

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

No. 590.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

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HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

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

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. James Macdonald and Lord Burghersh, was present at the Levee.

Her Majesty's Body-Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the command of the Standard Bearer. The Sub-Officers, Lieut.-Colonels Nevill and Cooke, were on duty with the Corps. The Yeomen of the Guard were commanded by Capt. Herbert, the Exon in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by

the Duke of Cambridge, entered the Throne-room attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Lord Claud Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Newport, Vice Chamberlain; Col. the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Comptroller of the Household; Earl of Sheffield, Lord in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Col. the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse; Lieut.-Col. F. Cavendish, Groom in Waiting; Major-Gen. Wyld, Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, Equerry in Waiting; Capt. du Plat, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness;

and Messrs. Farquharson and Macpherson, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen wore a train of cerise silk, brocaded in silver, trimmed with silver blonde and bows of cerise ribbon. The petticoat of white satin, trimmed with bouillonnes of tulle and silver blonde. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of diamonds and flowers.

In the diplomatic circle the following presentations to the Queen took place:—By the Sardinian Minister—the Marquis de Cavour, Attaché to the Legation. By the Portuguese Minister—Le Chevalier de Brito, Attaché to the Portuguese Legation. By the Austrian Minister—Le Lieut.-Colonel Comte Dubsky, Attaché a la Legation Imperiale a Londres. By the Russian Minister—Mr. de Tolstoy, Attaché a la Legation de Russie.

The diplomatic circle was attended by M.

Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador, Prince A. Vogorides, Councillor, Khalib Effendy, First Secretary of Embassy; M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, Mr. H. Solvyns, Councillor, M. Maurice Delfosse, First Secretary of Legation; Baron de Cetto, Bavarian Minister; Count de Kielmansegge, Hanoverian Minister; Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister; Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister, the Chevalier Berg, Secretary of Legation; Count de Lavradio, the Portuguese Minister, M. Mendoca, Attaché to the Legation; Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, Count Gustave de Branbenbourg, Councillor of Legation; Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, Minister from the United States of America, Mr. Philip Dallas, Secretary, Mr. Benjamin Moran, Assistant-Secretary of Legation; Count Apponyi, the Austrian Minister, Baron Franckenstein, Attaché to the



FLIGHT OF THE BRAVES ON THE APPEARANCE OF THE ALLIED FLEET.—(See Page 245.)

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

Legation; Count Platen, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, Baron Beck Früs, Secretary of Legation; Rear-Admiral von Dockum, Danish Minister, Count Moltke, Secretary of Legation; Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister; Mr. Alfred Rucker, Hanse Towns Minister; the French Chargé d'Affaires and M. de Moncault; Mr. Conte, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, and Don Manuel de Azcona, Attaché to the Legation; le Baron Linstant de Pradine, Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti, and Mr D. Lespinasse, Secretary of Legation; Chevalier Aguiar de Andrada, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, le Commandeur Virgilio de Carvalho, Attaché, and Chevalier E. de Callado, Attaché to the Mission; the Earl of Malmesbury, the Queen's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

In the general circle, Mr. Justice Byles was presented to the Queen by the Lord Chancellor, when Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

The general circle was attended by the Lord Chancellor; the Marquis of Salisbury Lord President; Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; General Peel, Secretary of State for War; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl of Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control; the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, President of the Board of Trade; Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works; Earl Talbot, Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Lord de Ros, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard; General Viscount Gough, Gold Stick in Waiting; Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Buckhounds; the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; Major-General Sir T. Phillips, Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Col. Francis Seymour, C.B. (Scots Fusilier Guards), Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince Consort; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Ponsonby, Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince Consort; Major Harmar, Standard Bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence, Col. Napier, Colonel Adair, Colonel Foster (Royal Engineers), and Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., A.D.C. to the Queen; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; Lieut.-Colonel Hogg (1st Life Guards), Silver Stick in Waiting; Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies; Sir George Hayter, Knight, and K.S.L., Principal Painter of History and Portraits in Ordinary to Her Majesty; Col. Moncrieff (Scots Fusilier Guards), Field Officer in Waiting, the Adjutant of the Gentlemen at Arms; Col. Fitzmaurice, Adjutant of the Yeoman of the Guard; Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon; Mr. Lawrence, Sergeant Surgeon to Her Majesty; Mr. Ferguson, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; Major Lindsay (Scots Fusilier Guards), Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher in Waiting; Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Gentleman Usher in Waiting.

A large number of presentations took place, and the following noblemen and gentlemen attended the Levee:—

DUKES—Norfolk, E. M., Rutland, and Marlborough. EARLS—Effingham, Mayo, Aberdeen, Howe, Donoughmore, and March.

VISCOUNTS—Hardinge, Dunlop, and Folkestone.

BISHOP—London.

LORDS—Earlesford, Redesdale, Vivian, Sondes, George Gordon Lennox, Digby, Ravensworth, Castlemaine, and Garlies.

RIGHT HONOURABLES—Sir Richard Pakenham, K.C.B.

HONOURABLES—Richard Cavendish, W. Owen Stanley M.P., F. Levison Gower, and Frederick Villiers.

BARONETS—Alexander Duff Gordon, Henry Mildmay John C. Thordoff, James Matheson, M.P., Edward Kerrison, Piers Mostyn, Archibald Allison, Thomas Gladstone, Malcolm McGregor of McGregor, and Robert Peel.

SIRS—Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., Minto Townsend Farquhar, and J. Hare.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL—W. Whately, Montague Smith, and Roundell Palmer.

THE MASTER OF TRINITY.—Rev. Dr. Whewell.

REV. CANON—Trevor.

ALDERMAN—Cubitt, M.P.

MESSEURS—Whitmore, M.P., H. Wickham Wickham, M.P., Robert Knox, Donald Nicoll, M.P., J. T. Norri, M.P., Edward Fowler, Edward H. Anson, Henage, M.P., Chetwode Browne, J. C. J. Green, George P. Broome, John Dunn, Hamilton Beckett, Liddell, William Carmalt Scott, Finlay, M.P., Frederick Elliot, Rainald Knightley M.P., and Lewis Lloyd.

ADMIRAL—Sir F. W. Carroll, C.B.

CAPTAINS (Royal Navy)—William Ellis, Cracroft, and Robert W. H. Hall, C.B.

GENERALS—Robbins, Chesney, Patrick Montgomerie, C.B., Sir George Pollock, and Lord Rokeby.

COLONELS—Dawson, C.B., Phipps, Sir Henry Storks, Lord Burghersh, C.B., Wodehouse, C.B., Fordyce Buchan, Fane, Wilson Patten, M.P., W. P. Freyman, Henry Ponsonby, and H. P. Hepburn.

MAJORS—Hon. William Colville, Chambers, Stevens, and T. Salis.

CAPTAINS—F. C. Keppel, R. An-truther, Davy, Scott, Bulkeley, Wincombe Howard Hartley, Duncan Baillie, and Lowther, M.P.

LIEUTENANTS—Alexander William Adair and Reginald Buller.

Her Majesty and the Prince returned to Buckingham Palace after the Levee.

The Mofussilite reports that Lieutenant Douglas, of Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, has committed suicide. He was ordered to attend adjutant's drill of an evening, and having tried, but failed to escape the disagreeable task, he shot himself through the head with a revolver.

The QUEEN and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park at Windsor on Saturday morning. The Prince of Wales left Windsor Castle in the morning, for Milford Haven, where his Royal Highness embarked on board the Osborne, for Cork. The Prince, who was attended by Capt. the Hon. Dudley de Ros, Mr. Gibbs, and Mr. Minter, R.N., will make a tour of about ten days in the neighbourhood of Killarney lakes. Her Imperial Highness the Princess of Salerno, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, the Earl of Sandwich, and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli arrived at the Castle during the day, and dined with Her Majesty in the evening. The dinner party also included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Belgian Minister and Madame van de Weyer, Lady Fanny Howard, Miss Victoria Stuart Wortley, Col. the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Sir George Couper, and Lieut.-General Sir William Codrington.

The QUEEN and the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Rev. Mr. Tarver officiated. The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Princess of Salerno went to the Catholic Chapel at Clewer.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace at four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, and were attended by Lady Churchill, Lucy Caroline Barrington, Hon. Lucy Kerr, Hon. Mary Bute, the Earl of Sheffield, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Captain du Plat, and the Master of the Household. The Royal party left Windsor by a special train of the Great Western Railway, and from the Paddington terminus was conveyed in several of Her Majesty's carriages to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons. The Queen and the Prince arrived at the Palace at five minutes before five o'clock, and were received by the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Newport, Lord George Lennox, and Major-General Wyld. The Queen and Prince Consort, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Mary Bute, the Earl of Sheffield, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. du Plat, honoured the performance at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence in the evening.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa, took a drive on Tuesday afternoon in an open carriage and four. Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood and Capt. du Plat were in attendance on horseback. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Capt. du Plat, rode on horseback in the forenoon. The Princesses Alice and Helena took a carriage drive. The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, Hon. Mary Bute, the Earl of Sheffield, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. du Plat.

The QUEEN and the Prince Consort visited, on Wednesday afternoon, the Museum at South Kensington, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. Afterwards Her Majesty, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, drove out in an open carriage. In attendance were Lady Churchill, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Lieut.-Col. Cavendish. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Capt. du Plat. In the evening Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Terceira, the Sardinian Minister Marquis d'Azeglio, the Portuguese Minister and Countess de Lavradio, the Russian Minister Baron Brunnow, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers, the Earl of Sefton, Lord John Manners, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, the Right Hon. Sir John and Lady Pakington, and Major-Gen. Sir George Wetherall.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

His Royal Highness's visit was as unexpected as it is gratifying to the Irish people. The feelings of pleasure natural on such an occasion are further enhanced by the fact that the Royal visitor comes ostensibly to our shores to make himself acquainted with the picturesque scenery of the far-famed Killarney and the other districts of Ireland abounding in objects of interest. Although the Prince of Wales arrived at Milford Haven on Saturday, and sailed thence to Cork, the intimation of his having reached this starting point in his tour has only been made public in Dublin by to-day's papers. From these sources we learn that on Saturday his Royal Highness, accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Gibbs, and two other gentlemen of his suite, arrived at Milford Haven. The Prince was attired in plain costume, wearing a dark-coloured tweed overcoat, and looking right well. By a later despatch it appears that on Sunday the Victoria and Albert steamed into Cork harbour at half-past three o'clock, having on board his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon. Captain de Ros and Mr. Gibbs. On her arrival, the vessel was visited by the Admiral, Sir William Chads, who, accompanied by his Flag Lieutenant (Moresby), paid his respects to his Royal Highness. Owing to the incognito of the Prince no other visitors were received. In the evening the Prince pro-

ceeded in the barge up the Carrigaline river, and having landed on the Coolmore side walked across to Monkstown, whence he returned to the yacht. On Monday morning the Mayor, with Mr. Franklin, his secretary, waited upon the Prince, but, owing to the strictness of the incognito, there was no reception. The Prince immediately after came up the river by one of the river steamers, and landed at the quay, where two hired open carriages were in waiting. His Worship the Mayor offered to place his carriage at the Prince's disposal, but this offer was refused on the same grounds of unwillingness to accept any public demonstration. His Royal Highness, however, walked about the city for some time without being known by a great many, after which he went to the Imperial Hotel. His arrival there soon became publicly known, and the principal staircase and hall of the hotel, as well as the street outside, became thronged with persons of all classes anxious to catch a sight of the heir apparent to the British Crown. Having taken lunch at the hotel, his Royal Highness left by the principal entrance, and was loudly cheered by the crowds assembled in the street and within the building. He then started in an open carriage, with the gentlemen who accompanied him, for Blarney, whence he returned about five o'clock p.m., and started for Bandon by train. He stopped on Monday night at Castlebernard, the residence of the Earl of Bandon, and is to start to-day (Tuesday) on a short tour to the west of the county, by Skibbereen and Bantry. The Prince of Wales will spend about ten days in visiting the lakes of Killarney.—Globe.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Rendlesham has left the Clarendon for Suffolk.

Lord Chewton has arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone.

The Earl and Countess of Digby have arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

Lady Warneford has arrived in Eaton-square from Warneford, Wilts.

Capt. and Mrs. Huish have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Sir George Grant Suttie has left Claridge's Hotel for Preston Grange, N.B.

Viscount Falmouth has left the Clarendon for Mereworth Castle, near Maidstone.

Sir Clifford and Lady Constable have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Burton Constable.

Mr. and Lady Virginia Sandars have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square for the season.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have returned to town from Combermere Abbey, Cheshire.

The Countess Delawarr and Lady Arabella S. West have arrived in town, from Buckhurst Park, Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived in town, from Savernake Lodge, near Marlborough.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for assemblies on Saturday next, and on Saturday, the 24th inst.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stonor have arrived in London from Stonor, Henley-on-Thames, for the season.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose and Lady Agnes Graham come to town early in the ensuing week for the season.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has arrived in town from visiting the Earl and Countess Delawarr, at Buckhurst Park, Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and family will leave Bowhill, Selkirkshire, for Montagu House, Whitehall, on the 24th inst.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley arrived at Carlton House-terrace on Wednesday, from Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire.

His Excellency the Duke de Terceira, the Portuguese Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Paris.

His Excellency the Minister for the Hanse Towns arrived at his residence in Eaton-square a few days since, from a continental tour. Madame Rucker is expected on Tuesday next, from Paris.

Frances Marchioness of Londonderry and Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., have arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, from Boulogne.

The Hon. Randolph John Want, member of the Legislative Council of Australia, has returned to the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, from Paris.

The nuptials of Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., son of the Earl of Kenmare, and Miss Thynne, only daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Thynne, is appointed to be celebrated on the 27th instant.

Mr. Edward Hobson, formerly a cutlery manufacturer in Saighill, but lately retired and living at Grove Cottage, Pye-bank, Sheffield, committed suicide on Sunday morning. In the early part of last week Mr. Hobson returned home from a short journey, and was surprised to find that during his absence his wife had left the house, taking with her certain property which she had brought with her on her marriage, thereby indicating that it was not her intention to return. The circumstance appeared to strongly affect Mr. Hobson's mind, so much so, that his friends found it necessary to place a restraint upon him and remove from his reach any article with which he might make an attempt upon his life. Mr. Hobson got up on Sunday morning as usual, and appeared to be more composed. At a little after eight o'clock he asked to be permitted to go out for a short time. He was allowed to do so, and ultimately went into a barber's shop, borrowed a razor, and, it appears, found his way into a narrow passage which leads into a court, where he cut his throat. The jugular vein was nearly severed. He died about half an hour afterwards.

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 38, OXFORD-STREET. The prices the same as in Paris, with the charges of importation only added.—Catalogues, with Marginal Illustrations, may be had free on application.

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

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

35, 37, & 38, OXFORD-STREET.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E.—Take our advice. Leave versification, and turn to present practical duty.

ESTELLE.—Received, with many thanks.

Cecilia.—Handled used to superintend himself the performance of his "Messiah" at the Foundling Hospital, which very much increased the funds of that institution.

AN INQUIRY.—The human eye has always been the subject of many different opinions respecting both its colour and expression. By many, the Spanish is considered the finest. An American writer says, "that the rarest thing in New York is a calm, trusting, unsuspicious eye."

AGNES.—The Patriotic Fund was established in 1803, and was commenced by the subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee House, who, on three different occasions, have contributed altogether the sum of thirty-five thousand pounds to this charity. We believe the society never publishes a report of its proceedings.

X. L.—It is stated that the result of the Battle of Waterloo was known to the house of Rothschild, in London, eight hours before it was known to the British Government. This knowledge was considered to benefit the firm to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds in one day.

A CONSTANT READER.—Clopator's Needle was brought to Paris in 1836. Great preparations in the shape of scaffolding, masonry work, and steam-engines, were in operation for six months, to enable this Egyptian treasure to take its place on the site where it now stands, and an enormous expense incurred, to add this to the many objects of interest in this beautiful city.

A COUNTRY LADY.—The Lord Mayor, during the year of his office, although provided by the City with many of the splendours of life, and a liberal allowance, is not provided with horses; these he has to procure for himself, as well as the dress-carriage for the Lady Mayoress.

JEST.—The first wish shall have attention as soon as the requests previously received will allow. Canvas for the Table-cover Border is better when of the proper width than when cut. The Madeira Doileys are knitted with very fine Mecklenburgh thread, and afterwards slightly embroidered. The explanations would be too lengthy for our paper, as they would occupy the space of articles more generally interesting to our subscribers, more especially as they are not new.—Braid would answer the purpose for the Guipure Berthe given last week, but would not have so lacy an appearance as the cotton specified. The parts of the pattern ought to be made to touch each other in working.

Mrs. H. L.—Venice treacle was a common name for a supposed antidote against all poisons.

MARY ANNE.—The Arc de Triomphe, in Paris, is stated to have cost 416,866l.

OAKHAMPTON.—Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, as well as being the author of many humorous works, was also an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, and a Police Magistrate for Southwark.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The largest sum ever voted by Government for a national monument was that of six thousand three hundred pounds for Pitt's figure, executed by Westmacott. Five thousand pounds were voted by Parliament, in 1859, for a monument to Sir Robert Peel.

LADY JANE.—The Spirit of St. Paul is a commemoration of an old custom instituted by one of the Bishops of London, that some learned person should preach a sermon every Good Friday on the subject of "Christ's Passion," at the Pulpit Cross in Spitalfields. It is now changed to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the boys belonging to the Bluecoat School always attend, having the words "He is risen" attached to their left shoulder. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen head the procession.

ELLEN.—Madame Malibran died at Manchester. Her marriage with M. Malibran took place in America, but she contracted a second marriage with M. de Bériot.

A FAREWELL.—The London City Mission has three hundred missionaries. Their labours are most active. On the day of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, two hundred of the members were stationed along the line of the procession and distributed one hundred and thirty-five thousand of the society's tracts.

A TROUBLESOME GIRL.—This young lady is far from deserving the title she has assumed, and we can assure her that we have always great pleasure in rendering our best assistance to any of our subscribers who take an interest in our Work-Table Department. We shall pay early attention to her first request, and for the second we hope she will be pleased with the Hanging Basket inserted last week. We must, however, warn her that these articles have scarcely strength to bear a heavy flower-pot. They are better suited for paper and artificial flowers. When real flower-pots are introduced, they are placed in a wire frame-work, which, being hung up inside the Hanging Basket, relieves it from the weight. These frames are common in London. The Basket we have given is extremely easy to make and very handsome when done.

THERESA.—When a card is left on a visit of leave-taking, the initials P. P. C. engraved in one corner signify *pour prendre congé*. When on similar occasions to initials P. D. A. are employed, they signify *pour dire adieu*.

