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MARSHAL PELISSIER, DUKE OF MALAKHOFF.

MARSHAL PELISSIER has at length arrived amongst us, in the character of Ambassador from the Emperor of the French, and for the first time partook of English hospitality and received the first proof of the good feeling which the English army entertained towards him as the sharer with them in the glorious struggle in which the two nations were united in the Crimea. The appointment of a Marshal of France to the post of ambassador to the Court of St. James's has given rise to much conjecture as to the intentions of Louis Napoleon, but whether there is any ground for the suspicions awakened by this appointment or not, time alone will show. We append a short biographical sketch of the Marshal. His father was the superintendent of a powder magazine near Rouen, and his son, Jean Jaques, was born at Maromme, near that city, in 1796. Young Pelissier must have imbibed from his earliest infancy a taste for the military profession. At the age of sixteen, he entered the military school. During the restoration he attained the rank of Captain and Chef de Division. In 1842 he went to Algiers with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed to the staff of General Bugeaud, under whom he distinguished himself in quelling several risings amongst the Kabyles. He had a command at the battle of Isly, in which Bugeaud defeated the Morocco troops who came to the assistance of Abdel-Kader. On the 18th of July, 1845, Pelissier attacked the Auled Riaha, a tribe of the Kabyles, who had hitherto defied the ingenuity of the French troops, from the numerous caverns with which the mountain district they inhabited abounded. Pelissier, however, followed them so closely, that the whole tribe, men, women, and children, were forced to take refuge in one of these hiding places. The entrance being somewhat narrow, he collected a quantity of wood, and piled it before the mouth of the cavern. He then sent in an officer to order the Arabs to surrender, whom they barbarously murdered. He sent in another, threatening them that if they did not surrender he would set fire to the pile. This second messenger met with the same fate as the first. Exasperated by this, he caused the pile to be set fire to, and in the course of a very short time 900 of the Kabyles were found quite dead, and 200 still breathing. These unfortunate creatures lived only till the next day, and thus a whole tribe, men, women, and children, miserably perished. The news of this dreadful retribution caused the greatest excitement throughout the whole of Europe; and several members of the Chamber of Deputies demanded his dismissal from the army. He was, however, defended by Marshal Bugeaud, and Pelissier not only retained his position in the army, but was raised to the rank of General. In 1851, Louis Napoleon, then President, made him a General of Division, and appointed him Governor-General of Algiers. When the news of the *coup d'état* reached that colony, Pelissier employed all his power to support Napoleon, and when at Oran he distributed to the regiments the new eagles, he took that opportunity of declaring his adherence to the Emperor and the principles of the Empire. In 1854, Pelissier undertook, at the express desire of the Emperor, the command of the army in the Crimea, and at the conclusion of the war received the title of the Duke of Malakhoff.

BANQUET TO THE DUKE OF MALAKHOFF.

The members of the United Service Club gave a magnificent banquet, on Thursday evening, to his Excellency the Marshal Pelissier, the Duc de Malakhoff. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G., presided on the occasion, supported by the Duke of Malakhoff. Covers were laid for 130 persons.

The toast of Her Majesty having been duly honoured, the Duke of Cambridge proposed the health of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

His Excellency the Duke de MALAKHOFF, when the cheering had subsided, acknowledged the toast in French. He said: Your Royal Highness and gentlemen.—The toast which you have given to the Emperor and Empress will be particularly agreeable

to them, my conviction being based upon the sympathetic language addressed to me by my Sovereign when I had the honour to take leave of him on departing for the coasts of old England. (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE next proposed "The health of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was drunk with all the honours.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, on again rising, said he must now, after the fashion of the toast-master, call upon them to drink a "bumper toast"—"The

health of their illustrious guest, Marshal the Duke of Malakhoff." (Loud applause.) It would be unnecessary for him to dilate upon the reasons why they were assembled on the present occasion to give a dinner to the illustrious warrior who sat on his right hand. The fact was, as officers of the united services, they were anxious to take the earliest opportunity of showing their estimation of one who had been associated with themselves in recent events which would occupy so grand a page in European history. (Loud cheers.) It would not become him to venture upon any lengthened detail

of the services of their illustrious guest. He could boast the honour of having known the Marshal's great predecessors—St. Arnaud and Canrobert; and that knowledge satisfied him that no one better than Marshal Pelissier could have conducted to a successful termination the grand operations which had been initiated by the allied generals. (Hear, hear.) Their distinguished guest had been for a long time associated with the British army, and had learned with himself to value the advantages of the alliance. That alliance, he was prepared to contend, would be as fortunate to both nations in peace as in war, and it was their duty to both countries to avail themselves of every opportunity to cement an alliance which tended so much to advance the interests of the whole world. (Applause.)

This toast was welcomed with loud acclamations, and drunk with great animation amid general cheering.

His EXCELLENCY (speaking in the French language), responded as follows:—Your Royal Highness and gentlemen,—I have infinite satisfaction in hearing the friendly expressions you address to me, and I thank you for them in all sincerity. In appearing among you I confidently remind both countries of the most glorious *souvenir* of their alliance, and my liveliest desire, believe me, is to be received as the symbol of a loyal, dignified, and firm policy. (Cheers.) My conduct shall always be free from all *arrière pensée*, and I shall not cease to find motives for it in this great idea, and after having had so many occasions of estimating it face to face, or side by side (*en face ou côté à côté*), a solid and durable alliance between two great peoples implies a necessary condition that the honour of the one shall never be sacrificed to the honour of the other. (Renewed applause.) I come to you tendering you a very friendly hand. I come to you full of respect for your institutions, and for your gracious Sovereign; and it is with all my heart that I again associate myself with the toast to her august person and that I drink to the prosperity of England, and the perpetuity of its alliance with the noble country which I represent amongst you. (Continued applause.)

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE next proposed the "Armies and Navies of England and France," formerly gallant foes, and well conscious of each other's merits; but now having stood together, he hoped they would long and always continue to do so. (Applause.)

His EXCELLENCY acknowledged the compliment as follows: You have bestowed loyal eulogies upon the French army and navy; they will be sensible of it, doubt not, and will know how to discover in the noble recollections which you evoke all that they dictate of cordial esteem and frank consideration for the British army and navy.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE followed with a few brief sentences on behalf of the British united services.

His EXCELLENCY presently rose and said: I am happy to see your Royal Highness presiding at this noble reunion, which admits me to-day into their midst. I am glad to see again amongst so many brothers in arms one of the first soldiers of the Crimean army, a friend of the French army, and I encourage the hope that if we are assembled under the auspices of union, that which ought to reign between us will be henceforth eternal. Permit me a sincere toast to your Royal Highness.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in acknowledging the compliment, said he felt extremely gratified at the honour conferred on him. He could truly say that no one had a higher admiration than himself of the French army and navy. He had seen its gallantry and devotion in war, and shared its good feeling in the peaceful vale of Chalons. The concluding sentence of his Royal Highness's address was lost in the universal applause which acknowledged the sentiment, and in the midst of this pleasant excitement the party retired to the drawing-room.

Before leaving the banquet-room (says a contemporary) the Marshal observed that, although his ignorance of the English language prevented him from knowing exactly the meaning of his Royal Highness's words, he had understood them with his



MARSHAL PELISSIER, DUKE OF MALAKHOFF.

heart if not with his ears, and he could not better express the sentiment with which they inspired him than by asking the Duke of Cambridge permission to give him "a hearty shake-hands," as he could not do so with all the illustrious officers then present. This extempore incident produced a strong sensation of enthusiasm.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Levee on Wednesday, in St. James's Palace. The Queen and Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived from Buckingham Palace, and were received by the Great Officers of State. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar attended 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 Lieutenant. Lieut.-Cols. Nevill and Cooke, the Sub-Officers, were on duty with the Corps.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Macdonald, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Earl Delaware, 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; Viscount Strathallan, Lord in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Lord Colville, Clerk Marshal; Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary to his Royal Highness; Sir F. Stovin, Groom in Waiting; Major-General Wyld, Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Esquerry in Waiting; Captain Du Plat, Esquerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness; and Mr. C. E. Phipps and Viscount Castle-Cuffe, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen wore a train of white satin moire antique, with blue stripes covered with a running pattern of blue and white flowers, trimmed with two rows of white blonde. The petticoat of white satin, trimmed with white blonde and ruffles of white satin ribbon. Her Majesty wore as a head-dress a diadem of diamonds and opals.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced, when the following presentations to the Queen took place in the diplomatic circle: By the Turkish Ambassador—Brigadier-Gen. Bystronowski, Arslan Pacha, Attaché Militaire to the Imperial Embassy at Paris. By the French Ambassador—M. le Lieut.-Col. Appert, M. le Chef d'Escadron Duval, tous les deux Aides-de-Camp du Maréchal Duc de Malakoff. By the Belgian Minister—M. Theodora de Bouterde de Melsbroeck, Second Secretary of the Legation. By the Portuguese Minister—Le Baron de Sampaio, Attaché to his Most Faithful Majesty's Mission to this Court.

The diplomatic circle was attended by M. Masurus, the Turkish Ambassador, Prince A. Vagorides, Conseiller, Khalil Effendi, First Secretary to the Embassy; the Duke de Malakoff, French Ambassador; Baron de Malaret, Count de Jaucourt, M. de Monicault; M. van de Weyer, Belgian Minister, M. Maurice Delfosse, First Secretary of Legation; Baron de Cetto, Bavarian Minister; Count de Kriemanssegge, Hanoverian Minister; Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister, the Marquis de Cavour, Attaché to the Legation; M. Tricoupi, the Greek Minister, M. Charilaus Tricoupi, Secretary of the Legation; Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister, the Chevalier Berg, Secretary of Legation; Count de Lavradio, Portuguese Minister, Chevalier d'Oliveira, Conseiller of Legation; Count Bernstorff, Prussian Minister, Count Gustave de Brandebourg, Conseiller de Legation; Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, Minister from the United States of America, Mr. Philip Dallas, Secretary of Legation; Count Apponyi, Austrian Minister, Count Karoyli, Secretary, Count Dubsky, Attaché; M. Juan de Francisco Martin, Guatemala and New Grenada Legation; Count Platen, Swedish and Norwegian Minister, and the Secretary of Legation; Admiral von Döckum, Danish Minister, Count Moltke, Secretary of Legation; Baron Brunnow, Russian Minister, M. Nicolas Wassilitchikoff, Secretary; Mr. A. Rucker, Minister Resident from the Hanse Towns; M. Comté, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, M. Manuel de Azcona, Attaché to the Legation; the Chevalier Aguilard de Andrade, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, Commandeur V. de Carvalho and Chevalier E. Colade, Attachés to the Mission; M. Federico Pesset y Tivado, Second Secretary to the Peruvian Legation; 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. Adam Bittleston, Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, was presented to the Queen by the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

The general circle was attended by the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President; the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Privy Seal; the Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Gen. Peel, Secretary of State for War; Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Earl of Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works; Earl Talbot, Capt. of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; General Viscount Gough, Gold Stick in Waiting; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; Lord Montague, Comptroller-General of the Exchequer; Lord Colchester, Postmaster-General; Lieut.-Col. Sir William Topham, the Lieutenant of

the Hon Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherell, Adjutant General of the Forces; Colonel Bagot, Her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; Lieut.-Colonel Hogg (1st Life Guards) Silver Stick in Waiting; Col. Francis Seymour, R.B. (Scots Fusilier Guards), Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Capt. the Hon. Dudley de Ros, Esquerry to H.R.H. the Prince Consort; Col. G. Moncrieff (Scots Fusilier Guards), Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Capt. Hon. James Drummond, C.B. (Royal Navy), Naval A.I.C. to the Queen; Col. Lord Dynevor, Colonel H.A. Lake, C.B., Col. Tait, C.B., Colonel Gordon (Royal Engineers), Col. Napier, C.B., Col. Brooke, and Capt. Robb (Royal Navy), Aides-de-Camp to the Queen; Colonel Bloomfield (Royal Horse Artillery), A.D.C. to Her Majesty; Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Her Majesty's Marshal of the Ceremonies; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; Hon. S. Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Clerk of the Cheque Gentleman at Arms; Col. Fitzmaurice, Adjutant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Capt. M. Herbert, Exon in Waiting; Cap. H. C. Fletcher (Scots Fusilier Guards), Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher in Waiting to the Queen; Major-Gen. Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., Gentleman Usher to the Privy Chamber; Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Gentleman Usher to the Queen in Waiting; Capt. R. T. Bedford, R.N., Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty; Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., Gentleman Usher to H.R.H. the Prince Consort in Waiting.

