only built a church and schools in a style of costly magnificence, but has endowed them in perpetuity, all unaided and unassisted, at her own sole expense. Surely, when the case comes to be understood as one of individual liberality, funds will flow in so promptly, so fully, and so freely, that more than was thought of will be done; and, instead of simply removing the obstacles which block up the opening of these chapel doors, other church accommodation may also be secured in some degree commensurate with the wants of the English residents in Paris.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

News from India was received in London on Wednesday evening. In another part of our impression we give the Foreign office telegram, from which it appears that considerable progress had been made when the account left towards capturing Lucknow, and the enemy is described as pouring in torrents from the city in the direction of Rohilcund. On the one side they were pursued by Brigadier Campbell, and on the other by Sir Hope Grant. Nearer home a skirmish had taken place between the Brigadier commanding the garrison at Aden, and some neighbouring Arabs. The latter, after a loss of between twenty and thirty men, were brought to terms, and tranquillity was restored.

A Court of East India Proprietors was held on Wednesday, at which a pension of 1,000*l.* a year was unanimously granted to the son of the late Sir Henry Lawrence. A report was read by the Secretary on the two India bills before Parliament respecting the future government of India.

The document ably discusses the details of both measures; and at the close of the report the directors declare that neither of them is grounded on any sufficient consideration of past experience on the principle applicable to the subject; that the passing of either would be a calamity to India; and that the attempt to legislate while the minds of public men are in so unprepared a state is altogether premature, and recommended that the passing of either bill should be opposed by all constitutional means.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment to Her Majesty's Ministers and a brilliant company, in the Mansion House. The principal speakers were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Derby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Mayor. The noble Premier, in acknowledging the toast, "Her Majesty's Ministers," gave the company an eloquent speech, which repeatedly elicited applause, and in reference to the India Bill of the present Government said that, while they courted discussion, suggestion, and co-operation, they deprecated that the mighty interests of India, and that overwhelming question, should be made the sport of political parties or the battle-field of rival interests.

The Revenue Account for the quarter just ended is, on the whole, satisfactory. There is an increase, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, in Customs, Excise, Stamps, Taxes, and Crown Lands, amounting in the whole to 1,195,261*l.*; while there is a decrease in Property-tax, Post-office, and Miscellaneous, of 3,704,091*l.*; the net decrease being 2,508,830*l.*, and arises from the operation of the taxes remitted. The account for the year, though a million and a half in excess of what was expected at the time the last budget was introduced, shows a decrease of four and a half millions, as compared with the preceding year, being about the amount of falling off in the Income-tax. The revenue from Customs shows a diminution of about two millions, and from Excise three millions; but these are nearly counterbalanced by an increase on Miscellaneous items, arising from the sale of warlike stores. Although the deficiency appears at first sight a large one, it was fully anticipated and allowed for by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. A fear has been expressed that fresh taxation will be proposed in the forthcoming financial statement. This is far from certain, and unless some unlooked-for contingency arise, improbable. At the same time, when we see that the privileged press of a neighbouring State is zealously occupied in heaping upon us the vilest epithets and inciting her people to coalesce with other nations against us; her army and navy swelling to an almost unprecedented size (a decree being published as recently as Saturday last authorising a levy of 100,000 men of the conscription of 1858); and several important questions on the Continent of Europe remaining unsettled, their issue being doubtful,—the Government does but follow the advice of the lamented Duke of Wellington and echo the national will, in putting in order our national defences, "the best guarantee for peace being our preparedness for war."

By the steamship Canada, which left Boston March 24th, and arrived at Liverpool on Sunday after noon, we learn that on the 23rd, after the adoption of sundry amendments, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution was agreed to in the Senate—the numbers being thirty-three to twenty-five. The announcement was received with cheers and hisses. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives, where strong opposition awaits it. The Senate of Louisiana had indefinitely postponed the project adopted by the House for the importation of free negroes from Africa. Latest from Utah states that a mail from Fort Independence was three months in reaching the United States camp, and then half despoiled of its contents. A Mormon prisoner had escaped, and it was feared there were traitors in the camp. Colonel Johnston has requested immediate supplies of more men and ammunition. The extraordinary religious revival, which has lasted some considerable time, at present continues without abatement. It appears to be confined to no one State (even the slavery-stained South is not exempt) or denomination: Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans—all give testimony to the wonkerful work which is going on, and report large accessions to their several communions.

Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

"L'AMITIÉ"—CHANSON SANS PAROLES.

AFFETTUOSO
CON
AMORE.

The first system of musical notation for the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a series of chords and a melodic line in the right hand. Pedal markings are present: 'Ped' at the start, 'Pia' (piano) in the second measure, and 'Ped' in the fourth, sixth, and eighth measures. The piece concludes with a rapid ascending scale in the right hand, marked 'veloce'.

The second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with similar chordal textures. Pedal markings include 'Ped' at the start and 'Ped' in the eighth measure. A dynamic marking of 'sf' (sforzando) appears above the staff. The system ends with a measure marked '8va' (octave) and a 'Ped' marking.

The third system of musical notation. It features a similar pattern of chords and a melodic line. Pedal markings are 'Ped', 'Pia', and 'Ped' in the fourth, sixth, and eighth measures. The system concludes with a rapid ascending scale marked 'veloce'.

The fourth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a similar pattern of chords and a melodic line. Pedal markings are 'Ped' at the start and 'Ped' in the eighth measure. A dynamic marking of 'sf' appears above the staff. The system ends with a measure marked '8va' and a 'Ped' marking.

The fifth system of musical notation. It features a similar pattern of chords and a melodic line. Pedal markings are 'Ped' at the start, 'Ped' in the fourth measure, and 'Ped' in the eighth measure. A dynamic marking of 'sf' appears above the staff.

The sixth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a similar pattern of chords and a melodic line. Pedal markings are 'Ped' at the start and 'Ped' in the eighth measure. A dynamic marking of 'ad lib' (ad libitum) appears above the staff.

The seventh system of musical notation. It features a similar pattern of chords and a melodic line. Pedal markings are 'Ped' at the start, 'Ped' in the fourth measure, and 'Ped' in the eighth measure. A dynamic marking of 'cres' (crescendo) appears above the staff. The system concludes with a rapid ascending scale.

The eighth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a similar pattern of chords and a melodic line. Pedal markings are 'Ped' at the start, 'Ped' in the fourth measure, and 'Ped' in the eighth measure. A dynamic marking of 'sf' appears above the staff. The system ends with a measure marked '8va' and a 'Ped' marking.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Our illustrations of Fashion in this day's paper are engraved from designs made in that emporium of high fashion, the establishment of Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

Fig. 1.—The cloak shown in this figure is called the Royal Scarf Shawl Mantilla, and is composed of soft Persian silk. It is very novel in its arrangement, and produces eight distinct effects, namely, four shawls and four mantles, each of which forms a different pattern. This elegant novelty is registered, and can be obtained only from Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, of Regent-street. Dress of royal blue glacé trimmed with five flounces, each edged with a border in a tartan pattern of various hues. Bonnet of white silk trimmed with blue crocuses.

Fig. 2.—Glacé scarf mantilla, trimmed with netted crochet and fringe. This mantle is entirely new in design, and is so arranged as to fall to the figure without the aid of the fastenings usually required for the mantles of this style. Dress of green broché silk, bonnet of white crape, trimmed with flowers.

Fig. 3.—The Opera cloak shown in this figure is an elegant novelty, distinguished by the name of the "Princess." A kind of epaulette descending

from the shoulder, is surmounted by embroidery in the style of the Indian Peshawar braiding. The open spaces in the pattern are filled up with satin of various hues, thus producing a rich and brilliant effect. This new opera cloak is registered, and can be purchased only at Farmer and Rogers' establishment, in Regent-street. The dress is composed of silk, of Spitalfields manufacture. The colour is the beautiful hue known as mauve, or, Queen's lilac. It is trimmed with narrow flounces of the same silk, edged with Honiton lace. Head-dress, a wreath of flowers.

Fig. 4.—This *recherché* mantle is called the "Victoria" and is considered to be the gem of the season. It is composed of two flounces of Maltese lace attached to black glacé, with a wide gauze trimming descending from the shoulders and finished off at each end with a tassel of Maltese lace and jet. This mantle can be worn with or without a sleeve. Dress of black moire, and bonnet of violet velvet, trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The new spring fashions for children are not less tasteful and becoming than any which have preceded them in former seasons. In general, for very little

girls, a low corsage is adapted with a *guimpe* of worked muslin. Girls of ten or twelve years of age usually have a high corsage with a basque, especially if the dress is intended for plain costume. Several dresses of silk and poplin have been made with corsages in the styles just mentioned. Among the materials already introduced for children's spring costume are piqué and jaconet of various kinds. Up to the age of seven, dresses of white percale, or cambric muslin, ornamented with needle-work, are elegant; or white piqué may be employed if a plainer style of costume is desired. A little *pardessus* composed of white piqué, and trimmed with *grelots*, is one of the prettiest we have seen. We may mention an out-door costume just prepared for a girl of eight years of age. It consists of a dress of maroon-colour silk, trimmed with *quilles* formed of rows of black velvet placed one above another. The corsage is high, and trimmed with rows of black velvet; the collar and under sleeves are of worked muslin. A *mantelet* of black silk, trimmed with a narrow fluted frill, is worn with this dress. The *mantelet* has a hood edged with a *ruche*, and at the point there is a bow and long flowing ends of ribbon. The bonnet is composed of blue silk covered with narrow rows of black velvet, crossing each other, so as to form squares. The trimming consists of bands and bows of blue therry velvet.

The most admired dresses recently prepared for little boys include one composed of a loose jacket and trowsers of grey cashmere. The jacket is fastened from top to bottom by a row of grey buttons. The sleeves, which are loose and reach to the middle of the fore-arm, are turned up at the end in the form of *revers* cuff and trimmed with *passementerie*. The under sleeves, of white jaconet, are closed at the wrist by bands fastened with an ornamental button. A plain, white collar, turned down, and a green necktie, complete the costume.

One of the most elegant dresses we have recently seen has just been completed for a lady of fashion. It is composed of violet colour silk; the corsage is high and has a basque of medium length and fulness. The basque is trimmed with a broad band of moire antique of a brighter tint of violet than the dress, the band of moire being edged on each side with a row of black lace. A corresponding trimming of moire antique and black lace form *quilles*, which pass up each side of the skirt. The sleeves are open at the ends and trimmed with moire antique and lace.

The heavy portion of the India and China mails arrived on Saturday at Southampton in the Indus. She brings as passengers several of the Lucknow refugees.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

DETERMINED BURGLARY.

At the Gloucester Assizes, James Smith was charged with burglary, and stealing a number of spoons and money, the property of Walter Fiddes, at Bristol, on the 24th of January, 1858. The prosecutor was an engineer in the employ of the Bristol United Gas Light and Coke Company, and on Sunday night, the 24th of January, he went to bed, leaving his house fastened. In the pantry was kept a box containing money belonging to an infirmary society, supported by the workmen; and on the night in question, in addition to one sovereign and two or three florins, the sum of about seven shillings was put into the box, all in copper money. In the morning it was found that the house had been broken open, and the money, together with twenty-nine silver spoons, &c., was gone. The box was found outside, and at about half-past three o'clock in the morning a policeman named Benjamin Mills saw the prisoner in the streets of Bristol, and fancied he saw something heavy in his pocket. He went up to him, and putting his hand into one pocket, pulled out a dark lantern, and in the other pocket he found a "jemmy." The policeman then took the prisoner into custody; but as they were going along the prisoner, who was a very powerful man, struck the policeman on the chest and got away.

The policeman, however, pursued the prisoner, and knocked him down with his staff. A struggle then ensued, and the policeman pursued the prisoner for about half an hour till he took him. It was then found that the prisoner had a sovereign and two florins in his pockets, and seven shillings and a halfpenny in copper. Two of the copper coins were identified. The box appeared to have been broken open by the "jemmy" found on the prisoner, and marks were found near the prosecutor's window, where the entry had been effected, which one of the witnesses said corresponded exactly with those made by the prisoner's boots. The spoons were not found. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and Mr. Baron Channell sentenced him to three years' penal servitude, and awarded 40s. as a reward to the policeman for his resolute conduct in capturing the prisoner.

On Saturday night, a supplement to the *London Gazette* was published, containing a nominal list of those officers in the British Navy and Marines to whom the Queen has granted her permission to wear the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, bestowed by the Sultan as a mark of his approbation for distinguished services rendered in the late war with Russia.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

On Saturday evening an inquest was held at the St. George's Workhouse, Mount-street, touching the death of Mrs. Maria Martin, a widow, who committed suicide. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Henrietta-street, said she had known the deceased a number of years, and always considered her a most worthy, upright woman. Since the death of her husband she had supported her family as laundress to Lady Harriet Corry, Hill-street, Berkeley-square. She got up the whole of the house linen, which was the main support of herself and family. On Tuesday morning deceased was in a most pitiable state of mind, and wept bitterly. She said she was a ruined woman, and that her poor children would come to want. She said that she had been accused, by Lady Corry's housekeeper, of robberies in the house, and had been formally dismissed from her employment. In the evening of the same day, the eldest daughter of the deceased came to witness, and in great agitation said that she was afraid something had happened to her mother. Witness returned with her to 20, the lodging of her mother, when the door was opened by a smith, and the deceased was then found hanging by a piece of rope to a nail in the wall. Jane Martin, the daughter, twelve years of age, said that on Tuesday morning her mother received a

letter from Lady Corry's housekeeper, stating that she was not to be employed by her ladyship any longer, and not to come near the house again. Her mother was dreadfully grieved, as she had been accused of taking a quantity of linen and other articles in the house. She wrote to Lady Corry, imploring her to grant her an interview to exonerate herself, but was refused. At this stage of the proceedings the jury wished to know whether it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the deceased had been guilty of theft. Mr. Corry said, from inquiries he had made, he had been told that it only amounted to suspicion. The housekeeper and other domestics suspected her. The jury said it was a lamentable case, and returned a verdict of insanity, brought on by the accusation made against her.

A communication from Paris, in the *Journal de Rouen*, states that a company, under the title of *Compagnie de la Boucherie Parisienne*, is now being organised, with a capital of one million francs, for the purpose of opening twenty shops in Paris for the sale of meat at a cheap rate. The idea which gave rise to this company is the suppression of intermediate agents and the direct purchase at the place of production, and for ready money.

POETRY.

THE CROCUS.

BY MRS. BEECHER STOWE.

Beneath the sunny autumn sky,
With gold leaves dropping round,
We sought, my little friend and I,
The consecrated ground,
Where calm beneath the holy cross,
O'ershadowed by sweet skies,
Sleeps tranquilly that youthful form,
Those blue unclouded eyes.

Around the soft green swelling mound
We scooped the earth away,
And buried deep the crocus bulbs
Against a coming day.
"These roots are dry, and brown, and sere,
Why plant them here?" he said,
"To leave them all the winter long
So desolate and dead."

"Dear child, within each sere dead form
There sleeps a living flower,
And angel-like it shall arise
In spring's returning hour."
Ah, deeper down—cold, dark, and chill,
We buried our heart's flower,
But angel-like shall he arise
In spring's immortal hour.

In blue and yellow from its grave
Springs up the crocus fair,
And God shall raise those bright blue eyes
Those sunny waves of hair.
Not for a fading summer's morn,
Not for a fleeting hour,
But for an endless age of bliss,
Shall rise our heart's dear flower.

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the
Editor, 43, Fleet-street, London.

Contes de Canterbury; Traduits en Vers Français
de Geoffrey Chaucer. Par le CHEVALIER DE
CHATELAIN. Tome II. London: Pickering.

NEARLY five centuries have passed away since the
Father of English Poetry wrote his "Canterbury
Tales." His earlier works were principally transla-
tions from popular French and Italian writers,
though the elegance and freshness of his style gave



THE FAIR CANACE AND THE FALCON.

them the charm of original productions. Although
the idea of the "Canterbury Tales" is evidently taken
from Boccaccio, and the stories related by the dif-
ferent characters introduced are, in some in-
stances, also of foreign origin, yet the description
of the manners, and the mental features
which distinguish the different pilgrims to the
shrine of St. Thomas, are so vividly and skillfully
pourttrayed, that we seem to feel personally ac-
quainted with the various personages brought be-
fore us, and to become the companions of their
journey. Few indeed are the poets of any age who
have displayed a more discriminating knowledge
of human nature, and in his life-like pictures we
obtain a glimpse of the manners of the olden times,
that we should seek in vain in the stately pages of
history. It is not to be denied that, in some places,
his poetry is disfigured by coarseness and impurity,
but we are not now to discuss the morality of
Chaucer, or the age in which he lived, but the
merits of the translation given to the public by Le

Chevalier de Chatelain, and of that we cannot speak
too highly. It must have been no easy task for
any foreigner to translate a work so full of obsolete
words and old idioms; a work which is, indeed,
almost in an unknown tongue, to many of our coun-
trymen. M. de Chatelain has thoroughly mastered
all these difficulties, and has thoroughly entered into
the spirit of the original; and the result is a transla-
tion which must raise still higher his reputation
as a linguist and as a poet. The typography and
illustrations of the work are very creditable, and
the volume cannot fail to be highly appreciated
by the literary world. We present our readers
with one of the illustrations, representing the Fair
Canace and the poor Falcon, whose mournful
tale is related in the Squire's story. We may also
mention that M. de Chatelain has, in his literary
researches, discovered the source from whence
Chaucer derived this beautiful, but unfinished story
(a question which has long puzzled commentators).
It belongs to *Adenès Le Roy*, who flourished be-
fore Chaucer's time, and who wrote a poem, called
"Cleomades," which, we understand, the Chevalier
de Chatelain is now translating into modern French
verse, with a view to publication; a fact which will
give pleasure to all who are acquainted with his
former translations.