ISABELLA.—We offer the following lines:—

The one bright cloud, that keeps the sky
When in the deep the sun has set,
That will not let his brightness die,
Nor watching eyes the day forget,
Like this, the hope that lights me yet!

The one pale star, on—lingering still
When morning beams are breaking fast,
Upon the brow of some high hill
That mingles with the day at last,
Like this, my star of hope is past!

Our engraved illustrations of fashion, inserted every week, present the newest and most becoming styles in every department of costume. The bonnets and head-dress in last week's paper (10th of April) are of the very newest and most approved style.

META.—The Jews have always shown great solicitude about the manner of burying their dead. The sepulchres of the ancient Hebrews were for the most part hollow places cut into rocks. Sometimes their graves were dug in the ground, in burial places set apart for the purpose on the outside of their towns. Generally, they used to put a brawn stone, or some other object, over the grave, as a signal to warn passers by not to approach too near to it.

C. W. H.—In the language of flowers the Primrose is considered the emblem of early youth, and represents the age between childhood and womanhood. The generic name of this flower is derived from *primus*, it being one of the earliest flowers of spring, and thence the English name of primrose.

There has been a dreadful fire at Christiana, in Norway; property to several millions of francs has been destroyed.

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

THE
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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

THE NEAPOLITAN DIFFICULTY.

ALL sorts of subterfuges have been resorted to by the Neapolitan officials to escape from the dilemma in which they find themselves through the seizure of the *Cagliari*. The first plea on which the capture was sought to be justified was that she was a piratical vessel; it turned out, however, that the ship was a regular mail steamer, diverted for a time from its legitimate purpose by an insurrection of the passengers—and this pretext was temporarily abandoned. It was then advanced by the Ministers of the King of Naples that the *Cagliari* was seized on account of its belligerent character; but this being untenable, as the two States were at peace, it was asserted that the vessel was taken in the Neapolitan waters; and when this was disproved, then followed the plea of a voluntary surrender. It was rather unfortunate for the last plea that it could not very well be reconciled with the official evidence, which proved that the *Cagliari* was compelled to heave-to by the shot of the pursuing Neapolitan frigates. From the commencement of the dispute the Government of Naples appears to have been conscious that the capture of the vessel could not be justified by the law of nations; and the only imaginable explanation of such conduct is the desire of the King and his Ministers to menace liberal Governments, as far as they can do so with impunity. Hitherto they have marvellously escaped well-merited chastisement. We cannot help deploring that the Ministry of Lord Palmerston should have been so much in the dark about the circumstances of the case as to have imagined that the *Cagliari* was a lawful prize. The statement made by the Neapolitan officials, that the vessel was taken in the waters of Policastro, and not on the high seas, was too readily believed by our Ministers, and the two Englishmen were consequently left to the tender mercies of King Ferdinand and his gaolers. The Sardinian Government, however, is not to be thus trifled with; and although the matter is still unsettled, it is certain that it intends to enforce, if need be, its claim for reparation. The seizure was unlawful because it was effected, not in Neapolitan waters, where Neapolitan law would be current, but on the high seas, where the law of nations alone was operative. Count Cavour has communicated to the different Courts of Europe a memorandum, in which the following passages occur:—"The Sardinian Government, in resisting the pretensions of Naples, not only defends its own interests, but also the cause of all mercantile navies, and the salutary principles which received a solemn ratification and fresh development at the Congress of Paris. Would it not be strange that Europe, after having proclaimed the principle that the flag covers the cargo, even in time of war, should tolerate the pretensions of a Government which will not allow the flag to cover the persons on board in time of peace?" There is in the same document an expressed determination to obtain, "either by reprisals, or in some other manner, satisfaction for the insult offered to its flag, and complete justice to its violently despoiled subjects." It is believed that ultimately the matter, as between the Sicilian and Sardinian Governments, will be settled by arbitration, and that Russia and Prussia might with propriety attempt to adjust the dispute.

But what course will our own Government adopt? Will the release of the two engineers, Watt and Park, be accepted by England as the only compensation Naples shall render? Having taken these men, and for nearly nine months subjected them to the greatest indignities and the cruellest tortures, will it be considered that justice is satisfied in their mere escape from the horrors of a Neapolitan dungeon? Had the capture of the *Cagliari* been lawful, it was simply absurd to suppose that two English engineers, occupied in their ordinary calling on board a regular packet, could have been engaged in any attack on the dominions of the King of Naples. But evidence was not wanting to prove the

innocence of these men. On the person of one was found a letter from the real conspirators, threatening to cut his throat if he resisted them; and one of the captured insurgents gave verbal testimony that the two Englishmen were utterly guiltless of the conspiracy. Notwithstanding these facts, the men were immured in the *Vicaria*—believed to be the worst prison even in Naples—for nearly seven months, without being brought to trial; and when at last public opinion had forced the late Government to exert an influence in favour of Watt and Park, whose innocence was apparent, the despotic ruler of Naples liberates the men as though he were doing a graceful act out of deference to the English Government. After having held British subjects in false imprisonment for many months, under circumstances of needless and wilful cruelty, to the destruction of reason and health in one case, and a broken constitution in the other, will the British Government be satisfied that they are merely set at liberty, without either apology or compensation? We do not imagine the matter can thus be terminated.

LAMARTINE THE POET.

THE reverses of life fill the mind with a strange wonder. Fact is more astonishing than fiction. The observation is as trite as it is true. An exemplification is now before us in the person of the celebrated Lamartine, known over the world as poet, politician, author, orator, traveller, statesman, journalist, republican, historian, Deputy of the Chamber, and chief of the Provisional Government in the memorable year 1848, in Paris.

When King Louis Philippe sent in his act of abdication, signed with such reluctance, wrung from him by the exigency of his position, it was to Lamartine that the Lieutenant of the National Guard formally presented the document. When the name of the present Emperor was returned as the chosen President of the Republic, Lamartine was among his rival candidates. He had been the idol of the people. In all the varieties of his position he had won their admiration. His genius as a poet had thrown a sort of halo over his other characters. In all he had been eminent. Through all he had loved his country, but the tradition of a name carried the day against him.

Lamartine was cradled amidst the horrors of the revolution which filled up the measure of the crimes of the last century in France. His education was completed in a cloister. Then active travel and poetical meditations alternating, gave zest to each other. Acquaintance with the great men of his day unfolded new views to the mind's eye, in the same way that change of scene presented fresh aspects to the visual organs. Then springing out of his literary reputation, came diplomatic employment, first as attaché to the Embassy at Florence, then as secretary to the Embassy at London. Here the poet, in the palmy days of his reputation, paid to the English ladies the highest compliment mortal man can offer to mortal woman. Scarcely less familiar with the classic beauties of Florence, than with the piquant grace of his own countrywomen, he yet married an English lady. Then followed fresh travels, fresh troubles, fresh toils, and after a while that long-desired pilgrimage to the East, in which he explored the Holy Land and walked about Jerusalem, looking with a poet's eye communicating with a poet's soul on all its relics, enriched with sacred love. While thus wandering among the Holy Places, at home he was elected deputy for the department of the North. His genius as a poet had endeared him to the heart of a people always impressionable to the touch of true sentiment. Although little attached to the politics of the citizen King, Lamartine took his seat on the benches headed by Guizot. Ascending the tribune he gave the fullest proof of his remarkable powers as an orator: that was to be expected; but he did more: he proved that he had a mind clear, lucid, and comprehensive, well fitted for the practical business part of legislation.

The seeds of discontent were, however, sown in Lamartine's heart, fostered by his old republican principles. The more insight he gained into the politics of the monarch, the more he felt the people to be aggrieved, and with all the power of his eloquence demanded from the tribune concessions in their favour, finally withdrawing his support from the Conservative side to become the

champion of the Opposition. Then with all the power of his pen he spoke to his country through the medium of the journalist press, and he it was who, with passionate eloquence, urged on the holding of those Reform Banquets which had for their object the overthrow of the throne. What followed has become matter of history. We have already said that it was to Lamartine that Louis Philippe's act of abdication was presented. At that moment the republican chief was considered the head of the French nation.

There is one point in the history of Lamartine on which we would fasten our attention. All honest men, no matter of what party, must honour him for his almost superhuman exertions in the cause of humanity in the revolution of February, 1848. Then it was that Paris presented the amazing spectacle of a great city without laws. For three entire days authority was wholly prostrate. The will of the people was the sole power that swayed that mighty populace, and as its surges spread hither and thither, nothing but the unseen Providence of the Great Ruler restrained the hand of reckless violence from making the vaunted metropolis of the world a sacked and ruined city. The partisans of either of the branches of the Bourbons were in abeyance, but the contest raged between the red and the tricolored flag of the Republicans. On the issue of that struggle depended anything like the preservation of law and order in France; and for three whole days Lamartine strained all the energies of his mind and all the strength of his body to restrain the rush of ruin. Masses of the people succeeded masses, and as often as one multitude was appeased fresh multitudes came teeming in, till the mind and body of the poet reeled and rocked with the exhaustion. Still the burden of his speech was this:—"You demand from us the red instead of the tricolor flag. Citizens, for my part, I never will adopt the red flag, and I will explain why I will oppose it with all the strength of my patriotism. It is because the tricolor flag has made the tour of the world, under the Republic and the Empire, with our liberties and our glories; while the red flag has only made the tour of the Champ de Mars, trailed through torrents of the blood of the people."

The magic of the poet's voice calmed the passion of the wild mobs, who came infuriated, but went away pacified. At every new exertion his strength drained away, and returning into the interior of the Hotel de Ville, he would drop into the first vacant place, sinking into the unconsciousness of sleep, even with all that fierce tumult raging round him, but as often his friends and partisans would have to lift him up and hurry him, staggering and half unconscious, to address new masses of the people, coming all fresh in their fury, and whose violence nothing could stay but the voice of the poet.

Perhaps Lamartine won the greatest triumph that ever waited on human eloquence. Humanly speaking, it saved Paris, if not all France, from being deluged in blood.

And this is the man who, at this moment, stands in need of the miserable pittance necessary to supply him with the common comforts of life—this man, whose poetry has thrilled through the heart of France, and who, if only as a poet, ought to have rested on the lap of ease in his life's decline. We could not say "give" to such a man. No matter what his politics, as a poet France ought to feel it a privilege to provide for her own son. No one knew better than Lord Normanby what France and the civilised world owed to Lamartine in those three days' revolution. He was English ambassador at the time, and thus he writes from Florence now, addressing his letter to the *Constitutionnel*:—"I perceive, from your journal just received, that a subscription is open for M. Lamartine. If a foreigner may be permitted to join in a tribute of national gratitude, one of M. Lamartine's oldest friends, and one who has had particular opportunities of observing all that his energy did for the great cause of order, not only in France but throughout the entire world, may venture to contribute. As, at this distance, I do not know the names of the Committee, I take the liberty of enclosing to you 1,000fr. for my subscription. Receive, &c., NORMANBY."

We suppose that politics and pensions are adverse things, but looking beyond such littlenesses we would say that it would be an honour to any country to change the poet's common heritage of poverty into one of plenty, for if his body belong to one land his spirit is for all the world.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE Indian news is more than usually important this week. The capital of Oude was taken by Sir Colin Campbell on the 19th of March, after a siege of eight days, with a loss to the British of eight officers. About 2,000 of the rebels were slain during the siege, but a large number, estimated at fifty thousand, made their escape, and are supposed to be on their way to Rohilcund and Bundelcund. The probability is that many of them will be intercepted in their flight and cut off by troops despatched for that purpose.

From Russia, we learn that opposition is being manifested by the nobility to the emancipation of the serfs; and that the good intentions of the Czar, if not entirely frustrated, will probably be only partially fulfilled.

The King of Prussia, acting under the advice of his physicians, has renewed the Regency of the Prince of Prussia for another three months.

Mr. Glover, the late member of Parliament for Beverley, has been tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court, of having made a false declaration of his property qualification, by which he was able to take his seat in the House of Commons. He was sentenced on Monday last to four months' imprisonment in Newgate, as a first-class misdemeanant.

The trial of Dr. Simon Bernard on the charge of being an accessory before the fact to the late attempt on the life of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, commenced on Monday, at the Central Criminal Court, and had not concluded up to the time of our going to press. The case has excited the greatest interest, many of the nobility and gentry having been present at each day's sitting, and the Court being crowded on every occasion.

The steamer *Arabia*, which arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst., brings news to the 31st ult. from New York. In the House of Representatives, the Kansas Bill was progressing. Colonel Johnson describes the Mormons as manifesting a decided intention of setting up an independent Government. He expresses a hope that supplies will be forwarded to him as soon as practicable. It is said that Signor Comonfort, ex-President of Mexico, and General Walker, ex-President of Nicaragua, have an eye on Mexico, and that an expedition is being quietly fitted out, to be under the command of Walker.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, Lord John Russell suggested that the more advisable mode of proceeding with the India Bill of the Government would be by resolutions embodying its main principles. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred, and hinted that, to prevent the appearance of inconsistency in the Government, the noble lord should himself propose them. Lord John, however, declined, and the Chancellor ultimately promised to act upon the noble lord's suggestion, naming the 26th for bringing forward the resolutions.

By an abstract of a Parliamentary return, we learn that the deficiency of the public income, during the financial year just ended, is nearly two millions and a half.

Baron von Neimans, who intended to make a journey into the interior of Africa, in order to ascertain the fate of Dr. Vogel, died at Cairo on the 15th ult., of lock jaw. His untimely death will defer any certain information as to the fate of Dr. Vogel, the traveller.

A Treasury minute has arranged for the future uses of the Scotch National Gallery. Six galleries are to be devoted four months in the year to the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy; and six others to be permanently and exclusively occupied in forming a Scottish National Gallery of Art. The minute proposes that the annual charge of the Gallery (1,142l.) shall be paid by the Board of Manufactures.—The recently-acquired pictures of the Lombardi collection were opened at the National Gallery on Monday.

Mr. Gye announces—notwithstanding the present apparently backward state of the building—that he fully expects the new Opera house, Covent-garden, will be ready for the promised opening on the 15th of May. The boxes are to be increased in breadth and height, and to each person will be allotted an arm chair in the orchestra seats; the comfort of the public will also be provided for in other parts of the house.—The Hereford Musical Festival is to take place during the autumn.—The forthcoming Birmingham Festival is to have the services of the celebrated Madame Viardot.



The Willful Wife.

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

CHAPTER I.

CHARLES SINGLETON rang the bell at the gate of a pretty little villa in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, and stood with a sort of impatient patience waiting to be admitted.

He rang again and again. The impatience was fast swallowing up the patience. No wonder. Where could you find the master of a house who likes to be kept waiting at his own door?

Looking at the first floor window he saw a little hand lift up the Swiss embroidered curtain and a pair of dark eyes peep out. The hand was a very little hand and a very white hand, and the black eyes were very bright eyes indeed. A considerable portion of his anger evaporated, and when, after some violent inside ringings of the bed-room and dressing-room bells, he at last got into his own house and was met on the stairs by the very pretty lady who had been breaking bell wires in his service, what could he do but feel very much ashamed of himself for thinking of being angry.

"Charley, dear, did you bring me the cairngorm. If you haven't I can't go to this ball. What would a Scotch ball be without a plaid scarf fastened by a cairngorm?"

"Don't you think bright eyes sparkle enough without bright stones?"

"One wants something to outshine."

"Outshine the rest of the ladies then. You know what the poet says."

"Ye mear beauties of the night,
Who poorly satisfy our eyes;
More by your number than your light,
Like common people of the skies,
What are ye when the moon doth rise?"

"You are putting me off with poetry, and that borrowed too."

"Better with borrowed poetry than with borrowed money," he said, while something like a shade of annoyance crossed his brow.

"I don't like borrowed morality. I don't like fusty old saws. I don't like Cocker's arithmetic. I don't like my husband to consider whether or not he shall please me, when I have pointed out the way."

"What do you like, Maude?"

"I like the will to run in that same way, swift as lightning. I like you to find your pleasure in knowing my wishes, that you may the better be enabled to do them. Nay, if there be sympathy between us, you ought to know them by intuition, and perform them by instinct."

"Am I not a very pattern of husband-like obedience?"

"That is not well asked, and deserves to be answered in its own way. That pretty line from the Koran, embroidered in letters of gold on the edge of the veil of the Light of the Harem, 'I am thine and thou art mine,' shows that even Mahomet understood the rights of woman better than the lords of the creation in our own day, with all their pretended light."

He repeated the line after her, separating it from the rest of her sentence. "I am thine and thou art mine." The intonation of his voice might have satisfied a very exacting lady of the creation.

She answered to the sentiment conveyed in his tone. "Well, then, confess that affection should have no reservations. Reservations! Ah! When a woman marries, what does she keep to herself? Fortune, station, life, time, relations, friends, even her very name, all go! all go! and she gets what?—a something with a new title, who loses none of these things, and when he is shown that some trifle may give pleasure, demurs, and has reservation."

Mrs. Singleton swept past her husband into the little room which had been fitted up as her boudoir. It was full of the elegances which opulence allows to taste. There was scarcely an article that had not been a love offering from him against whom she had just been shooting a few of those arrows of the tongue which leave a sort of poisoned wound rather difficult of cure.

The spot of brilliant carmine which burnt on Mrs. Singleton's cheek had not yet faded away when two of the little miniature bits of humanity who seem to connect us in the bonds of relationship with the angelic beings, came toddling in, each bearing in a tiny dimpled hand a splendid cairngorm, richly set in silver.

"Papa says which?" The little ambassadress was four years old, and looked into her mamma's

flushed face with a pair of loving blue eyes, very like those that had so recently turned sorrowfully away.

Maude Singleton caught up the younger child in her arms, regardless of crushing crinolines and flowers, and, with the elder one clinging unrepented to the elaborate skirt of her extravagant dress, ran hastily to seek her husband.

"Charley, dear, I beg your pardon; but why didn't you tell me—and you had the cases in your pocket all the while. You must have wanted to make me show my temper, you kind, unkind, generous, unaccommodating, good, provoking creature! Why did you do it?"

"Perhaps I had a fit of prudence, Maude."

"We won't go over the old ground again. You shan't provoke me. I see now that your fits of prudence are only meant that you may amuse yourself with my credulity. Positively I am ashamed to think that I could suspect you of the meanness of grudging me such a trifle: I must be mean myself to have thought that possible, so I beg your pardon, once again, dear Charley."

For a moment it seemed that Charles Singleton had something on his lips ready to drop from them, but looking at his wife so brightly beautiful, he restrained himself. Why should he dash the cup of pleasure down? No, he couldn't do it. He hadn't the courage.

"Which is it to be?" he asked, and perhaps involuntarily, he placed the article of smallest value nearest to Maude.

Again the passing shadow came over Maude's face. The thoughts that are our foes constantly come back to the attack when they find out our weak places.