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

DUKES.—Buccleuch, Norfolk, E.M., Cleveland, and Devonshire.

MARQUESSES.—Downshire, Cholmondeley, Westminster, Sligo, and Winchester.

EARLS.—Southesk, Mayo, Bantry, Denbigh, Clarendon, Jersey, Verulam, Portescue, Antrim, Carnarvon, Enniskillen, Seaford, Dunc, Warwick, Vane, Belmore, Caithness, Desart, Mount Charles, Lichfield, Cavan, Durham, Orkney, and Ferrers.

VISCOUNTS.—Royston, Doneraile, Palmerston, Stratford de Redcliffe, Lifford, Sandon, Campden, Nevill, and Curzon.

BISHOPS.—St. Asaph and Llandaff.

LORDS.—Wharfedale, Hatherston, Courtenay, John Russell, Henry Paget, Alfred Paget, Audley, Rollo, Frederick FitzRoy, Alexander Gordon Lennox, Charles Bruce, Edward Howard, Shaftesbury, Kenyon, Denman, Waterpark, Cranston, De Tabley, Walsingham, Kilmaine, and Macdonald.

RIGHT HONOURABLES.—Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, R. Vernon Smith, Henry Arthur Herbert, M.P., Sotherton Escount, Sir Edward Ryan, T. Milner Gibson, M.P., and John Parker.

HONOURABLES.—Robert Curzon, jun., Baldwin Courtenay, Edward S. Russell, Edward Legge, William Warren Vernon, Colonel Samarez, Seymour Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel de Moleyns, Adolphus Liddell, Percy Berrington, Jocelyn W. Percy, Charles H. Cust, Charles E. Edgcombe, Robert Neville Lawley, Edward Chandos Leigh, and Major Fitzmaurice.

BARONETS.—William Heathcote, M.P., George Brooke Pechell, M.P., George Nugent, Benjamin C. Brodie, Willoughby Jones, Thomas Gage, George Shee, Thomas Winstington, M.P., William Curtis, Edmund Antrobus, Andrew Agnew, M.P., Stafford Northcote, George Osborn, Cornwallis Ricketts, Malcolm M'Gregor, of M'Gregor, Charles Forbes of New, Walter Stirling, Denis Le Marchant, and Edmund Hayes, M.P.

SKES.—George P. Lee, John Liddell, Stephen Glynn, Lydston Newman, George Wombwell, John Forbes, and John Harrington.

ARCHDEACONS.—Hale.

REVEREND DOCTOR.—Colton.

REVERENDS.—H. A. S. Atwood, Henry J. Ellison, Andrew Ramsay Campbell, John J. Irwin, Horace Roberts, M.A., John E. Sabin, George Jepson, Seymour Neville, William Adams (of Throcking), John Hamilton Gray, and J. E. Kempe.

SERGEANT.—Goulburn.

DOCTORS.—George Croker, Marsden, Hinckman, Aldis, and Addison.

FIELD MARSHAL.—Viscount Cambermere.

GENERALS.—Marquis of Tweeddale, the Duke of Wellington, Buckley, Maclean, Armstrong, Hall, M.P., Buller, Elliott, K.H., Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B., Broke, Morris, C.B., De la Motte, Mundy, Luard, C.B. W. Dunn, Sir William Codrington, Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B., Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B., Viscount Melville, K.C.B., Reeve, and Daly.

COLONELS.—Nigel Kingscote, Edward Neville, Ireland Blackburne, W. Ridley, Cholmeley Dering, Greene, Airey, C.B., Newman, Halkett, Le Conteur, James Bathurst, Gordon, Patrick Paget, Grissell, Appert, Burdett, Low, Edward Ward, James Fitzroy Campbell, Beckett, S. J. Stevens, C.B., Bloomfield, Greville, M.P., Hopwood, Cator, Bingham, Crofton, Brook Taylor, W. Inglis, J. H. King, J. Manson, Hughes Fitzroy, Horace Montagu, Conway, Fielding, Ridley, Lord George Upton, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Clarke, K.H., Higginson, C. Townley, Le Touche, and C. Baring.

MAJORS.—Middleton, James Bourne, Walker, G. Graham, Hyde Page, W. Reed, Gibb, Fallows, Cumming Bruce, M.P., Alex. Elliot, C. B. Ewart, Edward Gage, G. F. C. Pocock, Tremayne, Tupper, and Hon. W. Coke.

CAPTAINS.—Fisher, Ainsworth, Claridge, Mayne, Durham, Lyttelton Annesley, Greenway, A. C. Tupper, Molesworth, Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart., Allan, Birch, E. D. Hunt, C. Lascelles, Bridgeman Lees, G. Wallace Carpenter, R. K. Freeth, Ewart, George G. Gordon, Mowbray Smith, G. De la Poer Beresford Wingfield, Howard Galton, Fairlie, Alexander Ross, and Wolfe.

LIEUTENANTS.—Hale, R. Augustus Dalzell, Malton, Leslie Melville, and A. A. Davidson.

ADMIRALS.—Lord Somerville, Hon. Thomas Bask, Sir George Rose Sartorius, Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., and Saumarez.

CAPTAINS (Royal Navy).—Henry Hilliar, C.B., and C. J. F. Ewart.

COMMANDERS.—Lord Frances Russell.

LIEUTENANTS (Royal Navy).—Hon. Horace Lascelles and Horatio Maitland.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left St. James's, for Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

Her MAJESTY drove out on Saturday morning, at Aldershot, accompanied by Prince Arthur, and inspected the Engineer Field Train and the Royal Artillery practice. The Prince Consort was present on horseback. The Queen returned to the Pavilion at one o'clock. The Queen left the Pavilion at four o'clock, and drove round the camp, inspecting several regiments in passing. Her Majesty arrived at the Farnborough station at five o'clock, and immediately left for London, with his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and Prince Arthur. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Hon. Mary Bute, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, Capt. du Plat, and the Master of the Household, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 12 minutes past six o'clock, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, from the private station at Vauxhall of the South-Western Railway. The Queen's dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Countess Platen, the Earl of Westmoreland, Lady Fanny Howard, the Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, Col. and Lady Catherine Vernon Harcourt, and Capt. Shepherd (Trinity-house).

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was also present at the service. Sunday was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice. The Duchess of Kent paid a visit of congratulation to Her Majesty early in the day. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Mary Bute as one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty the QUEEN rode on horseback with the Prince Consort, on Monday morning, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. du Plat. Sir John Pakington had an audience of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty took a drive in the afternoon, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice. In attendance were the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Lord Colville, and Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at the Princess's Theatre with their presence in the evening. In attendance were Lady Macdonald, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Viscount Strathallan, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. du Plat.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, went on Tuesday morning to the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall-Mall East. In attendance were the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Sir Frederick Stovin, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. du Plat. The Prince Consort afterwards rode on horseback, attended by his Esquerry in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold took a carriage drive. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Macdonald, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Viscount Strathallan, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. du Plat.

The QUEEN, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, drove out in an open carriage after the Levee on Wednesday, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Colville, and Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Capt. du Plat. Mr. George G. Adams, sculptor, had the honour of submitting to Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort his bust of the late Gen. Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Buckingham Palace in the afternoon for the White Lodge, in Richmond Park, where it is intended that the Prince shall reside for some months. His Royal Highness was attended by Viscount Vallerot, Mr. Gibbs, and the Rev. C. Tarver. Viscount Vallerot, Major Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery, and Major Lindsay, Scots Fusilier Guards, have been appointed to be in attendance on the Prince in monthly succession. The Prince of Wales, before leaving town, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House, St. James's. The Queen and Prince Consort inspected the great "Blanche Barkly" gold nugget, weighing 146lbs. troy, of pure gold, just arrived in London from Melbourne. This specimen was submitted by Mr. S. H. Napier, of Liverpool, who was accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Charles Napier, one of the diggers who discovered the nugget. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the Duchess of Manchester, the Netherlands Minister (Baron Bentinck), the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl and Countess Howe, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Lovaine, Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck, and Major Teesdale (Royal Artillery).

M. de Talleyrand, the French Commissioner in the Principalities, has arrived in Paris.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BEATRICE ANN.—Request some friend resident here, a householder, to apply to the Lord Chamberlain, who grants tickets; there is no fee.

HESTER.—The late Duke of York was in the army forty-six years. The column raised to his memory was erected chiefly by the subscriptions levied in the service, each man having to contribute one day's pay towards the expense.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We will endeavour to ascertain as early as possible.

THE MANOR.—Greater discouragements have been experienced before. The first experiment that the poet Rogers made at publishing was more hopeless. After the end of four years he found that only twenty copies of his earlier poems had been sold; yet this did not damp his ardour, for afterwards he spent nine years on his poem the "Pleasures of Memory," and sixteen years on "Italy."

ELIZA JANE.—The attempts on the life of Louis Philippe were so numerous, that he had his carriage rendered bullet-proof.

Mrs. D. L.—Great allowance ought to be made for Miss Martineau's peculiar opinions on various subjects. Her life has been clouded with many sorrows, and her health always delicate. The blessings of three out of five senses have not been enjoyed by her since her youth, namely, hearing, tasting, and smelling. These afflictions are sufficient to render criticism merciful.

BIRMINGHAM.—There are five or six Homoeopathic hospitals and dispensaries in London. One in Golden-square, and another in Bloomsbury-square. We cannot offer an opinion.

J. S.—Strawberries grown in Scotland are considered finer in flavour than those grown in any part of England.

Mrs. L.—We always feel both rewarded and encouraged when we find our Work-Table labours so favourably received. We shall be very happy to supply the required design, but fear it cannot be quite immediate, as we are obliged to fulfil our promises in rotation as far as possible.—The slight stand required can easily be made to order. The one given in our paper was French.—The gloves in question have the peculiarity of being smooth in the inside while they are rough on the outside. They are very soft and pliable, but are soiled with great rapidity. They are only suited for morning wear, and are much more in use on the Continent than in England. They are a low-priced glove.

CHURCHSPOND.—Tortoiseshells live a long time. A shell of one of these animals is preserved among the curiosities of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace at Lambeth, which is believed to have lived in the gardens from the year 1633 to 1753, and even then died from negligence.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.—The subject requires too much research to allow us the pleasure of replying.

A HERO WORSHIPPER.—Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, is a singular example of the power of perseverance and active enthusiasm. He is a native of Somersetshire. Besides holding the above title, the English Government appointed him Governor of Labuan, and bestowed upon him the honour of Knight of the Bath. His energy and judgment have been always exercised for the advantage of the country which he governs.

Miss H. H.—It is much to be regretted that so many young girls should prefer the itinerant life of selling water-cresses in the streets of London, having all the consequences of inclement weather, and other hardships, to the more comfortable and respectable condition of domestic servants. Some idea of the number who do so may be formed from the fact that, in London alone, the sale of water-cresses realises the sum of fourteen thousand pounds annually.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The expression of so kind an opinion is always received with much pleasure. The wish shall have early attention.