Marriage. A Religious Poem. By a TRINITY COL-
LEGE PRIZEMAN. London: T. Hatchard.

THIS poem is intended especially to make known
the teachings of the Church of England upon the
subject of marriage, as found in the Book of Common
Prayer. As it gives a description of the marriage
of the Princess Royal, an event in which every Eng-
lish heart felt the deepest interest, it may be ac-
ceptable to many. To us there seems a strange
mingling of religion and ceremonial. On one page
we have the blessings pronounced, word for word
as contained in the Book of Prayer; on another, we read of the gorgeous
veil, and

"Her splendid train,
Three yards at least it showed in length,
Along that holy fane."

The Commerce of India. By B. A.
IRVING, M.A. London: Smith, Elder,
and Co.

THIS book, in the form of an essay,
obtained the Le Bas prize at the
University of Cambridge in 1852. It
has, no doubt, appeared in its present
form in deference to the attention
which recent events have drawn to
the subject of which it treats, but is
none the less acceptable on account
of the delay. As a well-arranged his-
torical compendium it will meet the
approbation of the student; while,
from the attractive mode in which
the information is conveyed, it cannot fail
to interest the general reader. Great
research is evidenced throughout,
while the style is condensed and
agreeable. It traces from the earliest
times the rise and progress of the
trading communities that bore the
commodities of the far east to the
nations of Europe. It describes the
several routes by which that commerce
was accomplished, connecting the
glory and prosperity of the ancient
cities of the desert with its develop-
ment. The vast ruins which now
mark the deserted routes of Indian
commerce, we are told, find a parallel
only in the grandeur of Venice, ere
Vasco di Gama had diverted the trade
of the Mediterranean by doubling the
Cape of Good Hope. The author is

rather more generous than just in his observations
on "the Company;" but we can forget the past in
admiration of the brilliant future which he augurs
for our eastern dominions, when a network of rail-
ways shall have levelled the social inequalities
which now exist, and when our religion and social
system is introduced by those facilities of intercourse
which commerce and civilisation create.

The Prince of Wales will shortly occupy
the White Lodge, the Ranger's Lodge, Richmond-
park. Since the death of the Duchess of Gloucester
the rangership of Richmond-park has been entrusted
to the Duke of Cambridge, and, we believe, the un-
derstanding that on the Prince of Wales attaining his
majority, the royal duke will transfer the rangership
to the prince. The Lodge has undergone a thorough
repair and embellishment preparatory to the Prince
of Wales taking up his establishment there. It is
said that the Queen and the Prince Consort purpose,
during the residence of the Court at Buckingham
Palace, to occasionally pass Saturday and Sunday
nights in privacy at the Lodge.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

GENEROUS EXCUSE FOR POOR SUNDAY TRADERS.—
"Laborare est Orare."

FEAST ON THE FIRST INSTANT.—The patrons of
homeopathy in London and the vicinity, including
several noblemen of rank, dined together at the Goose
and Gridiron on All Fools' Day.

POLITICAL NATURAL HISTORY.—*Clever Child*: What's
the difference, Pa, between a Tory and a Conservative?
—*Savage Father*: Precisely the same difference, my dear,
that there is between a crocodile and an alligator—that's
all!

FACT FOR THE JEW BILL.—According to the learned
Mangnall, Christianity became the religion of France
under Clovis the First; so that the French legislature
was positively Christianised instead of being unchristi-
anised in the reign of Old Clovis, or, in short, Old Clo'.

CHINESE ETYMOLOGY.—The Mandarin Pe-Quei has
probably been selected to administer Canton under
the conquerors, because it is so necessary to make the
turbulent and tricky inhabitants mind their P's and Q's;
in other words, keep Peace and Quiet in the streets.

IN RE PELLISSIER.—Lord John Russell, the boldness of
whose Britannie French is well known, has been pleased
to enliven the Easter week with the following *bon-mot*.
Referring to the appointment of the Duke of Malakoff,
his Lordship said: "Louis Napoleon has conquered, after
all. He has obtained our consent to introduce his *Police-
here*." Woburn Abbey was illuminated that night.

THE PAINTER'S CALENDAR.—(*Artistic operations for
the month of April*.)—Now look after purchasers, and
"stick" them, if possible, with a picture. Pot your
patrons; the greenest are the most profitable for cultiva-
tion. Set your new works on walls with a good aspect,
sow your invitation-cards broadcast, and clear your rooms
for visitors. Earwig critics, and plant puffs judiciously
in shady corners, avoiding exposure.

NOTHING NEW.—It has been often remarked, that as
our acquaintance with the Celestial Empire enlarges, we
find that the most striking European inventions and
discoveries have been independently made in China. So
it is with printing, gunpowder, and the mariner's com-
pass. So it would seem, from the letter of the *Times*'s
correspondent at Canton, to be with the prison system of
Naples. Though that has hitherto been supposed to be
without a parallel, it seems to have been long carried out
among the Chinese.

THE ILLUSTRATED MONITEUR.—The *Moniteur* ought
to come out as an illustrated paper. The following
passage in that journal is admirably suitable for artistic
treatment:—"Malevolence endeavours to excite Dis-
quietude on the application of the law of general security
by misrepresenting the intentions of the Government." A
portrait of Malevolence, as she appeared in endeavouring
to excite Disquietude, and a likeness of Disquietude ex-
cited by the instigation of Malevolence, would form a
splendid embellishment for the columns of our Imperial
contemporary.

EASTER ENTERTAINMENTS.

What were known to our forefathers, and indeed,
to the middle-aged of our own time, as "Easter En-
tertainments," have had their day, and vanished
with great coats, stage-coaches, watchmen, prize-
fights, Corinthianism, and other glories of the past.
Greenwich fair, put down by the stern hand of pa-
rochial despotism, Chalk farm built over and squared
out into semi-suburban retreats, and bowling-green
possessing taverns, are to the row-loving mob but
badly compensated for by strolling in Greenwich-
park, donkey-racing on Blackheath, or indulging
in gymnastics on those gallows-like erections
for the promotion of health and activity
at the foot of Primrose-hill. Nor are the
theatrical attractions less fallen off. No *Cherry
and Fair Star*, no blaze of gas and triumph,
no spectacle with terminable processions and
moving dioramas, as in the old days, few bur-
lesques with side-splitting jokes and ear-tickling
parodies, as in more recent times, are now produced
as special allurements for the Easter holiday-makers.
True, Mr. Buckstone did produce a burlesque on
Monday night, from the pen of Mr. Frank Talfourd,
one of the most daring punsters of the day; but the
doors of Drury-lane and the Lyceum were closed;
the Princess's limited its attractions to the production
of two new farces and the revival of an old show-
piece; the bill of the Olympic remained unchanged,
and the Adelphi—strangest phase of all—gave a new
version of an old operetta.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—The performances com-
menced, on Monday night, with a new farce called
The Stock Exchange; or, *the Green Business*, by Mr.
Charles Dance. The plot is laid in London, at the
present day. Mr. Theophilus Grasshopper (Mr.
Walter Lacy), a young stockbroker, with a very
charming wife, who believes him to be a pattern
husband, has become smitten with a Mrs. Early
Free (Miss Murray), a widow, as he imagines, whom
he had met in the street, followed, accosted, and
finally asked to dinner. His absence from home
during the pursuit he explains to his wife by saying
that he is engaged in a great speculation, which
occupies all his time and thoughts, and which
is known on "Change" as "the Green Business."
The widow—who is in reality no widow, being
married again to a Mr. Thomas Gresham (Mr.
Meadows), another stockbroker—determines to
teach her admirer a lesson, so invites him to
dinner, and to meet him asks her old schoolfellow,
Mrs. Grasshopper (Miss Heath), being entirely
ignorant that Grasshopper, whom she has never
seen, is her impudent persecutor. Then begins the
imbroglio. Detected in a few shortcomings, such as
smoking and betting, Grasshopper fathers all his
faults on old Gresham, who is introduced to Mrs.
Grasshopper as the veritable Green, the great head
of the Green Business, and who is regarded as a
perfect monster of iniquity by the confiding wife.
Her suspicions are first aroused by the defence
which Mrs. Gresham—supposed to be Mrs. Early
Free—makes of her husband Mr. Gresham, supposed
to be Mr. Green; and they are confirmed by

the dark hints dropped by a fourth stockbroker,
a Mr. Derby Oaks (Mr. D. Fisher), of loose
morals and sporting tastes, who himself nourishes
ulterior designs on Mrs. Grasshopper. Placed at
last in a ridiculous position and a serious dilemma,
by his knowledge of Oaks's intentions, and his in-
ability to take proper notice of them for fear of the
disclosures that might ensue, Grasshopper sees his
folly, repents, and all ends happily. This little piece,
of a caste which we cannot at all commend, was fol-
lowed by the revival of the magical drama of *Faust
and Marguerite*, in which Mr. Charles Kean appeared
as Mephistopheles. The entertainments concluded
with a farce, entitled *Samuel in Search of Himself*,
which probably is founded on *L'Homme qui se
cherche*, produced at the Vaudeville in 1848, but
which, in its English dress, is full of the broadest
situations, and was received with the greatest ap-
plause and laughter throughout.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. Talfourd's new bur-
lesque is entitled *Pluto and Proserpine*, and the tale
is the simplest outline of the old legend of the ab-
duction of the daughter of Ceres from the midst of
her flowers by the Monarch of Tartarus. Pluto, a
solitary and buttonless bachelor, stung by the rejec-
tion of his addresses by all the goddesses, ascends to
earth in a costume of hat, coat, and peg-top trousers
such as have been immortalised by Leech, but which
are here made to eclipse their earthly prototypes
by their hues of black, gold, and flame colour; they
lose none of their effect by the manner in which
they are worn by Mr. Compton, the impersonator
of the ruler of Hades. Proserpine, a pupil in a
seminary of young goddesses and demi-goddesses,
kept by Minerva, is ogled out of the ranks of her
playmates by the Mephistophelean glances of the
enamoured Pluto, and conveyed away in the usual
stage mode. The grief and rage of Ceres at the
loss of her daughter causes her to curse and
wither the fertile plains of Sicily, until the election
of Proserpine to remain with her husband, when
she finds he is ready to give her up to her sorrowing
parent, produces a philosophical resignation on the
part of Ceres, who revokes her curse, and re-awakens
nature to fertility and gladness. Slight as this me-
dium is, it affords opportunity for some exquisite
scenery, of which "The plains of Enna," and the
"Cornfields of Sicily" are particularly worthy of
notice. The concluding scene is magnificent in the
extreme. The principal parts were rendered by
Mrs. Buckingham White, Mr. Compton, and Miss
Leclercq.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—*The Poor Strollers* (in which
Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste made their *rentrée*,
and were welcomed with the usual cordiality) was
followed by the Easter novelty—"A grand oriental
spectacular operatic drama," in two acts, entitled
The Caliph of Bagdad, and stated to be founded on
Boieldieu's opera of that name. The drama is
founded on the lively and well-known Arabian tale
of "Il Bondocani." The Caliph Haroun Alraschid,
in his rambles in disguise through Bagdad, was in
the habit of assuming this name, which was known
to the officers of the court. On one of these occasions
he has the fortune to rescue a young lady from a
band of ruffians, and, of course, straightway falls
in love with her. She is the daughter of a
decayed merchant, once a man of wealth and sta-
tion, but now reduced to poverty. The Caliph in-
troduces himself to the old gentleman under his
assumed name, and in the guise of an Arab of the
desert gains the damsel's heart, and makes proposals
of marriage to the old gentleman, which he accepts,
tempted by Il Bondocani's apparent wealth and
splendid offers, though he shrewdly suspects that
his intended son-in-law is no better than a robber.
There is a foolish cadi, the buffoon of the piece, who
is in love, after his fashion, and, being laughed at and
dismissed by her, revenges himself upon her father,
whose embarrassed circumstances bring him within
the power of the law. The stranger bridegroom be-
comes more and more mysterious—astounds the father
and daughter with his unaccountable magnificence
and power; and, at length, when the old merchant and
the supposed Arab robber are about to be dragged
to prison by the cadi's orders, the stranger pro-
nounces the name of Il Bondocani, and instantly all
present fall on their knees, while the bride and her
father look on in amazement. A splendid wedding
pageant terminates the piece. The character of the
heroine, Zutulba, was sustained by Miss Roden, who
made a first appearance, and with great success.
Another debutant was Mr. Rolfe, a tenor, who had
the part of the caliph, and acted and sang in a
manner which gained the favour of the audience.

STRAND THEATRE.—This little theatre, which has
so long been self-established beyond the pale of dra-
matic criticism, reopened on Monday night under
the direction of Miss Swanborough. To aid her in
her undertaking she has called in the assistance of
a small and effective company. The entertainments
of the evening commenced with a new comedy in
two acts, by Mr. Stirling Coyne, called *Nothing
Venture Nothing Have*. The Marquis de Vigneul, a
young officer in the army of the Duke de Vendome,
introduces, for a freak, his friend, the Chevalier de
Lannay, his fair cousin, the Countess Beauvilliers,
as no less a person than the great General him-
self. A serious mutual passion ensues upon this in-
troduction, and the Chevalier is afflicted with re-
morse at the unworthy advantage which he has
taken of the confidence of the Countess. The
second act introduces us to the camp, where the
deception is discovered by a letter which the
Countess has written to the supposed duke, which
falls into the hands of the real duke, and the
Chevalier is condemned, for the breach of military
discipline, to head a forlorn hope. The danger that
he incurs brings out the real love of the Countess,
and when, contrary to all expectations, he returns,
having accomplished the daring feat, he is allowed
to claim his honours and his willing bride. The piece
is partly original and partly adapted from the

French, and is written with its author's care and knowledge of stage effect. Mr. Belford, Mr. Ray, and Miss Oliver, did ample justice to their respective parts; but unfortunately, Mr. Leigh Murray, who was to have filled the character of the Chevalier, was absent from indisposition, and his place had to be taken by Mr. W. H. Swanborough. There was an unanimous call for the author at the end, and the piece was announced for repetition amidst the applause of a crowded and sympathising house. The burlesque that followed is a comic burletta upon the well-known subject of *Fra Diavolo*, well filled with songs, dances, operatic concerted pieces, and all the popular accessories to this form of entertainment. After the comedy, Miss Swanborough came forward, and delivered an address, written by Mr. Albert Smith, for the occasion.