"Choose for me," she said.

He hesitated; looked into her face; saw its expression; and then, with a very quiet sort of little sigh, scarcely audible, pushed towards her the most expensive of the two articles.

"Charley dear," she exclaimed, with a light laugh, "I was going to say to you, not 'Your money, or your life,' but 'Your money, or your wife.' Now I see how to manage you. Always, as long as you live, when you have any interest of your own at heart, and are dealing with a generous person, leave yourself in their hands. Let them choose for you. They are sure to do

the best for you against themselves. On the contrary, if you have anything to do with a churl, stand on your own rights, and don't let them have any voice in the matter."

"You talk as if you were very worldly wise, though I don't think you are so, Maude. I know you, but anybody else might say that self-interest was quite on the side of your policy."

Maude Singleton laughed lightly. "I won't have it said that there can be any selfishness between husband and wife. You know, dear, I wear silks, and satins, and flowers, and feathers, and gold, and jewels, all for you, because you can't wear them for yourself. Think what you'd be in white satin shoes, with a fan upon your finger. Think what you'd be in your bachelor's lodging, without a wife to do everything in this sort of way for you, and make your life happy. Oh, Charley, dear, you men are not half enough obliged to your wives for taking all the trouble off your hands."

Charles Singleton was going to say something serious, but he looked at his beautiful wife and stopped short. He could not find in his heart to spoil her pleasure, or risk losing an affection, which he valued above all price. He knew that Maude was so far right that the happiness of his life, as far as regarded this world, could only come to him through her hands. He was subject to fits of depression; she was gay and cheerful. One of the spectres of his dark hours was seeing Maude sitting lonely and dejected, perhaps forlorn and dishevelled, with the children crying round her, and she so wrapped in gloom as to give no heed to their wailing. In this state of mental disease he fancied that they were in some condition of squalid poverty, and that his beautiful wife thought that he had done the part of a cruel enemy in bringing her down to that mortifying level. He thought that her eyes looked at him with an expression which showed that all the love had gone out of her heart. In such moments Charles Singleton would hurry to his wife, and feel as if some mighty load would roll off from him, when he saw her bright, smiling, blooming, beautiful, gay, with wishes all ready-made by the hundred for him to gratify. At such moments, relieved from his frightful nightmare, he could do

nothing but rejoice that his dreadful impressions were only dreams after all, and that money had no pleasures for him so great as satisfying the fancies of his wife.

That night at the Scotch ball Maude Singleton looked gayest of the gay, fairest of the fair, so full of the elasticity of happiness, that she seemed to tread on air. She received the equal tributes of admiration and envy. A vain heart is as fond of the one as of the other. Maude was looked at approvingly through the glass of a Royal Duke and overheard a few first-rate fashionables ask who she was. The whole evening was a succession of triumphs, which lasted until she set her foot on the steps of the vehicle which was to take her back to the little villa in St. John's Wood which she called home. As her white satin-shod foot rested on the step, she heard somebody behind her say "Only a hired concern." That was quite true, and as the hack carriage, with its hack horse and its hack driver, disentangled itself from the crowd of grand equipages, a drop of poison fell into Maude's cup of overflowing pleasure, which speedily checked its effervescence, turning its sparkling contents into a stale, dead, draught, with a very disagreeable sediment at the bottom.

(To be continued.)

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

BALL DRESSES

Fig. 1.—Robe of white tulle over a slip of white glacé silk. The robe has eight narrow flounces, each edged with a *froncé* of white gauze ribbon. At each side of the skirt are placed (one at the edge of each flounce) a row of bouquets formed of ivy-leaves and gold berries. The corsage has a berthe formed of rows of gauze ribbon *froncé*. In front of the corsage and on each shoulder is a bouquet corresponding with those on the skirt of the dress. The head-dress consists of a wreath of ivy-leaves, which passes across the upper part of the head, and lateral bouquets of ivy-leaves and gold berries. Bracelets of gold and emeralds.

Fig. 2.—Skirt of pink tulle covered with very narrow flounces of the same, having the edges cut out in small notches. Tunic of pink silk, gathered up at each side by a bouilloné of pink tulle, and small bouquets of pink and white roses. The berthe is formed of bouillonés of pink tulle, headed by a narrow wreath of roses. Head-dress a wreath of pink and white roses, and blonde lappets flowing at the back of the head. A diamond necklace and cross. Bracelets with richly-jewelled clasps.

Fig. 3.—Dress of rich chiné bouton d'or and white. The skirt has three flounces each, headed by a trim-

ming of foliage formed of blonde and chenille. The corsage is draped, and has a fichu berthe, edged with the same trimming as that which heads the flounces. Head-dress, a full plume of white feathers, placed at the back of the head. Necklace of diamonds and pearls. Jewelled bracelets.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Among the most admired of many elegant dresses worn at a recent fashionable party, may be mentioned one composed of a tunic of cerulean blue satin, worn over a dress of white tulle bouillonée. The corsage is trimmed with bouillonée of tulle, and ornamented with three magnificent *agrafes*, in turquoises and diamonds. The sleeves are formed of a puffing of tulle, over the upper part of which descends a small epaulette of blue satin. This epaulette is slit up in the centre, and within the opening there is a bow of white satin ribbon, fixed by an *agrafe* of turquoise and diamonds. A necklace and ear-rings of the same jewels are worn with the dress, and the *coiffure* consists of a plaiting of cerulean blue velvet, in which are fixed three diamond ornaments, each in the form of a daisy. The plaiting of velvet is fixed at the back of the head by a *cache-peigne* of lilies of the valley. Very light sprays of the same flower droop on each side of the head. Another dress, worn on the same occasion as that just mentioned, consists of white moire, with broad stripes of satin broché in green, and intermingled with a light,

delicate pattern in gold. The head-dress consists of a net in gold, and three cordons or wreaths of small foliage made of green velvet. The net covers the hair at the back of the head, and from one side droop three beautifully light and pliant tassels formed of gold filagree. The wreaths of foliage pass round the upper part of the head. Sprays of foliage and blades of grass, shaded with purple and covered with a sprinkling of gold, droop towards the shoulders.

Long Cashmere shawls and velvet cloaks are, as usual, very generally adopted at the present season, as intermediary wraps between those suitable for winter and those adapted to summer. We have seen among the new spring cloaks one composed of black velvet, trimmed with lace. It is slightly pointed at the back, and the ends in front are rather long and square. Some of the new black silk cloaks are trimmed with black lace, and others with a deep frill or flounce of silk.

During the approaching summer, flowers will be much employed in trimming bonnets. For this purpose, some beautiful wreaths and bouquets have already been prepared. A bonnet of French chip, destined to be worn at a wedding, has just been trimmed with a wreath of white bindweed, or convolvulus. The foliage which accompanies this wreath is exquisitely made. Some long, and pendent sprays of foliage, placed on one side of the bonnet, droop very low. Scarlet geranium is fashionable as a trimming for bonnets.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BRAVES FROM CANTON.

(See First page.)

WAR at all times is a dreadful calamity, but it nevertheless has its ludicrous side. We have just quelled one of the most sanguinary and uncalled-for rebellions that have ever disgraced the page of history, and a fearful retribution has, by this time, overtaken the revolted army of Bengal. No former time can furnish a parallel to the Indian rebellion, and we trust that the future government of India may be such as shall command the love and respect of the people, and by its prestige prevent a repetition of the horrors recently enacted. War here has, indeed, been a fearful thing, and has left traces which time will scarcely suffice to efface. Let us now turn our eyes to another part of Asia, and our readers will scarcely dissent from us when we say that here war has assumed an almost ludicrous aspect. A city of a million of inhabitants quietly submitted to a handful of Europeans after a few hours' bombardment, and the redoubtable army, with which Commissioner Yeh was to sweep away the outer barbarians, running helter-skelter, regardless of their dignity, mixed in a mass with barbers, fruit-sellers, pigs, cows, and coolies for very life; Yeh, the cause of all this confusion, seized in his palace in endeavouring to escape, and by this time in safe custody in Calcutta; the Tartar Generals of the Emperor of China taken prisoners, and then quietly rein-

stated in their former positions, but under new masters; a Chinese mandarin, made the unwilling bearer of a proclamation from the enemy, by having copies of it pasted upon his portly person, to the great delight of his countrymen, and the whole affair carried on in the spirit of downright fun; if ever there was anything ludicrous in war, this Chinese affair is it certainly. But we have also the satisfaction of seeing the allied generals acting in the true spirit of Christian tenderness towards the people, no plundering, the persons of the inhabitants respected, the prisons visited, and many a hapless victim freed from the noisome dens in which they were rotting—yes, literally rotting—alive, and their sufferings still further augmented by the barbarities of their inhuman gaolers. Nothing, surely, has been left undone by the Allies, to cause a better feeling to be exhibited towards the Europeans than has hitherto prevailed.

The Prince and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Weimar on the 7th, and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke, accompanied by the Ministers of Prussia and England.

The Queen has been pleased to send the presents of the King of Siam for public exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, and Lord Palmerston has added to them the Siamese sword of state which was presented to himself.

A CHRISTENING IN VENICE.

A lady with her attendants came forward, and placed on the lowest step of the altar a little glass case, or rather litter, curtained with muslin and pink calico, and festooned with flowers, which almost vied with those on the altar. What can it be? we immediately speculated with each other in our innocence. It is some pretty little offering to the Madonna, surely—a model of a leg or a silver heart, perhaps. Ah! nothing of the kind. How utterly were we mistaken! To our surprise a living child—a living child is brought out of the little ambulance—and to be christened!—a little red thing only a few hours born, as tightly swathed as an Egyptian mummy; its poor little flat, squeezed-up rudiments of features all distorted and awry with the misery of those bands, which are but a type of the others, spiritual and temporal, religious as well as political, to follow in their turn through life. It is taken to the font immediately, where an old priest and a white-surplised lad await it, and the ceremony begins. The formula is read, or rather I must really say, gabbled, by the aged clergyman, with toothless inarticulation, and yet quickly as possible; as if the good man felt all the while that his dinner was as rapidly cooling. His tones resembled just the quick and angry bubblings of an old woman's potato kettle; and not one word could my inquisitive, exceedingly attentive ear detect. As for feeling, I suppose he was too much of a man of business to

indulge in a weakness which consumes valuable time. Moreover, no doubt a rite in itself of Divine and complete efficacy may well dispense with it. One important mistake he was very near committing in his precipitate haste nevertheless. He all but christened the child Elizabeth Lucrezia Maria, instead of Isabella Lucrezia Maria. At the proper stage of the ceremonial, the poor little child's head and back are bared, and it is bent forward; the chrism, or sacred oil, is energetically rubbed in, and painful mewlings are painfully increased; and, finally, the infirm priest, holding on by the shoulder of one of the sponsors, and as he hobbles along, again reads in the same harsh and seething tones from the book still borne before him by the acolyte, the whole party makes off rapidly to the altar, where the rest of the ceremony is speedily despatched."—*Art Journal*.

A young seaman belonging to Leith having lately fallen heir to a considerable fortune—it is said to be 15,000*l.*—had given himself up to a course of reckless drinking ever since; and on Saturday evening, in a fit of delirium, brought on by his dissipation, he attempted to cut his throat with a razor. Suspicion having been excited, he was found weltering in his blood. Medical aid was immediately procured, and the wound he had inflicted upon himself was dressed. It had fortunately not proved fatal, and he is likely to recover.

at the various small delays which they considered necessary, and, courteous as he is to women, he for once was obliged to be "a little stern," when he found the dear creatures a little unreasonable. In order to make a proper effect, most of the ladies came out in their best gowns and bonnets. Whether "Betty gave the cheek" a little touch of red or not I cannot say, but I am assured the array of fashion, though somewhat behind the season, owing to the difficulty of communicating with the Calcutta *modistes*, was very creditable. Sir Colin got fidgety when he found himself made a *maitre d'etiquette* and an *arbitrer morum* among piles of handboxes, "best bonnets," and "these few little clothes trunks;" but he sustained his position with unflinching fortitude, till at length, when he thought he had "seen the last of them" out of the place, two young ladies came trippingly in, whisked about the Residency for a short time, and then, with nods and smiles, departed, saying graciously, "We'll be back again presently." "No, ladies, no; you'll be good enough to do nothing of the kind," exclaimed he; "you have been here quite long enough, I am sure, and I have had quite enough trouble in getting you out of it." The Agra ladies ought to have been ready long ago. They were warned over and over again, but—Well, it's the old story. It is rather a joke—too common to be appreciated—to keep a husband waiting while "one is putting on one's bonnet," but when the cares of the toilette prove an obstacle which an army cannot overcome, which frustrate strategic combinations, delay great sieges, and affect the fortunes of a whole campaign, it is sufficient to make generals, at all events, wish that good Mother Eve's earlier style was now in fashion among her daughters.

FEB. 24.—It appears that the column under Hope Grant has achieved another considerable success. A few miles from the main road between Cawnpore and Lucknow, and on the left flank of our lines of communication, lies the town of Meaganj. It is surrounded by a wall of masonry, fourteen feet high, with numerous bastions running round the place, for a mile or more in circumference. The column arrived before the place and proceeded to invest it, and at the moment of our approach about 200 of the enemy's cavalry, which were stationed outside, disappeared, and did not even retain an attitude of observation. This squadron consisted of parties of the 12th and 3rd Irregulars and some regular troopers. Inside the town were 2,000 Sepoys and Irregulars. In pursuance of general instructions the leaders of our columns seem more careful of life than hitherto, and make more extensive use of artillery in actions with an enemy who ever rely on walls for their protection. Our guns were got into position about nine o'clock, and at noon there was a practicable breach in the walls. The 53d Regiment, covered by the fire of all the guns attached to Grant's force, rushed at the breach in gallant style, and the moment they entered the enemy fled, but they were met outside as they poured from every exit by the sabres of our cavalry and by the grape of our cannon, and between 400 and 500 were cut up and killed ere they could escape in the high standing crops all round the place. In this affair Captain Brockhurst, 53rd, was dangerously, and Captain Oliver Jones, R.N., was slightly wounded, and our whole casualties are under twenty killed and wounded. This fortified town belonged to Munseef Ali, who went into Lucknow a few days ago for reinforcements; but as soon as he arrived there he was seized and put in prison on the charge of collecting more revenue than he had paid into the Begum's treasury. There is, no doubt, much dissension in Lucknow, but in the city, as outside, the enemy will unite in the face of a common danger.

FEB. 25.—On the 21st the enemy came out of Lucknow in force and advanced to our position at Alumbagh, as if they intended to turn us on both flanks. They formed in two columns of infantry, covered by bodies of cavalry; but as soon as they came within range of our guns and received a few rounds they wavered and halted. After a time, menaced by the Military Train and Wale's Horse on one flank, and cut up by case and shrapnel from Olphert's field-battery, they withdrew, leaving 200 dead on the field, while our casualties did not exceed six or seven. The object of this futile demonstration was apparently to cut off a convoy to our camp. On Saturday one of the enemy's magazines in Lucknow was blown up by one of our spies—at least, he claims the credit of it—and 200 men perished in the explosion.

CAMP AT BANTHURAH, NINE MILES FROM LUCKNOW, MARCH 2.—On the night of the 26th of February, it was announced in orders that the greater part of the troops stationed around Cawnpore should march for Lucknow at daybreak on the following morning, and that all the Head-quarters' Staff, except those in immediate personal attendance on Sir Colin Campbell and on the Chief of the Staff, Major-General Mansfield, should proceed in three marches to Banthurah, a large plain taking its name from a small village and mosque on the road to Lucknow, and situated about nine miles from that city. On the morning of the 27th, soon after midnight, commenced a tumult in camp, the like of which I never heard before; first began a loud tapping of all the tent-pegs, as if an army of gigantic woodpeckers were attacking us. This was caused by the *kélassies*, or tent-men, loosening the tent-pegs, so that they might be drawn easily from the ground when the word to march was given. Then followed a most hideous grumbling, growling, roaring noise, as if many thousands of aldermen were choking all at once, only that it was kept up for hours; that was caused by the camels objecting to the placement of the smallest article on their backs, and continuing their opposition till they stalked off with their loads. Then came the trumpeting of elephants, the squeaking of bullock cart wheels, the hum and buzz of thousands of voices, and at last the first bugle-call, which announced that the time for turning out had arrived. Daylight was still striving with the moonlight for

mastery, and casting a sort of neutral tint over the camping-ground, on which blazed the flames of many watchfires, when the heads of our columns began to cross the bridge of boats at Cawnpore. There was but a waste of baked earth where, at sunset, had been a camp—only a few tents belonging to the Commander-in-Chief and the Head-quarters' Staff, were left behind, and for hours the bridge echoed to the tramp of men and horse, the rumble of artillery, and to the tread of innumerable elephants and camels and oxen. The Ganges is at this season at its lowest, and the bridges are not, I should think, more than 300 yards long; one is used for the exit, the other for the entrance of Cawnpore. They lead to a level sandy plain, overflowed by the Ganges for several hundred yards in the rainy season, on which there were now moving, as far as the eye could reach, the strings of baggage animals and the Commissariat carts of the army, with their fantastic followers. The road has been much cut up by the passage of artillery, and in some places is only to be distinguished from the land at each side by the flanking line of telegraph post-4. The country as we go on is as level as a bowling-green, but on all sides the horizon is bounded by the groves of mangoes. The country is green with early corn, but close to the roadside the presence of our hosts has made itself visible, and the trees are stripped of their branches and the fields trampled and brown, the young crops being used as food for animals, and the boughs and branches as provender for elephants and camels. The villages by the roadside, built of mud, but rather better than those in Bengal, were deserted and in ruins, and, except in the wake of the army, not a soul was visible. The dust flew in clouds, a light choking powder, which filled eyes and lungs and mouth, and rendered all the senses unpleasant. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that I learnt, after a little purgatory of some three and a half hours, that we were approaching Oonao (pronounced Ohnow), where Havelock fought and beat the enemy on two successive occasions in his advances to Lucknow. It is about eleven miles from Cawnpore, and it presents an irregular outline of mud houses, with high mud walls, which in the distance looked like those of a fortress. Above them peer the minarets of some small mosques, and there are thick groves of mangoes and orchard trees all around it. The road passes it on the left, and in half an hour more we saw before us a wide plain, destitute of trees, over which the crowds of vultures and kites that ever follow a camp were wheeling in great flocks, telling us that we were near our resting-place. Through the clouds of dust we could distinguish our tents in the distance, and, passing through multitudes of transport animals and parks and carriages of all sorts, we found our tents all ready for us, each man with his peculiar residence pitched on its own plot of ground, and all the interior apparatus arranged just as it was when he walked out of it in the morning. The mess tent, not the least important of the mansions of this canvass city, was ready also with its crowd of white-robed, black-faced mute attendants, its curious dishes, and its warmest Allsopp. Camels and hackeries and elephants came pouring in all day till late at night, and the sun set through a thick veil of dust, through which might be seen dimly the fleet of camels steering their course steadily along the line of the main road towards Lucknow.