HENRIETTA.—The Royal Society of Musicians is one of the oldest. It was established in the year 1735, and is in a very flourishing state. It has always received liberal support. The office is in Little-street, Leicester-square.

REBECCA.—The gentleman's Tidy given last week of course only represents the half. Being made like a blotting-book it opens in the same way.

AN INVALID.—Possibly the fatigue complained of may arise from wearing boots which are too heavy. This is quite as great a fault as having them too slight; the weight being too much for the muscles to support, more harm than good is done by exercise. We recommend that a good well-made boot should be tried, rather light than heavy, avoiding all extremes, but in no case should the exercise necessary for the restoration of health be given up.

A HAPPY ONE.—The following is the recipe you have requested:—Make an emulsion by mixing together one ounce of bitter almonds and the same quantity of sweet almonds, dried and pounded, with a pint of rose-water made by simple infusion; dissolve a grain of camphor, add to it the emulsion, and shake it, that the ingredients may be well blended. Then strain and bottle it for use. A few drops of attar of roses will render it more agreeable.

Miss H.—A female in the position you mention is usually designated by the name or title she has previously borne; but, as a divorced woman can seldom be received in general society, it matters little what name she may choose to appropriate to herself.—3. You may send the cards by post after the time appointed for the bride and bridegroom being at home.

LOUISE.—In this country almonds rarely ripen. Almond trees are here, planted for the beauty of their flowers only. They are easily propagated by budding on their own or on plum stocks. The almond-tree is a native of the shores of both sides of the Mediterranean, whence great quantities of the fruit are exported to all the northern parts of the world.

H. T. J.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was the author of the remark. It runs thus:—"No entertainment is so cheap as reading, nor any pleasure so lasting."

GERTRUDE.—Various reasons have been urged for the selection of the fourth finger of the left hand as the one on which the wedding ring is worn. The most obvious is that one of the fingers of the left hand was chosen on account of its being less used than the right. The fourth finger was selected from its being not only less used than any of the others, but from its being more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; for the fourth finger has this one quality peculiar to itself—that it can only be extended conjointly with some other finger. The rest, on the contrary, may each singly be stretched out to its full full length and straightness.

EMILY M.—The finest pieces of Cornelian are brought from Arabia and from Surat in India. Formerly, Cornelians used to be imported from Japan into Holland, and from thence carried to Oberstein, on the Rhine, to be exchanged for the agates of that country, which were exported to China.

CONSTANCE.—Buffon was born in 1707 and died in 1788. He was, therefore, contemporary with Linnaeus, who was born in the same year, namely, 1707. Linnaeus died in 1778.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The great event of next week will be the revival of the *Troatore*, which has excited the interest and curiosity of the musical connoisseurs of London. Madlle. Titiens will sustain the part of Leonora, so admirably adapted to display her brilliancy as a vocalist, and her genius as a tragedian. Madame Albini will appear for the first time this season as Azucena, the character which, by universal consent, she has pre-eminently made her own. Signor Giuglini resumes the part of Manrico, the beauty, power, and pathos of which are familiar to all who heard him last year.

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 form the BRITISH REDUCTIONS, by the process of M. Collas, from the chef-d'œuvre of Antique and Modern Statuary in the Galleries of the Louvres, 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.

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THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND BORNEO.

THE Chinese Emperor has very adroitly hit upon a plan to relieve himself of the awkwardness of the temporary loss of Canton, by throwing the whole blame on Commissioner Yeh, whom he has condemned and degraded, his Celestial Majesty appointing another Commissioner in Yeh's stead, with power to arrange the misconception with the "barbarians." Commissioner Yeh, after having cut off about 60,000 Chinese heads, has saved his own by a not unwilling imprisonment, first on board the Inflexible, and afterwards in Calcutta, where his life is in less danger than among his own countrymen. The struggle may now be said to have terminated, and we shall probably receive compensation for the expenses of the war. The opportunity will also be afforded us of stipulating for the fulfilment of former treaties, and of securing a portion of the increased trade consequent on the return of peace. That China shall be open to the commerce of the world is already settled; on the use we make of our present advantages depend the character and amount of the influence we shall exert on the civilization of the Chinese people. Coincidentally with the news of the probable settlement of the Canton dispute, we learn the arrival in this country of Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak. The object of his visit to his native land is to induce the Government to place Sarawak under the protectorate of the English Crown. The history of his connexion with the savage tribes inhabiting Sarawak and Labuan is quite romantic. About twenty years ago, Sir James Brooke sailed from England in his yacht, with a crew of twenty persons, for the shores of Borneo, with the intention of pioneering the way for English commerce and aiding in the civilization of the natives. When the vessel reached Sarawak, a civil war was raging, attended with all the cruelty incident to barbarous warfare; but by the energy of the English adventurers the conflict was speedily brought to an end, and after a few months Sir James Brooke became the Rajah of Sarawak. By his firm and humane policy the natives of the adjoining country were conciliated; and the tribes in the interior of Borneo were induced to seek the protection of "the son of Europe, who was a friend to the Dyaks." An active trade soon sprang up with Singapore. A British fleet was despatched to lend its aid to the English Rajah in the suppression of piracy, and the Sultan of Borneo was chastised in his own capital for his hostility to the growing English settlement. Within six years after the first landing, the island of Labuan was ceded to our flag by the Sultan, and was taken possession of by Sir Thomas Cochrane, Sir James Brooke being appointed governor and commander-in-chief. When the latter returned to England in 1847, the settlements of Sarawak and Labuan marked the results of his not unfruitful mission, the one thriving and populous, the other offering the most important prospective advantages as a naval station in times of war or peace, as well from its position on the highway between India and China as from its abundant supply of coals of the best quality. But other objects had been accomplished. Piracy

if not extinct, had been deprived of its formidable development. Up to this time Dyak fleets to the number of two hundred vessels, manned by four or five thousand men, had periodically ravaged the shores of Borneo; whilst the smaller islands around had each their nests of pirates, which scoured the eastern seas and made them unsafe for European merchantmen. Under the guidance of the Rajah the strongholds of these buccaneers of the nineteenth century were destroyed, and the creeks and rivers swept of their marauding prahus. Among such a people, civilization was not allowed to progress without interruption, and only triumphed under the most determined policy. In February of last year a race of Chinese, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000, contrived and carried out a plan to revolutionize the settlement, which was attended by the most barbarous and cruel acts. Their object was to murder Sir James Brooke and the members of his administration and assume the government; the Rajah escaped by swimming across a river, while some of his followers were most cruelly murdered. The triumph of the Chinese, however, was of short duration; in a few days the movement was crushed, more than half the rebels destroyed, and Sir James Brooke again in power, although all his property had been lost when his residence was burned. Less than his vigour and determination would have been insufficient to combat a conspiracy which has probably its ramifications from Hong-Kong to Australia, and, if successful, would have extended to all the British settlements in those seas. Last week a public dinner was given in Manchester to this distinguished man, on which occasion he gave utterance to the following noble sentiment: "If it were required of me, I would sacrifice this sum of 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.*—though it was the fortune which I have inherited, and which I have expended to bring Sarawak to its present prosperous condition. I will only say that, for myself, I am as nothing; for what is a handful of dust compared to the destiny of a people?" We trust the object he has in view will be accomplished, important alike to the people over whom Sir James Brooke has been called to rule, and to the interest of Great Britain, as Labuan and Sarawak must eventually be the two principal posts for a telegraphic line between India and China.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE AND DEATHPLACE.

THE birthplaces of great men have always been held in high veneration. As time rolls on, traditions gain in interest what they lose in perspicuity. The dim and hazy twilight which gathers round the past is as a veil which provokes curiosity. Nobody desires to dispute the merit of those who are dead. The living never envy the dead, and envy does all the detraction of the world. "A living dog is better than a dead lion." So says the old Russian proverb, and the world subscribes to the sentiment, in practice if not in words. Hence the homage which we pay to the dead is almost universal.

No wonder, then, that all who are British-born agree in doing honour to the birthplace of Shakspeare. There is no sudden and ephemeral fancy in the zeal with which we strive to mark our appreciation of his genius. He lived not for one little isolated speck of time, but for all ages. Manners might change, and language march on, under new systems of drilling, but human nature being made up of passions which are as faithful to it as the needle to the pole, no variation can ensue. Reading Shakspeare, we seem to feel that he must have read our hearts and inscribed their every emotion on his page. He has written what may be called the confessions of his fellow-creatures without fear or favour, "nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice."

If the world catalogue but four great names of resplendent poetic genius, England has had the glory of giving birth to two out of that number, Shakspeare and Milton. The reputation of the latter was posthumous, that of the former dawned while he was yet alive to those expansions of rejoicing triumph so natural to the human heart. Queen Elizabeth smiled upon the dramatic poet, and thus fostered by royal patronage, he was enabled to taste the sweets of life's successes. The world saw its own likeness in the mirror held up before it, and owned the master-mind and master-hand that could thus show it its own counterpart.

Succeeding generations still find themselves photographed by anticipation in the grand processions of his drama, and wonder and admire, so that the reputation of the sweet Swan of Avon has gone on augmenting from his own day to the present, which now sets its seal to the reputation accredited by all the intervening years.

And now public attention is once more turning with renewed eagerness to the birthplace of our great national dramatist. That cottage in which he first opened his eyes on a world which was to him as a book read off at sight is also invested with another interest, to our mind more high, more profound, more large, more sacred. In that same spot he died, and strange to say, on the anniversary of his own birthday. He was born in the cottage home of his parents on the 23rd of April, 1564, and died on the 23rd of April, 1616. If that simple tenement is filled with interest by being the first presence chamber of a babe so gifted as afterwards to become the wonder and glory of his country, in successive ages, when a dancing beam of sunshine or a smile from his mother's lips were his first infantile snatches at life's joys, what shall we say of the same home chambers when that great heart, and that vast mind, stood on the threshold ready to depart. Shakspeare's first cry, Shakspeare's last sigh, were both breathed in that tenement. As life ebbed away, as thought brought up now in long lines of regular succession, now in wild and conflicting tumults, those multitudes of memories of things that had been, and imagination filled the brain with teeming spectacles of things that were to be, and the hands of angels partially undrew the curtains of eternity, giving him glimpses of the realms he was about to enter, surely then Shakspeare in dying left a legacy of interest to that simple habitation as far beyond that entailed on it by the accident of his birth as was the scope of the glorious matchless intellect superior to the undeveloped faculties of the new born babe in its nurse's arms.

As we have said, the interest attaching to Shakspeare's birthplace is not a mere feeling of the day. Various ways have been suggested to do him honour. It was proposed in 1820 to erect and dedicate a building to his memory, which should partake of the nature of a museum as well as a cenotaph, but the project failed for want of unanimity in its devisers. Still later, in the year 1835, a Shakspeare Festival was arranged, which took place with considerable success on his birthday anniversary of the following year. In 1847, the house of Shakspeare's birthplace and death-place was appointed to be sold. A committee of gentlemen was formed, and finally, the house being put up at the London Auction Mart, was bought by them for the sum of three thousand pounds.