SURREY THEATRE.—Monday night formed no exception to the experience which usually finds a crowded audience at the Surrey, on Easter Monday. This is not to be wondered at. On these festival occasions, London turns out for excitement, and at no place of public resort are such stimulant scenes to be witnessed as from the pit, boxes, and gallery of the Surrey Theatre. The Turkish Government has been described as "despotism tempered by the bow-string;" and the Surrey holiday drama may be said to be extravaganzas tempered by excitement. In *The Confession*, the first piece performed on Monday night, there was something like half-a-dozen assassinations. The business of everybody seemed to be to assassinate everybody. Indeed, the piece, to use an expression of one of the characters—represented by Mr. Shepherd—"rains daggers." *The Farmer of Lyons*, the second piece of the evening, is described as "an original dramatic opera, in two acts," but there could be no great stress in the inventive faculties in telling the tale of a farmer evicted from his land by process of law, drawn for the conscription, and then saved from being shot by the discovery that it was one bearing a nearly similar name on whom the conscription lot fell. It served, however, to evoke the comic humour of Mr. Widdicombe, who personated the farmer's servant, and insisted on following his master in all things, in his "melancholy," his "love," his "marriage," his "soldiering," and his "presentiments." The evening's entertainments concluded with the extravaganza of *Woolooloo and Toolooloo; or, the Great Bear and the Two Kings*. The piece, which is made up of the usual absurdities, opens with a war dance and war song of Woolooloo (Mr. Widdicombe) and his people. He informs them that he has invited Toolooloo (Mr. Bruce Norton) to a festival, but finding that he has got no plump infants or tender adults in store, and having already, in a case of necessity, eaten his wife of ninety, he is about to seize upon his only daughter, and hand her over to his cook for culinary purposes. The savage evinces some affection for his child, but the sense of honour is stronger, and his guest feels hungry. Fortunately, "a very fair and tender young man" has been wrecked on the island. The young gentleman is substituted for the young lady, and after very short preparation the two kings sit down to the feast. Woolooloo is nearly choked by a comb; Toolooloo has swallowed a repeater. The mystery is then cleared up. The young man was Toolooloo's son, who was sent at an early age to learn the barber's craft in London. He returned with the instruments of his art, the family repeating watch, and some money. With the latter he bribes the cook to kill and serve the great bear, the god of the Caribbean Island, instead of himself, and the extravaganza concludes with the marriage of the young people. Nothing could probably be conceived more coarse than the idea of such a piece. A holiday audience is not over nice, but the present piece was too strong even for strong nerves, and there was some hissing as the curtain fell.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.—The Easter piece at Astley's consisted of a grand spectacle founded upon incidents of the present war with China, and entitled *The Bombardment and Capture of Canton*. The first scene is laid in an audience hall in the Celestial Palace of Peking. The Emperor is on his throne, and a courier arrives with news that some barbarian "red-haired devils" have presumed to attack Canton, but that a thousand of them have been made prisoners. The Emperor decrees that they shall be forthwith put to death, but, on the intercession of his Queen, he commutes the punishment to being hung up in chains and flogged every day. He also sends the brave Kwangchoo to exterminate those not already taken prisoners. We are next introduced to the camp of Tartar troops. Commissioner Yeh arrives to solicit aid, and the Tartar cavalry go through some evolutions, and then depart to meet the enemy. Afterwards Yeh is introduced on board the Inflexible, and his Chinese arrogance is amusingly portrayed by Mr. J. Smith, who acted the part. Various combats follow, in which the Tartar horse takes a conspicuous part, and eventually the fort is attacked, the blue jackets obtain the victory, and Yeh, after an exciting chase, is captured and placed in a cage, in which he had shortly before directed a British sailor to be imprisoned. Besides the main plot, if it can be so called, there is an underplot. Lechee, a princess (Miss Dowton), is in love with Kwangchoo, and she is jealous of another lady, Winhi Long (Miss Julia Weston), who is likewise in love with him. They both follow him to the scene of war. Ching Foodee, the Emperor's chamberlain (Mr. J. W. Anson), also goes to the camp, and is likewise followed by his lady-love, and some amusing "situations" arise in consequence.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Easter revels at the Palace attracted a large crowd of the holiday visitors, nearly 17,000 persons being present during the day. The published programme was strictly adhered to

with the exception of the rope ascent over the central basin, the high wind prevailing rendering it extremely dangerous. In the grounds there was a continued round of amusements from eleven o'clock until four, concluding with a display of the upper series of fountains; while in the Palace the music performed by the orchestra of the company, and the Coldstream band, afforded ample entertainment to those who did not care to encounter the cool breeze without. At half-past four the two bands, accompanied by Mr. Coward on the great organ, played "Rule Britannia," "Auld Lang Syne," and "God Save the Queen," the assembled thousands joining in the chorus, which had a remarkable effect, and was received with thunders of applause.—On Good Friday, his Royal Highness the Prince George of Saxony paid a visit to the Palace. His Royal Highness was attended by a distinguished suite, and occupied the gallery at the corner of the Great Handel Festival Orchestra during the performance of the Old Hundredth Psalm.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—At Cremorne Gardens, notwithstanding that the weather was not the most favourable for out-of-door amusements, a very large number of persons were present. From an early hour in the afternoon a military band performed a selection of music. During the evening the amusements were of the usual varied character.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Of all musical novelties none has enjoyed for so long a period the patronage of the public as the "nigger" melodists. Mr. Christy's "band of brothers," at the Polygraphic Hall, in King William-street, are not less popular than the best of their tuneful predecessors, at least if we may judge from the crowded and sympathising audiences which attended their performances on Monday. When it is stated that even the fearfully stale jokes of Messrs. Bones and Banjo were received with every demonstration of enjoyment and approval, nothing more will be needed to prove that the minstrels are great favourites.

ROYAL COLosseUM.—There is no place of amusement in London which has a higher name for the brilliancy of its tableaux and spectacles than the Colosseum, and its novelties for the present season will not only sustain but augment its previous reputation. One of the best and most striking of these is the new panorama of Paris by night, a great picture, which represents in the most picturesque and striking manner the chief features of the gay city, with a depth of light and shade that has an astonishing effect. There is also another of Mr. Buckland's original musical entertainments, entitled "Lays, Legends, and Fairy Tales," which is illustrated with broad keen humour in a series of grotesque views, interspersed with extravaganza, songs, and telling anecdotes. The well-known Britannia's picture gallery amusement is, of course, continued. The evening's entertainments are marked with a grand concert.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The Polytechnic still keeps its ground of mixed entertainment and instruction, and still keeps its old place foremost among the metropolitan institutions of its kind. The Easter amusements are, as usual, ample and varied. Mr. Pepper's scientific programme is rather an improvement on the previous one, inasmuch as, while displaying a fund of curious and valuable information, it is, by its being founded on popular and everyday subjects, of a nature which all can understand and appreciate. Opticians and entomologists will be deeply interested with the curious exhibition of insect life in the lowest and least known forms, which is displayed by means of the oxy-hydrogen microscope, and by which an almost infinite multitude of organized beings is shown to exist in the small world of a drop of water. In addition to this microscope, Mr. Pepper himself delivers a clear and able lecture on the forces of attraction, and a new course of lectures is in process of completion on the chemistry of earth, air, fire, and water, which will be delivered by the late professor of chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Interspersed between these lectures are some most interesting entertainments, the principal of which consists of a most beautiful series of those dissolving views for which this place of amusement has so long been justly celebrated, and which shows in all their grand activity the most awful and lovely phenomena of nature. Here we have the beautiful Aurora Borealis, the spectre of the Hartz Mountains, the parhelia, volcanoes, earthquakes, avalanches, and mirages, illustrated with great beauty and force. The series of views which depict the wide-spread ruin and devastation of the Indian mutiny are, of course, continued; and a new musical entertainment, entitled *The Excursion Train*, with all its incidents of comic hurry and confusion, is especially brought forward for the holidays. The humorous songs of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cooper in this romance were received with much applause.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable chilliness of temperature, upwards of 8,000 visitors found their way on Monday to this popular establishment, and explored every corner of it. The winter has been profitably spent in effecting various improvements for the convenience of the public, and the better display of the animals, which appears to be in every respect equal to the exhibition of former years.

THE GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—This attractive place of amusement was on Monday thronged by a large crowd of persons to witness the new diorama of the Canton River from Hongkong to Canton. It was painted under the direction of Mr. P. Phillips, by Messrs. P. Phillips, O'Conner Knell, Morgan, and C. Haghe, from drawings and sketches by Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, Colonel P. Anstruther, Lieutenant Cochrane, Major Edwards, Captain Hall, and other officers of the army and navy. The principal points of interest in the imaginary voyage down the river were very well illustrated.

THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.—This once popular place of entertainment has been re-opened by the

American Equestrian Troupe with great éclat. Some of the feats of horsemanship exhibited are really most surprising. A Transatlantic clown in the ring kept the audience in a roar; and his drolleries, with some astounding acts of vaulting by Messrs. Murray and Holland, and the performances of a troupe of Bedouin Arabs, combined to insure incessant applause.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S was crowded from morning to night. Some valuable additions have recently been made to the fine collection of its historical figures. The most conspicuous and most attractive among these is that of the Princess Royal with her youthful husband. Her Royal Highness is presented as she appeared in her bridal costume.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mrs. German Reed's (Miss P. Horton's) entertainment continues to attract a numerous audience, and the recurrence of Easter made the attendance on Monday evening larger than usual. The assembly, which comprised an admixture of all classes, manifested their satisfaction by frequent applause.

PROFESSOR WILALBA PRIKELL re-opened the St James's Theatre on Monday for a short concluding season of three weeks, and succeeded in obtaining his full share of the overflow of the population of London on pleasure bent.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA has this week attracted a large amount of public patronage. The views of Delhi and Lucknow had an audience whose interest in them as scenes of localities now famous in the history of our Eastern empire, was only exceeded by the delight which they afforded as works of art. We can assure the loungers of the metropolis that, while this easterly wind and dreary sky continue, they cannot do better than pass their time in the warm atmosphere and beneath the "blue empyrean" of Mr. Burford's Lucknow.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The following telegram, from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt, was received at the Foreign-office, via Corfu, April 7, 5.30 P.M.:

"ALEXANDRIA, April 3, 1858. The steamer *Candia* arrived at Suez yesterday from Calcutta; the steamer *Oriental*, from Bombay, has arrived at Aden; and the *Candia* brings the following news obtained from that vessel:—

"LUCKNOW.—General Outram crossed the Goomtee on the 6th of March. On the 11th, Hesse's brigade captured the Queen's Palace. On the 13th, Kaiserbagh and Lunamburra, a mass of Palaces adjoining the Residency, were stormed and taken. Sir E. Lugard pushed on from the Dilkhoosa, captured the Martiniere and Bankhouse on the 10th. On the 14th the enemy began to pour in torrents from the city in the direction of Rohileund. They were pursued from one side by Brigadier Campbell, and from the other by Brigadier Sir Hope Grant, with strong detachments of cavalry and horse artillery.

"Sir H. Rose's force is advancing through Bundelcund. The country being cleared up to Jhansi, Whitlock's force is moving on Saugor. The General and Staff arrived on the 10th, and remain in that neighbourhood. General Robert's force has passed Nusseerabad on its way to Kotah, where the rebels are said to be in strength.

"The Sultan of Adhiee, a town twenty miles from Aden, having stopped and prevented supplies from entering the fort, the Brigadier commanding Aden garrison went out on the morning of the 18th March with a force of 600 men and two guns, and after a skirmish with the Arabs, succeeded in bringing them to terms. The Arabs are said to have lost between twenty and thirty men, without a casualty on our side. When the *Candia* left Aden all was quiet, and the natives had again been received within the walls.

"Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops* left Aden for Suez on the 24th ultimo. Her Majesty's ship *Pylades* left Madras for Suez on the 18th ultimo.

"Corfu, April 7, 11 A.M." "JOHN GREEN.

The special correspondent of the *Times* thus reports from the "Camp, Cawnpore," on the 27th of February the advance of the army upon Lucknow:—

"The head-quarters camp is breaking up, and in an hour or two I shall be on my way to our first halting-ground at Oonao, in Oude, ten miles from this, and on the road to Lucknow. Walpole's Brigade, Tomb's troop of Horse Artillery, and the greater portion of the head-quarters staff, crossed the Ganges this morning; and the Commander-in-Chief, who is anxious to wait here till the last moment, to see if the Calpee enemy really intend to move against the Calpee, will start with his personal staff to Buntara Cawnpore, will start with his personal staff to-morrow morning (about forty-five miles hence) to-morrow morning early, and will ride the whole distance in one march, so as to overtake us before we reach the same camp. The garrison of Cawnpore, strengthened by the remains of the 75th Regiment, will be under the command of Major-General Inglis, who has received precise instructions for his guidance in case of an attack, and a small corps of observation, consisting of the 88th and 32nd Regiments, some Irregular Cavalry, and a field battery, under Colonel Maxwell, are patrolling the country between Cawnpore and Calpee. The heat is very considerable to-day.

"I have already reported to you that the enemy attacked the Alumbagh in the forenoon of Thursday last. But they were not satisfied with the result of their first essay on the 25th. Again they came out in force about four o'clock, and, animated perhaps by the uncertain light of the moon, continued their abortive efforts on our position at the Alumbagh till ten o'clock at night. They came up repeatedly within range of our guns and rifles, but they fell in files again and again, and retired quite disheartened with very heavy loss. Our casualties in the two engagements were six killed and thirty wounded. Colonel Berkeley is shot through the right arm, Captain Moorson has a sabre cut in his left arm, and Lieutenant H. Gough has a musket-ball through his leg.

"Brigadier Franks's last success is most decisive. The Nazim, whom he beat on the 19th, rallied his

forces, and made a forced march to seize on the strong pass of Badyan, but Franks out-manceuvred him, and seized upon the pass. The Nazim then, by a long détour, swept round Franks, and took up a strong position at Badshahgunge, two miles from Sulatpore. On the 23rd, Franks made the same manoeuvre, swept round the enemy's right flank in a march of ten miles, attacked them in the rear, beat their army (which consisted of 25,000 men, including 5,000 Sepoys and 1,000 cavalry), drove them off the field with the loss of 1,800 slain, and captured twenty pieces of artillery out of twenty-five, of which ten were heavy, viz.—one 32-pounder, two 24-pounders, two 18-pounders, four 12-pounders, and one 9-pounder; and took all the enemy's ammunition, their baggage, and standing-camp. This great success, which leaves the road to Lucknow open from the right, was achieved at a very small loss—two killed and ten wounded in all the three actions.

"It appears that it was the Nana's brother, Bajee Rao, who crossed from Oude into the Doab the other night. As he was followed by 200 regular cavalry, by a body of infantry, and by several elephants and waggons, containing his harem and baggage, he must have made some noise in his passage across the stream; but the policemen who were specially stationed at the very point where he crossed, because it was a likely place to make the attempt, pretended not to have heard him, and the only information given to our officers in charge of a cavalry detachment near Bithoor, was brought by a chowkedar, who ran in to say that, from the noise at the opposite side of the river, he thought the Nana was going to cross. At the time he brought in this news the Rao had got safely over, and when our cavalry arrived it was only to find the traces of his passage. On investigation it became evident that the policemen were accomplices in the fact, and that they had been bribed to keep their ears shut; and so, after due investigation, the whole party, eleven in number, were hanged. The Rao's party, continuing their flight across the Doab, cut up the men of two police stations, which is a strong collateral proof of the guilt of the men at the river-side station, and got into Calpee in the morning. He is said to have obtained large levies of men, and to be enlisting Sowars at thirty rupees a month, and infantry at ten and fifteen rupees a-month. The most painful effect of our inability to defend those who are faithful to us is, that they with justice reproach us with their losses and with the insults heaped upon them. These Calpee Sepoys have been enabled to do great wrong and injury to our fast friend, the Rajah of the little State of Churkaree, south of the Jumna. They invaded his territories, beat his troops, carried off his guns, insulted his Palace, and carried off three lacs of rupees, or 30,000*l.*, from his treasury."

As regards the composition and division of the Commander-in-Chief's force, the whole of the Artillery is commanded by Sir Archdale Wilson, of Delhi. The Brigadiers of the Field and Siege Artillery are, respectively, Colonels Wood and Barker, both of the Royal Artillery. The Naval Brigade is, of course, commanded by Sir William Peel. The Chief Engineer is Colonel Napier, of the Bengal Army. Sir Hope Grant commands the cavalry, consisting of two brigades, under Colonel Little, of the 9th Lancers, and Colonel Campbell, of the Bays. The infantry is divided into three divisions, under Sir James Outram, Sir Edward Lugard (ordered up for the purpose), and Colonel Walpole, of the Rifle Brigade. In the brigades of the 1st Division are the 5th Fusiliers, 84th, 90th, 78th, Madras Fusiliers, and Sikh Regiment of Ferozepore. In those of the second, the 34th, 53rd, 42nd, 93rd, and 4th Punjab Rifles; and in the third, the 23rd Fusiliers, 79th, 2nd and 3rd battalions of Rifle Brigade, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

We are glad to say that Government has granted the new charter to the University of London. Our readers who have already seen the document, will remember that the great point of this reform is the throwing open of academical honours to every man willing to brave the necessary examinations. This is the best step education has taken since Lord Brougham and his friends first pronounced against the close guilds of learning—and founded London University as a protest and an experiment. The graduates accept the new arrangement, and peace returns to Gower-street: Government, we are no less glad to announce, has at last consented to sanction a new degree—a Doctorship of Science.—*Athenaeum.*

The *Independence* of Brussels tells a curious tale of a 1st of April hoax:—"An elegantly-dressed stranger, of very gentlemanly bearing, entered on Thursday evening a hairdresser's shop in this city, and requested to be shaved. As the hairdresser and his man were occupied at the time, the wife of the former proceeded to perform the operation. When she had nearly concluded, the stranger snatched the razor from her hand, and exclaiming that her nervous agitation was unbearable drew the instrument across his throat, inflicting apparently a serious wound. The napkin round his neck immediately became stained with blood, and he sunk back on the chair with his head inclining on his shoulder. At the sight of this act the persons in the shop raised a cry of horror, and the hairdresser's wife fell fainting on a seat. After a pause one of the persons rushed out for a medical man, another for the police, and then the stranger, reviving a little, made some efforts with the napkin to stop the flow of blood. All at once, however, to the profound astonishment of the spectators, he jumped up, threw the blood-stained napkin to the floor, showed his throat, which was free from the slightest scratch, smilingly put on his cravat before the glass, and then with a low bow departed, humming an air. The author of this piece of sanguinary pleasantry was a conjuror, who now attracts crowded houses in Brussels."



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

ENGLISH ladies can scarcely purchase a single article connected with their wardrobes, without testing the usefulness of that well-known measure, "the yard;" and yet it is possible that they may never have asked themselves anything about the antecedents of that familiar word. Those who have made the inquiry find that it carries them back into some of the ages of their Saxon forefathers, and that, even then, suppositions, rather than explanations, reward the search. Thus it is imagined that the word meant anciently the circumference of the body, and that this vague sort of measurement remained until the time of Henry I., who decreed that it should then be the length of his own arm. The exact length was afterwards more determinately fixed by Henry III., who revised most of the weights and measures of the country; and since his day, it has undergone no change. The refinement of our own age, together with the spread of trade, filling almost every habitable place with shops, in which all things necessary for use, or ministering to luxury, can be procured; those fairs so gay, so grotesque, so busily thronged with people of all classes, have passed into amusing traditions. It was different in the days of Edward III., when St. Bartholomew's Fair and Southwark Fair were in their pride and prime, and then it was that the King granted to the Drapers' Company the right of using this measure at these famous gatherings. At this time it was known under the different titles of "The Drapers' Ell," "The Company's Standard," and "The Yard," which last name it has retained down to the moment at which we write.