FEB. 28.—This morning was very like yesterday morning,—if possible, there was more noise and dust. The first bugles went at two o'clock, and at 3.30 the camp was struck, and the force under Walpole was again in motion. It was a strange scene—not to be described or imagined. The moon was shining brightly on the vast array, which, when in motion, became comparatively silent; but the ground, indeed, thundered with the beat of many feet, and now and then the shrill neigh of a charger provoked a thousand responses. The camels, looming to a gigantic size in the light, passed noiselessly like spectres. . . . Through dust and smothering pillars of pulverised earth we went on, but fast as we went we heard that an hour before Sir Colin, with General Mansfield and a small staff, accompanied by his little escort of Irregular Horse and a solitary English lancer, had dashed on towards Banthurah. They had started from Cawnpore soon after midnight, and at a swinging gallop had passed through the regiments on the march. It was nearly eight o'clock in the morning when we debouched upon another wide plain, passing the camp of another battalion of the Rifle Brigade and some Panjabee infantry, and pitched our tents at Nuwabgunj for the day. The heat was very great, and as there was nothing to see but clouds of dust, nothing to feel but dust—dust everywhere, in eyes, in nose, on clothes, in tea, on plates, on meat, and bread, in water, in the tent, outside the tent—I was glad of a fit of fatigue which enabled us to sleep through several hours of the fervour of the sun.

MARCH 1.—First bugle at two A.M. Second bugle at three. Turn out. The same noise and more dust. The moon, however, was barred with black clouds this time, and half the stars were covered with a veil, through which flashed the lightnings incessantly. A storm was gathering rapidly, and scarcely were the tents down, and we half a mile away when the thunder was rolling over us, and the pattering of rain was heard on the ground. There was a sight this morning to enchant and to defy the painter—the sky in one place twinkling, clear, and azure, with stars innumerable; in another, covered with a pall of dense rolling masses scared incessantly by lightning, through which now and then the moon revealed herself in diminished glory, and in the east the horizon just flashing with the first hues of early morning. I was rather rudely disenchanted. My horse, frightened by the lightning, began to take alarm at elephants, at camels, at doolies, and at length, tired out by his fretfulness, I determined to give him a good run across the plain. Scarcely had I put spurs into him when I perceived a dark line on the plain in front of me. I tried a pull at his

head. I might as well have taken a pull at a locomotive, and so I rode him straight at this dark line which grew darker and higher as I approached it, and in another instant went smash down into the bottom of a deep trench. As the horse rolled over I managed to get clear of him, and he flew away along the trench till it opened upon the plain, when he dashed off, saddle, bridle, and all. I was so little hurt that I was able in a few minutes to get upon a camel on which was seated an excellent friend of mine, who came to my succour, and so I rode into the camp at Banthurah.

MARCH 2.—This morning at daybreak the Commander-in-Chief, with his personal staff, left the camp at Banthurah, and marched to Lucknow. He took with him the whole of the Second Division, under Major-General Lugard, and the cavalry force, with the exception of some small parties and detachments on duty with the camp, three troops and field batteries of artillery, and some of Peel's heavy guns. . . . There are various statements as to the disposition of the garrison of Lucknow. Some are of opinion that the Sepoys will fight for their lives, when the day of assault comes, with desperation, if not with courage, and that the matchlockmen will fly. Others reverse these hypotheses; but, in truth, no one knows, nor can those best acquainted with the native character speculate with anything like certainty on their conduct. Doubtless, intestine feuds rage inside, and the councils of the enemy are agitated, but they have some form of order, and hold a grand durbar daily, and yesterday, it is said, they had a mess dinner, at which the bands of fifty-three regular regiments assisted in a monster and, I dare say, monstrous concert. I cannot tell, however, who was their M. Julien. The Mouvie, who is the enemy's most able leader, was wounded some time ago, but is sufficiently recovered to renew his efforts to animate the troops. Placeards are posted in all the streets, informing the people that the English have sworn to murder every man, woman, and child in the place, and calling on the people to defend their lives to the last, it being quite certain that they will not secure safety by cowardice. The notion that our soldiers have received instructions to spare no one has been actively spread abroad by the emissaries of the enemy, and they have published statements to the effect that very recently at Meaganj our men killed the women. I believe there is no truth in the story, though I have been assured that in the storm of Secunderbagh the Sikhs, amid the smoke and confusion of that dreadful scene, killed five or six women. These Sikhs are hard fighters, but they are Asiatics, and are true to their instincts. It is generally thought in the country that the Sikhs took Delhi, stormed the Secunderbagh, and relieved the Residency; they are sedulous in circulating those reports of their own prowess wherever they go. They say that the Lucknow people are more afraid of them than of us, and perhaps after the assault the fear may be justified. The Begum certainly does not conceal her apprehensions of the result of our operations, and is vehement with prayers and tears to the chiefs to make one great onslaught upon us ere we complete our batteries. Overcoming her timidity, she appeared in the field on the attack of the 25th, mounted on an elephant, but, as that sagacious animal never remains within range, it is probable she was not a very near spectator of the fight. On one occasion she astonished the durbar, and almost shamed them out of their senses. In an indignant harangue, with all the fire of Rachel making a grand *coup de theatre*, she suddenly tore her veil from her face (which is said to be a very handsome one, by-the-by), and denounced them for their inactivity and for their indifference to the wrongs of their countrywomen. I am told one must be an Asiatic to understand the full force of this demonstration. What the poor lady will do when Sir Colin makes his appearance this morning at Dilkoosha I cannot conjecture. If she could have been seen the troops march this morning she would have been anything but comforted. Lugard's division consists of the 3rd brigade, consisting of the 34th (part detached), 38th, and 53rd Regiments, and of the 4th brigade, formed of the 42nd Regiment, 93rd Regiment, and 4th Panjab Rifles. Most of these regiments are in an efficient state, but the Highlanders are conspicuous not only for their costume, but for their steady and martial air on parade and in the field. As they marched off in the early gray of the morning, with the pipes playing (really this time) "The Campbells are coming," one caught a vision of the interior of Lucknow through the dancing sheen of their arms. The chief inspected them and seemed highly pleased with what he saw. As for himself, he wears a serviceable air which bespeaks confidence and resolution, and gives the notion of hard work and success. Everything about him is for service, even down to the keen-edged sabre in a coarse leather sheath, not dangling and clattering from his side and hitting the flanks of his horse from gaudy sling belts, but tucked up compactly by a stout shoulderbelt just over his hip. Not that Sir Colin wishes to be looked on as a *beau sabreur*—he would "drop on" to any of his Staff whom he saw riding about with his sword drawn—but that he thinks most likely if a man wears a weapon is ought to be as handy and as ready as may be; and so of his nether man, not clothed in regulation with gold stripes, but in stout brown corduroy, warranted to wear in any climate. The chief of the Staff and the officers of the staff for the most part follow the example of the Commander-in-Chief, who leads the fashion in camp. Soon after they marched dark clouds began to rise rapidly over the plain—the lightning flashed in the distance, the thunder rolled heavily. Soon there came sweeping fast down upon us a cavalry of sticks, straw, and blinding dust, behind which marched columns of rain. Our tent men (*kélassies*) were busy driving in the tent-pegs and closing the flaps when this enemy made its appearance, and before it reached us our defences were completed. In a few minutes more there was a thunderstorm overhead and a heavy fall of rain, ac-

companied by wind, but it passed on rapidly, and seemed to pursue the columns which had marched from camp. The rain cooled the air for a time, and was very grateful; but, though it lay in pools on the earth, the sun dried it up in an hour, and the dust is again flying through the camp.

To-day we hear of another affair with the enemy, in which Franks's column achieved a—I really am at a loss for a word; "victory" will not do, and as we gained a great advantage I must say, at all events—success. We captured twenty guns, nine of which were heavy metal, and we had less than one casualty for each gun that we captured. Brigadier Franks states that he had before him no less than 25,000 men—the army intended to cover Lucknow—and the results he obtained with such trifling loss are to be attributed altogether to his skill in manoeuvring and to the steadiness and discipline of his troops—British and Ghorka.

THREE P.M.—We have just heard from Sir James Outram's camp that the enemy came out in great force this morning, and attacked the position at the Alumbagh very much in the same way as on the 21st. They advanced in great numbers on the right, but Sir James Outram moved out a force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry to intercept them, and a very brisk action took place, in which we utterly defeated them and captured two guns. The Begum and her officers came out on elephants to view the fight, but soon left the field. We had two or three men killed and ten wounded, among the latter of whom are Colonel Berkeley and Captain Moorsom.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SOLICITOR.

On Tuesday, an inquest was held at Bromley, Middlesex, on the body of Mr. John Elliott, aged fifty-seven, late a solicitor, residing at Silvia Cottage, Old Ford-road, whose death is alleged to have been the effect of violence by some persons who are at present unknown. Mr. James Stephenson, builder, the brother-in-law of the deceased, said that he was a gentleman of considerable ability, he could converse in seven languages, and was a Chancery lawyer. Witness lodged in the same house with him in Silvia-road. He was sometimes subject to aberrations of intellect, and would be away from home for some days. On the 1st April he returned home, having been away three or four days. This was about one o'clock in the morning. Witness was called by his (deceased's) wife. He found deceased lying upon a couch, and he stated to him (witness) that he had received such an injury as would cause his death. He stated that he went into a public-house in the neighbourhood of the Mile-end-road, where there was a raffle in a room upstairs, and he was asked to join in it. He declined to do so, but offered to sing a song. He was singing "Rule Britannia," when three men rushed upon him, and flung him down the first flight of stairs. He was followed there, and was afterwards flung down the other flight. He was also, while down, kicked violently on his side. He was so much hurt, he said, that he was scarcely able to walk. —Mr. J. W. Todd, surgeon, Globe-road, stated that he saw the deceased about two o'clock in the morning of the 1st of April. He was at times sensible. He died about eight o'clock in the evening. He had pains in the lower part of the stomach, where there appeared inflammation. Witness made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found an inflammation of the peritoneum, which had burst, and which had caused death. There was also a slight ecchymosis of the kidneys. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, adding, that how or in what way the injury was caused there was no satisfactory evidence to show.

The Neapolitan fleet is composed of sixteen sailing and twenty-nine steam-vessels, mounting 746 guns in all. The Sardinian fleet consists of six sailing and twelve steam-vessels, mounting 316 guns.

"PAVED WITH GOLD."—In most of our infantile memories still lingers the oft-told nursery tale of the Streets of London with their Golden Pavements. Now this is not altogether so utterly fabulous as may be at first imagined, for the enormous wealth contained in the uninterrupted and brilliant lines of London shops could easily supply the materials necessary literally to realise the nursery fable. As a specimen of extent of premises, and variety of elegant and costly contents, we may mention the well-known and magnificent establishment of Mr. Wm. S. Burton, of 89, Oxford-street. Forming the corner of Newman-street, and extending up it a distance of seven large and complete houses, these spacious premises are tastefully arranged in a suite of sixteen show rooms, of noble dimensions, suitably and conveniently arranged, and filled with the most tasteful and costly selection from every article requisite, either for economy or ornament, in furnishing either cottage or mansion. The beautiful order and regularity apparent in the conduct of this vast business, the appropriate arrangement and classification of the different departments, and the attentive and obliging civility of the general management, facilitate the purchaser in selecting, while an illustrated and minutely descriptive catalogue, everywhere at hand, will readily supply every information which can possibly be required. The establishment, as one of the London lions, is well worthy a visit, if merely as a specimen of the honorable spirit and enterprise of a London tradesman; the taste, energy, and capital, necessarily bestowed upon it to render it so perfect in all its various details must have been very great, while its general conduct and management reflect the highest credit on its proprietor, the quality of all the articles sold having been tested by thousands of purchasers. We can conscientiously recommend a visit to this great Oxford-street Exhibition to all our readers, if only for the gratification of their curiosity as sight-seers, while to parties who are either entering upon housekeeping or furnishing in any way, it will supply many useful hints, and give them a juster knowledge of the prices, form, and value of the various necessities and luxuries required to complete that most important adjunct to domestic happiness and comfort—a well and appropriately furnished house.

THE WORK-TABLE.

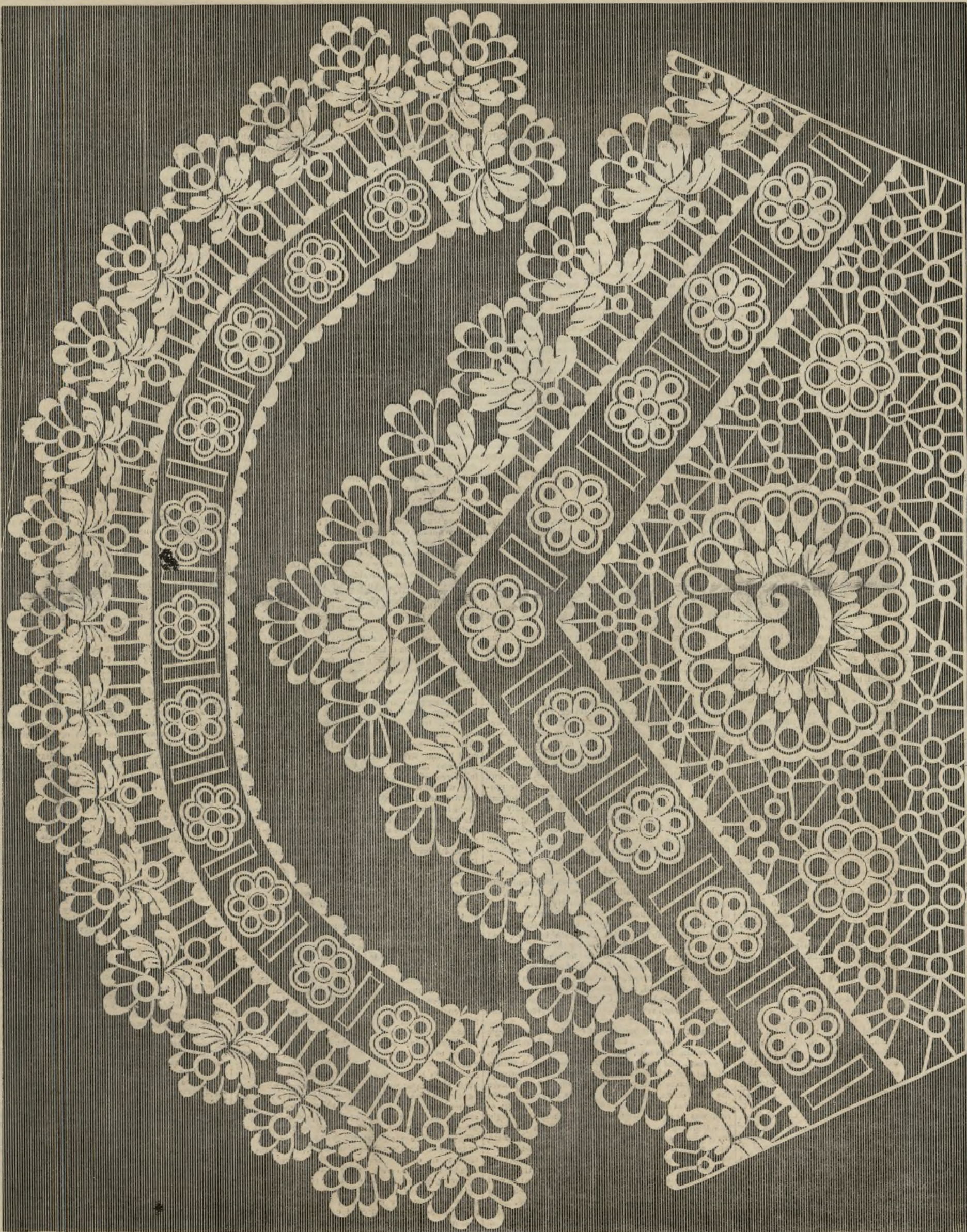
CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

A little time back we spoke of beads and bugles

as being greatly in request at the present day. Now we desire to take a retrospective glance, and see how much they were prized by antiquity, and to what service they were most largely and more especially

devoted. Formerly, the beads and bugles, which we now use so lavishly for the living, were still more largely appropriated to the service of the dead. Mummies were covered with bead net-work. These

were formed of the bugle, with the globule bead alternated, so that the latter might cover the acute edge of the former, and conceal the material on which they were strung. The decoration did



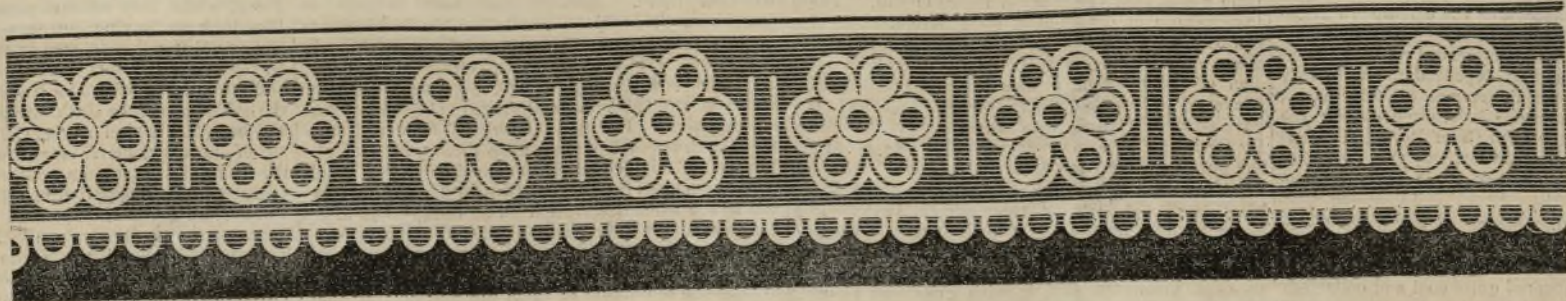
THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S SLEEVE AND COLLAR.

not end here. Flat circular beads, like buttons, such as are now used on a lady's hanging head-dress, were formed into fillets and arranged under the chin. Other sorts of beads, of various colours,

are also found elaborately worked into patterns, representing the winged Scarabæus of the Egyptians, and various hieroglyphical inscriptions. They are threaded and interwoven together in com-

pact masses, and form a sort of mosaic of blue, red, white, and yellow. These beads and bugles, so far from being clumsy or ill-formed, equal the manufacture of the present day. Many of them are ex-

remely small. In one of the Theban tombs a representation of the process of threading these beads and bugles was found by Rosellini. Three men are engaged in this occupation. It is still more



BAND FOR PRINCESS ROYAL'S SLEEVE.

strange to find that an article of modern fashion, the collar of beads and bugles, worn at the present day, is as old as the Pyramids. We speak of collars of beads and bugles such as have appeared in this Work-Table department of our paper. Collars of bead work, introducing various sizes and colours of the article, are found on the mummy cases. Well may we exclaim that there is nothing new under the sun!