This brings us to the present position of affairs. The house is in the hands of a committee most anxious to do all honour to the memory of the great dramatist, and having under their control two thousand five hundred pounds, being the noble gift of Mr. John Shakspeare, who thus by his liberality proves himself worthy of the honoured name he bears. With this money, the Committee propose to raise the house from its present state of decay, and to restore it to the condition in which it actually appeared when Shakspeare first became its inmate. This is to be done with zealous care not to overstep the truth of facts as clearly as they can possibly be ascertained. For this object no pains are to be avoided, no investigation spared. When the committee have accomplished their labours, the pilgrims who visit Shakspeare's house will see, if not the very objects his eyes looked upon, at least their exact counterparts. Doing this, they will also see the household gear of our forefathers of those days, and if it should be difficult if not impossible to think Shakspeare's thoughts, or dream Shakspeare's dreams, still it will be deeply interesting to see in what way domestic life was spent in the days when William Shakspeare watched the sun setting and the moon rising in his own Stratford-upon-Avon, which he himself was born to invest with so world-wide a renown.

The Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved have quashed the conviction in the case of Alfred Feist, late master of the Newington Workhouse, who was convicted of selling the bodies of dead paupers for dissection, and deceiving their relatives with the form of a funeral.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Calcutta, dated March 24, from Lucknow to the 22nd, and from Hong Kong to the 16th. Brigadier Campbell's forces had returned from pursuit of the enemy. Nana Sahib's retreat (the Nombries) had been stormed, but the miscreant of Cawnpore had escaped; 50,000 rupees are offered for his head. Oude is pacified. Sir Hope Grant had been sent from Allahabad on the 23rd, to disperse a body of insurgents, and returned successful, having taken twelve guns. Sentence on the King of Delhi had been pronounced, but not made public.—On Monday, the Ripon arrived, bringing the heavy portion of the Bombay mail, and wounded soldiers and sailors from India and China.—An imperial edict was received at Canton on the 6th March. Yeh is degraded, and his successor appointed. The latter is empowered to settle disputes with the barbarians, who, excited to wrath by Yeh, had entered the city. His Imperial Majesty had adopted a more friendly tone in relation to foreigners than used to characterise Chinese edicts.

A bill is about to be laid before the Corps Legislatif intended to further modify the decree of the 27th April, 1848, which was promulgated by the Provisional Government, abolishing slavery in the French colonies. This law was not to take effect for three years. According to the new bill, Frenchmen are to keep their slaves, just as if slavery had not been abolished; it is only in case of their being proved to have bought negroes that they are to be deprived of their property in them.

In the House of Commons, on Monday night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House shall, on Friday next, resolve itself into committee on the resolutions relative to the government of India. After exposing the defects of the bill of the late Government, and showing wherein the principles of the resolutions were improvements on those upon which that bill was founded, the right honourable gentleman concluded a speech characterised by Lord Palmerston as "eloquent and elaborate," by saying that "if you accept a proposition like that of the late Government, which only veils the hideous dangers which such a scheme of policy must entail, the fate of the Indian empire is sealed, and you will deserve to lose an empire, because you arrogantly declared you will attempt to rule it without knowledge and without experience." After a humorous speech from Lord Palmerston, who said he would move no amendment (although he differed from the Chancellor of the Exchequer), and a feeble opposition on the part of several honourable members, the motion was agreed to.

The fire at St. Katherine's Dock is a much more serious affair than was at first supposed. Property of the value of 100,000*l.* has been destroyed. No light whatever has yet been shed on the origin of the fire.

The abundance of money is daily becoming more manifest, and great difficulty is experienced in employing it profitably. With respect to the position of trade there is little activity, but the accounts from the provinces are rather more favourable.

The annual collection of paintings of the Society of Painters in Water Colours was open to private view on Saturday last. The exhibition this year (the 54th) is said to be an unusually interesting one, several veteran hands as well as younger aspirants having sent valuable contributions.—The fifth annual exhibition of paintings by French Artists commenced last week. The collection contains some fine specimens of the French school, and is quite equal, if not superior, to any former one.—The museum collected by the late Hugh Miller is for sale. A Scottish nobleman has offered 1,000*l.*, and an American college 1,000 guineas for it. A meeting of gentlemen interested in science and education have formed a committee for the purpose of gathering subscriptions with a view to purchase the collection for a permanent museum. It would be a matter for much regret if these rare geological and other specimens should be allowed to leave the shores of Great Britain.

A concert of a novel kind was given before Her Majesty and the Court at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last, by the National Swedish Singers. They sang some of their national melodies, which have been transmitted to posterity by tradition only from man to man, and their origin dates as far back as the 13th or 14th century. The singers wore the costume of three parishes in Dalecarlia.



The Wilful Wife.

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

CHAPTER III.

VICTORY had crowned the wilful wife, and she wore her wreath gaily, jauntily, becomingly, spiritedly. The family were now established in a mansion overlooking the Regent's Park. There could be no complaint there of want of room; but springing out of the superabundance of space came another demand or necessity, or whatever else it might be called. The furniture of the cottage looked particularly foolish in the large apartments into which they were now transplanted. The various articles which had all been purchased to suit and match and fit the honeymoon domicile now appeared as distant relations scattered about the new house. The looking-glasses seemed as if they had been made for the Lilliputians, and the carpets mere crumb-cloths. Nothing could be made to suit, or fit, or answer the purpose in any way. Radical change was imperatively necessary. Mrs. Singleton saw that, and Charles Singleton saw it too. A handsome house, comparatively empty, was a sort of absurdity, even in a prudent husband's estimation, on whose purse requisitions were liable to be made to fill up deficiencies. Having conceded the first point, namely, that of taking the tenement, the second, that of furnishing it, followed as a matter of course. Whether Charles Singleton felt that he had better give up before he was beaten, knowing that that must be the result of contest, or whether he dreaded losing his wife's affection, or whether he was so far spirit-broken and tamed in that he did not know how to refuse his beautiful wife, certain it is that this time he gave up without being beaten into it, with a sort of hopelessness that saved the lady a great deal of trouble; and the process of new furnishing went on with a great deal of energy. The upholsters were so extremely accommodating that they kindly took all the cottage furniture off Mrs. Singleton's hands, making a very tolerable allowance for it on one side of their account, and in the simplest and most straightforward way in the world, just adding it to the opposite column, an arrangement which made everything pleasant and easy to everybody, and established their credit for transacting business on most liberal principles.

As for Maude, she was one of the most agreeable companions possible, not exactly like a homespun wife, who has no interest but that of her husband and her family, but of one who had a thousand interests beside, and was determined to carry them all, partly because they were really objects of desire, partly for that love of excitement and victory which makes the sportsman pursue the chase caring little for the prey when it is gained.

And yet it really was very amusing to exercise her taste in choosing furniture and knick-knacks and all sorts of things to make the new house so much prettier than the old, and truly it must be owned that Mrs. Singleton succeeded admirably in giving an air of opulence, wealth, and comfort to her new establishment. No doubt she had an excellent taste, but there is certainly more merit in exercising that talent on small means than when it is shown in spending money by oceans. As for Maude, she knew that her husband had succeeded to the business of an opulent well-established merchant and having taken up the pleasant belief, which suited her extremely well, that her Charles had got a spice too much of his father in him, namely, an over valuation of money, and that she could not do better than drill him out of it, as the taint of avarice was an old-gentlemanly vice not to be tolerated while people were young and had all the world open and before them for enjoyment. Not that she cared for all the pretty things she was buying at rather high prices, at least not much; she knew she could do very well without them if it were necessary, of course she could, but it wasn't necessary, and besides all that, she was only exerting herself for the house to be handsome to make her Charles happy in it, and what could a wife do more?

So Maude Singleton went on making the house handsome, but whether her husband really was happy in it was altogether a different question. He did not exactly look as if he were addicted to drinking large draughts of felicity, having rather a moody aspect, with an eye that seemed to turn inwards and did not exactly like the interior view. However, we all know that appearances are deceitful, and besides, he might be worried with business, or his clerks, or some fusty affair of that sort. Who could say? Charles Singleton always left such prosy things in the city behind him. Maude didn't like to hear about ships and insurances. It was much more agreeable to make him read poetry or a magazine, or turn over the leaves of

her music while she played to him and sang to him, and made his time like a holiday life at home, all to reward him for the dingy dullness of that dark crooked lane in the fusty city.

The house being furnished, it became necessary to inaugurate its occupation by a grand reception night. Maude spoke of this as of some mere slight affair. The Hoppingwoods and the De Lanes, and Mrs. Colonel Rawson, and the Dowager Lady Lag, had all called upon her, and she must be neighbourly; you might as well live out of the world as not live like your acquaintances in it, and they were all such nice people too. And dear Charley might be quite sure that she would do the thing economically. She should just order Farrances, or Verrys, or Gunters, or any of those sort of people, to send in what was necessary, only just what was necessary, and not a morsel more, and the thing would be done without trouble, and with very little expense, and done properly too. To be sure she must have a couple of men for the night, one to open the door, the other to announce the company, but a single sovereign would cover that trifle, so it was scarcely worth mentioning. Doing so she should have something handsome for the middle of the table. A good centre-piece set everything off. And then look what a saving and what a convenience that way of doing things really was; look what oceans of plate as well as plates you wanted, and attendance too. Your own servants, being unaccustomed to such things, and so stupid and awkward, made such terrible mistakes, as quite exposed you to ridicule. And besides it looked so foolish to have women waiting upon you on those sort of occasions. It was true the new parlour maid did extremely well when they were alone, and the housemaid she had just engaged might be useful, so would Charley say whether she should have the people from Charing-cross or out of Regent-street. For her own part she did not care which, and she did so wish everything to be as Charley dear pleased, that she must make him say to which he gave the preference.

Charley, with a dim idea that the trifling concurrences required from him were of the nature of promissory notes to be paid at certain dates, and that it did not very much matter what other name should be upon them if his own must be appended, left everything to Maude, and with a blank look instead of a blank cheque set off to the city not at all with such an elasticity of tread as augured well for his dancing.

Mrs. Singleton's party came on and went off with a great deal of spirit. The whole neighbourhood was in a state of excitement, and when a piece of red cloth was unrolled from the door down the portico steps, out as far as the kerb-stone, and the carriages began to rattle up, and the call-boy came with his lantern, and little groups of idlers began to gather to see the masses of flowers and fountains, and red, blue, and white opera cloaks squeeze out of all sorts of conveyances, and the authoritative policeman repel the invaders with all that zeal and bravery for which they are so remarkable when they come in contact with small boys and women, and when, inside, the apartments were so crammed that people could neither breathe nor move with the least freedom, and the very landings were mobbed, and nobody could get either in or out, why then was not Mrs. Singleton's happiness supreme?

Mrs. Singleton was a charming hostess, in charming spirits, and charmingly dressed. The ladies, her amiable guests, were more or less caricatures of modes in themselves *extravaganzas*. It is a fact, of course told in perfect confidence, that a great number of ladies who have just come from dressing in the "glass of fashion," spoil each other wofully in the general effect. Maude, casting her eye round, could not help saying to herself how much better everybody looked at home in their more simple morning costume, and glancing at one of the large looking-glasses a faint suspicion came over herself that even she was not an exception. But then again she remembered that the looking-glasses were the new ones, and that everybody looked ugly in them, which was a great fault considering the price which had been put down for them in the bill.

Maude had to work very hard that night, as most people have who labour for a triumph. In spite of youth and beauty she got to look very haggard, and she was not at all sorry when the last of the carriages rolled away, and the red

cloth was recalled into the hall, and the doors were bolted for the night, or rather, for the day. Then Maude and Charles were left to the discomfort of that dwelling. It was something like walking over a field of battle with dead pleasures strewn around, and looking at Charles she saw in him the representative of a defeated and not a victorious general. Maude laid her white gloved hand on her husband's shoulder and was going to say something, but seeing that the kid had contracted those tinges of impurity natural to the service it had done, she took it off and threw it away with disgust. At that moment the morning sun darting the first beams of its bright eye into the ravaged apartment, seemed to look reproachfully on Maude for all the waste and mischief, just as if it actually were laying those things to her charge.