HANGING BASKET.

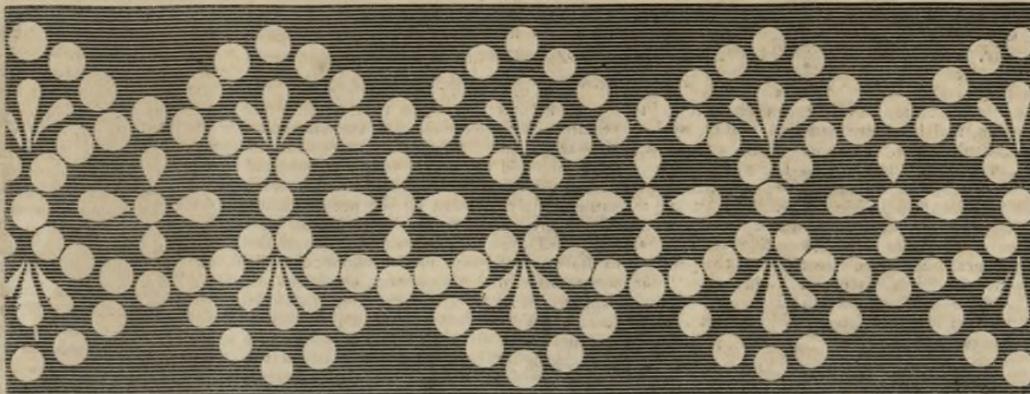
As the summer time approaches drawing-room ornaments become more in requisition, and among these none have greater attractiveness than the Hanging Basket, formed of the pure crystal and the various colours of the O. P. beads. In France, the Hanging Baskets of red pottery, made in so many classical and fanciful shapes, have always a certain degree of well-deserved favour, and in England the same class of articles is widely acceptable, formed of the pretty materials in question, which allow in their diversified arrangements the operation and display of a most varied taste. These drawing-room decorations have not proved a mere transient fashion, partly because they have a real elegance, and partly because they are formed of a material which is not perishable and does not lose its beauty by exposure to light and air.

The shape of the Hanging Basket, which we are now giving among our illustrations, is a new and pretty variety. It is very easy to make, and we think it the most elegant of its kind. A large proportion of the beads employed are clear crystal, the remaining portions being green of four shades, commencing with a very dark tint and gradually passing into light, and two sizes of the bright quicksilver bead, which all contrast remarkably well with each other. The framework of the basket is very simple. The upper rim can be formed of a strip of tin half an inch wide, and sufficiently long to bend into six sides, each of four inches in length, the join wrapping over to give it sufficient firmness. The lower portion of the frame consists of a similar strip sixteen inches long. Both of these are to be covered with a narrow sarsenet ribbon, twisted neatly round, the ends being properly secured. This being done, a row of the white O. P. beads is to be carried round the lower edge of each of the rims, they are to be attached together by beads, thread so as to cross each other in diamonds, while the bottom is formed of simple strings, all meeting together and finishing in a large and handsome tassel. Loops of the beads are then to be carried from point to point; these hang in festoons; they should be six in number. The centre of each is dark green, graduated up to the white. At each of the six corners there is another of the tassels equally large and handsome. Four chains formed of the white beads, but with their cross bar in two shades of green, according to our illustration, unite at the top, terminating in a tassel, which hangs down in the centre. These tassels are all formed by threading the beads in diamonds, so as to form a small cap, which hangs over the branches, and conceals the tie which holds them together. At the bottom of each of

these loops, one of the smaller of the quicksilver beads is to be inserted. These tassels should be made large, full, and handsome, as much of the beauty of the basket depends upon them. Having done all this, the two rims will remain to be finished off. This is done by carrying a row of

the largest size quicksilver beads round, alternated with a round bead of about half the size, of bright green.

Such of our lady subscribers as may feel inclined to make this Hanging Basket will find that this is one of the prettiest of its kind, and a really elegant article of drawing-room decoration.



BRODERIE PATTERN.

GUIPURE BERTHE.

Among all the varieties of embroidery there is none which produces such a striking effect as the beautiful guipure, which is still so much in favour, and which, like the old point, will always claim for itself a high estimation from all judges of these elegant productions. The price at which these French guipure laces are valued at a yard is sufficient to prove how much they are esteemed, being from fifteen to thirty shillings, according to the width. They are therefore never likely to become general, and will always be highly esteemed. We have given, in our illustration, a design in this sort of work for a berthe, which when completed has a very elegant appearance. We have seen some very beautiful specimens of this sort of embroidery, in which the threads uniting the solid flowers were extremely fine. This very much improves the appearance of the work, giving it a much lighter and more lacy appearance. The rows of holes, forming a kind of shell-shaped division, are to be worked in fine button-hole stitch. This gives a richer appearance than when sewn over, and is better for attaching the threads from the holes to the flowers. The proper cottons are No. 20 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Six-cord Crochet for the connecting lines, and No. 30 of the same makers' *Perfectionné* for working the flowers. A lace puri sewn on to the outer edge is a great improvement.

INSERTION.

As the toilette of every lady and every child requires articles of this kind, we make a point of introducing them at short intervals, so that in meeting the demand we may also supply a choice. There never was a time when embroidery was so much used in under-dress for ladies, or for enriching the costume of children. In France, the out-of-door summer life in which so many hours of the day are spent by the women, sitting under the shade of some umbrageous tree, with the children of the family gambolling around, leads to the necessity of some profitable occupation, and hence the love of embroidery, which is carried to such an extent, that every possible article of dress becomes enriched with the labours of the needle. The design for a simple insertion, which we are now giving, is extremely suitable for placing between the tucks of a child's dress. It is far from being a tedious pattern, and produces the best effect for the amount of work which it requires. The holes, which form the outline, are cut out and sewn over. So, too, are the leaves which fill in between the spaces. The proper cotton for this work is No. 20 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*.

BRAIDING PATTERN.

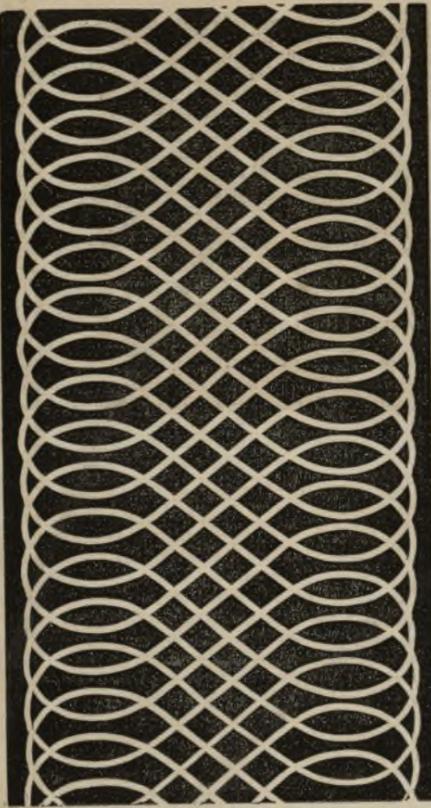
There is no description of embellishment in which the extremes of good or bad taste can be made more apparent than in braiding. The failures are often most signal, and are extremely offensive to the eye, even at a casual glance. It is not that elaborate patterns are always desirable, since it is among these that the worst results are generally produced. A simple design neatly executed is generally far preferable to the most laboured endeavours. It is on this account that we have inserted an illustration which is at once rich and substantial. It is particularly suitable for a boy's tunic, and will be found to have a good effect executed either in black or in the colour of the material on which the braid is laid.

PINE PATTERN MAT.

Such replies to our correspondents as may be useful to our general subscribers we prefer to insert in our Work-Table department on that account. The Mat, given last week, is intended to be round. The squares of bead-work which form the border are to be continued according to the portion which appears. These cover the line which forms the circle.



BEAD BASKET.



BRAID PATTERN.

EXECUTION AT YORK.

Joseph Shepherd, twenty-two years of age, who was tried at the recent assizes for the county of York, before Mr. Justice Byles, was found guilty of the wilful murder of a small farmer and cattle jobber named Bethel Parkinson, near Wadsworth Moor, and executed at York, on Saturday. According to the local journals the convict has shown a very hardened disposition,

being all but insensible to religious influences, and refusing to the very last to acknowledge his guilt or the justice of his sentence. After his condemnation the prisoner was repeatedly visited by the Rev. T. Sutton, the chaplain of the Castle, and the Rev. J. Parkes, a Wesleyan minister. He was also visited once by the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, vicar of Halifax, from which town the prisoner came, but their efforts to bring him to a proper state of mind were all but fruitless. In the course of the last week the father and the unfortunate wife of the culprit had interviews with him, and the parting on the side of the wife was of a very painful character, for she was completely overwhelmed with grief. The father, on the contrary, seemed lost to almost all sense of feeling. He even expressed a determination to witness his son's execution when refused him permission to visit his son on the morning appointed to be his last in this world. The culprit was visited on Friday night by the Rev. J. Parkes, who arrived at the condemned cell at eleven o'clock, and remained with him until five o'clock on Saturday morning. Shepherd, if it be possible, was more hardened than ever, for when the rev. gentleman conversed with him upon religious matters, and offered up prayer in his behalf, he laughed aloud. Mr. Parkes remonstrated with him, but all his efforts were of no avail. He told the prisoner that he could not expect happiness and rest in the next world if he acted in that manner, upon which he remarked with a smile, "If there's no rest for me in the next world I might as well have as much rest here while I stop," and then laid himself down on the bed. Several times during the night he re-asserted his innocence. He slept at intervals, and at four o'clock he went into a sounder sleep than usual. Shepherd was removed from the condemned cell to a room on the opposite side of the Castle-yard, and adjoining the scaffold, at about six o'clock in the morning. When the officers were ready to conduct him, he walked away quietly, his nerves were unshaken, and he appeared determined to meet his fate with perfect coolness, and to retain his self-possession and fortitude to the last. On coming through the office, where there is a clock, Shepherd looked at it, and observing the hand pointing to six remarked, "When that gets to the top I shall be done for; it will be all over then." On dressing himself he was full of joke and fun. He has worn the usual prison dress since his condemnation, but he now wore the clothes he had on at his trial, consisting of a drab-coloured jacket and trousers. On putting on his trousers he laughed and said, "Look out, Shepherd, they're a tight fit." When the officers of the prison were conducting



him across the Castle-yard he was in high glee, and laughed as before. He said, as he was then in the open air, "There is just one chance for me, if I could only fly." There was a very large concourse of persons assembled to see the execution. The numbers have been set down at from 12,000 to 15,000. Many persons from Halifax, Hebdenbridge, and the neighbourhood, went the night before, or arrived in York at an early hour in the morning. Just after 12 o'clock the culprit appeared on the scaffold, or drop, behind the Castle. The Under-Sheriff, and other officials, were in attendance, as also the Rev. J. Parkes. The culprit submitted calmly to his fate, and, while Mr. Parkes was offering up prayer, he once or twice said, "Lord have mercy upon me! Christ have mercy upon me!" In the course of the

afternoon his body was cut down and interred within the precincts of the Castle. The vast crowd behaved in a very becoming manner.

Mrs. Osborne is now going on very favourably, and hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery. Mr. Wakley, the coroner, who has visited the unfortunate woman, says that no person receiving such severe and extensive injuries to the brain can be considered out of danger until a period of six weeks has elapsed. He gives it as his opinion, also, that it was the fact of the husband's having hold of her hair at the time he made the attack on her that saved her life. The force of the blows, he says, must have been broken by falling upon the hair in Osborne's hand before they reached the skull.



BERTHE, IN GUIPURE.

TRIAL OF THE REV. S. SMITH AND HIS WIFE FOR ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

At the Gloucester Assizes, on Tuesday, long before the opening of the doors, there was an immense crush of people to hear the trial of the Rev. Samuel Smith and his wife for the murderous attack upon Mr. Leach, the Croydon contractor, near the Yate station on the Midland Railway, on the 3rd of February last. When his lordship took his seat at nine o'clock every corner of the court was filled to suffocation. The prisoners were accommodated with seats in the dock. The reverend gentleman appeared about forty-five years of age, was dressed in clerical black, and maintained a composed behaviour throughout the trial, occasionally conferring with his legal adviser. Mrs. Smith was habited in a brown cloak, with black bonnet and veil, which she wore down over her face, which she appeared anxious to conceal from the public gaze. The indictment charged the prisoners with maliciously cutting and wounding John Leach at Westerleigh, with intent to kill and murder him. There was a second count laying the intent to disfigure; and a third charging the intent to do grievous bodily harm. Both prisoners pleaded Not Guilty, the male prisoner in a firm voice and the female in a subdued and less audible tone. There was also an indictment charging them with assaulting and robbing Mr. Leach of a bundle, containing a shirt, neckerchief, and collar.

Mr. Skinner, Q.C., and Mr. Cripps appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Symon for the prisoners.

Mr. Skinner opened the case in a very temperate address, laying the facts plainly before the jury, as he afterwards proved them in evidence.

The prosecutor, Mr. John Leach, deposed that he was a contractor, living near Croydon, in Surrey. In the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, he was in the service of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, of Piccadilly, as porter. Mrs. Smith (then Sarah Mills) was a servant there, and after remaining about two years and a half she went to another situation in Tottenham-court-road. He visited her there, and first saw Mr. Smith when going there for her. This was on Good Friday, 1849; from that time his acquaintance dropped. In August of that year (1849) he received a letter from her, appointing a meeting at Canterbury, and witness met her there with her sister-in-law, and they went together to Whitstable, to a private house of a relative of the sister-in-law, where they stayed till next morning. He learnt from her then that she was married to Smith, that he only remained with her about three days, and then went back to Cambridge, saying they were not legally married, and that he had offered her a sum of money not to trouble him again. He saw her also in the following October in London, near to Swan and Edgar's, and also met her at her brother's. The last time he saw her was in December, 1849. In 1851 he received a letter from Bristol, which he believed was partly written by her, and he replied to it. One part of that letter was written in a man's handwriting. When he replied, a second letter was received, all in a man's handwriting. These letters were destroyed; and the witness was about to be examined as to their contents from his recollection, when Mr. Huddleston objected, and after a good deal of argument, the examination as to the contents of these letters was not proceeded with. The witness went on to state that he was married to his wife Helen, who was known to Sarah Mills, in July, 1852, and that she died in March, 1857. After his wife's death he and his uncle, Mr. John Leach, went to live at Shirley, near Croydon, where they had been living ever since. On the 23rd of January last he received the following letter:—

"Jan. 23, 1858.
"My dear Friend,—I am now living in the country near Bristol, a widow with three children. My husband treated me more kindly towards the last; he has left us 1,000*l*. If you have not forgotten the promise made to me when we met and spent a day and night together by the seaside in 1849, I should be glad to see you once more, if you are not engaged. Write to S.M., care of Mr. Lasbury, bookseller, Park-street, Bristol, to say if you can come, and I will write again to tell you where to meet me.—I remain, yours sincerely,
"S. M.
"Mr. John Leach, jun., Croydon, near Norwood, Surrey."

The witness added that he lived with his uncle, Mr. John Leach. On receipt of this letter he replied to it, but did not keep a copy of that reply, and he received the following:—

"My ever dearest Friend,—Having come into Bristol to-day with my friend, Mrs. Isaacs, with whom I am now living at a farmhouse in the country, I was pleased to find a letter for me from you, as I feared, not having heard from you for such a long time, that you might be gone from your old home to some more distant part of the country. It being market day, I came in, as I often do, to buy a few things for my dear little children, and I shall be coming into Bristol again on Sunday, the 31st, with my friend, and shall be returning again by the five minutes before seven o'clock train by myself to Wapley, where I live; and if you still care for me as you say, I shall be glad to meet you at the Bristol and Birmingham platform at a quarter to seven, and then you will see with your own eyes that I am your dear old friend Sally. Then you can come on with me and stop in the village all night, and we can talk over matters together, and if you still wish to be honourable to me I shall be very glad to see you and to be yours for ever; but mind, there must be nothing improper. I was sorry to hear your poor mother was dead, and more so Helen; I suppose you married her. I think you might have seen by the circumstances I mentioned in my last note that it could be no other than your old and sincere friend Sally. Therefore I shall subscribe myself as before
"S. M."

"Please write directly on receipt of this, and get it posted on Friday night if you can, as I go through on Monday morning. Good bye for the present. If this does not reach you in time to write again, come the Sunday following, Feb. 7, or fix some other time, and I will endeavour to meet you."