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S SLEEVE AND COLLAR.

It is a complimentary custom, more in practice in Paris than in London, of bestowing the name of the wearer on any article of dress, distinguished either for novelty or elegance. Heroes, actresses, and statesmen, have their names proclaimed to the world, attached to some new shape of a collar, a waistcoat, or a bonnet, which serve to remind their country of great deeds, or great genius, which otherwise might soon be forgotten. In England nothing is wanting to remind her inhabitants of one whom all nations have delighted to honour, but it will give an additional interest to that which is extremely

pretty in itself to know that, in undertaking a piece of work, the same article was worn and admired by the Princess Royal. This fact would be sufficient to stamp any article of ornament with the recommendation of taste and fashion, as it is well known that every part of the wedding wardrobe was selected by Her Majesty, whose refined taste is universally acknowledged. The shape of this embroidered cuff is quite new, and has an extremely rich appearance. It will be seen in the illustration that a ribbon is interwoven; this gives a great firmness, as well as being very ornamental. The sleeve itself is made very ample, either of net or fine clear muslin. The narrow band is placed at the edge of the cuff, and forms a finish round the wrist. The collar is arranged to match the sleeve. When the set is completed we have confidence in saying that they are particularly elegant. The best cotton for this purpose will be Nos. 20 and 30 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné* for the embroidery, and No. 10 or 12 of the same makers' six cord Crochet Cotton for the guipure lines.

EMBROIDERED UNDER SKIRT.

The embroidered under skirt will no doubt long continue in favour, from its being a very ornamental article of dress. It possesses a considerable advantage over the scarlet petticoat, in retaining its gentility, as rich embroidery can never be adopted by a class of persons whose taste inspires them to choose whatever is fine, however inferior the material may be of which it is composed. It is on this account that some of the prettiest fashions are frequently very quick in becoming general. The scarlet under-skirts have proved a case in point, as they are now manufactured at very low prices, and have therefore ceased to be suitable to ladies of taste. The rich embroidered petticoats, on the contrary, can never be imitated, and must consequently always continue to be rather exclusively worn. The varieties of style in introducing the ornamental work will, this season, give room for the exercise of a diversity of taste. It appears likely that handsome insertions will be the most prevailing fashion, with divisions of tucks according to taste. We have been

requested to give a wide insertion in satin-stitch for this purpose, which has been designed to answer equally as well for a border, by adding to it a rich scallop to one of the outer edges. With this alteration, which would be perfectly easy, it would look remarkably pretty for a child's dress. The proper cottons for this work are those of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., Nos. 16 and 20, Royal Embroidery.

The *Napoléonien* of Amiens reports that a duel has been fought at Abbeville between two sub-lieutenants of the 9th Chasseurs, in which one of the parties was killed and the other seriously wounded.

A young man named George Smith, aged nineteen, and residing in Clerkenwell, committed suicide on Sunday, by hanging himself with a sheet. He had eaten a hearty dinner, and appeared as cheerful as usual. He was observed to leave the parlour about four o'clock, and upon his mother going into his bed-room shortly after, he was found suspended from the bed-post. No motive can be assigned for the commission of the act.



EMBROIDERED UNDER SKIRT.

TRIAL OF SIMON BERNARD.

The trial of M. Simon Bernard, under the special commission, upon the charge of being an accessory before the fact to the murder of several individuals at Paris, upon the occasion of the attempt to assassinate his Majesty the Emperor of the French, on the 14th of January last, commenced on Monday, at the Old Bailey. The trial appeared to excite very great interest, and the Court was crowded at an early hour. A few minutes before ten o'clock the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Crowder, and the Recorder, entered the Court, and took their seats on the bench.

The prisoner was then placed at the bar. He is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and was described in the calendar as a surgeon, and forty-one years of age. He appeared quite cool and collected, and advancing with a light step to the front of the dock, gracefully bowed to their lordships.

The following counsel were engaged in the trial. For the Crown:—The Attorney-General, Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk, instructed by Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Pollard, the solicitors for the Treasury. For the prisoner:—Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Simon (of the Northern Circuit), Mr. Hawkins (of the Home Circuit), Mr. Sleight, Mr. Brewer, and Mr. Scobell, instructed by Mr. Shaen and Mr. Laversen.

The indictment in the first count charged the prisoner generally with being an accessory before the fact to the wilful murder of Nicholas Battie, upon land out of the United Kingdom, and out of the dominions of Her Majesty, to wit, at Paris, in the empire of France. The second count alleged that Felice Orsini, Joseph Andreas Pierri, Antino Gomez, and Carlo de Rudio were the persons by whom the murder was committed, and that the prisoner feloniously counselled, aided, and procured them to commit it. The third count charged the prisoner generally with the crime of wilful murder. There was another count charging the prisoner with the murder of a man whose name was unknown.

The Clerk of Arraignment having read the heads of the counts, put the question, "How say you, prisoner, are you guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner, who put his hand to his ear and listened attentively, then paused for a moment, and leaned over and spoke to his counsel (Mr. E. James), after which he said in broken English, "This Court has no jurisdiction to try me on this indictment, and I decline to plead."

Lord Campbell (after consulting with the other learned judges) said: If he declines to say either "guilty" or "not guilty," according to the English law, the Court has power to direct a plea of "not guilty" to be entered, and the case to be proceeded with.

The plea was entered accordingly. The prisoner was asked by the Clerk of the Arraignment whether he wished to avail himself of his right of being tried by a jury half aliens and half Englishmen.

Prisoner (in a firm voice): I trust my confidence to a jury of Englishmen.

The jurymen, who had been specially summoned, were then called. Several of them were challenged both by the Crown and the prisoner's counsel, and it was nearly an hour before a jury was sworn and empanelled.

Mr. James then renewed his application that the Special Commission under which the prisoner was tried should be read.

The Lord Chief Justice said this was not the proper time to read it. It had already been read, and if there was anything in it of which the prisoner could take legal advantage, he would have the benefit of it at a future time.

The prisoner having been formally given in charge to the jury.

The Attorney-General rose and proceeded to open the case for the Crown. The prisoner, Simon Bernard, stood before them indicted under an Act of Parliament, directed against certain offences committed abroad, and was charged as an accessory before the fact with the crime of murder. He was a native of the south of France, and appeared to have been in early life a surgeon in the navy. He had passed a considerable portion of his life in his own country, but left it at an early period, some years ago, under circumstances into which it was not the province of the Crown to inquire. He was proscribed in his own country, when he sought and found a refuge in this. Here he had resided with safety to his person and security to his property, and protected by the laws. Distant might the day be when England shall cease to throw the shield of her protection over the exile, whether he be the victim of any of the ordinary calamities of society, or political or religious persecution. If it should be found that the prisoner at the bar had conformed himself to the laws of this country, and that, enjoying the protection allowed by the constitution, he had not abused those benefits, in the name of justice, let him depart unharmed, and let him enjoy that liberty which belongs alike to Britons and to foreigners. The Attorney-General then proceeded to detail the series of acts constituting the offence with which the prisoner was charged: On the 14th of January, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, the Emperor and Empress of France were riding to the Opera in their carriage, and when standing at the entrance, in the Rue Lepelletier, and at the moment of their arrival at the door of the Opera, three distinct explosions were heard, which proceeded from three distinct places. These came from three deadly instruments more nearly resembling hand grenades than any other implement of warfare. They were thrown in the direction of the Emperor's carriage, which was at that moment surrounded by people. By these explosions, eight persons were killed—two died on the spot, and the remainder within eight and forty hours. One hundred and fifty-six persons were wounded in all—many of

them deeply and seriously—and the number of wounds altogether was 516. One of the deadly instruments employed was found upon the person of Pierri, and a fifth was found at a short distance from a spot near the track of Felice Orsini. These instruments of destruction were purchased in this country at Birmingham, and by a person of the name of Allsop. They then came into the possession of the prisoner at the bar, and were by him conveyed to Brussels, where they were placed in the possession of Orsini, who was there at that time. By Orsini, or rather by a man who was hired for the purpose, they were conveyed to Paris; and they remained in the possession of Orsini and his confederates from the time of their arrival there. The persons whom he must now introduce in his statement, and whom he charged with this murder or with complicity in this murder, were six in number. Thomas Allsop, he said it with grief and shame, is an Englishman; Simon Bernard, the prisoner at the bar; Felice Orsini, a man of noble birth, an Italian refugee, a man of education and of many accomplishments, who had also found protection and shelter in this country; Joseph Andreas Pierri, another Italian, also a fugitive from his native land, who, like the rest, long lived here under the protection of our laws; Antonio Gomez, who took but a subordinate part, yet, it was to be feared, a fatal part in the unhappy transaction; and Carlo Rudio, also an Italian, long resident in this country, hired by the prisoner at the bar, and at a very late period of this conspiracy sent forward by him to Paris, and there entering into communication and confederacy with Orsini and the others, and becoming a party to this attempt. On the 16th of October last year, Allsop proceeded to Birmingham, and applied to a Mr. Taylor to manufacture six instruments, of which he then and afterwards gave a most minute description. One of the six manufactured he now held in his hand. It was one of the five which found their way to Paris, and which were to have been used on the fatal 14th of January. It was, as they would perceive, of an oval shape, with a great number of nipples at one end, which had caps to fit upon them like the ordinary caps upon the nipple of a rifle. A greater thickness of metal at the nipple end of the instrument added to the weight at that end; and, consequently, if one was thrown from the hand a little distance, the superior gravity would infallibly bring that end to the ground, and the instrument being filled with detonating powder, the concussion would be sufficient to occasion an explosion. The fulminate of mercury, which these grenades contained, would instantly explode—without any ignition or fuse—by the mechanical pressure resulting from being thrown upon the ground; and, bursting into innumerable fragments, the iron of which the instrument was composed would spread destruction and death around. These instruments were, when completed, delivered by Mr. Taylor to Allsop and paid for. Gentlemen, I have stated to you that the detonating powder, the fulminate of mercury, is composed of three ingredients, alcohol, nitric acid, and mercury; and during the period of the manufacture and preparation of these six instruments, Bernard, who is a chemist, and well acquainted with chemical operations, purchased of a person, named Parker, in the employ of Messrs. Herrings, Aldersgate, wholesale druggists, a quantity of absolute alcohol and a quantity of pure nitric acid. Afterwards, and long before the attempt of the 14th of January, he purchased a further quantity of alcohol and of nitric acid, and also a quantity of mercury; and the several quantities purchased on those two occasions would, when properly united and prepared, amount to something more than a charge for six of these instruments. With regard to the instruments themselves, they came into the possession of the prisoner at some period between their delivery to Mr. Allsop on the 23rd of November and the following 3rd of December. On the 3rd of December Bernard, the prisoner, was in possession of these instruments, and passed over the Channel to Brussels, in Belgium, for the purpose of insuring their delivery to Orsini. Orsini and Bernard were on the strictest terms of friendship and confidential intercourse. During the last few weeks of the residence of Orsini in this country he and Bernard were almost continually together. Bernard lived at a house in Park-street, Bayswater, and Orsini resided at a house in Grafton-street, Kentish-new-town, which he had furnished himself, and occupied as a sort of permanent tenant. To this house in Kentish-town Bernard frequently resorted. In the absence of Orsini he would open his letters, unless marked "private;" indeed, all the circumstances indicate that an intimate intercourse subsisted between them. After Orsini's departure Bernard—and Bernard alone—treated the house as if it belonged to him, or as if he were acting under the sole authority of the owner. He received all letters that came there for Orsini. Orsini at that time had determined to proceed to Paris by way of Brussels. Instead of proceeding even to Belgium—not merely to France—with a genuine passport and in his own name of Orsini, he possessed himself of an old passport granted by Lord Palmerston in the year 1851 to Allsop. He procured this passport to be *visé* by the Belgian consul for Belgium and by the French consul for France, and with this document, between the 26th and 28th of November, quitted England as an Englishman, in the name of Allsop, went to Brussels, and took up his residence at the Hôtel de l'Europe in that city, arriving there on the morning of the 29th of November. On the 3rd of December, when Orsini had quitted England and was awaiting the arrival of Bernard with some part of these instruments at Brussels, Bernard proceeded to a place in this metropolis to which he and Orsini had resorted, called the Café Suisse, in Tichborne-street. This place was occupied by a person named Giorgi,

who had become very well acquainted with Bernard from his resorting to the house. Orsini being in Brussels on his way to Paris, the question was how these instruments were to be conveyed to him there. Bernard addressed himself to Giorgi on the subject, producing the instruments in halves, and representing them to be something in the nature of a new invention connected with gas. At that time the nipples and caps were absent or wanting, and the articles appeared to be semi-globular machines. He asked Giorgi if he could take them to Brussels, and there keep them until an Englishman of his acquaintance should call for them. Giorgi, who was then negotiating for a house in Brussels of the same description as he occupied in London, was about to proceed to Brussels on that business, and engaged to take some of these instruments with him. It was possible that Bernard wished to take the remainder of them himself; but, be that as it might, Giorgi thinks there were five of these instruments delivered to him, or five halves, on the 3rd of December; and, believing them to be something connected with gas, he carried them over to Brussels and laid them on the mantelpiece of a room in the Café Suisse in that city. A few days afterwards Bernard himself went over to Brussels and there he met Orsini. They appeared together at the Café Suisse in Brussels, and there Bernard introduced Orsini as the Englishman to whom the instruments in question belonged. Giorgi, who had seen Orsini before, recognised him in a moment though, besides assuming the name of Allsop, he had sought to disguise himself by the removal of a large, bushy, black beard. Orsini smiled, and the matter passed over. For some days they remained together in Brussels. Bernard applied to Giorgi to find a person who would take Orsini's horse to Paris. Giorgi recommended a man named Zegnero as being a trust-worthy person. Accordingly, on the night of Dec. 11, Zegnero proceeded from the Café Suisse to the Hotel de l'Europe, where Orsini had taken up his abode, and from the Hotel de l'Europe they proceeded to the railway station, and went by the seven o'clock train to Paris. Orsini travelled as an Englishman, under the name of Allsop, Zegnero took care of the horse, and was desired to put these articles into his carpet-bag. At the frontier the luggage was examined as usual, and these things being in the charge of a servant, who had also the charge of a horse, they passed the Custom-house, and on the morning of the 12th Orsini and Zegnero, with these five instruments, arrived at Paris. Returning a little higher up in the history of these transactions, while these six instruments were in the course of manufacture by Mr. Taylor, Pierri presented himself to a Mr. Hollis, and became the purchaser of two revolvers, each having five barrels, and Orsini afterwards purchased one in Paris with six barrels. At a later day a third revolver was purchased of Mr. Hollis the younger, and that revolver also found its way to Paris. But as regards the two revolvers purchased by Pierri and paid for by Orsini, like the grenades and like the materials for the fulminating powder, they soon found their way into the hands of Bernard, who throughout was the chief acting agent in England; and Bernard, on the 2nd of January, 12 days before the attempt in Paris, goes, with these two revolvers in a case with a wrapper of oilskin, to a person named King, a clerk or agent of the South Eastern Railway Company, and delivered them to him to be transmitted to Paris, addressed to a person of the name of Outrequin, who lives at 277, Rue St. Denis. He delivered them to King, with whom he had a not altogether unimportant conversation. He was well acquainted with King, and after desiring him to forward the parcel by the South Eastern Railway, the usual mode of conveyance, he was told it was customary on such occasions to sign a declaration as to what the article was. Bernard objected to this, giving this reason: "I am a *proscrit* in France," and as King had known him long he was prevailed upon to dispense with this formality. No declaration was signed, and the pistols were sent, addressed to M. Outrequin, in Paris. M. Outrequin had been for some time known to Bernard, and they had corresponded. Outrequin was a silk commission agent, and they had had some small matters of business between them. Bernard had, some time before, by means of a letter of introduction, recommended an English gentleman to the attention and civility of M. Outrequin. This gentleman bore the name of Hodge, and it appeared he was civilly treated at Paris by M. Outrequin, and did not return to London. About the time that these revolvers were despatched to M. Outrequin, Bernard conveyed to Orsini a letter of introduction, describing Orsini as an English gentleman of some means, and of the name of Allsop. In a subsequent letter addressed by Bernard to Outrequin, he told him that he would receive a packet containing two specimens of rich fire-arms from the best manufacturer. "The price," he added, "is 150 francs, upon which you will have a commission, which you must fix yourself, according to the customary rate. You must positively not get rid of these specimens, for I have reason to believe that they will be eagerly seized upon by the Englishman that I have recommended to you. I have written to him about them, and he is disposed to take them. In that case you will give them to him directly, and I will send you others still better. Don't talk about the price to my English Allsop. That will be arranged between him and me." These letters prepared Outrequin for Allsop's application for these revolvers, and accordingly Allsop called upon him in a friendly manner and received them. Here, then, about the 3rd or 4th of January, less than ten days before the attempt, they had Orsini at Paris with five at least of these grenades, and with two at least of the revolvers in his possession. Bernard appears to have remained in Brussels till the 25th or 26th of December. There he saw Zegnero, the young man who had been hired to