(To be continued.)

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

A notification from the War-office, dated 24th April, 1858, is published in the *Gazette*, to the effect that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of Her Majesty's and the East India Company's armies, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:

"Lieut.-Colonel Henry Tombs, C.B., and Lieutenant James Hills, Bengal Artillery.—For very gallant conduct on the part of Lieutenant Hills before Delhi, in defending the position assigned to him in case of alarm, and for noble behaviour on the part of Lieut.-Colonel Tombs in twice coming to his subaltern's rescue, and on each occasion killing his man. (See despatch of Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie, commanding 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, dated Camp, near Delhi, 10th July, 1857, published in the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 16th January, 1858.)

"Lieutenant William Alexander Kerr, 24th Bombay Native Infantry.—On the breaking out of a mutiny in the 27th Bombay Native Infantry in July, 1857, a party of the mutineers took up a position in the stronghold, or parga, near the town of Kolapore, and defended themselves to extremity. 'Lieutenant Kerr, of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, took a prominent share of the attack on the position, and at the moment when its capture was of great public importance, he made a dash at one of the gateways, with some dismounted horsemen, and forced an entrance by breaking down the gate. The attack was completely successful, and the defenders were either killed, wounded, or captured, a result that may with perfect justice be attributed to Lieutenant Kerr's dashing and devoted bravery.'—(Letter from the Political Superintendent at Kolapore, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Sept. 10, 1857.)

"Sergeant John Smith, Bengal Sappers and Miners.—For conspicuous gallantry, in conjunction with Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, in the performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the fortress of Delhi in broad daylight, under a heavy and destructive fire of musketry, on the morning of the 14th September, 1857, preparatory to the assault. (General order of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., dated Headquarters, Delhi City, September 21, 1857.)

"Bugler Robert Hawthorne, 52nd Regt.—Bugler Hawthorne, who accompanied the explosion party, not only performed the dangerous duty on which he was employed, but previously attached himself to Lieutenant Salkeld, of the Engineers, when dangerously wounded, bound up his wounds under a heavy musketry fire, and had him removed, without further injury. (General order of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., dated Headquarters, Delhi City, September 21, 1857.)

"Lance-Corporal Henry Smith, 52nd Regiment.—'Lance-Corporal Smith most gallantly carried away a wounded comrade, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, on the Chaundee Chouck, in the city of Delhi, on the morning of the assault, on the 14th September, 1857.' (General order of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., dated Headquarters, Delhi City, September 21, 1857.)

"Sergeant Bernard Diamond, and Gunner Richard Fitzgerald, Bengal Horse Artillery.—For an act of valour performed in action against the rebels and mutineers at Boolundshur, on the 28th September, 1857, when these two soldiers evinced the most determined bravery in working their gun under a very heavy fire of musketry, whereby they cleared the road of the enemy, after every other man belonging to it had been either killed or disabled by wounds.—Despatch of Major Turner, Bengal Horse Artillery, dated Boolundshur, 2nd October, 1857.)"

A parliamentary paper published on Saturday contains a long list (filling thirty-two pages) of the names of all officers in both services decorated with the Order of the Bath since the 1st of January, 1854, and of the civilians who have been honoured with the like decoration, &c. The G.C.B.'s of the civil division include the name of Sir James Robert George Graham, M.P., Lord Panmure, Sir C. Wood, and the Earl of St. Germans, and the Knights Grand Crosses of the naval and military services include the names of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Sir de Lacy Evans, Major-General Sir R. England, Sir J. McDonnell, Sir Hew D. Ross, Sir J. Simpson, Admiral Sir J. W. D. Dundas, Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond, and Admiral Sir J. A. Gordon.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—(*Promenade or Carriage Costume*).—Dress of grey silk with two skirts, each bordered with a pattern in pink and green, woven in. The corsage is high and without a basque. In front, it is ornamented with a pattern in pink and green, corresponding with that on the edge of the skirts, but disposed perpendicularly. The sleeves are bouffant, and are surmounted by a pointed epaulette; they descend to about the middle of the arm. Under-sleeves close at the wrist, and consist of three puffs of tulle. Bonnet of pink crape, trimmed with feathers of the same colour. Under trimming of blonde and loops of pink velvet. Strings of pink ribbon. Mantel of black silk, trimmed with a deep flounce of black lace, surmounted by a narrow ruche. A small collar of worked muslin. Gloves of lilac kid.

Fig. 2.—Under-sleeve formed of a puff of plain muslin and a turned-up cuff, ornamented with needlework. It is fastened at the wrist by a band of needlework, with a bow and ends of pink ribbon.

Fig. 3.—This elegant sleeve is composed of two puffs of white tulle, the upper one being trimmed with loops of very narrow black velvet, and one bow with long ends of black velvet of a broader width than the rest. The lower puff is ornamented with rows of narrow black velvet crossing each other, so as to form lozenge-shaped spaces. From the lower edge of the under puff a frill of lace descends.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Various kinds of silk have been introduced for dresses adapted for the spring season. At the present moment *châle* silks appear to be most in favour, and the patterns are, in general, very pretty. Dresses of this kind of silk are made either with double skirts, or with a single skirt, flounced; the latter style usually having the preference. Several of the new dresses are being made with sleeves closed at the wrist.

Dresses worn in evening costume are frequently



Fig. 2.

made with a tunic over a skirt of different material. The Empress Eugénie has on several recent occasions worn dresses of this style. One was composed of a skirt of violet-colour silk, and the tunic worn with it was of grey silk. The tunic was open on one side, and was trimmed with ruffles of grey and violet silk. With this dress her Majesty wore a small blonde cap trimmed with black velvet, and a single tea rose.

The novelties in evening dresses comprise one of white tulle, with three flounces each covered, with a fall of black lace. The flounces are headed with a bouillon of tulle, under which there is a running of pink satin ribbon. The corsage is trimmed with alternate rows of black lace and bouillons of tulle with pink ribbon under.

A dress recently made in Paris for the Countess of Brigole is of maize colour *Chambray* gauze. The skirt has three flounces, and the dress has a tunic of silk of the same colour as the gauze. The effect is extremely elegant.

Among the most recent novelties received from Paris, we may notice two hats; one named the *Chapeau Marie Antoinette*, and the other named the *Chapeau Valois*. We may here describe them, though, strictly speaking, hats of this style can scarcely be said to be fashionable in London, and are suited only to very young ladies. The hats above mentioned are made of straw and are of the round form, the brim inclining downward in a point in front. The *Marie Antoinette* has long strings flowing loosely, and the hat is confined solely by the ruche of blonde which forms the cap, and which is fastened under the chin. A wreath of flowers encircles the crown; or, if preferred, the flowers may be disposed in bouquets. Under the brim, bows of ribbon are mingled with the ruche of blonde. The *Chapeau Valois* does not differ materially in shape from the *Marie Antoinette*, but it is ornamented with sprigs of lilac drooping on one side like feathers, and producing an extremely graceful effect. The same flowers are employed for the under trimming. No ribbon is introduced in the trimming of this hat. Instead of strings broad barbes of blonde flow loosely over the shoulders, and the hat is fastened by a band of lilac ribbon passed under the chin.

It is rumoured at the clubs that the Government have offered the command-in-chief of the proposed new Channel fleet to Rear-Admiral the Hon Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., but it has not transpired whether he has accepted the office.

SHOCKING MURDER IN LYME-HANDLEY.

A harrowing tragedy was perpetrated at a lone farmhouse with a cottage adjoining, about a mile from the gates of Lyme Park, on Thursday sennight. Henry Bloomfield, about thirty-five years of age, occupied a small farm in Lyme-Handley. His conduct had frequently exhibited symptoms of insanity; and there appears to be ground for thinking that those symptoms had previously been accompanied by dangerous violence; but his wife, who is of a respectable family, and is highly spoken of as a very cleanly and industrious woman, had always been opposed to any scheme of placing him under restraint, confident of her own ability to manage him. It appears, however, that he was at one time confined as a lunatic in Macclesfield Union Workhouse, from which he made his escape. On one occasion he applied for a warrant against a constable for having taken him into custody, chained him in bed, pommelled him black and blue, and ravished his wife before his eyes—there being no foundation whatever for these charges. His wife was younger than himself; but they had no children. On Thursday he went to Stockport, where his mother and a married sister, Phoebe Harrison, reside, taking with him a dog, which he is said to have killed while there, and to have burned its body. Whether from this conduct, or from some threatening expressions used by him, or for some other reason, his sister, with a little boy of her own, appears to have either accompanied him on his return to Lyme Handley, or to have followed him. He reached home probably between six and

side. The brain had been penetrated and the skull broken and depressed in more than one place. As no screams were heard she must have been struck insensible before she woke, and she can only have exchanged sleep for a stupor still more profound, which ended in death. He has since said that he had a "mission," and that the Lord told him he was going to kill his wife, when he replied, "Nay, Lord, I'll kill her myself," and that he went immediately and fetched the cleaver. Bloomfield has been taken into custody, and is now in the Macclesfield county lockup, where he continues singing and praying, after his fashion, at intervals.

At the inquest on Saturday, Phoebe Harrison was the principal witness. She said: "I am sister-in-law to the deceased, who had been married to my brother, Henry Bloomfield, about twelve years. I reside at Stockport. My brother has not been right in his mind for the last two years. He came to our house on Tuesday last, when I noticed he was much worse. He remained at our house till Thursday at noon. Whilst there, he made strange work in the garden, and killed a favourite dog of his own. He repeatedly said the devil had often tempted him to kill his wife, and he had lifted his hand to do it many times, but the Lord had also been above the devil. Seeing that he became so strange in his manner, we sent word to have him secured; but he went out as soon as he had eaten his dinner at our house, and proceeded home, which he reached about three o'clock. I followed him in the evening, and found him at home about eight

of blood. She lay near the foot of the bed, and a butcher's cleaver near her. We lifted her up, and she appeared to know that somebody was near her. She did not speak, but groaned very heavily. Some of the men remained down stairs. I did not see my brother. A medical man was sent for, and I believe the deceased lived nearly five hours after she was found." This evidence having been corroborated, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Henry Bloomfield.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The annual distribution of prizes to members of the Art-Union took place on Tuesday, in the Haymarket Theatre, which had been lent by Mr. Buckstone for that purpose. The chair was occupied by Lord Montagu, the President.

Mr. Godwin, one of the honorary secretaries, read a very interesting and, at the same time, instructive detail of the origin, the operations, and the gradual success of this institution. He stated that the amount of subscriptions for that period reached to no less a sum than 11,658l. 3s., out of which they had allotted for prizes on this occasion the sum of 5,309l. Lord Montagu moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Professor Donaldson, and most enthusiastically and unanimously approved. A vote of thanks was subsequently given to the members of the Council, and especially to the honorary secretaries, the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Watson, and to Mr. Buckstone, for his liberality in allowing the use of the theatre; after which two young ladies, Miss Morris and Miss Amy Smith, were appointed, and proceeded to draw the prizes, which, independently of prizes for statuettes, vases, porcelain, and bronzes, consisted of 111 sums of money, varying from 10l. to 200l., to be expended in works of art belonging to the Union. The more fortunate of the prizeholders were: Mr. T. Warner, Cirencester, 200l.; Mr. J. Johnston, Paisley, 150l.; Rev. E. E. B. Ninal, Halifax, U.S., 100l.; Mr. T. Jolly, Bath, 75l.; Mr. A. Macnamara, Finsbury, 75l.; Mr. W. Parke, Wolverhampton, 75l.; Mr. P. Sharland, Camden-town, 75l.; Mrs. Barnett, 2, Leinster-gardens, 60l.; Mr. E. D. Campbell, Sunderland, 60l.; Captain Maxse, R.N., Upper Grosvenor-



Fig. 3.

street, 60l.; Mr. H. Webb, Clement's-inn, 60l.; Mr. W. G. Burnett, Old Brompton, 50l.; Dr. Sir John Dane, Kirklands, 50l.; Chevalier E. P. Decastro, Corunna, 50l.; Mr. W. Johnson, Hercules-passage, 50l.; Mr. A. Lapworth, Old Bond-street, 50l.; and Mr. W. Rothwell, Halifax, 50l.