This letter was dated the 28th January, and to this

also Mr. Leach replied, and in a day or two received the following:—

"Jan. 31.
"Dear John,—I was glad to receive your kind letter this morning, though I must say I was disappointed that you did not come to-day. I long to hear the romancing stories you have to tell me, and to talk to you about our future prospects. I have not much time to write to-day, so shall only say that I wish you very much to come by the one o'clock train from Paddington next Wednesday, the 3rd of February. It gets here at half-past five, and I will meet you at a quarter to seven at the Bristol and Birmingham station, as I said before. The trains on Sunday will be inconvenient, and they may be altered in February, so you must inquire about that; and, besides, next Sunday all the Isaacs will be at home, but on Wednesday next they will drive into the Circus, and won't be back in the country before twelve o'clock. I can come with them, and return by the train I have told you of, and we can have a chat to ourselves over all we have gone through since we last met. If you wish, you can get something at the hotel by the station. Dear John, you don't say anything about marriage, and you know we have had a great many troubles before. I should be glad if you would bring my letters with you, and we will at once settle it one way or the other, as we must not trifle any more. You will get this to-morrow. Write directly, and I shall get it on Wednesday, as before.—Yours affectionately,
"S. M.
"In haste."

All these letters the witness believed to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Smith. Immediately on receipt of the last letter he wrote to the address as before, saying he would come down to Bristol on Wednesday, the 3rd of February, and he accordingly started by the one o'clock train from Paddington, and arrived at Bristol at five. Shortly before seven o'clock he went to the Bristol and Birmingham (Midland) station, and on the platform saw a gentleman go into the waiting-room, who appeared very much like Mr. Smith. A few minutes after Mrs. Smith arrived. He met her on the platform stairs. She was dressed in widow's weeds, and wore a grey shawl. He asked her how long Mr. Smith had been dead, and she said six weeks. Witness answered, "It's very strange. I thought I saw a gentleman just now go into the waiting-room just like Mr. Smith." She replied, "How could you think so? He has been dead six weeks." She said she was going to Yate, and he got two first-class tickets for Yate, and they proceeded by the train. When they got out at Yate witness was following the other passengers out with Mrs. Smith, when she said they must go through another gate to get on to the common—that she wanted to go that way as Mr. Isaacs was coming to meet her. The station-master came out with a light, and said it would be impossible to go across the common on account of the darkness. Witness suggested a conveyance, but she said she knew the way when she got to a hedge. They then went on along the common. It was very dark, and after they had got some distance, and while witness was feeling in the dark for the hedge with his umbrella, Mrs. Smith called out "We are lost." A man's voice immediately answered, "I am lost too." Turning round witness saw an indistinct figure of a man, and immediately received a blow on the head. The person appeared to have something in his hand about sixteen inches long, and as large as his wrist, with which he struck him several blows on the head. The witness here exhibited the marks of the blows, which had left scars on his head. He closed with the man, and they fell, witness being topmost. He held his left wrist with one hand, and with the other he held him by the collar. The man had something in his left hand. He called out "Help," and "Murder," and two railway porters came up with lights. He then saw his assailant, and his impression was that it was the same person that he had seen at the railway station. When the railway porters pulled witness off the other man he could not stand. Blood was flowing freely from his head. The man he had been struggling with then got up and went away. Witness said, "Stop that man, he has nearly killed me." He saw him put his hand to the back of Mrs. Smith and push her as they went away across the common. When the struggle took place witness had a parcel with him, containing a shirt, neckerchief, and collar. That was lost in the fray. He was unable to take his clothes off until next day, and was taken to the Railway Inn, and attended for eight days by a surgeon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Huddleston: Sarah Mills was about seventeen when he knew her at Swan and Edgar's. There was about three years' difference in their ages. When they met at Canterbury it was Mrs. Smith who proposed to go on to Whitstable. When they arrived at Whitstable he went a walk with Mrs. Smith. They did not return to Canterbury, but stayed at Whitstable all night. He declined to answer the question whether he had any intercourse with her at Whitstable. He had said he would marry her at the end of seven years if she would have nothing more to do with her husband. He might have said so at Whitstable. This was in September. He afterwards met her in London. She went down with him once to his house at Shirley to tea. His father and mother were present. He declined to answer whether he had slept with her in London. He would have married her if he thought she was not married to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Suffolk, station-master at Yate, deposed to the circumstances attending the arrival of the prisoners, and the attempt to rescue Mr. Leach.

Charles Heaven, foreman of the plate-layers at Yate station, went with a lantern to the spot. He found two persons on the ground. The one underneath appeared to be the prisoner Samuel Smith. There was blood on both of them. The woman was about fifteen yards distant, and she came up and tried to pull Mr. Leach off the prisoner. Witness picked up the pistol close to the spot where he found the men struggling together. All the six chambers of the pistol had caps on them.

Henry Tilly corroborated portions of the evidence of the two preceding witnesses.

Mr. Wm. Beach, coal merchant, of Yate, remembered seeing Mr. and Mrs. Smith among the pas-

sengers who arrived by the mail train on the night of the 3rd of February. He heard the cries of "Murder" afterwards, and next morning picked up a widow's cap.

Elizabeth Aplin, servant to the prisoners on the 3rd of February last, deposed to her master and mistress going out that evening on good terms together. They had seemed very happy together for two or three days or a week before.

Emma Warner, nurse at Mr. Smith's, deposed that on the evening of the 3rd of February her master and mistress went out together after tea, between five and six o'clock. On the previous day she had heard her master say to her mistress, "You and I have an invitation out to-morrow night." It was not very often that her master and mistress went out together. This witness also had noticed, like her fellow-servant, that her master and mistress were a great deal kinder to each other than usual. Before her mistress went out, on the 3rd of February, she told the children she was going out to tea. They asked her where she was going, but she did not say. When she ordered tea one of the children asked her why she was going to have tea, and she answered that they (meaning where they were going to visit) would not have tea till eight o'clock. The family was in mourning at that time. On the evening that she went out witness saw her sew a piece of crape over the veil. She then put it on, and asked witness if she could see her face much through it. Witness answered "No." Her master told her to go to bed at ten o'clock, their usual hour, and to take the baby with her to his bed until he came home. Her master that night wore a blue flannel shirt and black neck tie. She had never seen her master wear these things before. About half-past one o'clock in the morning Mrs. Smith came home, and told her to go to her own room. Her mistress then returned downstairs and immediately returned, telling her to remain a little longer. Witness then heard the footstep of Mr. Smith go up to the room above, where the bath was, and afterwards come down again. Her mistress then told her to go up to her own room. She went up, and the clock then struck two. Next morning she went to her master's room to dress the children. Her master and mistress were then in bed. She saw her mistress's petticoats, and noticed that they were very dirty, as if the wearer had been walking in the dirt. The children remarked, "Mamma, how dirty you have got your petticoats." She also noticed her master's trousers were very dirty. On the Saturday afternoon witness went to the bath-room to wash the children, and saw her master's coat wet, as if it had been put into the water. This was two days after the morning on which they came home. There was also dirty water in the bath. On the day after they went out to tea her mistress washed her petticoat and handkerchief, three towels, and her master's collar, neck tie, and handkerchief. This was the first time witness had known her wash.

Charles Gale, cooper, of Wickwar, proved that at about half-past nine on the evening of the 3rd of February the prisoners came to his house—[witness identified them]—which was four miles and a half from Yate, further from Bristol, and asked for a conveyance to Bristol, saying he had been attacked by two men.

This evidence having been corroborated, Mr. Oliver Lasbury, bookseller, of Park-street, Bristol, produced a card, which was brought to his shop on the 25th of January by a boy named Lock. He believed the handwriting to be Mr. Smith's. On the card was the following: "M. S., Mr. Lasbury's, Park-street, Bristol." He received three letters in one day. These three letters were given to the boy Lock, who is a pupil of Mr. Smith. He sent up some other letters to Mr. Smith with the initials.

Gerard May Lock was, in January and February last, a pupil of Mr. Smith. He remembered taking the card referred to by Mr. Lasbury, and on a subsequent day receiving three letters.

Robert Neville, assistant to Mr. Gibbs, gunsmith, Bristol, deposed that on the 2nd of February, the day before the attack on Mr. Leach, the prisoner bought a six-barrel revolver. Witness, noticing his clerical dress, asked him if he should say "Reverend," and he answered, "Oh, no."

Mr. Lemon, surgeon, of Chipping Lodbury, who was called in to see Mr. Leach on the night of the 3rd of February, described the nature of the wounds. He attended him for eight days, when he was sufficiently recovered to remove.

Policeman Windmill produced a parcel of Mr. Leach's clothes which he lost in the attack, and which were found in Mr. Smith's wardrobe. They were identified by Mr. Leach.

Police Sergeant Russell proved that when he apprehended the prisoner, Mr. Smith said to his wife, "Whatever questions they ask you, make no reply."

This was the case for the prosecution. The Rev. Mr. Smith then addressed the jury from a written statement which he held in his hand. He said he should have to tell the jury of his shame and of his wrongs, and to give the history of his marriage. He would not conceal the truth, but would reveal every circumstance that might lead the jury to a right conclusion. He hoped the jury would not be led away by the calumnies which had been so industriously fabricated and circulated against him, and that they would deal justly by him in the discharge of their sacred duty. In September, 1848, he first met his wife and proposed marriage, being told that she had been in service at Swan and Edgar's, and was going to another situation. He would have married her at once but for his circumstances; but he had been obliged to labour for his support since the age of fifteen. He had gone to Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship, and became senior optime in 1848. He married his wife in July, 1849, but did not take her home, because, as master of the Bishop's school at Bristol, he had but 100*l*. a-year. He therefore thought it better to leave her for a time with

her friends in Kent, where he engaged to pay for her board. His wife wanted to come to him; but as he was still reading for holy orders, he could not receive her in his lodging, and proposed that she should go to board at a milliner's at Bristol. After stating some more circumstances, the prisoner went on to state that ultimately his wife came to live with him at Clifton, in lodgings which he took for her. In 1851 she was confined at her friend's house in Kent, and again in 1852; and then he took a house, when a third child was born, in 1854. He then resigned his situation at Bishop's College, and opened a school of his own, when he had a fourth child born. He did duty in several places in the neighbourhood, and was making about 400*l*. when this calamity came upon him, and a terrible disclosure was brought to his knowledge. He had often observed that there was a melancholy about his wife, and she would sigh on his bosom and tell him that she was not worthy of him. He had often complained of her staying so much in Kent, and that there must be some reason for her melancholy, though he could not tell what it was. She once told him of a letter she had received from the man Leach, and mentioned other circumstances which tended rather to excite his jealousy. But he overlooked it, as she continued to bear him children and managed the house well. At length, on the 22nd of January last, she told him something which made him very unhappy, but he said he would forgive her if she would take an oath that nothing had happened since their marriage. She then knelt down and told him of the circumstances under which the prosecutor Leach induced her to meet him at Canterbury and committed adultery with her, and that Leach afterwards met her in London, and promised that if she would go and live with him, he would marry her in seven years. The prisoner then proceeded to give a graphic description of his wife on her knees, with her children round her, imploring his forgiveness. The idea racked his mind that perhaps the children were not his own. His wife, however, assured him that she had never done anything wrong since she had been living with him, and as he believed she had told him the truth, he promised to forgive her after that discovery. He dwelt upon the wrongs which had been done him, till he forgot everything but himself. But he told his wife that he would forgive her if she would bring the man to Bristol, in order that he might retaliate. He designed, as he (Leach) had lured his wife to Whitstable for his lust, he (the prisoner) would lure the prosecutor to Yate, and there give him a sound thrashing. It was under his directions his wife wrote the letters, which he dictated. He then stated how he had insisted on his wife writing the letters, and disguising herself, as she had done, on the promise which he made her that he would not do Leach any serious injury. He bought the revolver for his own protection in case the prosecutor should draw a knife upon him; but he solemnly denied that he had ever intended to use the pistol aggressively against Leach; for, had he done so, he would not have acted as he had, so as to lead to his detection. His only object was to do what he had done—viz., to give Leach a good beating, in order to solace his outraged mind. He owned that he could not justify his conduct, which he should always deeply lament; but he hoped his conduct would be justly appreciated by the judge and jury, who could not blame him for the burning indignation which had overcome his whole being. He implored the jury to put themselves in his place, and ask themselves what redress the laws of the land and courts of justice could have given him. He took the law into his own hand, but who could deny that he had sinned against human nature, or that Leach had more than he deserved? The jury might find him guilty of an assault if they would, but he implored them not to find him guilty of a felony, which would ruin his prospects in life, and deprive his children of their bread.

Mr. Huddleston then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the female prisoner. The law presumed that in a case of this sort the wife was acting under the coercion of the husband, though that fact might be rebutted if she was found acting alone.

Mr. Baron Channell having summed up the evidence, the jury, after a short consultation, said that they were agreed that the intent was to disfigure and do grievous bodily harm; but with the strongest possible recommendation of the female prisoner to mercy. Some discussion then took place as to the form of the verdict, the jury expressing a desire to make a distinction between the two prisoners. They did not think the female had taken any part in the actual violence. His lordship having consulted Baron Watson, took down and read the verdict to the jury to the following effect: "That the male prisoner was guilty of wounding with intent to maim the prosecutor and to do him some grievous bodily harm; that the female was acting in concert with the male prisoner, but that she acted under the coercion of her husband; if she had acted by herself, and not under the coercion of her husband, they considered her guilty."

His lordship said he should reserve the point with regard to the female, and would for the present defer passing sentence on the male prisoner.

The trial occupied ten hours, and there was no manifestation of popular feeling within the court during its progress. On the prisoners being removed from the building, however, to the prison van, which was in waiting behind the court, the mob surrounded it and gave vent to a storm of hissing and hooting as long as the vehicle was in sight.

At the sitting of the Court, on Wednesday, the prisoners were again brought up, when Mr. Baron Channell said he should reserve the point in favour of the wife; and in the meantime, as regarded her,

judgment would be respited, and she would be liberated on bail. His Lordship then addressed the male prisoner, and said it was a painful duty for him to have to pass sentence upon a person like the prisoner, who by his talents had raised himself to a position of responsibility, which he had now forfeited. The prisoner had had an opportunity of making his own statement of facts, some of which were entirely unsupported by evidence, and had endeavoured to satisfy the jury that he had not the felonious intent, but merely intended to chastise the prosecutor for the wrong which he had done him. But the jury had found him guilty of striking the blows with a felonious intent, and, if death had ensued, there could be no doubt he would have stood at the bar for the crime of wilful murder. His Lordship observed that there were some of the circumstances which could not be lost sight of. The design was deliberately formed in January, and carried on with contrivance and management, and three letters were written containing the grossest falsehoods, till on the 3rd of February he went on to the ground armed with a deadly weapon, which he had purchased only the night before, in anticipation of the prosecutor's visit. Nor could his Lordship forget the fact that when it was proposed to arrest him he threatened that if anybody touched him he would blow their brains out. After some further observations, his Lordship passed on the prisoner a sentence of four years' penal servitude.

The female prisoner was then told that on entering into bail she would be set at liberty. She appeared very pale, and had rather a forbidding look. The male prisoner, who was a very powerfully-built man, and had a most determined countenance, received his sentence with great calmness, but seemed very anxious about his wife, who appeared to be in a fainting state.

CONVICTION OF ANOTHER SOLICITOR FOR FORGERY.

At the Gloucester Assizes, Dennis Trenfield, a solicitor, was charged with forging the signatures to a bond for 200*l.*, and also with uttering the same, knowing it to be forged, with the intent to defraud, on the 20th of February, 1854, at Winchcombe.—The prisoner was a solicitor, who had been for nearly thirty years in practice at Winchcombe. He filled several public offices, and recently acted as under-sheriff for the county of Gloucester. When brought into court he appeared to be suffering from the effects of serious injuries which he had inflicted upon himself some time ago, when he attempted to blow out his brains with a pistol loaded with two bullets. By these means one of his jaws was broken, and, though one of the bullets had been extracted, the other still remained in the back of his neck. It appeared from the evidence that in the year 1853 the prisoner had been applied to by a young man named Robert Timbrill to assist him in his pecuniary difficulties. Timbrill was the son of a Rev. Dr. Timbrill, and had got into debt with various tradesmen at Cambridge, where he had been for some time resident, and the prisoner had been acting for him in getting money and settling some of his debts. In February, 1854, the prisoner applied to a farmer, John Edwards, who was also Lord Sudely's steward, to borrow some money on a bond. At the same time he said the money was for Robert Timbrill, the son of the Rev. Dr. Timbrill, and that the Rev. Mr. Dupré, a clergyman at Temple Guyting, would be surety. Edwards, being satisfied with the security, said he would lend the money, and in about a fortnight after he met the prisoner by appointment, and gave him a cheque for 200*l.*, receiving in exchange a bond which purported to be signed by Robert Timbrill and Edward Dupré, and witnessed by the prisoner. The interest on the bond was regularly paid for three years by the prisoner; but it was subsequently discovered that the signatures were forgeries.—Mr. Dupré, on cross-examination, said that he had not authorised the prisoner to sign his name; but if he had been applied to he would have had no difficulty in giving security for an advance to Mr. Timbrill, who had married Mr. Dupré's wife's sister. Mr. Timbrill said he had not authorised the prisoner to sign his name, but he admitted that he had employed him to settle claims made upon him by his creditors, and that he (the prisoner) had advanced him some money, and paid money on his account, but he rather intimated that the funds had been supplied by the Rev. Dr. Timbrill. Mr. Dupré, however, recollected the prisoner's advancing money to Mr. Timbrill, which the latter did not recollect.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—The prosecutor, Mr. Edwards, said he wished to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Mr. Baron Channell, in passing sentence, said the business of life could not go on without the assistance of solicitors, in whom necessarily great confidence was placed. As regarded the great body of solicitors, the confidence was well merited; but, unhappily, there had been several instances of late where solicitors had not only been found guilty of fraud, but under aggravated circumstances. In the present case not only was the crime of forgery distinctly proved, but it appeared the prisoner had advised his client to advance his money on what was no better than waste paper. Under these circumstances, and notwithstanding the recommendation of the prosecutor, the sentence must be a severe one—viz., that the prisoner be kept in penal servitude for ten years.—The prisoner's appearance presented a melancholy contrast to what we saw it in his prosperity a year or two ago. On hearing his sentence he groaned heavily, and was removed.