accompany Orsini to Paris. Zegnero told him he had taken the horse on to Paris, and Bernard said, "I know that." It was clear, therefore, there had been communication between him and Orsini. Pierri, whom they left last purchasing a revolver at Birmingham, having purchased another revolver, went to Brussels, and was at the Café Suisse either on the 7th or 8th. It happened that though Orsini had taken away with him five of these instruments, the half of one of the sixth, one of the larger grenades, had been left behind at the Café Suisse, and on the 7th of January, Pierri, accompanied by a person of the name of Mettenheim, whom he had known some years before, presented himself to Giorgi, and with a note from Bernard demanded the half of the gas instrument, as it was called. Giorgi without hesitation delivered the instrument. Pierri then appeared to have quitted Brussels and gone to Paris. Throughout the whole of these proceedings, as far as could be recollected, the man of money and resources was Orsini. Bernard, the prisoner at the bar, was living by teaching, and, as far as was known, he was not a man of resources, but on the 26th of November, the very day that the passport in the name of Allsop was *visé*, Orsini presented himself at the Bank of England, and producing 435*l.* in gold, demanded bank notes to that amount. He received twenty 20*l.* notes, three 10*l.* notes, and one 5*l.* note. On the 28th of November he left England and never returned, the very day when Bernard, the prisoner at the bar, put himself in communication with Rudio, and commenced the treaty which resulted in Rudio proceeding to Paris on the 2nd of January. When money had become necessary, the prisoner at the bar presented himself at the office of Mr. Spielman, a well-known money changer in the City, and changed on that day one of the 20*l.* notes, writing his name in his own handwriting on the back of the note, which was one of those very notes received by Orsini on the 26th of November at the Bank of England. And on a later day he presented another of these 20*l.* notes at Spielman's. The first was on the 2nd and the second note on the 7th of January, and a third of these 20*l.* notes, obtained by Orsini at the Bank of England, was found on the person of Pierri when he was apprehended on the night of the attempt. They had, therefore, besides the chain of evidence touching the grenades, the purchase of the material for the fulminating mercury and the revolvers, the receipt of Orsini of these bank-notes to a large amount, two of which were traced during the progress of the conspiracy to the prisoner at the bar, and a third found on the person of Pierri, another of the confederates, when he was arrested, and those which were unsent were found on Orsini when he was arrested. The prisoner at the bar having thus possessed himself of the notes of the 2nd January proceeded to the lodging in Bateman's-buildings of Carlos Rudio. At the time that Bernard went to him he was in the deepest distress, in a state, indeed, of absolute destitution, his clothes, or many of them, were pawned, and his wife was living with him in these lodgings, in a state of penury, and almost hunger. To this man the prisoner at the bar applied. He began by putting some questions as to their condition, and wants, and necessities. The result was, that Rudio left London and proceeded to Paris, and put himself in immediate communication with Orsini. The wife was to be allowed twelve shillings a-week during the absence of her husband, and she was induced to go to Nottingham, the place of her birth, or where she lived before her marriage. Some directions were given by Bernard as to what she should do if this or that took place, which she would read in the newspapers. Rudio, like Orsini, went to Paris with a false passport. That Bernard obtained for him in the name of Da Silva, and he was described as a Portuguese. He left London on the night of the 8th of January, and arrived in Paris on the 9th. The four were thus together in Paris. The learned counsel then proceeded to narrate in detail the circumstances attending the explosion of the grenades, and the apprehension of the prisoners. I believe, (he said, in conclusion) that every one of the facts which I have felt it my painful duty to detail to you will be completely proved, substantially, in evidence, and it will be for you to say when you find that this man, the prisoner at the bar, was in actual possession of these instruments of destruction by which this murder was effected; that he forwarded or conveyed them to Brussels, and there delivered them to Orsini himself, an actual party to the murder; that he, acquainted with chemistry, and knowing therefore the effect of them, purchased at various periods the ingredients which it will be shown actually composed the powder by which these instruments were exploded; that though he was not the purchaser he became the possessor of two at least of the revolvers by which it was intended that the life of the Emperor of the French should be sacrificed; and that he forwarded these revolvers with a false statement to Paris, and so passed them into the possession of Orsini; that he, moreover, during that time, possessed himself of two twenty pound notes of Orsini's money necessary for the expenditure inevitably to be incurred; that he, too, hired and persuaded Rudio to proceed to Paris to join in this confederacy—it will be for you, when all these statements are proved in evidence, to say whether any doubt can rise in your mind as to the guilt of the prisoner. Should such doubts arise, it will be for you, as men of justice, to give the prisoner the benefit of those doubts, and send him a free man from this court; but if you find yourselves compelled to come to an opposite conclusion, if the evidence be such that you feel it impossible to resist it, then you must do your duty to God and your country and find him guilty. Gentlemen, I have done; and I shall now sit down and proceed, as shortly as I can, to lay the evidence before you, but it would be unbecoming in me were I not for a few moments to advert to an intimation which has been made to me, that grave and

important questions of law are to be raised in this case. The question will be raised whether the prisoner at the bar is a subject of the Queen within the meaning of this act of parliament; whether the murder which has been committed, by which so many victims have fallen a sacrifice to a murder, the accessory to which, one of the main agents in which, one of the causes of which, is punishable under this act. That these questions may be raised, I will not attempt to conceal from myself or from you. I think if they are I shall have no difficulty in at once satisfying their lordships, on principle and authority, that every one who dwells in this country, and receives and enjoys the protection of our laws, owes an allegiance to our Sovereign which makes him that Sovereign's subject, within the meaning of this act of parliament, and that that proposition, which it would be fearful indeed to doubt, from its practical consequences, is supported by high and incontrovertible authority. I forbear to say more. If that question be raised it, will be for me to answer any objection that may be made. It will be for their lordships to decide. Whether justice will be best done by determining that question here or by reserving that and any other question that may arise for the consideration of a tribunal composed of all the judges of the land, it is not for me to say.

The Lord Chief Justice—Any great question that may arise will be reserved for the consideration of the fifteen judges.

The Attorney-General—After that observation I shall not trouble you any further. I shall await the course which the learned counsel for the prisoner may feel it their duty to take, seeing that, as the Lord Chief Justice says, every important question that may arise will be reserved, as was done in the case of Frost.

Chief Baron Pollock—In a question on the authority of the Act of Parliament to uphold a conviction, it would be proper to postpone the judgment till such question shall have been considered or decided.

The Attorney-General—That is a question so entirely for the discretion of the judges that I should not have thought it necessary to have addressed a single word to you upon it. If my learned friends take certain views, those views may induce them to take a line of conduct which I thought it right to say a few words respecting. Gentlemen, I have done. I lament the necessity, which I have nevertheless felt, of occupying so great a portion of your time in dealing with this case, but I was desirous that the whole of the facts, which I believe would be established before you in evidence, should be clearly and concisely stated to you. Having discharged that duty, I leave the fate of the prisoner and the justice of the country in your hands.

M. François Granger, M. Jean Keller, M. Emile Brouillard, M. Dijan, Serjeant-Major of the Gardes de Paris, M. Ambrose Tardieu, and several other witnesses, were then examined, who deposed to the nature of the injuries inflicted by the explosion.

Mr. Joseph Taylor said: I reside at Birmingham, and carry on there the business of an engineer. The grenade that has been produced was manufactured by me. I manufactured five others of the same kind. There were three of this size, and three a size larger. I first saw the person who ordered me to make them on the 15th of October last year. He gave his name as Thomas Allsop. He was a man about six feet high, rather stout, and stooped a little. He appeared to be about sixty years of age. He was an Englishman. I made the grenades from wooden models that he furnished me with. I had never made such things before except as models or for experiments. I saw him twice only; once on October 15, and again on November 23. I had some correspondence with him. I received the letters now produced from Allsop, while the grenades were in the course of being manufactured. I placed nipples to the shell. A pattern was brought to me to manufacture the nipples from. I do not manufacture articles myself, but I procured three dozen in addition to those that were placed on the shells. There were twenty-five nipples to each shell. On the 23d November I delivered the shells and the nipples to the man Thomas Allsop. The price of them was 8l. 4s. He paid me that sum and took away the six shells and the nipples. The grenade that has been produced is one of those manufactured by me, and the fragments of iron that have been shown to me, I believe to be portions of the five grenades. The nipples screwed in, and were taken out very readily. I have never seen Allsop since November 23d last year.

Jonathan Whicher, the detective officer, said he had been looking for Mr. Allsop for the last five weeks, but had been unable to find him. He went to his last known place of abode, at Clapham-terrace, Clapham-common, and found that he had left on the 26th of February, leaving his wife behind.

John Rogers, a sergeant of police, said he went to the residence of the prisoner, No. 10, Park-place, Bayswater, on Saturday, the 7th March. He was in custody at the time. He made a search in a room that was pointed out to him by the landlady as the one occupied by the prisoner, and he there found the letter he now produced among some dirty pieces of paper that were under the bed. He believed the letter to be in the handwriting of the prisoner.

Mrs. Margaret Parker said she lived at No. 10, Park-place, Bayswater, and was the landlady of the house. The prisoner lodged in that house. He only occupied one room. The prisoner had lodged with her three or four years. She believed he had been in England for six years.

At half-past four o'clock the Court adjourned.

On Tuesday morning the trial was resumed at ten o'clock. The interest taken in the proceedings by the public did not appear to be nearly so great as on the previous day, and the Court was not crowded at any period.

James Rogers, an English detective, was the first witness called. He described the search made by himself at Bernard's lodgings. In cross-examination, he admitted that he went to Wyld's Reading-rooms, in Leicester-square, by direction of the Commissioners of Police, to attend a public meeting, held there on the 9th of January. There is a debating-room there (continued the witness). The Commissioners of the English Police sent me. I went to take notice who was there and what was said. It was on a Monday, I believe the 9th January. I went alone. I went into the debating-room. Bernard was in the chair, and they were discussing political matters in French. I am a French scholar, and understand it as well as I do English. It was an open public debating-room. The subject discussed was showing the difference between democratic governments and despotism. I did not stop more than half an hour. I saw two or three Englishmen there. There were forty or fifty persons there. There were notices posted announcing the meeting. It was advertised outside as a public discussion. My pocket-book does not go back so far as that, so I have no memorandum. I made a report on it. My directions were to attend the meeting and report upon it. I reported that I was there; that a number of persons were there; that M. Bernard was in the chair; and the subject that was discussed. I do not exactly recollect what I said as to the subject of discussion. The report was in writing. I went on the Monday night again.

Mr. James here interposed: As a spy? The question being objected to in this form, some discussion arose, and it was at length ruled by the judges that it could not be put.

Rogers's cross-examination continued: On the second occasion I went into the debating-room. The matters discussed were Italian and French matters. There was nothing very shocking. I forget for the moment what was said. I made a memorandum of what took place when I got out. I have not got it now, but can get it. I missed one Monday, but went another and was refused admittance, but not because I was a spy for the French Government. I have made four or five reports. I did not send any to Paris. I wrote no report in French. I was not paid for this particular work. I am paid as a regular police officer. I obey any commissions given to me by my superiors. I have made altogether in this particular business, perhaps, twenty reports. I began in November, and am going on now, when ordered to do so. I go when told to places where meetings are held. I have never been performing duty with any French police-officer. I have talked with French police several times. I have never been sent to the Temple-bar discussion. (Laughter.)

Re-examined by the Attorney-General: As I was able to speak the French language well, I have been instructed to attend meetings where that language is spoken. When a meeting is advertised we make a report to the commissioner, and he makes a note of it as to whether they are to be attended or not. Sir Richard Mayne is the commissioner from whom I receive my instructions. I have always acted up to those instructions. I have made written reports to the commissioner, and those reports can be had. In connection with this prosecution I have not made, nor have I received, any communication with any other than my own superior in any way whatever.

The Attorney-General then said he proposed to read the letter found in the prisoner's house, written by Allsop, and he should call evidence to prove the handwriting. This was opposed by the defence, but the judges declared the letter to be admissible, and it was read.

Mr. J. D. Parker, in the employ of Messrs. Herrings, wholesale druggists in Aldersgate-street, then deposed to the purchase of materials for the fulminating powder by the prisoner. Mr. E. C. Nicholson, manufacturing chemist, M. Charles Pivet, of the chemical laboratory of the French Artillery, and Mr. W. Tozer, manager of the gunpowder works at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, gave evidence relating to the structure of the grenades and the composition of the powder. Two or three witnesses were then called to prove the connexion between the prisoner and Allsop; and after them

Eliza Cheyney, who was in deep mourning, was examined:—She was acquainted with Felice Orsini, and first knew him two years ago next July. He then lived in Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, at a boarding-house. She lived in the family as upper housemaid. He used to go away and give lectures in different parts of the country, and then come again. After he left Cambridge-terrace he went to live in Grafton-street, Kentish-town. This was on the 13th of March last year, and she went to Grafton-street to be his housekeeper, and remained with him in that capacity until his final departure from England. The prisoner was on very intimate terms with Orsini, and they frequently met in Cambridge-terrace and also in Grafton-street. While Orsini was absent she used to take charge of his letters, and then to give them all to Dr. Bernard, unless they were marked "private." The prisoner once dined at Grafton-street. He ordered dinner for himself, and two gentlemen came to visit him, and he ordered dinner for three. She did not know the name of either of these gentlemen, but she saw one man in the prison at Paris whom she recognised as a person who had called upon Orsini and asked him for money and clothes.

Several witnesses were then examined as to what took place in reference to the obtaining of Orsini's passport.—M. Joseph Giorgi was then called, and gave evidence at considerable length as to what transpired at Brussels, when the grenades were assigned to his keeping as instruments for the manufacture of gas. Mr. James wished it to be understood that he objected to the whole of this evidence, as it had nothing to do with any crime of which the law of this country could take cognisance.

—Julien Fourmarier, a waiter at the Café Suisse,

corroborated portions of the evidence of his master.—The Court then again adjourned.

On Wednesday, Louis Righerzi, the proprietor of the Café Suisse at Brussels, deposed to Georgi's arrival there, and to his unpacking the grenades for him. Casimir Zeguerus deposed to having taken them, with a horse, to Paris. Some evidence having been given as to the passports used by Orsini and the prisoner, Mr. Hollis, of Birmingham, deposed to the purchase of two revolvers of him by Pierri and Orsini. Mr. King, a clerk in the service of the South-Eastern Company, deposed to the prisoner having, on the 2nd of December last, brought a small package to the company's booking-office, in Regent-circus, to be forwarded to Paris. Witness asked him to sign the usual declaration as to the value of the contents of the package, but he said, "I had better not do that, as I am proscribed," adding that the package contained two revolvers, value 12l., and some pitch of no value. He also told witness that there need be no fear as to the payment of the carriage and Custom-house expenses, as the package was going to a highly respectable person in Paris. He asked for some information as to the fares to Paris, and witness having given it him, said, "M. Bernard, are you going to Paris?" He replied, "No; I shall go there when the other one comes back." At the same time he made a gesture with his thumb over his shoulder, and witness asked him what he meant. He said, "Wait awhile, and you will see," and then pointing to a tricoloured flag flying outside, he said, "Votre bon allié." Nothing more passed. M. Outrequin was next called, and after hearing some further evidence, the Court adjourned.

On the resumption of the proceedings in the trial of Simon Bernard, on Thursday, Eliza Rudio was recalled, and subjected to a long cross-examination.

Mr. N. Bruford, pawnbroker, of Ryder's-court, Leicester-square, Madame Luzanne Meckenheim, and her husband, both from Brussels, and several other witnesses, were examined on minute points of detail. Mr. Marley, and one or two other gentlemen, gave evidence as to the bank-notes obtained by Orsini, some of which were afterwards cashed by Bernard. Madame Brion, of Paris, deposed to Pierri and Gomez staying at her house under the assumed names of Andres and Swiley; and evidence was then taken tracing the movements of the prisoner till the time of the arrest, and the articles found on him. The case for the prosecution being then closed, the court adjourned.

On Friday Mr. James addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

The examination into the circumstances attending the recent affray between the police and the students of Trinity College concluded on Monday. Fourteen students and private gentlemen were identified by the police. Mr. Macdonogh argued that no riots existed antecedent to the charge, and that consequently the police failed in establishing a single case of riot and assault within the meaning of the law against his clients. The bench decided, however, on sending eleven of the accused for trial and dismissing the other three. The counsel for one of the committed announced that he would institute a prosecution for perjury against the policeman upon whose information the party he appeared had been returned to the commission.

An inquest was held on Monday, at King's College Hospital, on the body of Elizabeth Carter, who had been burnt to death. She had been decoyed away from home to a house in White Lion-court, Wych-street, Strand. On Tuesday week, while she was sitting by the fire mending her dress, some part of it accidentally ignited, and in a few moments she was enveloped in flames. She rushed frantically into the street, and at that moment a gentleman named Coombe, of New-wharf, Whitefriars, was passing in his gig, accompanied by his servant, Charles Hammerton. The servant snatched up the horse rug, alighted from the gig, and immediately extinguished the fire. He then personally applied linseed oil, lint, &c., and had her conveyed to King's College Hospital, where she lingered until Saturday, and then expired. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, and expressed their high satisfaction at the conduct of Hammerton. The Coroner handed to him a small gratuity, which he with much generosity transferred to the father of the deceased, who was present, and who was stated to be in most indigent circumstances.

The third annual report of the births, marriages, and deaths in Scotland has been published. It is dated from Edinburgh the 3rd ult., and signed by Mr. Registrar-General Dundas. The population (according to the last census) amounts to 2,888,742 souls. There occurred last year 103,626 births—53,328 of males and 50,300 females; and 61,925 deaths—viz., 30,938 of males and 30,987 of females. The number of marriages in 1857 was 21,314, the majority having been solemnised in the months of January, June, July, November, and December; and the minority in March, April, May, and September. It is curious that fewer marriages were celebrated in May than in any month of the year, except September; a popular superstition, we believe, regards it as an unlucky month, a proverb being extant, as quoted by Washington Irving, in his "Sketch-book," that "to wed in May is to wed poverty." The months most favourable to mortality are December, January, February, March, April, and May, in all of which months the number of deaths was above 5,000, while in the remaining six months it was below that number. It is curious to notice that June was more fatal than November and October, and about equal to August and September. January, April, and May were most prolific of births, and November the least so.

FRIGHTFUL MURDERS AND SUICIDES IN CALIFORNIA.

For some time back there has prevailed a perfect mania in California for the commission of suicide. It got to such a height that the chemists took to furnishing emetics, and other inconvenient but harmless drugs, to the applicants for poison, in lieu of prussic acid and strychnine. For some short time we had one suicide a day. One of the latest and most remarkable cases is that of an Irishman, who was unfortunate in quartz mining. He first poisoned his wife, then his three children, and finally, after writing some letters, destroyed himself, all within an hour, on a Sabbath morning, while one of his servants was in the house. A lady who lives close by the scene of this awful tragedy writes the following account of it: "As Mrs. Brennan was totally unacquainted with her husband's financial condition, she knew nothing of his embarrassment; and when he told her of his situation, and what he meant to do with himself, the shock caused her to feel faint, and she lay down on the sofa. At this time he handed her a glass of claret, with the deadly poison in it, which she drank, thinking it was only wine, and that it would revive her. A loaded pistol was on the table for use in case she had not drunk the wine. After drinking, she clenched her hands, and struggled some time, when he put the pillow over her face and smothered her; then saturated a piece of sugar with the poison, and gave it to the child. When the cook returned he took the eldest child, a girl, and administered the sugar to her. He then called the boy, Bobby, into the room, but he ran out, crying 'Oh, mamma!' but the father followed him, calling him his little man, took him up in his arms, carried him back, gave him some sugar, and smothered him. The girl, who was preparing lunch in another apartment, did not think there was anything unusual in these actions. After killing the entire family, the father secured all the doors and sat down to write, but hearing Martineau come he stepped out, and, holding the door in his hand, told him the girls were at chuch, and that they would not bother about lunch, but have dinner at five o'clock. He said Mrs. Brennan was not well, and had laid down. In the letter he wrote he said he wanted Martineau, the secretary of the company, to be sure they were all dead before they were buried. He then destroyed himself by swallowing prussic acid."—*Californian Paper.*

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of East India Proprietors, to consider the two India Bills, was held in Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday. Colonel Wilkinson proposed a resolution condemning both bills, and authorising the Court of Directors to adopt such measures as they might deem necessary either to ensure their rejection, or to obtain the insertion of such clauses as would be calculated to promote the interests of the people of India, and to maintain the rights and privileges of the Court of Proprietors. Mr. Mackenzie moved, as an amendment, that a petition should be presented to Parliament, praying it to carry into effect the principle of Lord Palmerston's bill, provided that arrangements be made to place the patronage beyond the control of the Government, by a well-devised scheme of competitive examination. Mr. Malcolm Lewin proposed another amendment condemning both bills, as vesting vast uncontrolled authority in the hands of a Secretary of State, and giving him a council which would really possess no power of independence, but would screen him from responsibility. After some discussion, in which Mr. Jones, Mr. Helps, and other proprietors took part, the Chairman (Mr. Mangles) supported the resolution, and promised that the Directors, who had seats in the House of Commons, would fight the battles of the Proprietors in that assembly, and especially endeavour to uphold their cause when the House went into committee on the bill. The amendments were then withdrawn, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. William Willis, merchant of Glasgow, was the other day in the act of affixing his signature to his will, when he suddenly fell back and expired.