The town council of Birmingham have voted the sum of 3,000l. to defray the cost of the preparations necessary for Her Majesty's visit. The question as to whether the members of the council should appear in robes has been decided in the negative.

A fire took place on Tuesday morning, on board the ship *Sea Breeze*, lying in the water on the south side of the London Docks. The vessel was a general trader under the command of Captain Thomas. The outbreak was occasioned by the heat from the galley stove, which ignited the cook-house, and from that place the flames extended to the deck-house adjoining. The engine of the dock company was at once moored to the spot, and set to work; the engines of the London Brigade quickly followed, and the fire was eventually subdued, but not until the cook-house was burned down, the deck-house considerably damaged by fire, and the lower part of the ship injured by water. It could not be ascertained whether the ship was insured or not.

On the re-assembling of the jury on Monday afternoon, in Bloomsbury, for the purpose of continuing the inquiry into the cause of death of the fifteen unfortunate persons who perished in the awful fire on Sunday, the 28th March last, the Coroner was compelled to adjourn the inquest until Tuesday, the 4th May, through the illness of one of the jury. A model was produced of a very ingenious apparatus, if not invented, improved upon by Mr. Hobbs, the American lock maker, for which he has taken out a patent, namely, an indicator in case of fire, to show to the persons in charge of the different engines at their respective fire-stations the exact locality in which the fire is raging. The apparatus is very simple. There is a small case in which an indicator is arranged, pointing to various figures, such as No. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., on the face of the instrument, and in every street is to be placed a pillar, through which the electric current passes, so that by simply touching a button in that pillar all confusion and delay are avoided, and the engines immediately summoned to assistance. This apparatus, it may be as well to observe, has been approved by Mr. Brunel, and is to be used on board the *Leviathan*.



Fig. 1.

seven o'clock in the evening; and they afterwards all went to bed—Bloomfield and his wife in one room, and his sister and her little boy in an adjoining room. His wife appears to have gone to sleep. The sister was awake, when about half-past ten o'clock, being some time after they had retired to rest, she heard her brother get up and go down stairs. She got out of bed, but not before Bloomfield had returned with a cleaver, had dragged his wife out of bed, and was inflicting blows on her head with all his strength. Moses Jackson, who lives in the cottage under the same roof with Bloomfield's house, heard the crash of the blows, and the sister is said to have seen her brother from the bedroom door engaged in the murderous work; but terror, maternal feelings, and probably a knowledge of the inutility of her interference, prompted her to get her child out of bed, to leave the house as quickly as she could, and to give the alarm to Jackson. James Flint, James Clayton, and Richard Clayton afterwards came up; but delayed entering the house, knowing the formidable instrument with which Bloomfield was armed, until they had provided themselves with weapons. When they went in, armed with pikels and whatever came to hand, they found Bloomfield quietly lying on a sofa down stairs. On being asked what he had been doing, he answered composedly, "I've killed the devil." And he has been almost incessantly singing or praying insanely ever since. On going upstairs they found the poor woman laid on the floor, her night-clothes steeped in blood, and amid streams of blood still flowing from nine several wounds, chiefly from the back of her neck and head, but still alive. The cleaver had been used both on the sharp and the blunt

o'clock at night. I did not intend to remain all night, and I came for the purpose of warning his wife, because I felt apprehensive that he would do some mischief. My little boy, aged about twelve, was with me. His wife prevailed upon me to remain. She said, 'What can I do? I'm obliged to stay with him.' We went to bed about half-past ten, me and my little boy sleeping in one room, and my brother and his wife in the other. I did not undress myself; the deceased undressed herself. When I had been in bed about half an hour, I heard him down stairs, and immediately after I heard him run up stairs. I jumped out of bed, and screamed to my sister-in-law as loud as I could. Directly afterwards I heard my brother enter the room, and then I heard a loud crash, and his wife cried out, 'Oh! Henry, Henry.' I heard another loud crash, and then a heavy fall on the floor. He said, 'There, the fat ox is slain at last.' He struck her, I think, about five or six times. She did not speak after she said, 'Oh, Henry, Henry.' I hardly knew what I was doing, fearing for the safety of my little boy, who lay in bed. I ran to him, and hid him under the bed, telling him not to stir, and if his uncle came in the room not to make a noise. I then hastened downstairs, and ran to the next door, where I found two men. One of them ran for assistance to the neighbouring dwelling, but it was an hour before assistance came. The man's name was Moses Jackson, and he fetched James Flint, James Clayton, and Richard Clayton. They all went in together, and I with them. I did not go into the kitchen, where they said my brother was; I rushed upstairs to look for my little boy. I met him going into the room where my sister-in-law lay weltering in a pool

POETRY.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.
BY MRS. HEMANS.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light,
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it,
And twinkles through the cloudiest night
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom,
The saddest heart is not all sadness,
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom,
There shines some lingering beam of gladness.

Despair is never quite despair;
Nor life nor death the future closes;
And round the shadowy brow of care,
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

LITERATURE.

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

The Six Legends of Goldenstar. By the late ANNA
BRADSTREET. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

WE owe the publication of this beautiful tale to the good taste of a friend of the deceased lady, the authoress herself resisting all the persuasions of those who were privileged to read the manuscript to print it. The poem is founded upon some Indian legends, and we have them brought before us in verse, written in a pleasing melodious strain, and abounding with imagery of the most glowing description, intended not so much to captivate the sense as to awaken the feelings and elevate the mind. As a specimen of the style we extract the following description of a procession:—

Then came a band of huntsmen, every one
Curbing a leopard in a golden chain,
That vainly tried upon the scent to run,
And pulled, and chafed his spotted hair in vain;
And then came rajahs, clad in golden mail
Of net-work showered with pearls as thick as hail.

Each with his glittering quiver at his thigh,
With knife in belt and in his hand a bow,
With flower-crown'd locks, and bright commanding eye
Backwards and forwards watchful of the show;
Each in his saddle on a milk-white steed,
Whose ordered steps attendant pages lead.

And after them came girls, and pair by pair,
With golden baskets full of rice and corn
Upon their heads, and in their jet-black hair
Green wheat was braided for that festal morn—
And all were singing, singing as they danced,
And laughing, blooming, through the wood advanced.

We may confidently predict that "King Goldenstar" will take his place as a welcome guest wherever beauty of style is admired, and his legends will be read with delight by all classes and ages.

Sir Guy d'Esterre. By SELINA BUNBURY. In Two
Vols. London: Routledge and Co.

HISTORICAL novels, when skilfully worked out, are decidedly attractive. Dramatic incident and descriptive scenery impart additional interest to scenes and circumstances connected with bygone events, which, even without these aids, have a charm for every lover of his country. In the work before us are graphically depicted the follies and crimes connected with what is called the Irish rebellion, as well as the court intrigues of the reign of Elizabeth, interwoven with the adventures of Sir Guy d'Esterre. The characters are powerfully drawn, especially those of the brave but unfortunate Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Lady Hilda Fitzclare, and Sir Guy d'Esterre. While the historical events are, in the main, correctly recorded, they are so skilfully used as to rivet the attention of the reader.

Autobiography of Lutfullah, a Mohammedan Gentleman. Edited by EDWARD B. EASTWICK, F.R.S., Third edition. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

To any one who has read this remarkable autobiography, it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that it has reached a third edition. The Sepoy rebellion has served to increase the desire for information about the habits and customs of the people of India, and our own countrymen have supplied much that was necessary to be known respecting them; but here we have the views and opinions of a Moslem gentleman, after long and familiar acquaintance with Europeans. The writer compares the social usages of the two people, and does his best to show that his own faith in Mohammedanism has not been shaken. This book is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Indian life, and may be usefully read by those who desire to learn the causes of the late revolt.

RE-APPEARANCE OF MADAME DE LOZANO.—This celebrated and delightful Spanish singer, who was appointed a pensionaire of the Imperial Chapel in Paris, three years ago, has received permission from the Emperor of the French to travel for a few months. Availing herself of this permission, Madame de Lozano has arrived at 33, Colchill-street, Eaton-square, for the season. She has already accepted engagements, where she will introduce some of her most admired Spanish songs.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

THE BUDGET IN BRIEF.

JOHN BULL TO B. DISRAELI.

"I've sixty-seven millions to pay,
And sixty-three millions to pay it;
'Retrench' is the cry of the day,
And I've come to ask you to essay it."

B. DISRAELI TO JOHN BULL.

"'Retrench' my dear John? no—not you!
What's the odds between *menum* and *tum*?
You've four millions of bills coming due—
Well, what are bills meant for?—Renew 'em!"

FRIENDLY HINT TO AN EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.—A man is known by the Company he keeps.

THE END OF EVERY DEPUTATION.—To thank the Minister for its very courteous reception. After that, the deputation retires, having gained nothing but a few official smiles, and a vague circumlocutory promise to look into the matter.

OBITUARY EXTRAORDINARY.—Died, yesterday, whilst engaged in a literary occupation involving concentration of mind, Mr. Smith Jones, of the effects of a grinding organ played by an Italian rascal under his window. His end was disturbance.

THE PURIFICATION OF MISFORTUNE.—(A refined simile, by Mr. Braided, of the Fire Brigade.)—A grand disaster often has the effect of eliciting that which is truly valuable out of a man. It is like a "fearful conflagration," at which the only thing picked out of the ruins are the solid lumps of gold.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Lord Punch, to move in the House of Lords on the next introduction of a Jewish Emancipation Bill, the following amendment: "That in lieu of the words 'On the true faith of a Christian,' in the Parliamentary oath, shall be substituted a direct declaration, of the substance of the oath, that the swearer firmly believes all the articles of the Christian faith."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—We scarcely think that any punishment would be sufficiently severe for a Royal offender like Bomba. Should his Macaroni Majesty come to loggerheads with this kingdom, and fall England's prisoner, we propose that his sentence be this: "That the regal criminal be detained in prison for the unnatural term of his life, and that the prison be one selected out of the very worst dungeons in his own kingdom." This would only be fair retaliation for the cruelty he has practised on others. To increase the severity of his punishment, we would appoint old Yeh his gaoler. One tyrant never spares another.