It is stated in the Paris journals that part of the funds raised for the erection of the colossal statue of Notre Dame du Puy in Auvergne were deposited in M. Prost's bank, and in consequence of his failure are not forthcoming; fortunately, however, they are represented not to have been considerable. A new subscription is, it is thought, likely to be made.

THE ENGLISH AND SARDINIAN GOVERNMENTS.

The correspondence respecting the Cagliari has just been presented to Parliament. It exhibits a remarkable blunder on the part of Sir James Hudson, our Minister at Turin, by which the Sardinian Government was led to believe that in its negotiations with that of Naples for the surrender of the Cagliari, it would receive the active support of England—a step which the Earl of Malmesbury declines to take. The correspondence is voluminous, and the following despatches will sufficiently explain the "mistake."

The Earl of Malmesbury writes to Sir J. Hudson on March 13th, 1858:—

"I have to instruct you to send immediately a copy of your letter to M. Cavour of the 5th January respecting the Cagliari. We only know of its existence from the Minister of Sardinia here, who gave us a copy three days ago. You will state at the same time on what authority you say in it that 'Her Majesty's Government are disposed to object to the Neapolitan proceedings in regard to the pursuit and capture of the vessel.'"

Sir J. Hudson replies, on March 15th:—

"With reference to your lordship's despatch, instructing me to report on whose authority I have said that 'Her Majesty's Government are disposed to object to the proceedings in regard to the pursuit of the Cagliari,' I have the honour to state that, upon the receipt of Lord Clarendon's despatch of December 26, 1857, I made a minute upon it for the Chancery of this Legation, to the effect that its substance should be embodied in a note, requesting to know whether the Sardinian Government was prepared to object to the capture of the Cagliari, on the grounds stated in that despatch, and I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the draft of that note, as filed in the archives of this mission, which draft I approved and sent back to the Chancery to be copied. Upon receiving your lordship's orders to state on whose authority I said that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to object, &c., I referred to the draft, and found that I had not said so. I consequently went to the Sardinian Foreign-office, and requested permission to see the original note I had sent in to the Sardinian Government, a copy of which I have the honour herewith to inclose. Upon perceiving the difference which exists between the draft of the note and the note itself, I called upon the gentleman who copied the latter for my signature to account for the discrepancy between the two, and I have the honour to inclose the statement which he has made to me. With regard to my own negligence in this matter, for of course I am responsible, I have to state that it has not been my habit to compare the notes I sign when I have once approved the drafts with the drafts themselves, and hence arose the error in question. My reason for not instructing the Chancery to send to the Foreign-office a copy of my note to the Count de Cavour was that I considered it unnecessary to encumber the despatch with useless matter, as the note was (intended to have been) a mere transcript of the terms of the despatch."

The following is the draft of note from Sir J. Hudson to Count Cavour, dated January 5th, 1858:—

"Her Majesty's Government having had under their consideration the proceedings taken by the Neapolitan Government in the case of the Cagliari steamer, with reference to the detention of two British subjects found on board that vessel, I have been instructed to ask your Excellency whether the Sardinian Government mean to object, &c. (See despatch of December 29, 1857.) I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will have the goodness to state to me, for the information of my Government, whether the Sardinian Government is of opinion that the Cagliari was voluntarily surrendered by the master, or whether it will be contended that she was seized by the Neapolitan frigates beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of Naples."

The note as sent by Sir J. Hudson to Count Cavour was as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government having had under their consideration the proceedings taken by the Neapolitan Government, in the case of the Cagliari steamer, with reference to the detention of two British subjects found on board that vessel, I have been instructed to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government are disposed to object to those proceedings, on the ground that the Neapolitan vessels of war had no right to pursue the Cagliari, and to capture her beyond Neapolitan territorial jurisdiction. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, a ship of war of one country has no jurisdiction over a merchant vessel of another country on the high sea. She is entitled to demand the production of papers to prove nationality, but if that character is established the ship of war has no right to interfere, unless the merchantman should be caught in the actual commission at the time of an act of piracy. But no such act was committed at the time by the Cagliari, she was peacefully pursuing her voyage, and for anything the Neapolitan ships knew was returning to Genoa. It is true that the captain and crew are stated to have been on their way to Naples, with the view of voluntarily surrendering themselves and their vessel to the Neapolitan authorities; but it appears to Her Majesty's Government that it would be a mockery and an abuse of terms to say that those men voluntarily surrendered themselves to the two Neapolitan frigates, which had fired to bring the Cagliari to, and which were prepared of course to sink her if she did not surrender. I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will have the goodness to state to me, for the information of my Government, whether the Sardinian Government is of opinion that the Cagliari was voluntarily surrendered by the master, or whether it will be contended that she was seized by the Neapolitan frigates beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of Naples."

Mr. Erskine, the attaché who transcribed the note from the draft, writes to Sir J. Hudson to acknowledge that he made "a very material alteration" in the wording of the first paragraph, assumes all blame of having committed the blunder, and accounts for it by

the difficulty one experiences in transcribing a paper of his own composition.

In reply the Earl of Malmesbury writes thus on (March 18) to Sir J. Hudson:—

"I have received your despatch of the 15th inst., in reply to my despatch of the 13th inst., requesting to be informed on what authority you said in your letter to Count Cavour of Jan. 5, that Her Majesty's Government were disposed to object to the proceedings in regard to the pursuit of the Cagliari; and I have to state to you that your explanation is unsatisfactory, and that Mr. Erskine's conduct, in making so material an alteration in the sense of your letter, without calling your attention to it, is quite inexcusable, and so you will inform him, by my direction."

On the 22nd March, the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister in London, handed a note to Lord Malmesbury, recalling the statement in Sir James Hudson's note of the 5th January, enclosing additional documents respecting the illegality of the capture of the Cagliari, and stating that he "is formally charged to request the concurrence, and if need be, the co-operation of the British Government, to bring this important affair to a successful termination."

To this Lord Malmesbury replies next day, by saying that the request will be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government, but in the meantime informing the Marquis d'Azeglio that the expression in Sir James Hudson's note of January 5, that "Her Majesty's Government are disposed to object," was unauthorised, and the result of inadvertence, for which the Secretary of Legation had been reprimanded.

In reply the Marquis writes:—

"The undersigned does not consider himself in any way authorised to make the slightest remark upon the importance of a misunderstanding of this sort [Mr. Erskine's blunder], of which he received the first intimation from his Excellency in his interview the day before yesterday. This importance can only be equalled by that which an assertion so positive, coming from her Britannic Majesty's representative, must have had in the councils of the Government of the King. The opinions of the English Government have too much weight with the Cabinet of Turin not to have exercised an important influence upon the determinations taken at that time. But, on the other hand, the undersigned is persuaded that he faithfully represents the sentiments of his Government in affirming that, in a question of this importance, facts ought to be taken into consideration rather than documents; and in expressing once more the hope that the two Cabinets, relying upon the same principles of international law, may act in concert to demand that which is their due. At all events, if abandoned to its own resources, the King's Government has fully decided to follow up this affair with the prudence and moderation which have characterised its acts hitherto, but also with the energy and firmness which the feeling of right and the national dignity inspire."

ORSINI'S WILL, AND HIS SECOND LETTER TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The official Gazette of Turin publishes the following curious document. This mode of publication admits no doubt of its authenticity. Whence it is obtained is not known; but it is believed to have been a communication from the French Cabinet.

"TO HIS MAJESTY NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

"Sire,—Your Imperial Majesty having permitted that my letter written to you on the 11th of February should be produced for public comment, whilst it is a clear proof of your generosity, shows me also that the prayers which I have offered on behalf of my country find a response in your own heart; and to me, however near I be to death, it is certainly no small consolation to see how your Imperial Majesty is moved by genuine Italian feelings. In a few hours I shall cease to be; and so, before drawing my last vital breath, I wish it to be known, and I declare it with the frankness and courage which up to this day I have never belied, that assassination, in whatever garb it may be disguised, does not enter amongst my principles, although by a fatal error of mind I have allowed myself to be led on to organise the attempt of the 14th of January. No, political assassination was not my system, and I combated it at the risk of my own life, both in my writings and by my public acts, when a governmental mission placed me in a situation to do so. And my compatriots—far from putting faith in the system of assassination—let them reject it altogether and hold it aloof; and let them know, even by the voice of a dying patriot, that their redemption must be won by their own self-denial, by constant unity in their efforts and sacrifices, and by the exercise of true virtue—gifts which are now budding in the young and active portion of my fellow-countrymen, and gifts which alone will be able to make Italy free, independent, and worthy of that glory with which our ancestors have made her illustrious. I die, but whilst I do so with calmness and dignity, I wish that my memory may not be left stained with any crime. As for the victims of the 14th of January, I offer my own blood as an atonement, and I beg the Italians, when some day they are made independent, to give a worthy compensation to all those who have suffered any injury from it. Let your Imperial Majesty permit me, in the last place, to beg you to spare the life, not of myself, but of the two accomplices who were condemned to death with me. I am, with the profoundest respect for your Imperial Majesty, (Signed) FELICE ORSINI.

"Prison of La Roquette, March 11."

"Prison of La Roquette, or Dépôt des Condamnés, Paris, March 10, 1858.

"Near the end of my days, I write down with my own hand the following arrangements, which I wish to be exactly carried out, and to have the effect of an act of my own free and independent will.

"1. I will that M. Enrico Cernuschi, of Milan, Italy,

residing at Paris, should withdraw* my money which was seized from me at the moment of my arrest,† and which is deposited with M. the Procureur-Général of the Seine, first deducting from them the costs of the trial which belong to me.

"2. I will that the remainder of the money, after deducting the above costs, should be disposed of by him as follows:

"a He will buy a gold watch and a gold chain to be given as a *souvenir* to M. Jules Favre, the advocate who defended me. The whole to be of the value of 800 francs at least. On the watch he will have the following words engraved:—Felice Orsini to M. Jules Favre, *souvenir*."

"b I will that my corps, be placed in an ordinary wooden coffin and sent to London, England, because it is my wish to be buried in the cemetery where the remains of the Italian patriot Ugo Foscolo are to be found, and to be laid by his side. M. Cernuschi will defray the necessary expenses with the money above referred to.

"c After all these expenses are paid I will that the remainder of the money be sent to my uncle Orso Orsini, or to my brother Leonida Orsini, both residing together at Imola, Roman States, Italy, who must dispose of it only for the benefit of my two little girls, Ernestina and Ida Orsini, residing at Nice, Sardinian States, Italy.

"3. I authorise J. D. P. Hodge, of Glastonbury, near Bath, Somersetshire, in England, to take home with him my eldest daughter Ernestina Orsini, born at Maritime Nice, Sardinian States, Italy, on the 9th of April, 1852, and residing in the same town.

"4. I authorise Mr. Peter Stuart, of Liverpool, England, to take home with him my second daughter Ida Orsini, born at Maritime Nice, on the 12th of March, 1853, and residing in the same town.

"5. I recommend, with all my heart, to my intimate friends J. D. P. Hodge, of Glastonbury, and Peter Stuart, of Liverpool, my two little girls above named, that the education which they shall receive may be entirely conformable to the principles of honesty, of true virtue, wisdom, and the true love of their country.

"6. I will that all my property in clothing, books, &c., remaining with M. de Lasalle, Director of La Roquette, be sent to Miss Eliza Cheney, of London, residing in London, England, No. 2, Grafton-street, Aland-road, Kentish New Town, N.W., London. Miss Eliza Cheney will dispose of them according to her own free and independent will, as well as of the other articles already left to her before my arrest and during my imprisonment. All that I have done for her is but a very humble and very small token of remembrance of the extreme kindness and devotedness which she has shown me on all occasions. I recommend to my friends in England this honest and virtuous lady.

"7. I will, in the last place, that M. Enrico Cernuschi, above named, should be the executor of the arrangements herein announced, at Paris; and that with regard to those which are to be executed in England, he should have the co-operation of M. Vincenzo Caldezi, of Faenza, Roman States, Italy, and residing in London.

"The whole written with my own hand.

"FELICE ORSINI."

* With the co-operation of M. de Lasalle, director of La Roquette, if his duties allow it.—FELICE ORSINI. † In addition to the articles existing.—FELICE ORSINI.

[These two references approved.]

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered, since the 1st of January, twenty-three ships, sixteen of which have already sailed, viz., six to the colony of Victoria, five to New South Wales, three to South Australia, one to Western Australia, and one to the Cape of Good Hope: nine have sailed from Liverpool, five from Plymouth, and two from Southampton. The number of emigrants conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope amounted to 514 souls; the number conveyed to the Australian colonies amounted to 5,281.

A curious duel has just taken place near the town of Rander, in Denmark. The combatants were two journeymen tailors, who, after quarrelling over their cups, determined to settle the dispute in a gentlemanlike manner. As no pistols were at hand, they procured two muskets, which were loaded, and the distance was fixed at 60 paces. The person considered the aggrieved party fired first, and his opponent fell to the ground. The former, thinking he had killed his man, threw away his musket, and took to his heels, when the latter, who had merely fallen from fright at the report, jumped up, and ran after him, calling on him to stop, as he had a right to have his shot also. Both were shortly after arrested, and the muskets confiscated.

A few more of the 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 here given:—Cure 52,422. Bridgchouse, Frimley, April 3, 1854. Thirty-three years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath, and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head and ears are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.—James Roberts, Wood merchant.—From the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross, No. 32,836. Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen. 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 Castletown; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

THE GROTO OF OCHOZ, IN BOHEMIA.

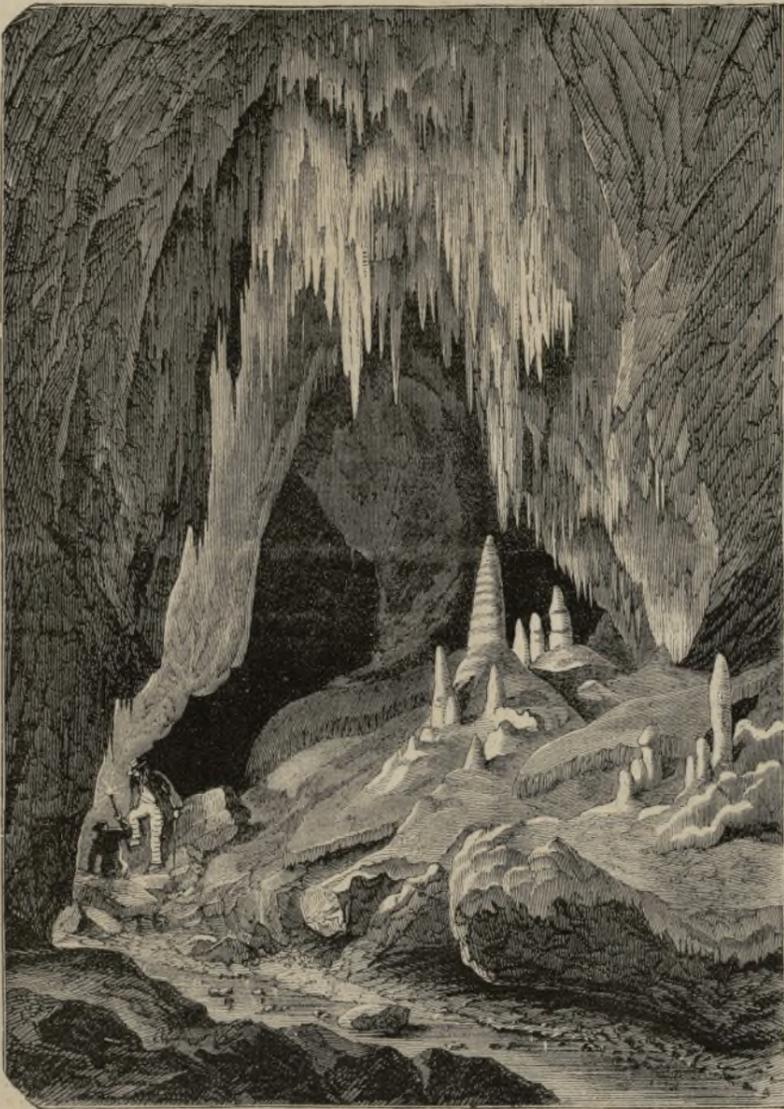
Few objects in nature present greater cause for admiration than the grottoes and caverns which are so rarely to be met with in mountainous countries. It is quite impossible for those who have not seen them to picture to themselves the grandeur and magnificence of these subterranean temples, in comparison with which the grandest structures raised by the hand of man sink into utter insignificance. The greatest and most celebrated in Europe are the grotto of Antiparos, in the Grecian Archipelago, and that of Adelsberg, between Laybach and Trieste; and to these we may add the Cavern of the Peak, in Derbyshire. There is also a small one, but possessing very great beauty, at the village of Cornale, near Trieste. Another has been discovered of late years in Bohemia, near the city of Brünn, which possesses many very beautiful formations. It was discovered through the merest chance, by a half-witted cobbler, who imagined that he could reach the lower regions through an opening in the face of the rock. This grotto is situated near the villages of Ubec and Ochoz, from which latter place it takes its name; when first discovered, its beauty surprised every one, but, unfortunately, it has suffered much from the ignorance and wanton mischief of the rude inhabitants. Its length is 270 fathoms; the entrance to it is through an aperture scarcely three feet in height; once entered the passage becomes more lofty, but in several parts the visitor is obliged to bend down to prosecute his way. At the end of the gallery, which is nearly eighty fathoms long, and in many places highly polished by the action of water, he reaches the first chamber. The roof, which is dome-shaped, is five fathoms high, eight broad, and twenty-one long. On the right and left are high mounds of alluvial soil; bearing a little to the right, a second chamber is entered. In this chamber, for the distance of nearly thirty-two fathoms, the visitor passes by numerous masses of travertine, or a species of concretionary limestone, jutting out from the wall, like the fungus that is sometimes seen growing from trees. Another extraordinary formation is called the glacier, from the resemblance it bears to one. In other parts are seen numerous conical pillars, and from the roof vast quantities of beautiful stalactites depend. A stream runs through this splendid grotto, and the whole of the stalactites and the limestone are of a most dazzling whiteness. The grotto itself is 200 fathoms long, and its further extremity terminates in two galleries leading right and left; in the latter of these is the bed of the stream, and on the right, after running a distance of 120 or 130 fathoms, terminates in a chamber in which is a magnificent group called the pulpit, or weeping willow. This is only a very cursory description of this beautiful grotto, which, until its fortuitous discovery, was never beheld by the eye of mortal man.