The Spanish Government has replied to the question about the rumoured dynastic fusion. The answer is, that no such thing has been thought of by anybody, either in Spain or out of it. The latter remark refers to the belief, prevailing in Madrid, that the Countess Montijo and her daughter, the Empress of the French, have been busy trying to win over the French Government to the fusion.

Nothing can be more interesting than the numerous extraordinary Cures without Medicine of Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility, effected by Dr. Barry's delicious Health Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food. We give a few: "Winchester, December, 3rd, 1847. Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and Constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-named case, I can with confidence recommend it, &c., &c. James Shorland, late Surgeon, 95th Regiment." "65, Piccadilly, London, 8th Nov. 1847.—Gentlemen, Having been for a long time a great sufferer from piles and severe constipation of the bowels, I commenced taking, about three weeks ago, Dr. Barry's 'Revalenta Arabica' twice a day. The result induces me herewith to express my unbounded gratitude. My bowels and stomach begin to remind me of what I was years ago; in fact, I am fast approaching complete restoration to the enjoyment of functions without which life is but a painful burden. No medicine has ever done me the good I have derived from the 'Revalenta.' Digestion has, in reality, in my case, begun anew. With many thanks, &c., &c. William Patching." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andriew Gre; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castle Stuart; 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 KRISHNA FESTIVAL.

The subject of the accompanying Engravings, this week, are scenes from the Hindoo festival in honour of Krishna. It takes place somewhere about the time, and is accompanied by the same amount of folly, as the Carnival in Roman Catholic countries. In this case, the festivities which are celebrated are worthy of the idol in whose honour they are held; but, in the case of the Carnival, the thing is widely different, for the follies there perpetrated are a mockery of, and a dishonour to, the great head of the Church. In the one case, they are the effect of gross heathen ignorance; and in the other, a deliberate sinning against the great light of truth. Krishna is the name of one of the incarnations of Vishnu, and the festival is an almost universal one throughout India. Vishnu occupies the second place in the triad of the Hindoos, and is worshipped by them as the good genius, as he is supposed to have been the deliverer of the world from evil. He is said to have assumed nine different forms, and a tenth is expected. His first avatara, or incarnation, was that of a fish, which he assumed in order to save Manu and the sacred Vedas from destruction, at the time that the world was overwhelmed by an universal deluge. The second avatara was that of a tortoise, when Vishnu placed himself under

the mountain Mandara, when the gods and demons churned the milky sea for Ambrosia. The third avatara was that of a boar, when he plunged into the ocean and brought up on his tusks the world which had been submerged in the waters. In the fourth, he assumed the human form, with a lion's head and paws, to punish the impiety of Hiranyakasipu for deriding the power of the gods. In his fifth avatara he descended to earth in the form of a Brahman dwarf, and regained the dominion over the three worlds, which Bali had usurped. The sixth incarnation was that of Parasu Rama, who washed out the sins of the earth by the blood of the Kshaththrya. This work cost him some trouble, for three times seven times he rid the earth of this race, and filled five large lakes with their blood. When he had performed this enormous feat, he threw his arms into the sea, having determined to return to Heaven; but the sea retreated to the place where his arms fell, and a promontory rose, upon which he finally settled. The seventh incarnation was Rama. The eighth was his avatara as Krishna. Krishna was a portion only of Vishnu, born of Devaki, and another portion of him was born at the same time of the wife of Pandu, a cowherd, which portion assumed the name of Bala Rama. At the time of his birth, Kansa, a mighty demon, having learned that a child should be born by whom his power should be destroyed, ordered that all the

male children on the earth should be put to death. Krishna's father delivered him over to Pandu, who fled with him to Vrindavana. On their journey, Krishna came to the Lake Yamuna, in which dwelt the serpent Kaliya. Krishna instantly jumped into the lake, and, after a fearful combat, overcame the monster. At the same time, another demon, in the form of an ass, kicked Rama on the breast, who immediately seized him and whirled him round till he was dead, and then threw him to the top of a palm-tree. On another occasion, he induced his foster-father to desert the worship of Indra, which so incensed the deity, that he caused a tremendous rain to deluge the Gokula of Pandu, but Krishna raised up the mountain, with the whole of the inhabitants, and for seven days supported it. Indra, perceiving that it was Krishna who was thus foiling him, caused the rain to cease, and made him prince over the cattle. But the happiness of Krishna and Bala Rama was destined to be interrupted, for Kansa, who had been informed of their existence, sent a demon to kill them. They, however, slew him, and eventually two other demons, and Kansa himself. These are a few of the feats of the two brothers. Krishna built subsequently the town of Dwaraka, and married Ruckmini and seven other wives. These were not sufficient, however, for he had 16,000 others, and was blessed with the small

family of 180,000 sons. At last, after all his exploits, he was killed as a hunter. Such is the history of Krishna, whose festivals are celebrated all over India in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, and in a land which has been under the almost universal sway of the British for over fifty years.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* brings news of a shoal of anchovies chased by tunny fish into the roadstead of Toulon in such enormous quantities that the harbour assumed the aspect of vermicelli soup, and 1,000,000 (300,000 kilogrammes) of these delicate sardines were secured. Buckets, hats, handkerchiefs, and baskets were replenished *ad libitum* during Easter week, the affrighted fish not daring to leave the shore while the tunny squadron was off the coast.

Ann Maria Martin, fifteen years of age, and residing with her parents, New-street, Deptford, has been burnt to death. The unfortunate creature, who was of unsound mind and a cripple, had been left for a short time by her mother sitting before the fire, which was of wood, a spark from which set fire to her dress. On the mother's return she was horrified to find her daughter lying in the middle of the room, with the upper portion of her dress and person frightfully burnt. Medical assistance was sent for, but it was of no avail. The poor girl shortly afterwards expired.



FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF KRISHNA.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUICIDE.

A remarkable case of suicide has occurred at the village of Beaufort, South Wales. A miner named George Scruch, and who was between forty and fifty years of age, a few days ago blew himself up and the house in which he was living. At the time of his death he was residing with a relation, also a miner, named Richard Greenland. During the last few months he had once or twice said he wished he was dead, as he was tired of so much hard work, but nothing in his conduct had induced any suspicion that his mind was affected. Latterly he had been out of work, and looked more poorly than usual, but his appetite continued good, and no apprehensions were entertained regarding him. On the day of his death he was talking to Mrs. Greenland as usual and she was working about her house, performing her usual household duties. Her husband being a miner, he always kept some kegs of blasting gunpowder in his house, which, with a view to greater security, he deposited in an upstairs room. At the time in question there were quantities in two casks, one of which had the head out, and the other a hole bored through the top. In the course of her duties Mrs. Greenland had to leave her house for a minute or two; as she passed the door she noticed the deceased going hurriedly towards the bottom of the staircase, and in a

minute afterwards an explosion was heard which shook the place like an earthquake. The affrighted neighbours ran from their cottages to see what was the cause of the alarming occurrence. It was soon perceived that Greenland's house was shattered to pieces. The roof was completely blown off, its fragments being shattered in all directions, the windows were torn out, the walls shattered, and the lower rooms filled with a dense suffocating smoke. On a search being made, Mrs. Greenland's infant, which she had left in a cradle in a lower room, was found alive, but the clothes were on fire, and the poor little thing half choked with vapour. Scruch was found amongst the debris frightfully burnt and mangled, but still alive and conscious. Prior to his death, which occurred some six or seven hours afterwards, he confessed that he had himself wilfully caused the explosion, and must have been tempted by the devil. He said, being determined to destroy himself, he took the tongs, drew a red hot coal from the fire, carried it upstairs, and threw it into the open cask of gunpowder, which was under the bed. As to the baby he forgot she was there. At the inquest a verdict of *Felo-de-se* was returned. The remains of the unhappy man were consequently interred in the unconsecrated ground, and without funeral rites, at ten o'clock at night.

TRIAL OF MR. GLOVER.

On Friday, Mr. E. Auchmuty Glover surrendered, at the Central Criminal Court, to take his trial for misdemeanour in having unlawfully made a false declaration as to his qualification to sit as a member of the House of Commons. Mr. James, Q.C., in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the defendant was elected member for the borough of Beverley, in Yorkshire, at the last general election; but a petition was subsequently presented against his return, upon the ground that he was not duly qualified, and the committee of the House of Commons, to whom the matter was referred, reported that this had been made out; and, by a resolution of the House of Commons, the Attorney-General for the time being was directed to take the present criminal proceeding against the defendant. The learned counsel then went on to state that the qualification set up by the defendant appeared to arise out of three properties, two of them being situated in the county of Cork, where the father and the family of the defendant resided, and some property in the neighbourhood of Faversham, and Whitstable, and Herne Bay, in the county of Kent; but the defendant had not the least shadow of interest in any of these properties such as would form a qualification for a member of

Parliament.—Some formal evidence was then gone into, showing the return of the defendant for the borough of Beverley, and the subsequent taking of his seat in the House of Commons, when he made the declaration as to his qualification that was the subject of inquiry.—A number of deeds were put in, having reference to the Irish property, and evidence was also given of the defendant having petitioned the Dublin Insolvent Court, and of his property and estate being vested in an assignee by order of that court.—Mr. Monsell Worrall, the trade assignee appointed under the insolvency of the defendant, deposed that he was not aware of any of the debts having been paid.—At this stage of the case the trial was adjourned.—On Saturday the trial was proceeded with. The evidence was of an uninteresting character. Mr. M. Chambers addressed the jury for the defence. He contended that the property qualification in the House of Commons had been virtually abrogated by custom, and asserted, moreover, that Mr. Glover had no reason to doubt that he had a good and satisfactory qualification.—On Monday, the trial was concluded, Mr. E. A. Glover being convicted on the charge of having made a false declaration, but was recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, as a first-class misdemeanant.

THE LATE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BLOOMSBURY.

DISCOVERY OF ARSENIC IN THE BODIES.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons who perished in the fire which broke out on the 21st of March last, in Gilbert-street, was resumed on Tuesday morning, before Mr. Wakley at the Fox Tavern, Duke-street, Bloomsbury.

The first witness examined was Mr. William Bennett, surgeon to the St. Giles' Infirmary, who said he had examined the bodies of fourteen of the persons who perished in the fire. He examined them internally and externally. Richard Smith, aged fifty-two, was more severely burned than the others. The body of each person was found to be in a healthy and natural state, and the stomachs to contain nothing beyond digested particles of bread and meat. There were no fractures in any of them, but a rupture had taken place after death in the body of Alfred Smith. He accounted for the reposing attitudes of several of the bodies from their being in a state of comparative insensibility at the time of death. There was a peculiar lightness in the colour of the blood—it was a bright red, which would not have been the case had suffocation been the cause of death. The exception was, however, in the case of Wm. Hedger, aged twenty, whose death he could positively assert

to have been caused by asphyxia or suffocation. He was unable to give any positive opinion as to the cause of death of the other fourteen persons.

Mr. Julian E. D. Rodgers, seventeen years lecturer at St. George's School of Medicine, said he was present at the post-mortem examination of some of the bodies, and took portions of five of the bodies for analysis. The result of his examination led him to believe he had discovered the cause of death. On examining the bodies there was no appearance of death by suffocation. He thought that something must have been inhaled to cause death, and the bodies appeared to have been injected with arsenic. In the process of analysis he found no narcotic poison, but distinct traces of arsenic, and he found this in the bodies of John Hedger, Richard Smith, sen., Mrs. Smith, and William Hedger. In the blood of the last-named he found less arsenic than in the other cases, but the quantity was unequivocal, and he believed death was caused by inhalation of arsenic. In consequence of the indication of arsenic in the bodies he went to the premises, and found that at the fire some minerals belonging to Mr. Calvert had been destroyed. Mr. Calvert stated that several pounds of cobalt and nickel ores had been destroyed; these ores would throw off considerable fumes, and there had also been destroyed arseniate of cobalt; other minerals that were upon the premises, by the

application of fire, would discharge at once considerable vapour of poisonous matters. He was decidedly of opinion that the fumes of the poisonous vapours had rendered the deceased persons incapable of exertion, and they consequently fell an easy prey to the action of the fire.

Mr. Bennett recalled: He had heard Mr. Rodgers' evidence, and he believed that death had arisen from inhalation. The appearance of the bodies led him to that conclusion. He was not prepared to say what fumes were inhaled.

Mr. Gilbert P. Girdwood was present at the post-mortem examinations, and also assisted Mr. Rodgers in the analysis of the contents of the stomachs. He came entirely to the conclusion that Mr. Rodgers had arrived at.

Mr. Price Jones, resident medical officer at University College Hospital, gave evidence as to the death of Richard Smith, who injured himself by leaping from the window of the burning house.

Mr. John Calvert, a mineralogist and metallurgist, residing at 189, Strand, and sometimes in 61, Russell-street, said he had a large quantity of property destroyed at the fire that took place at Gilbert-street. His premises adjoined those that were destroyed, and were divided by a wall and a partition. He was at home at the time of the fire, and received the first alarm about twenty-five minutes to three,

by two policemen knocking at the door and crying "fire." He rushed into the back part of the premises and saw the sparks coming out of the top of the building in the rear of the premises. The fire began making its way through the partition, and he shut the outer door to prevent the draught feeding the flames. He tried to save what he could by a smaller door. He had about 200 drawers in two cabinets against the partition. There was a large number of minerals in their natural state, which contained a large proportion of arsenic: by heat that would evaporate, but it was assisted by the nitrates and chlorides above it falling through into those minerals, and assisting decomposition. He could distinguish the fumes of arsenic while the fire was raging. He knew it because he was in the habit of assaying minerals. It affected him slightly; but his show-room was unbearable until the water was brought to bear upon it. He had been there about four months. He took the house from Mr. Taylor. There was a half-inch partition between the wash-house of the house in Gilbert-street and his room in which were the minerals. He had asked the landlord to put up a brick partition between the houses, and he promised to do so. He commenced the partition with brick, and the rest was made of wood.

Augustus Routledge, of 9, Boswell-court, Queen-



FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF KRISHNA.—(See opposite page.)

square, aged sixteen, said he knew Frederick Alfred Smith, and went with him at half-past eleven to his house on the night of the fire. He took down the shutter of the door, and putting his hand through the broken window, lifted the latch and entered; when the door was opened he saw a light, which appeared to be in the large room at the back. When the large room was used as a shop he had been in it.

Mr. Edward Abel Taylor, house agent, said he was the leaseholder of the premises in Gilbert-street, and also the house in Great Russell-street, which he held under the Duke of Bedford. The premises in Gilbert-street were built in the winter of 1849-50. During the building, the Duke's surveyor inspected the building.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no material facts were elicited. The inquest was again adjourned.

THE HAYMARKET MURDER.

The trial of Giovanni Lani, the Italian charged with the murder of Heloise Thaubin, concluded, at the Central Criminal Court, on Friday morning. The prisoner looked very pale and careworn, and seemed to feel deeply the position in which he was placed. Mr. Atkinson at once proceeded to address the jury on the part of the prisoner. He made a very able speech,

and contended that the evidence was not sufficient to establish satisfactorily that the deceased had met her death by the hand of the prisoner; and he said that even supposing they should believe this was so, there was every probability that some dispute had arisen between the parties upon the subject of the amount of money that was to be paid by the prisoner, and that acts of violence ensued which resulted in the death of the deceased; and he said that if the jury should think this was the case, they would be justified in convicting the prisoner of manslaughter only. He then referred to the evidence, and called the attention of the jury to the discrepancy that appeared to exist in the testimony of the witnesses as to the nature of the coat or cloak worn by the prisoner, and he said that it was not inconsistent with the supposition that the murder might have been committed by some other person, and the infamous character of the house was a circumstance tending to favour this supposition. Mr. Justice Crompton then summed up the whole of the evidence with great care and minuteness, and the jury retired at half-past one o'clock to deliberate upon their verdict. The jury returned into court in about twenty minutes, and gave their verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of the crime of wilful murder. Mr. Justice Crompton inquired of the jury whether they were of opinion that the murder was committed with the design of robbery?—The jury said that they

were of opinion that it was.—The verdict of the jury was then explained to the prisoner in Italian, and he was asked whether he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him?—The prisoner, in reply, said he left himself entirely in the hands of justice, and Mr. Justice Crompton, having put on the black cap, addressed the prisoner to the following effect: Giovanni Lani, you have been convicted by a very patient and attentive jury of the crime of wilful murder—a murder of a very barbarous and brutal description. It appears that you went to pass the night with this unhappy woman, and that you sent her to her account without a minute's notice, and probably while she was sleeping by your side, and there can be very little doubt that you destroyed her for the wretched purpose of stealing her watch and the other trifling articles of property that were in her possession. From what has been disclosed in this case there appears very little doubt that the robbery you intended to commit was of the description known by the name of "the garrotte," and it is well it should be known by persons who commit these sort of offences that although they may not in the first instance contemplate the destruction of life, yet that, if that is the result of their violence, they are amenable to the charge of murder, and are liable to receive the most

severe punishment of the law. When you committed this crime you must have been aware of the consequences that would ensue if you did not succeed in making your escape from this country with the proceeds of your crime. You were detected, and you must be aware that no hope now remains for you, I cannot hold out any hope to you; all I can do is to exhort you to prepare by prayer and penitence for that great change which you must so soon undergo. His lordship concluded by passing sentence of death upon the prisoner in the usual form.—The prisoner intimated that he did not understand the nature of the sentence that was passed upon him. An interpreter explained to him in the Italian language that he was condemned to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and that his body would be afterwards buried within the walls of the prison.—The prisoner: You cannot execute me, I am a minor.—Mr. Justice Crompton (through the interpreter): By the law of England, all persons whatever are subjected to the penalties inflicted by the law.—Lani then shrugged up his shoulders, and quitted the dock with the utmost composure.—The execution will take place on Monday week.