AN ACT OF GREAT MERCY.—Mercy has already been gracefully extended to Mr. Smith O'Brien. It still remains, however, to show him a still greater act of mercy. It is well known that Mr. Smith O'Brien has been recently distributing to the "People of Ireland" some fulminating letters, full of the most inflammable sentiments, and explosive incentives. In fact, they are epistolary hand-grenades, specially fabricated for the Irish market. Now it would only be an act of mercy to prevent Mr. Smith O'Brien from concealing any more mischievous letters. If he has any friends, who value his future liberty, they should do all in their power to deny this bellicose letter-writer all access to pen, ink, and paper. If not, we are only afraid that the unabashed Epaminondas of the cabbage garden will be doing himself some grievous bodily harm.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

STRAND THEATRE.—A new and original farce in one act, called *Your Likeness for a Shilling*, has been brought out at this theatre. It is the joint production of Messrs. Harrington and Yates, the authors of several pieces of a similar kind. It is brimful of broad fun and humour. The active new management at this theatre have also engaged Mr. Emery, who appeared on Monday evening, with perfect success, in Mr. Dance's old comedy of *The Country Squire*.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—A new feature has been introduced into the performances at Astley's, which appears to give great satisfaction to the spectators. Mr. W. Cooke essays to emulate Mr. Rarey's system of horse-taming, and receives in the ring any vicious animal that his patrons choose to send him. As a general rule, the animal, when led in, appears to require the most cautious handling on the part of those who have charge of him, but, after a short interview with Mr. Cooke, is compelled to bite the sawdust, being evidently as thoroughly subdued as even Mr. Briggs could desire. The whole proceeding is very entertaining. Some doubts having arisen as to the real nature of the experiment, Mr. Cooke has written to the daily papers stating that "any gentleman can send his horse to him at a few minutes' notice previous to my introducing him into the arena." "The horses I have had this week," he adds, "were from Mr. Rea's repository, and I positively declare that I never saw them but two or three minutes before taking them into the ring. Professor Rarey's system does not owe its origin to America; but has been practised by me and my forefathers for generations before me. But I doubt had I, or any other Englishman, introduced it to public notice, that it would have received such patronage. Having been carried to America and back, its value is discovered." Mr. Rarey, on the other hand, writes to the editor of the *Times*, "I have written by to-day's post to Messrs. Tattersall's, authorising them to pay to any man 'one thousand guineas' if he will prove to them he can teach my system of educating horses as taught and practised by me, unless having received instructions directly or indirectly from myself. The published account of Mr. Cooke's exhibition, as you and all my pupils know, is not what I practise."

MISS P. HORTON'S (MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S) ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday evening, the first part of this agreeable entertainment was altered to give place to a new series of songs and character sketches, called "After the Ball," written by Mr. Edmund Yates. The great and rare merit of the new material is, that it is drawn from society. The

most humorous and successful impersonation was, perhaps, that of Miss Virginia Rimer, a middle-aged, well-informed lady, who was introduced to society by her mamma at the age of forty, and who, with strong classic predilections and classic costume, discusses social questions in a powerful-minded way, while stiffly threading the mazes of a mild and dignified quadrille. Next to this in merit was an extremely natural sketch, Miss Amy Budd, a young lady from the country, at her first ball, regulating her every movement by the "Guideto Etiquette," and giving, when warmed into confidence, a simple and funny description of a country party, in which stereoscopes were the chief amusement provided for the company, and three-cornered sandwiches the chief refreshment. Mr. Crankley and Major Malveaney, a Scotchman and an Irishman, two eccentric sketches, amused the audience with many rival schemes to engage the energies and capital of joint-stock companies. Aunt Toodles, a refined low comedy sketch, carried the entertainment to the two final characters, Sir Henry and Lady Tiptoe, very carefully and delicately drawn, after the true Mayfair model. The songs interspersed—dramatic, sentimental, and comic—were easy and clever, and the music, composed by Mr. Reed, pleasing and appropriate.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—On Monday was opened to the public the fifty-fourth exhibition of the elder Society of Water-Colour Painters. So much new blood has been infused of late into the body that its rejuvenescence is complete. Nevertheless, scarcely any acquisition can supply the loss sustained by the society in the retirement of their late President, Mr. John Lewis. The recently elected members being landscape painters, works of this class preponderate in the present exhibition even more than formerly.

THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH ARTISTS.—The fifth annual "Exhibition of Works by French Artists" is now opened to the public. Among the increasing number of exhibitions of English art, and the multiplying cliques and coteries of British artists, we recognise the right of French art to separate display, and warmly welcome this little colony of refugee artists. The "refugee" character is, however, not extensively borne out, for last year the French Government commenced giving formal "permission" to several French artists to send their pictorial illustrations of the national genius. The permission was graciously given through Count Nieuwenkerke, the director of the fine arts in France, to the painters to send their works to London for one month previous to the yearly exhibition at Paris. We have to regret that some of the greatest French masters are absent from these walls, as Horace Vernet, Ingres, Delacroix, Fleury, &c.; but many others are represented, and the general character of the collection is very high—selection being more strictly made than in our own exhibitions. There are, indeed, scarcely any indifferent productions.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The new programme for the approaching season, which opens on Saturday, is arranged. The first festival will be on the 8th of May, when the great choral demonstration will be given in the Handel orchestra, on which occasion there will be a chorus of nearly 5,000 children from the national schools in and around the metropolis. As might be anticipated, under the general management of Mr. Bowley, great musical festivals, for which the Palace is so well adapted, and for which it has already achieved so high a reputation, form the chief feature of the new programme. Nevertheless, the opera concerts, as they are called, are at an end. In place of these Mr. Bowley proposes a series of concerts of vocal and instrumental music, which are to continue during the months of May, June, and July, and during these months the Saturday Concerts will be discontinued, and the music and other arrangements made subservient to the promenade character of entertainment which summer visitors on that day generally affect. In July next there is to be another of those great musical efforts which last year created so great a sensation, and for at least one day we shall have a repetition of the choral sublimities of the Handel Festival. It is not, however, yet decided what music will be performed on this occasion, neither is it intended to give more than one day's performance. To these musical *fêtes* others of almost equal attraction will be added, such as the concert of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, which last year drew 32,000 one shilling visitors to the Palace—the performance of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, the performances of the band of the Paris Garde Nationale, and the concert of the Bradford and Yorkshire Choral Association. During the summer, also, there will be a band always stationed in the Palace gardens, so that those who cannot leave town until after the usual hours of business will be enabled to enjoy the music in the open air to a late hour in the evening. So much for the musical portion of the programme. Those unrivalled flower-shows, so appropriate to the Palace, and which have always been so widely attractive, are not overlooked in the programme. There are to be three such grand *fêtes* during the present season—viz., in May and June, and in September. Of poultry shows, there are to be two, in August and January. The picture gallery, the fountains, and other standard attractions of the place of course remain in full force, and there are to be a series of popular *fêtes* for the shilling visitors. For this purpose, and to promote out-door amusements as much as possible, a large maze and a gymnasium are to be added to the fine cricket, archery, and bowling-green grounds which already exist in the gardens.

A letter from Paris states that the conspirator Radio has been sent off to Cayenne.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The following telegram has been received in anticipation of the Calcutta mail:—

"ALEXANDRIA, April 20.

"The Calcutta and China mails, per Hindostan, leave this afternoon, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 23rd March, Madras to the 29th, Ceylon to the 2nd April, and Hongkong to the 15th March. The Bentinck, with extra mail and passengers from Calcutta, arrived at Suez on the 14th. There is intelligence from Lucknow to the 22nd March. On the 20th Brigadier Campbell's force returned from the pursuit of the enemy. Hutchinson, of the Lancers, was dangerously wounded, and Cooper, of the Rifles, dead. On the 21st the Nabrie's (Nana's) retreat was stormed. He escaped, and a reward of 50,000 rupees is offered for his head. Outram's force had discovered and destroyed rebels in Lucknow, and the Prime Minister is among those reported as killed. Cape, of the 13th Native Infantry, and Thackwell were murdered by the enemy. Fanatics still fire on our troops. The Governor-General's proclamation calling on the Zemindars to submit had produced no effect. Oude is pacified, the enemy flying towards Simleera. Jung Bahadur goes to Allahabad. No civil officer had yet been sent to Lucknow by the Government. Some inhabitants were returning to the city. The heat was increasing daily. A telegram from Allahabad of the 24th states that Sir Hope Grant was sent on the 23rd to disperse a body of insurgents under Rajah Jajal Singh at Karee, and returned perfectly successful. He took twelve guns. The Disarming Act was being enforced in the North-West Provinces. The sentence on the King of Delhi had not yet been made public. In the Calcutta import-market British piece goods and mule twist had improved, but business in general was limited. The produce-market was dull. Government securities had improved. Fours are quoted 18 discount. Exchange on London, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. for credits; 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. for documents. The Madras import-market was pretty active. Money rather less abundant. Exchange documents, 2s. 1½d.

"Canton continues tranquil. An Imperial edict was received on the 6th of March. Yeh's conduct is condemned. He is degraded, and a successor appointed. The latter is to settle disputes with the barbarians, who, excited to wrath by Yeh, had entered the city. Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the North, the former on the 3rd of March. The Inflexible, with Commissioner Yeh, had arrived at Calcutta. At Hongkong business in imports was inactive. Exchange—4s. 8½d. to 9d."

Advices have also been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail—from Calcutta, March 22. The news from Lucknow contained in the Calcutta papers of that date has been anticipated in all the important details by the advices from Bombay.

The *Madras Athenaeum*, of March 29, states that on the 24th of that month the following information was telegraphed from Allahabad: "Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant was sent on the 23rd March to disperse a body of insurgents under Rajah Jajal Singh, at Karee. The operation was perfectly successful, and the Brigadier-general took twelve guns. He will return to his old quarters at the cantonment this afternoon. There are reports from Futtyghur that the rebels are in considerable strength along the line of the river." The *Madras Athenaeum* adds: "We have searched the map, but are unable to find the Karee above referred to, so that most probably the real name of the place has been misspelt in the course of its transmission along the electric wire. The Disarming Act is being enforced in parts of the north-west provinces." An Agra correspondent, writing on the 16th, states that the inhabitants of Mozuffernugger showed symptoms of resisting the act, but that a party of Sikhs from Roorkee speedily removed their scruples. At Meerut, also, the writer has been told, the inhabitants seem disposed to resist the act; and he says: "The little I saw of them about a month ago left the impression on my mind that they were defiant even then, very overbearing in their demeanour, though perchance very humble to the great men there." A force, including all arms, and commanded by Colonel Biddell, had marched from Mynpoore for Bawar, where it will remain until further orders. The object, according to a correspondent of the *Moff'sville*, is to intercept the fugitives from Lucknow, and support Brigadier Seton.

"In this city," says the *Calcutta Englishman*, "everything is perfectly quiet, though we have lately had an alarm which induced the authorities to call out the volunteers in the middle of the night. It is supposed that the mutineers at Barrackpore, who are disarmed, but still paid regularly by government, had plotted a rising, and had it in their power to procure arms to attack us in Calcutta. A search for arms was made, but unsuccessfully, as the only safe method of finding them was neglected. Now that Lucknow is fallen, it is to be hoped these dangerous neighbours will be sent away, as there can no longer be any fear of their reinforcing the enemy. Troops continue to arrive from England, and are sent up the country in succession. Great efforts are making for the construction of barracks for them, but it does not appear that the recent act for impressing labourers has hastened the work."

We read in the *Hurkaru*: "The infamous Nana Sahib is said to be still at Shahjehanpore, and the principal rebels are stated to be with him; the rebels are reported to have again entered the Futtyghur district and attacked Kenwall and driven off the police posted there. The notorious ex-Commissioner Yeh has been brought from Canton to Calcutta in her Majesty's ship the *Inflexible*, and is at present a state prisoner here. He is not, we understand, to be placed under any restraint beyond what is necessary for his safe custody. The trial of the King of Delhi is not yet over; he has made his defence statement, which is universally admitted to be extremely weak. It merely amounts to this, that he was not a free agent in the

rebellion, but was compelled by the soldiery to act as he did. But there can be no doubt that he took an active part in the insurrection, and is therefore criminally responsible. It is reported in Calcutta that it is the intention of Government to send him to the Andaman Isles, which have lately been converted into a penal settlement. About 500 Sepoys are on their way there already."

THE CAPTURE OF LUCKNOW.