ROYAL PRESENTS.

(See opposite page.)

LAST week we gave our readers an engraving of a magnificent centre-piece presented to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia by the small Saxon States. Our engraving this week gives a further representation of other costly presents from other towns. The first of these is from the city of Stettin, and is also a centre-piece. It is composed of a base very richly ornamented, on which rests a basin. From its centre rises a column, around which are grouped three female figures, representing Trade, Shipping, and Manufacture. This column is surmounted by a smaller basin, from which again rises another column surrounded by dolphins. On the summit of this column is placed a female figure wearing a mural crown and holding in her hand a cornucopia. The whole centre-piece is composed of silver and measures four feet in height. Potsdam has contributed a silver vase with splendid gold and enamel ornaments. It is in the renaissance style. Brandenburg has contributed a beautiful ewer, two drinking cups, and a salver; on one side of the ewer is the dedication and on the other the Guildhall of the town, and on the salver a view of the city of Brandenburg. The states of Altmark have presented, as a testimony of their respect, a beaker two feet high, surmounted by a copy of the Uerlinger Gate, from whose top waves the Prussian flag. The handle is composed of the hopplant. On the front is an exact copy of the figure of Rowland von Stendal; on one side the Church of St. Mary, at Salzwedel; and on the other the Cathedral of Stendal. The beaker is placed on a salver, twenty inches in diameter, beautifully enriched with views, in relief, of eighteen different celebrated buildings in the States. The middle, on which the beaker stands, contains a view of the Rath-haus, Tangermünde. These few specimens, and they are only a few, of the magnificent presents which have been received by the Royal pair, will give some idea of the love and respect in which the Prince and Princess are held.

In Paris, last week, on the return to Long-champs, among the very few fancy equipages that were to be seen possessing a claim to originality was a well-appointed barouche and pair in which were to be seen a gentleman, having on either side of him a lady in a ball dress, and without a bonnet. One of these ladies had a profusion of golden locks, exquisitely arranged; the other was a brunette, with hair equally fine. Both turned their heads towards the apparently favoured gentleman sitting between them, whom they seemed to be addressing with great animation. The first impression on the spectator after admiring the beautiful hair of these ladies was one of wonderment that they should venture abroad in a cold wind so lightly clad. On closer inspection it appeared that they were wax figures, and that the carriage was the ambulatory advertisement of a hairdresser.



STALACTITE CHAMBER IN THE GROTO OF OCHOZ.



"THE WEeping WILLOW" IN THE GROTO OF OCHOZ.

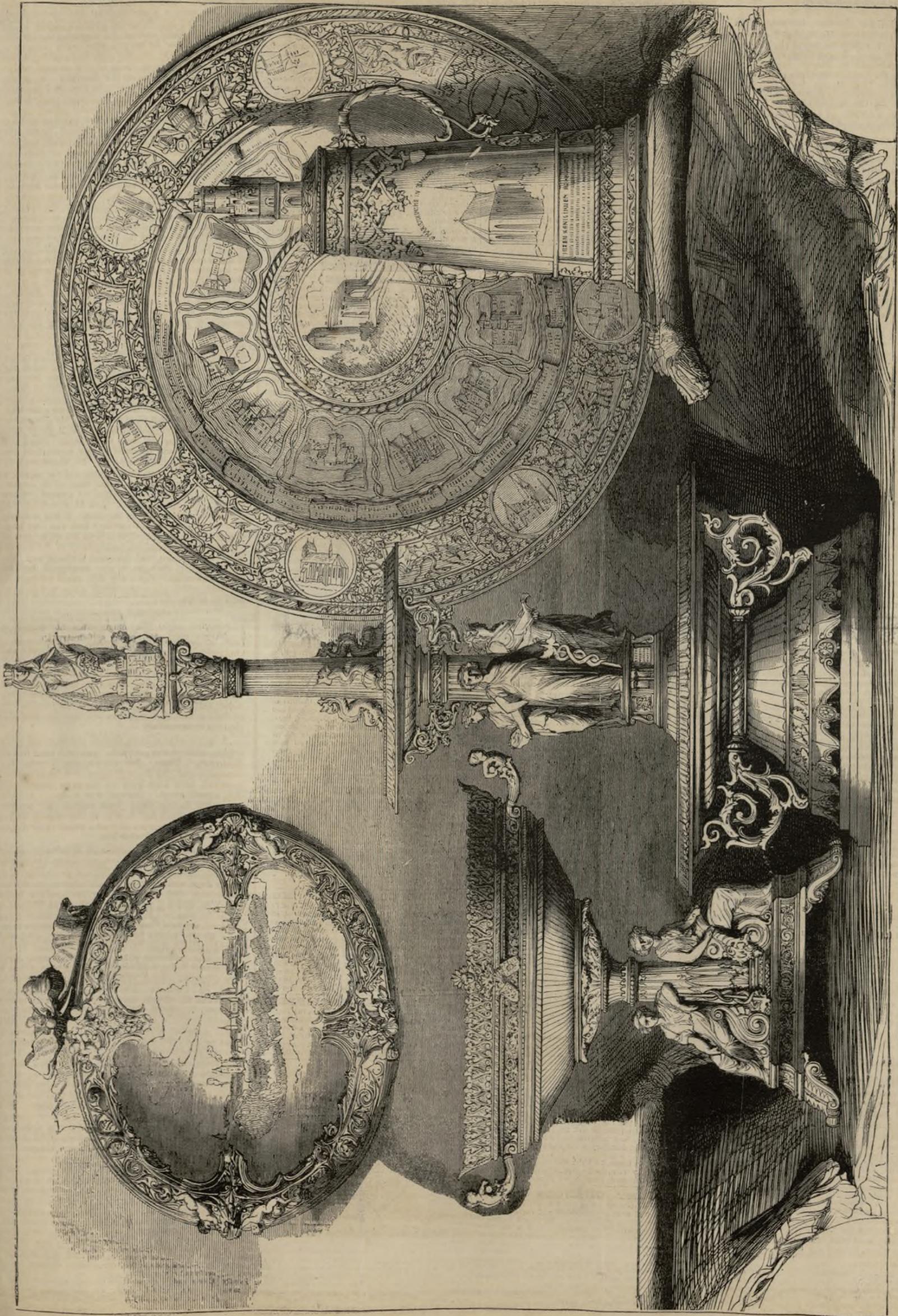
EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An accident of an alarming character occurred the other evening to the 6.30 P.M. train from Manchester to Sheffield. The train, which consisted of seven carriages, with a brake van in front and behind, arrived at and left Penistone within a minute of its usual time. Only one of the carriages was of the first class. From an investigation made since, it is clear that the accident arose from the breaking of the tire of one of the hind wheels of this carriage, which was filled with passengers for Sheffield. When the train had reached about two miles beyond Penistone, and was at its full speed, the passengers were thrown into a state of alarm by the fearful jolting of the carriages. The first-class carriage had lost its hind wheels, which, having become twisted under the second-class carriage behind, threw it off the rail, but not till its fore wheels were also detached from the body. The coupling chain between the two carriages at this moment broke. The second-class carriage, with the brake van behind, crossed the space between the two sets of rails, and both were then suddenly brought to a stand by being upset upon the opposite rails. The passengers, eight in number, were thrown one upon another, and several received severe contusions. The engine and the rest of the carriages continued their course. The first-class carriage was dragged at the tail of the others minus its hind wheels for a distance of about half a mile, the passengers in that and the adjoining carriages shouting and screaming, and one of them using a dog-whistle, in the hope of making themselves heard by the engine-driver. The train at length was brought to a stand at the entrance to the Outhwate tunnel. One of the passengers, Mr. Eadon, in his fear of being carried into the tunnel, jumped out of the train whilst it was in motion, and being thrown to the ground, was rather seriously bruised. The driver of the engine, it appears, had not heard the alarm made by the passengers. He states that he was first aware of something being wrong in the train by the coupling chain between the first van and tender snapping asunder. The line at this point is on a decline. He saw, therefore, that if he had checked his engine, it would have been run into by the train of carriages behind, and the collision would inevitably have resulted in the death of some of the passengers. He, therefore, kept his engine ahead, until the momentum of the carriages having become exhausted by the drag of the broken one at the tail, they were brought to a stand. Some of the passengers then ran back in search of Mr. Eadon, and assisted him to the train. It was not then known how far the other carriage and van had been dragged behind. The engine-driver, therefore, instead of searching for them, released himself of the broken first-class carriage, and hastened forward with the other portion of the train, to give warning of the line being obstructed. The train then came forward to Sheffield, which place it reached about half an hour after its proper time.

Signor Bosco, the conjuror, was on Saturday brought before the magistrates at Manchester, charged with attempting self-destruction on the previous day by throwing himself into a pool of water. The Signor explained that he lived very unhappily with his wife, owing to her temper, and was only trying on a "new trick," to frighten his better half into better behaviour for the future. On promising not to renew the attempt, he was discharged from custody.

A screw advice-boat, named the Surcouf, with engines of 150-horse power, has just been launched at Rochefort. Three other vessels, the Régent, the Renaudin, and the Entrecasteaux, the latter not yet launched, have been built on the same model with that named above. Surcouf was a daring corsair, who, after having many years retired into private life, died in 1827, and it was at the request of his family that the Emperor allowed a vessel of the imperial navy to be named after him.

A few days ago a gentleman, apparently about fifty years of age, attired in habiliments which had evidently rendered some service, and perchance, seen better days, was observed perambulating the streets of Spilsby, and, judging from the anxious looks which he directed to several windows as he passed along, he was in quest of some one. While thus engaged, a "lady," well known as the upper nursemaid in the family of a gentleman living in the neighbourhood, arrived at the White Hart Hotel, where she desired to be served with a mutton chop, and seated in the commercial room requested that if a gentleman, named Wilson, called, he might be shown in. Soon the gentleman, who had long been traversing the streets, entered the hotel, and, ordering some brandy in the said commercial room, intimated to the waitress that if a lady called and inquired for Mr. Wilson he wished to be informed. Hearing this, the lady immediately stated that she was the person he was inquiring for. A conversation then ensued, from which it appeared that a fortnight ago Mr. Wilson advertised in the paper for a wife; that a correspondence had subsequently taken place with the nursemaid, and that the meeting at the White Hart, Spilsby, was the result. The now happy pair—due justice having been done to the brandy and chops—went out for a walk, and after spending some time in promenading the streets, where, from the circumstance of their business having become known, they were "the observed of all observers," they again returned to the hotel. Here further inquiries and explanations were made, all of which, from the restless curiosity of women, were listened to with due attention. The result, we understand, was not exactly a positive engagement, but an appointment for another meeting at a future day. The gentleman was recognised as having been some time since employed as a cutter in one of the tailoring establishments at Sleaford, and it is said is now pursuing the same avocation at Boston.



PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.—(See opposite page.)

MISCELLANEA.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton lectured with great success, at the Lincoln Mechanics' Institute, on Monday night, on the early history of the Eastern nations, especially those mentioned in the Old Testament.

At the Devozes Assizes, on Friday, John Darbon, who had confessed himself guilty of burglariously entering the mansion of the Earl of Suffolk and stealing a number of valuable paintings, was brought up and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The election of a Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year was proceeded with on Tuesday morning, and resulted in the return of Sheffield Neave, Esq., as governor, and Bonamy Dobree, Esq., as deputy-governor.

We have much gratification in being able to state—a gratification in which the country will universally share—that Mr. Hodge will be at once released from his prison in Genoa, and permitted to return to England as soon as he thinks fit.—Morning Advertiser.

Dr. Lyon Playfair has been ordered to report on the state of the London Mechanics' Institution in Southampton-buildings. This report is a virtual condemnation of the institution in its present state. The report is addressed to Earl Granville, K.G., late President of the Council, and was moved for by Mr. Cox, M.P.

It is rumoured that Mr. Henry Mayhew, who so ably conducted the Morning Chronicle commission to examine into the condition of the labouring poor, has proposed to Lord Derby a plan for investigating the subject of the "great social evil," with a view to legislation, and that the new Premier is by no means disinclined towards the idea.

Formerly it was usual to send a present from the Queen to any poor man's wife who had three children at a birth. The wife of a railway porter at Canterbury, named Legg, a short time since had three children, and the Rev. Mr. Hollands, vicar of St. Dunstan's, sent a statement of the fact to the proper quarter. Last week she received, through Colonel Phipps, 6l. from the Queen.—South Eastern Gazette.

The American bark Petrea, Captain Samuel Osborne, from Havre for New York, with emigrants to the number of 217, French and German, and a general cargo, got ashore on Sunday morning, on the shoals off the harbour of Chichester, or "Chichester Pool." It was found necessary to land the whole of the passengers and crew in boats; and by the last account there was little hope of the vessel being saved.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—Supplies of English wheat for this morning's market were small, and we have likewise only moderate arrivals from abroad. The trade has assumed a firmer tone, and picked samples of wheat realised rather more money, the demand generally having improved. Foreign wheat sold at fully former rates. Flour is in fair supply and maintained the value of this day week. Barley was in good request, and previous prices were freely obtainable. Peas unchanged. Beans made 1s. advance. Oats being in small supply, and stocks of dealers being reduced, met improved inquiry at 6d. advance since Monday last. Arrivals on the coast have been of larger extent than of late, and are held at full prices. The sales of wheat and Indian corn are at late rates.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

Brady's Hutton . . . 18 0 Walker Primrose . . . 12 6 Harvey . . . 14 6 Wylam . . . 14 0 Haswell . . . 19 0 West Hartley Netherton 16 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE.—April 2, at Rugby, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Jax Blake, of a daughter.
BURNBY.—April 2, at the Royal Academy, Gosport, Mrs. Edward Burnby, of a son.
CLARK.—April 5, at the Rectory, Kegworth, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Clark, of a son.
COUTHARD.—April 4, at Plymouth Parsonage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Couthard, of a daughter.
CRAWFORD.—April 3, at the Grammar School, Great Berkhamstead, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Crawford, M.A., of a son.
CREWE.—April 4, at Calke Abbey, Derby, Lady Crewe, of a son.
EYRE.—April 2, the wife of the Rev. G. J. Phipps Eyre, Rector of Marylebone, of a daughter.
LLOYD.—April 3, at Aston Hall, near Oswestry, the Lady Frances Lloyd, of a daughter.
NOURSE.—April 6, at Eltham, Kent, the wife of Wm. E. C. Nourse, Esq., F.R.C.S., of a daughter.
TURNER.—April 3, at Dublin, the wife of Capt. Turner, of Turner Hall, Aberdeenshire, of a son.
WING.—April 3, at Brighton, the wife of Major Vincent Wing, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

BARNETT-SIDDELEY.—April 3, at Knitsford, by the Rev. R. Clowes, Vicar, Robert Barnett, Esq., B.A.M., 129, Albany-street, Brompton, to Kate, youngest daughter of Mr. Siddoley, Aitchurch, Liverpool.
MORRIS-CLARKE.—March 31, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the father of the bride, Charles W. Morris, Esq., surgeon, Camden, to Eleanor Charlotte, third surviving daughter of the Rev. L. C. Clarke, B.A., incumbent of Wolveston-on-Tees.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER.—April 6, at his father's residence, in Blackheath Park, aged twenty-three years, Henry Stewart Alexander, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of Major-General Alexander, Madras Army.
BUCKLAND.—April 4, J. R. Buckland, D.D., Vicar of Peasmarsh, Sussex, formerly Graduate of St. John's, afterwards Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, and late Head Master of Uppingham Grammar School, in the seventy-third year of his age.