Intelligence has reached the Foreign-office of the arrival at Genoa of Park, the engineer, and late prisoner at Naples.

MISCELLANEA.

A newspaper in the English language is about to be published in Havannah. It will be called the *Cuban Messenger*.

The University of Edinburgh, at a meeting held on Saturday last, conferred the degree of LL.D. on Professor Ferrier, of St. Andrew's, author of "Institutes of Metaphysics."

Major Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, on Monday received his nomination as Esquerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A Turkish woman has just died in the island of Rhodes, at the advanced age of 128. She preserved, it is asserted, all her mental faculties to the last.

The Earl Cowley, the British Ambassador at the Court of France, arrived at Lord Ebury's residence in Park-street on Monday from Paris *en congé*. We understand his Excellency will resume his diplomatic duties in a week or ten days.

By private letters received from Mr. Layard, dated Delhi, 28th February, we learn that that gentleman, having travelled through the Nizam's dominions and the Rajpootana States, is on his way to Calcutta, and expects to arrive in England in the course of next month.

The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship in Austria has just published an order, to the effect that any person who shall join or favour a new sect called the New Jerusalem, which denies the necessity of public worship, ecclesiastical hierarchy, or different grades of civil society, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment.

Lord Wodehouse, who has retired from the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, will arrive in England in the course of the ensuing month. The noble lord's term of office had nearly expired, but it is stated that the advent to power of the Derby party induced him to expedite his retirement from the embassy.

The *Manchester Examiner* states that, on account of the inconvenience experienced by shopkeepers and others, in the bulky nature of the crown piece, a memorial has been promoted, with the view of soliciting from the First Lord of the Treasury the coinage of five-shilling pieces in gold. The memorial has been signed by all the bankers in that city, by many members of the city council, by some of the principal merchants, and by numerous shopkeepers.

Major Croker, Royal Marine Artillery, was, with his coachman, drowned in a fish-pond on the Prideaux estate, near St. Blazey, last week, which he rented of Sir Coleman Rushleigh. It appeared that the pond was overgrown with weed, to clear which a flat-bottomed punt belonging to a sailing yacht had been obtained. By some means unknown the boat was upset, and both its occupants became entangled in the weed and were drowned.

A gang of from eight to ten fellows, carrying pistols and guns, broke into Messrs. Jobbens and Arrowsmith's brick and tile works, near Walsall, between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night, destroying the bricks and tiles. Some of the people at work endeavoured to prevent them committing the destruction, when they were fired at, and one man named Gifford was seriously, if not fatally, injured, one of the charges lodging in the forehead and right breast. The gang also attacked the works of Messrs. J. W. Beddow, adjoining, and committed extensive damage. They then decamped, and at present remain at large.

The *Madras Spectator* announces the death of Lieutenant H. P. Power, of the 35th N.I. The melancholy intelligence was communicated in the following extract of a letter from Hurryhur: "Poor Power is no more. After firing at a tiger from a tree he was too impatient, and would not leave the rest to the beaters, but got down and followed the tiger, who, with a tremendous roar, turned and immediately killed him. A Sepoy who was with him behaved very well, but the Shikaree made a bolt of it, gun in hand, and sent it back to the Sepoy, who finished off the tiger. The beast had either with his teeth or claws opened an artery under the arm, and Power was dead in two minutes."

A miller's son at Alexandria stole from his father 6l. When the father found out the theft, he beat the boy very hard, tied him up, and locked him in a room in his house, taking an oath to divorce his wife, who was the boy's step-mother, if she opened the door to let him out. The woman, fearing to have the oath confirmed, let matters stand; but not hearing the boy's voice, she opened the door on the third day after he had been locked up, and to her great horror she found him quite dead. She went immediately and gave notice to the police. On the father being taken up he at once confessed to having committed the deed. He will very soon be tried at the criminal court.

On Saturday night an inquest was held at Huddersfield, on the body of a man unknown, who committed suicide the previous evening. The evidence showed that the deceased was at the Wellington Inn, Holmfirth, on the previous Wednesday. The next day he went to the Friendship Inn, Holmfirth, partially intoxicated. At that place he drank little, but paid for much for the others who were in the room. Late at night he went to bed; but, according to his statement in the morning, did not sleep. He seemed in great trouble; and told a man named Gill that he had murdered a woman by giving her strychnine, and asked him to get him a rope, for he could not live; he wanted to hang himself. No importance was attached to this; and, shortly after, he had a will drawn up, in which he left all his clothes to Gill, to be given to him in three hours after he had

censed to live. He pulled off his coat and neckerchief, gave them to Gill, and walked out of the house. Nothing more was seen of him until the same afternoon, about four o'clock, when he was seen by a girl to throw himself into the canal at Huddersfield, after pulling off his shoes. He sank without struggling, and was got out in twenty minutes, quite dead. Nothing was found in his pockets except two pieces of blank paper. The verdict returned was—"That deceased came to his death by drowning, but there was no evidence as to his state of mind."

A letter from Bologna mentions that at Padua a religious service was ordered to be celebrated for Orsini. The clergyman was not informed of the name of the person for whose repose he was called upon to pray; he was merely told to offer up mass according to the intention of the persons who paid him his fee. The police were surprised to find nearly the whole of the students of the University at the mass. They suspected the real state of the case, and prevented the priest from proceeding. The students began to chant the *De Profundis*, but were dispersed, and some were arrested. At Faenza the walls were covered with placards relating to Orsini, which the police tore down.

A letter from Tulcha, in Moldavia, says:—"M. Richrath, a Prussian engineer attached to the commission on the Danube, and a clerk belonging to the telegraph, have been the victims of a most disgraceful attack. These inoffensive persons were assailed by a number of Turkish soldiers and porters, and beaten with sticks until they were in a state of insensibility. On being conveyed to their homes they recovered, but they are still suffering. The authors of this cowardly aggression were arrested by the persons who witnessed the assault and taken before the Caimakan, who, however, set them at liberty. The Commissioners and the Consuls interfered, and have demanded the punishment of the guilty parties, and the dismissal of the Caimakan."

On Wednesday afternoon, the inquiry was resumed and concluded respecting the late fire on the premises of Mr. Solème, shirt maker, of No. 28, Aldgate. It appeared that on Monday, the 5th inst., about six in the evening Mr. Solème, his wife, and the female servant left the house and proceeded to the house of a friend at Hoxton. About nine o'clock the same evening two respectably-dressed men left the shop, and hastily retreated from the place. Immediately afterwards fire was seen to issue from the door, which was burst open, and before the engines had time to reach the scene of the disaster, the whole building became enveloped in flames. After listening to the examination of upwards of twenty witnesses, the jury returned the following special verdict: "That the house was wilfully set fire to by the two men who were seen to leave the house, but there was not sufficient evidence to prove who they were."

The amended Navy Estimates for the present financial year, as framed by the new Government were issued in abstract on Saturday. The number of seamen and marines to be maintained, the Admiralty-office, Coast Guard Service, scientific branch establishments at home, non-effective allowances—all remain at the same strength and cost as the late ministers designed. A reduction of about 50,000l. is made in the wages of artificers in Her Majesty's establishments at home; 75,000l. is taken off the item of naval stores; the cost of new works and improvements, &c., is cut down by 109,000l., and the conveyance of troops is lessened by 85,000l. All these items of reduction make up a sum of 319,000l.; and hence the estimates of Sir John Pakington amount to 8,821,000l., while those of Sir Charles Wood were 9,140,000l.

On Monday, an inquest was held at Bilston on the bodies of two men, named respectively Michael Kelly and Michael Conniff, miners, who were killed, with two others, whilst working in a pit near that town, the property of Messrs. Fletcher, Rose, and Co. On the 3rd inst., all the deceased were engaged in loading a skip with coal in the workings, when suddenly a mass of coal, weighing between eleven and twelve tons, fell upon and buried them. One of them, a youth who was the first got out, lived a few days after the calamity, but the rest, who were buried for an hour, were quite dead and much mutilated when recovered. At the inquest, Mr. Lionel Brough, the Government inspector, deposed that he examined the pit on the day of the accident, and also had done so since that time. In the stall in which the men were working there was only one tree or prop set up, and that a very inefficient one, whereas the stall demanded at least six trees for the protection of the loaders. If three trees had been set up on one side of the stall and three on the other side, the men's lives would have been saved. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned. The inspector expressed his dissatisfaction with the decision.

Her Majesty's Government have consented to the erection of a new bishopric in Australia, the boundary of which will be a new province, which has been marked out, to be called Brisbane or Moreton Bay, at present comprised in the diocese of Newcastle, which is the most extensive of our colonial sees, not excepting Calcutta and Rupert's Land. It extends northwards from the river Hawksbury to the 24th parallel of south latitude, a coast line of about 800 miles, and stretches 700 miles inland. The Government have stipulated as a preliminary step to the formation of the new see, that there shall be provided from 400l. to 500l. per annum as endowment of the see, which represents a capital of from 6,000l. to 7,000l. (invested in the colony at six per cent.) Towards this amount the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Colonial Bishops Fund have contributed 2,300l.; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1,000l.; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has promised to vote 1,000l. at its next meeting. About 1,500l. has been raised in the colony.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of wheat continue small and we have more firmness in the trade to-day. The English wheat was cleared off at an improvement of 1s. per qr. from this day week, and foreign sold at the same advance. Flour being reduced in quantity sells more freely. Barley, beans and peas are without change in value. We are moderately supplied with oats, and have a firm market, at an improvement of 6d. per qr. There have been but few vessels arrived on the coast the past week; and many of those previously arrived have been sold at a little improvement for all articles.

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

	s. d.		s. d.
Braddys Hutton	18 6	Walker Primrose	13 3
Hilda	15 6	Wylam	14 0
Tees	20 0	West Hartley Netherton	15 9

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BODDY.—April 7, at Woolwich-common, the wife of the Rev. George Y. Boddy, of a daughter.
CECIL.—April 11, at 9, Park-crescent, Lady Robert Cecil, of a daughter.
ELVEY.—April 7, at the Cloisters, Windsor, the wife of Dr. G. J. Elvey, of a son.
HOGG.—April 8, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Hogg, Torquay, premature, of a son, stillborn.
NORRURY.—April 11, at Sherridge House, near Malvern, the Mrs. Norrury, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON.—April 8, at 36, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, the wife of the Rev. R. Richardson, of a daughter.
SHARPE.—April 11, at Richmond, the wife of John Charles Sharpe, Esq., of Fleet-street, London, banker, of a son.
STEPHEN.—April 7, at 23, Victoria-road, Kensington, the wife of James Stephen, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
WITTECOMBE.—April 7, at the residence of her mother-in-law, Swansea, South Wales, the wife of Dr. Wittecombe, of the Bengal Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASPINALL-NEWDICK.—April 8, at the British Embassy, Paris, Joseph Aspinall, Esq., of Birkenhead, to Helen Shirley, youngest daughter of S. Newdick, Esq., formerly of the R.E.L.C. Service.
DELAHAYE-HARRIS.—April 9, at St. Mary's, Lewisham, by the Rev. S. Russell Davies, M.A., William Addis Delahaye, Esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, youngest son of Major-General Delahaye, to Isabella Harris, second surviving daughter of Charles Harris, Esq., the Paragon, Blackheath.
DICKSON-BORRAN.—April 2, at 217, Brandon-place, Glasgow, by the Rev. S. Smith, Minister, of Leadhills, Thos. Dickson, Esq., of Colombo, Island of Ceylon, Consul there for His Majesty the King of the Belgians, to Mary Geddes, daughter of W. G. Borrnan, Esq., of Leadhills, formerly of Wootton Hall, Lancashire.
HOOPER-LAWRIE.—April 6, at Monkton Manse, by the father of the bride, Edmund Lewis Hooper, Esq., second son of the late Rev. John Hooper, Rector of Albury, Surrey, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. George James Lawrie, D.D., Minister of Monkton, Ayrshire.
JONES-ELPHINSTONE.—April 8, at Dalkeith Chapel, by the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, Rector of Worsley, Captain Douglas Jones, A.D.C., only surviving son of the late William Jones, Esq., of Woodhall, Norfolk, to Clementina Fleming, second daughter of the late Colonel Fullerton Elphinstone, of Carberry Tower, N.B.
LEFROY-MAGRAT.—April 7, in the Church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, by the Rev. Carey Brock, M.A., Rector of St. Pierre du Bois, Benjamin Langlois, Esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, son of Capt. Lefroy, of Cardington, county Kildare, Ireland, to Eleanor Jane, only daughter of Dr. Magrat, Manor House, Guernsey.
LUARD-DU CANE.—April 7, at Witham, by the Rev. J. Bramston, Capt. W. G. Luard, R.N., eldest son of the late W. W. Luard, Esq., of Witham Lodge, Essex, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Du Can, of the Grove, Witham.
O'NEILL-TORRENS.—April 8, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. T. H. Torrens, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. R. Chichester, brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. William O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, county of Antrim, to Elizabeth Grace, only surviving daughter of the late Ven. J. Torrens, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
OSWALD-HAMILTON.—April 10, at All Souls' Church, by the Rev. John Bailie, George Oswald, Esq., to Julia Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Ferrier Hamilton, of Westport and Cairnhill.
PETRE-SNEYD.—April 10, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. J. H. Swale, and at the Madeleine by the Abbé de Guerry, George Petre, Esq., attached to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to Katherine, daughter of the late Major Ralph Henry Sneyd.
SPERLING-BAKER.—April 8, at St. Mary's Church, Richmond, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Rev. Henry Williams Baker, Vicar of Monkland, brother of the bride, Arthur Sperling, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Harvey J. Sperling, of Lattenbury-hill Huntingdonshire, to Adelaide Noel, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, Bart., G.B., of Dunstable House, Richmond, Surrey.
THOMPSON-PERCY.—April 13, at Oditham Church, by the Rev. the Vicar of the Parish, Edward Percy Thompson, Esq., 7th Hussars, to Charlotte Alice, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.
YULE-BEST.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Major-General Yule, Royal Engineers, to the Hon. Ann Louisa Best, only daughter of Lord Wynford.

DEATHS.

ADDISON.—April 10, Joseph Addison, Esq., of Dean's-yard, Westminster, barrister-at-law.
BATEMAN.—April 8, at Osborne-terrace, Clapham-road, Harriet, second daughter of Major-General Bateman.
CHEVALLIER.—April 9, at the College, Durham, Catherine, wife of the Rev. T. Chevallier, aged sixty-four.
COVER.—April 7, aged seventy-one years, Janet, relict of the late Rev. James Fleet Cover.
LLOYD.—April 6, in the fortieth year of his age, the Rev. Irwin Lloyd, M.A., Incumbent of Weld Chapel, Southgate, Middlesex, and formerly Minister of St. Peter's, De Beauvoir-square, Kingsland.
MADAN.—April 11, at Northwick-terrace, Maria Madan, fourth daughter of the late Spencer Madan, D.D., Prebendary of Peterborough, and Rector of Istock, Leicestershire.
MORGAN.—April 10, at Twickenham, Richard John Morgan, Esq., son of the late Capt. Morgan, Esq., and grandson of the late Colonel James Morgan, Hon. E.L.C.S., aged forty-one.
MORRISON.—April 8, at Inverkeithing, Barbara, relict of the late Rev. P. Morrison, aged eighty-seven.
OAKLEY.—April 7, Catherine, widow of the late Rev. H. Oakley, D.D., of Oakley, Shropshire.
PARTRIDGE.—April 7, at the Rectory, Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, Louisa Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. A. Partridge.
PURSER.—April 5, at Rathmines Castle, Dublin, John Purser, Esq., J.P., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.
STEWART.—April 7, at Nottingham House, Dorset, Louisa Stewart, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Stewart, aged sixty-two.
WEDDERBURN.—April 7, at Inveresk Lodge, Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., of Ballindean, in his eighty-fourth year.
WILKINS.—April 11, at 63, Euston road, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. J. S. Wilkins, B.A., Rector of Bradfield Combust, Suffolk, and Minister of St. Jude's, Gray's-inn-road, aged forty-eight.

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Saturday, AN UNEQUAL MATCH. PLUTO and PROSPERINE.
And MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

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CHESTER'S BEE-HIVE, 88, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—Embroidery, Trimming, Haberdashery, and Fringe Warehouse. — J. C. has the largest and best Stock of Stamped and Traced Muslin in the trade, on the best Material and newest Designs. Ladies finding their own Muslin can have it Stamped or Traced at the shortest notice. Strips from 1 inch to 40. A List of Prices:—Collars 3d. each, Braided Collars 6d. per set, Gauntlets 3d. Sleeves 9d. per pair, Habit-shirts 6d., Chemisettes 6d., Night Caps 7d., Pocket Handkerchiefs 9d., D'Oyleys 6d., Broad Cloths 7d., Anti-Macassars 1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 2s. 3d., Caps 2s. 3d., Jackets from 2s. 3d., Infants' Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Embroidery (Cotton) 5d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Stillitons 3d. each, Tulle Cori 3s. per yard.

N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices. Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-office Order or Stamps. Berlin Wools in every shade at 4d. per dozen. Cloth Slippers 3s. per pair. Smoking Caps 3s. each. An immense Stock of Fancy Buttons of the newest Patterns and richest quality. Fringes in every Colour always in Stock, or made to Order in a few days.

A LADY, who has had considerable experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family. She is competent to instruct in the usual branches of a polite English Education, with Music and French (acquired in Paris). She would have no objection to go abroad. Unexceptionable references. Address, H. M. E., 17, Cottage-grove, Peckham (S.E.)

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

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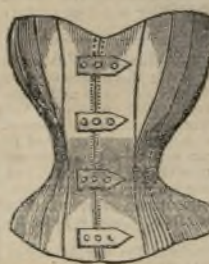
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The Patent RHEOCLINE, or, EASY SPRING BED, yields an equal, gentle, and grateful support and rest to all parts of the body, is remarkably clean, and so freely ventilated, that even in long illnesses it cannot become heated or unwholesome, and is, indeed, for comfort and health, superior to the air, water, or any other bed. The "Portable Rheocline," forming instantaneously either a settee, couch, or bed, is invaluable to an invalid. Price 6l. 10s.

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The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establishment the most extensive in the Kingdom. £ s. d. £ s. d.

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

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