CARTER.—April 2, at Carlton House, Bagot, in the sixty-first year of her age, Isabella L. H. Carter, relict of Lieut.-Col. Carter, late 16th Regt. of Foot.
COLLIER.—April 5, Christina, the wife of Chas. Collier, Esq., M.D., of 20, Fitzroy-square, in her sixtieth year.
DARLING.—April 2, at 29, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Gen. Sir Ralph Darling, &c. Colonel of the 69th Regt.
DEWING.—April 2, at Dodbrooke Rectory, Devon, aged thirteen, Georgiana Augusta, the younger daughter of the Rev. James Dewing.
EDWARDS.—April 5, at Royal-crecent, Ramsgate, Francis Edwards, Esq., aged eighty-four, formerly Captain 51st Regiment.
ESTCOURT.—April 1, the Rev. Mathew Hale Estcourt, of Long Newton, Wilts, aged thirty-nine, second son of the late Rev. Edmund William Estcourt.
GEORGE.—April 1, in Russell-street, Bath, Thomas Gethryn George, Esq., retired Lieut. Royal Navy, aged sixty-two.
GORDON.—April 4, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Catherine Evans Gordon, aged forty-two, wife of H. Major C. Evans Gordon, Major of Brigade, Chatham Garrison.
GREEN.—April 3, the Rev. Frederick Green, Vicar of Ellingham, near Kingwood, Hants, aged fifty-four.
HARDING.—April 1, at Hastings, Georgina Mary Emily, second daughter of the Rev. Henry and the Lady Emily Harding, of Stapleton, Salop.
LORING.—March 29, at Tnabridge-wells, Henrietta Louisa Aurora Loring, widow of the late Ven. Henry Lloyd Loring, D.D., Archdeacon of Calcutta, aged sixty-two.

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THE RECENT CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.—It is very important that such changes as have recently taken place in the temperature of the atmosphere should not be treated with indifference. The public should be watchful of the effects which they frequently have on the body. The skin and the nervous system suffer severely, erysipelas, blotches, boils, rheumatism, &c., and sore throats, and the many other complaints of this nature being frequently generated through the above cause. When symptoms of the above diseases show themselves, they should be promptly attended to. Hollow's Pills and Ointment are wonderful remedies, and eradicate the above attacks immediately they show themselves. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

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

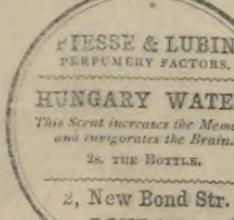
DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They can be thoroughly Cleaned from all Impurities, and the Colours revived by pure Washing, price 3d. and 4d. per yard. Turkey and extra heavy Carpets in proportion. Dyeing in all its branches at very moderate prices. Everything, large or small, fetched and returned within a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

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

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

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW-ROAD, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE is the only medicine that strikes at the root of all diseases. This has been proved by an experience of thirty years, during which time upwards of 400,000 cases of cure have been effected. The Hygeian agents throughout the world are unanimous upon the Hygeian system of medicine introduced by James Morison, the Hygeist, who not only taught the public how to cure their own ailments, but also rescued the world from the dangers of false medical doctrines. The monument lately raised to his memory, by a penny subscription, sufficiently attests the importance of his discoveries.

EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S DENTIFRICE 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 4s. per bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale agents, Himmel, 96, Strand; and Sauger, 150, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 125, Rue St. Martin, Paris.



MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM, a certain Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old Wounds, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Chibblains, all kinds of Eruptions of the Skin, &c., is as delicate in its use as Eau de Cologne, it not being a greasy compound.—Sold wholesale and retail, at the Depot, 13, CATHERINE STREET, Strand, London, and in Fats, with full directions, at 1s. 1ld., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; and in Family Jars, at 11s. and 22s. each; and by all medicine vendors, in town or country.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, SEASON 1858.

The approach of another Season lays upon the Direction of Her Majesty's Theatre the welcome duty of acknowledging the continued kindness and confidence by which its friends have never failed to supply a sure guarantee of success, and a constant stimulus to new exertions.

The past year was distinguished by events which call for especial recognition. The gracious selection of Her Majesty's Theatre as the scene of the Royal Festivities, on the auspicious occasion of the Nuptials of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, has added new lustre to the historical distinction which the Opera House has so long enjoyed as the favourite resort of the Court and Aristocracy of Britain.

The Director has again to record his grateful appreciation of the noble and magnificent encouragement which, after achieving the re-establishment of the Theatre, has continued, with discriminating taste, to guide and sustain the efforts made in each successive year to maintain for the Opera of London its fitting place among the musical institutions of Europe. That position is now amply recognised in every continental capital, and the approving verdict of the audience of Her Majesty's Theatre is universally accepted as the highest testimonial which an artist can produce.

The last year has contributed to extend, as well as to elevate, the influences of the establishment, and to exhibit it in the largest sense as a National Institution. The Subscribers, by whose effective encouragement during the season the experiment of a supplementary series of popular performances was alone rendered possible, will have the gratification of knowing that they have not only secured and improved for themselves their accustomed recreation, but have been the means of conferring upon a wider circle the refined enjoyments of the Highest Musical Art.

The Operatic features of the last Season must still be fresh in the memory of all. Besides other additions to the talent secured in former years, the resources of the Theatre were enriched by the acquisition of a Tenor whose artistic genius and surpassing sweetness of voice were instantaneously recognised by the judgment of musical connoisseurs, and by the instinctive appreciation of every lover of melody.

The Direction have been fortunate enough to retain the invaluable aid of Madlle. Piccolomini, Signor Giuglini, and all the vocalists who contributed to past successes; and is able to announce, in the approaching debut of Madlle. Titiens, an event which it is believed will distinguish the Season of 1858, as the first appearance of Signor Giuglini marked that of 1857.

It is seldom that nature lavishes on one person all the varied gifts which are needed to form a great Soprano. A voice whose register enables it to claim this rank is of the rarest order. The melodious quality and power, which are not less essential than an extended register, are scarcely more common. Musical knowledge, executive finish, and perfect intonation are indispensable; and to these the prima donna should add dramatic force and adaptability, and a large measure of personal grace. Even these rare endowments will not suffice unless they are illumined by the fire of genius.

How nearly the high ideal is approached by Madlle. Titiens, and how much more nearly it may hereafter be reached under the same genial encouragement which has developed the powers of so many aspirants, the friends of the Opera will have an early opportunity of judging.

The Director has again the satisfaction of expressing his sincere gratitude to all his artistic friends within the Theatre, for the unflinching zeal and devotion which have enabled him to record the completion of another season without a single deviation from the performances announced.

Each representation will be made as effective as possible, and the director hopes, by unceasing exertions, to meet the continued confidence of the Subscribers and the Public.

OPERA.

Madlle. Theresa Titiens (Prinpal Soprano of the Imperial Opera, Vienna), Spezia, Ortolani, Lucioni (of the Scala, Milan, and principal Theatres of Italy—her first appearance), Madame Ghioni (of the principal Theatres of Italy—her first appearance), Madlle. Soudina, Gramaglia, Madame Albani, and Madlle. Piccolomini.

Signori Giuglini, Belart, Mattioli (of La Scala, Milan; Teatro Regio, Turin; and Royal Theatre, Madrid, his first appearance), Benvenuto, Ross, Aldighieri, Mercuriali, Castelli, Violetta, and Belletti.

DIRECTORS OF THE MUSIC AND CONDUCTORS. The ability shown by Signor Arditi, engaged during the past successful winter performances, has induced the Direction to retain his valuable services; and Signor Bonetti, whose talented exertions have given general satisfaction, has been re-engaged, and will arrive immediately after the termination of the Italian Opera season at Paris.

BALLET.

Madlle. Pocchini, Anetta Orsini (of La Fenice, Venice; her first appearance in England), Rolla, Ernestina Bioletti (her first appearance), Pasquale, Morlacchi, Bocchetti, M. Durand, M. Alfred Caron (of the Academie Impériale, Paris; his first appearance), Marie Tagliani, and Madame Rosati.

The Corps de Ballet will be composed of Pupils of the School of Instruction and others selected with care.

Director of the School of Instruction and Maitre de Ballet, M. Massot, Régisseur de la Danse, M. Perit. Leader of the Ballet, M. Nadau.

An engagement has also been effected with the eminent Maitre de Ballet, Signor Rota.

Principal Artist of the Establishment, Mr. C. Marshall. The Répertoire will consist of a Selection from the Works of Meyerbeer, Bellini, Verdi, Donizetti, Rossini, and Mozart. The first work to be produced will be (first time at this Theatre) Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of LES HUGUENOTS. Valentine, Madlle. Titiens; Haoul, Signor Giuglini. Which has been for a long time in active preparation, and will be produced on a scale and with an effect worthy of this great work. The minor, as well as the principal parts, will be effectively filled.

The scenery has been prepared with great care. The first act will comprise a Scene, drawn from Nature, on the picturesque banks of the Loire, the locality of the Action. The other Scenes will present features of great interest. The Dresses will be historically correct.

Shortly afterwards will be produced, first time at this Theatre, Verdi's Opera of LUISA MILLER. Luisa Miller, Madlle. Piccolomini. The Libretto founded on the celebrated Drama of Schiller, "Kabale und Liebe."

Other Novelties are in contemplation, and amongst them, should the arrangements of the Season permit, it is intended to produce Flotow's Opera of MARITHE. The engagement of Madlle. Titiens will enable the Direction to resume several Works that have not been given for years.

A New Ballet, by M. Massot, is in active preparation, in which Madlle. Pocchini, who has arrived in London, will appear, entitled FLEUR DES CHAMPS. The general favourite, Madlle. Marie Tagliani, will arrive early in May. The subscription will consist of thirty nights, and the terms will be as follows:—

Boxes 150 Guineas. Grand Tier 30 " One Pair 150 " Two Pair 100 " Pit Stalls 25 "

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The Theatre will open on TUESDAY next, April 12th, when will be produced, first time at this theatre, Meyerbeer's opera of LES HUGUENOTS.

(GLI UGONOTTI.) Valentine Madlle. Titiens. The Queen of Navarra Madlle. Ortolani. The Page Madlle. Landi Lucioni. Harold de Nangis Signor Giuglini. Harold de Nangis Signor Giuglini. Count of Nevers Signor Aldighieri. Count of St. Bris Signor Belletti. Conductor Signor Arditi.

Description of the Scenery:—Act I. Scene 1st.—Tournaï—Saloon in the Castle of the Count de Nevers.—This Scene has been composed in the Renaissance style, age of Francis I. Scene 2nd.—Park and Castle of Cheneouen, composed from Sketches made in the vicinity of Anboise. Act II.—Paris: The Pré-Aux-Clercs and View of Paris in 1579, from the Etchings of J. S. Silvestre. Act III.—Paris: The Castle of De Nevers—Interior, Old French Gothic style, with Renaissance enrichments. Act IV.

—Paris: Chapel of the Huguenots—A Quartier of Paris, from the Etchings of S. Silvestre.

The National Anthem will be sung after the Opera—the principal soprano part by Mlle. Titiens.

In order that the great work, the Huguenots, may be produced with the fullest effect, no Divertissement, except that incidental to the Opera, will be given on the first night.

The new Ballet Divertissement by M. Massot, entitled Le Renouel de l'Amour, will be produced on Thursday, 16th instant (it being a Subscription Night in lieu of Saturday, 24th July), for the first appearance of Madlle. Pocchini.

On Tuesday, April 20, Madlle. Piccolomini will make her first appearance this season as Norma, in Donizetti's Opera of Don Pasquale, and shortly afterwards in Lalla Miller.

A limited number of Boxes have been specially reserved for the Public.—Price 21s. and 31s. 6d. each.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

On Monday, and during the week, the Comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH. After which, PLUTO and PROSERPINE; or, the Bell and the Pomegranate. Concluding with the Farce of MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. Charles Kean.

On Monday (last time this Season), HAMLET, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE STOCK EXCHANGE; or, the Green Business. FAUST AND MARGUERITE. And SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Saturday, will be produced, Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING LEAR. And SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessees, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.

On Monday, and during the week, THE CONFESSION. After which, AULD ROBIN GRAY. To conclude with THE TWA DROVERS.

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 Honiton 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 in the morning till 10 at night.

FURNITURE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Enlarged and Revised Edition, containing Designs of Furniture suited to the most elaborate or economical style of furnishing, with estimates, showing the necessary outlay for fitting-up large or small houses in a comfortable and substantial manner. The Drawings in this work are priced, and lucidly described in the appendix, that persons at a distance wishing to purchase one or two articles only, may, by stating the numbers selected in the Catalogue, avoid the expense and inconvenience of a journey to London, and at the same time secure all the advantages which the metropolis only can afford (to be had gratis), of HOWITT and Co., General House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, HIGH HOLBORN.

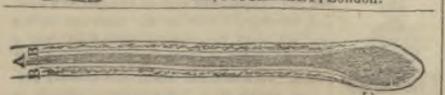
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DAMASK, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, HIGH HOLBORN.—HOWITT and Co., having maintained a reputation for upwards of a quarter of a century for supplying the most substantial articles in CABINET FURNITURE, &c., for general house furnishing, with confidence solicit an inspection of their present extensive stock by those about to furnish. Their new Illustrated Furnishing Catalogue will be found invaluable as a guide, and may be had on application. N.B. Carpets and damasks having undergone a material reduction in price, consequent on the late general money panic, has enabled them to make purchases under unusually favourable circumstances, and they are now submitting new patterns in carpets from 6d. to 1s. per yard below last year's prices, and old patterns at a much greater reduction.

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KNEE CAPS, &c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly Elastic and Compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Varicose Veins, Sprains, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.—Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism Cured, by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes, 10s. and 15s.; Combs from 2s. 6d. to 20s. Grey Hair and Baldness prevented by F. M. H.'s Patent Preventive Brush, price 4s. and 5s. Offices, 32, BASINGHALL-STREET, London. Illustrated pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for 4 stamps. Agents:—Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Savory and Moore; Godfrey and Cooke; Conduit-street; Truefitts; Unwin and Albert, 24, Piccadilly; Hendrie, 12, Theobald-street; Saunders, 315s; Winter, 205; and Kennedy, 166, Oxford-street; Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Burbridge, Newgate-street; and Gillingswaters, Islington. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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WHISKERS, &c.—COUPELLE'S CRINOTINIAIR is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Mustaches, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause. Price 2s. Sold by all Chemists in the world; or will be sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 69, CASTLE-STREET, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.—A complete Toilet Guide sent post free for 4 penny stamps. "It completely restored my hair."—Miss Davis. "My whiskers are now growing freely."—H. Merry, Esq.

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If the roots of the Hair have lost their proper tone and firmness, one of the common causes of lank and weak Hair, or if the Hair itself has begun to decay or fall off in patches, the certainty and facility with which these defects are obviated by OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, from its nourishing and bracing qualities, have long obtained for it that extensive reputation which it is so well known to possess. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices are genuine.—Oldridge's Balm, 13, WELLINGTON-STREET NORTH, 7 doors from the Strand London.

Prize Medal Paris, 1856.

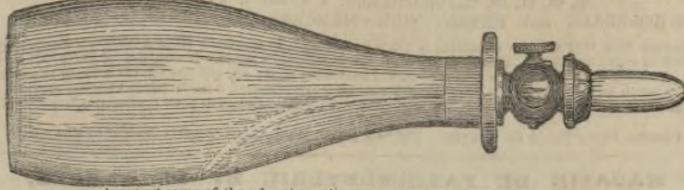
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APPROVED OF BY EVERY MEDICAL MAN WHO HAS SEEN IT. THE BRITISH FEEDING BOTTLE FOR INFANTS.—Registered.



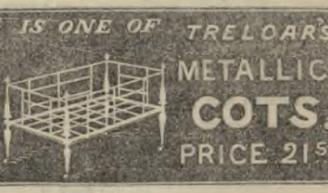
Amongst some of the advantages it possesses may be enumerated:— The supply of food can be regulated while the infant is taking food, without removing the teat from the mouth, so that biscuit food, or a single drop of milk may be passed through, or the supply can be immediately stopped. Being electro-plated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

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THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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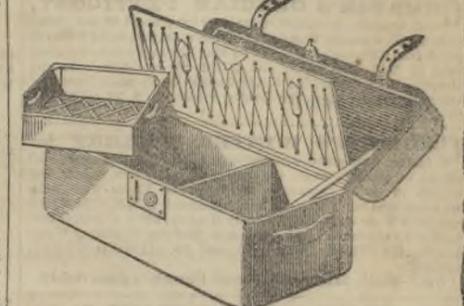
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White and Coloured	White and Colour
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Eau de Botot, per quarter of a pint	Spirit of Mint, quarter pint
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