Mr. William Russell continues his letters from Lucknow. Dating from the "Camp of the Martiniere March 17," he gives the following summary of the operations of the preceding week:—

"On the 10th the operations commenced by the force capturing Banks's house and the defences adjoining it. On the 11th Outram seized the iron bridge and swept the suburbs of the city, establishing himself strongly from the Badshahbagh to that point, and in the evening of the same day the Highlanders and Sikhs carried the entrenched position around the Begum's Palace. The 12th and 13th were devoted to the bombardment of the Imaumbarrah and Kaiserbagh. The former of these works was attacked on the 14th, and not only did it fall after a weak resistance, but the Kaiserbagh, which had been reserved for another day's fire and assault. This great result, attained at small loss, was mainly due to the impression made on the enemy by the vigour of our assault on the Begum's Palace by Outram's flank movement, which took their works in reverse, by our bombardment and by the progress of our sap, which brought our men close up to the Imaumbarrah without loss. On the evening of the 14th, as we had turned both lines of the enemy's works, and were in 'solid occupation' of the Kaiserbagh, the key of their position, it was considered we were virtually the masters of Lucknow; but the enemy, though thousands were flying, still occupied the Mess-house, the Mahal Kothee, the Residency, the large Imaumbarrah, and several points along the right bank of the river. On the 15th our guns played on these points all day, and two flying columns were sent out to cut up the fugitives, while the Ghoorkas were co-operating with us by an advance—continuous, but slow—every day along the line of the canal between our left and the Jellalabad road. On the 16th the Douglas Brigade, under Sir James Outram, crossed the river by a bridge of boats. The enemy had evacuated the Mohtee Mahal and the Mess-house, &c., on the previous day. Sir James advanced without opposition to the Residency, whence his troops pushed onwards to the iron bridge under a feeble fire, and by the close of the day they occupied the river up to the stone bridge, the large Imaumbarrah, and all the adjoining buildings. The enemy fled in all directions, utterly broken and discomfited. This morning Outram pushed on to the Gow or Cow Ghaut, which completes our possession of the river all the length of the city. There are still many thousands of people concealed in the houses, and at the very moment of our attack on the bridges a very large force showed itself in front of the Alumbagh as if to make an attack, but they were driven back with loss by the guns of the place."

Resuming his narrative Mr. Russell describes in greater detail the events of each successive day. We make a few extracts. Premising that the Begum's Palace was assaulted at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th, but that the front was so well screened by outposts, and by thick earthworks and parapets, that the artillery, powerful as it was, did not make sufficient impression on the place to justify an attack till two hours later, he states that he returned to camp, in order to witness the state visit of Jung Bahadour to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. No one could say whether the assault was to come off or not, but, according to general orders, it was quite settled that the Maharajah would make his appearance in camp at four o'clock:—

JUNG BAHADOOR.

A canopy was prepared in front of the Commander-in-Chief's mess tent. A guard of honour of Highlanders, their band and pipers, were drawn up near it, an escort of the 9th Lancers and a battery of field guns were in front and on the flanks, and all the ceremonies which could be devised under the circumstances, were executed admirably well. Sir Colin, in full uniform, was punctual to the minute, and all his staff not on duty were also present *en grande tenue*. The chief, it was plain enough, would rather have been close to the Begum's Palace. His eye and his ear were by turns directed towards that place, whence, as the time wore on, could be heard the increasing rattle of musketry. Still the Jung came not. Minute after minute passed by very slowly. It was plain that his Highness the Maharajah, if he knew of the Commander-in-Chief's arrangements, did not possess the "politeness of princes." It was five o'clock, and the musketry was rolling out in great volleys. Sir Colin was walking up and down, like a man who had waited quite long enough for his wife to get on her bonnet, and was about to "stand it no longer," when a great buzz amid the soldiers announced the arrival of Jung Bahadour, "the Lord of Battle," and the band of Highlanders and the thunder of the guns gave him a welcome. Inside the canopy were Sir Archdale Wilson, Colonel Hogg, Colonel Young, Colonel Stirling, Sir Hope Grant, Major Bruce, Major Norman, Dr. Tice, &c. As the Maharajah approached the Commander-in-Chief and his aides-de-camp on duty stepped out to meet him. Who in London does not remember the Maharajah's diamonds and jewelled head dress? In the light of the setting sun they even looked more brilliant than under the Opera chandelier. Indeed, he was so very brilliant, that for a time one only looked at the casque and at the scarlet coat, crisp with jewels and gold, and not at the man who wore them. With white-kid-gloved hand raised to his glittering crest, above which nodded a plume of bird of Paradise feathers delicately loaded with emeralds and diamonds, Jung Bahadour advanced towards Sir Colin Campbell,

took the outstretched hand of our chief, and presented his two brothers, who, almost equally gaudy in attire and rich in decoration, accompanied him. Colonel McGregor, in his full uniform and orders, was on the right of the Maharajah, and after him came a long following of generals in rich dresses, most of them with faces of the Calmuck type, broad in the shoulders, short-necked, and thin-legged. They seated themselves on chairs, anything but easy for them, on the right of Sir Colin, whose staff set on his left, and then there was a long interchange of courteous speeches, but Sir Colin's mind seemed intent on the rapid roll of the musketry. Still the speeches and conversation went on, the Maharajah's quick eye glancing furtively from Staff to Highlander, and back again. In the midst of all this courtly ceremony a tall figure, covered with dust, broke through the crowd of spectators at the end of the line of Highlanders and strode up towards the chief who rose from his seat and advanced to meet him. It was strange enough, amid all this glitter of gold lace and fine clothes, to see this apparition in hoddied gray tunic, turbaned cap, and trunk boots, with long sword clanking on the ground, and head and face and garments covered with dust, walking stiffly up the aisle of men. "I am desired by the Chief of the Staff, Sir, to tell you that we have taken the Begum's Palace, with little loss, and are now in possession of it and the adjoining buildings." And, with a few pleased words from Sir Colin, the Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff, Hope Johnstone, marched out of the crowd again and vanished. Jung Bahadour perhaps imagined it was a well executed *coup de théâtre*; but it was a hard reality—as hard almost as the skirl of the bagpipes, which were played by six or five Highlanders as ever trod on heather, who walked twice in front of us to a heart-stirring pibroch, and then played a few *mbrecaurs*, to the great delight of the Bahadour. His Excellency finally mounted, with his brothers, on two elephants with gorgeous howdah cloths, and returned to his camp. It is said that when Maun Singh came in to Jung Bahadour, and made some explanations respecting his Laodicean conduct, the latter said, "Oh, don't make excuses. Had I not visited London, it is likely enough I should have been on the other side myself." The Maharajah not only stipulated for the salute of guns, but asked for his six Ghoorka regiments attached to Franks's Division, for some English cavalry, and heavy guns to be attached to his forces.

THE BEGUM'S PALACE.

MARCH 12.—The camp was on the alert at an early hour this morning, for it was expected that Outram would receive permission to attack the iron bridge, or at least secure the stone bridge at both ends. But Sir Colin Campbell, so reckless of his own life that his Staff are in continual apprehension, is chary indeed of the life of any soldier under his command, and he would prefer using a thousand shells, dear though they be, to risking the rawest of recruits. We have a powerful artillery. It is not till the whole force of that arm has been exerted that an assault on any position will be authorised by the Commander-in-Chief. However, there was plenty to be seen by early risers. We were in the Begum-ka-Mahal, and the rooms were "thrown open to visitors," thanks to the bayonets of our soldiers. As we approached the Begum's Palace the enemy's bullets, varied by a round shot now and then, came hissing overhead, and announced that they were still fighting in the front. Externally, all we could see of the palace were some glittering domes, the cupolas and minarets of a mosque on the left, and the balustrades around the flat roofs of the numerous buildings inside. A high wall, forming the outer barrier, loopholed at every inch, enclosed the building all round, but it bore frequent marks of our cannon. In front of this wall there was a high parapet of earth with a steep scarp and ditch some fifteen or sixteen feet deep, and two small bastions with embrasures for two guns, which swept the approaches to the place, or were intended to do so. The embrasures, however, had been beaten into ragged holes, choked up with sand and timber by the fire of our guns. Just in front of us, within some eighteen or twenty yards of the ditch, there was a large hole in the ground, caused by a mine which the Sepoys sprang when it was too late to do them any good or us any harm. In the ditch itself there lay a heap of the dead bodies of the enemy, which our men were dragging out of the Palace and flinging over the trench. The enemy had literally dug their own graves. As we crossed the narrow ramp of earth leading to the gateway we could not but feel astonishment at the small loss by which we had gained such a position. Along the front of this wall, in addition to the guns, there were loopholes for at least 2,000 muskets, and it seemed scarcely possible to effect an entrance at the point where one portion of the 93rd and of the Sikhs had rushed through, with bayonets at the charge, on the astonished foe. The gateway to which the ramp led was protected by loopholed turrets at the sides, and by a considerable fire from the walls of the place. The breach made by our guns was on our left of the gateway, but when our troops entered it was only to find themselves in front of a similar wall, directly under the fire of the enemy, who were concealed from them at half-pistol shot. The only way of getting at the enemy was by a hole, misnamed a breach, and so narrow and low that not more than one man could enter at a time, and then only by bending his head. But to avail themselves even of this mode of entrance our men had to struggle through the outer breach or to clamber up the steep bank of the ditch, where, impeded by their numbers in the narrow space, they made for the inner breach; they were held in check under the enemy's fire till some of them forced their way in through the bricked-up windows, which led them into small dark rooms, filled with Sepoys. Held by such troops as those who assaulted the place, the Begum's Palace would have been impregnable to in-

fantry. Entering with difficulty through the suffocating breach, rank with hot air, gunpowder, and dead bodies, I passed into the first of the court-yards in which the fight took place. It was filled with exulting Highlanders, still flushed with the heat of victory, and Sikhs burning gold and silver tissue and lace for the sake of the metals. General Lugard, seated in the midst of them, was busy giving orders to a group of officers, and first among those I came across was Leith Hay, leaning on the javelin of one of the Begum's state servants, and full of the incidents of the charge, in which he bore no small part, for he was, I believe, the second or third man who entered through the breach in the gateway. Brigadier Adrian Hope, an excellent and gallant officer, was also there, and he pointed out to me the narrow window through which he had leaped in upon the enemy. How a man could have escaped who entered in such a fashion is beyond my comprehension. But there were few slain outright, for the apparition of these brawny soldiers alone unnerved the hands of their enemies. Many fled at once, and were pursued and shot down in the court-yards without offering resistance; others fired their muskets or matchlocks once, made a wild thrust with the bayonet, and ran also; others, surprised in holes and corners, fought with the ferocity of wild beasts. One officer of the 93rd killed with his own hand eleven Sepoys, whom he shot with his revolver or sabred in the court-yard. The Sepoys and matchlockmen fled from court to court towards the Imaumbarrah and the outworks of the Kaiserbagh. Onward went the torrent of Sikhs and Highlanders after them. The 42nd sweeping round by the left of the palace, came upon a field gun, which they captured. Pressing onwards they seized a serai, or garden enclosure of the Palace. Two companies of the 93rd, under Stewart, went too far in pursuit, and came under a heavy fire from a loopholed wall. A company of the 42nd, under Drysdale, were led to their succour, and had five men killed in a moment. When they came back, they found, I am told, that the enemy had cut off the heads of their comrades. The attack, which had been fixed for three o'clock, did not take place till half-past four p.m., and many thought it would not take place at all that night, in consequence of the lateness of the hour. At five the Begum's Palace was ours, and Sikhs and Highlanders were rioting amid the mirrored and many-lustrous saloons, still filled with magnificent shawls and scarfs, and such valuable articles as the ladies of the palace were unable to carry off in their flight. These rooms, however, had been for the most part occupied by Sepoys, and, except those of the Zenana, they were all in a very filthy and disorderly state. Very soon every mirror was shattered to atoms, chairs of state were in fragments, and the glass of lustres dashed to the ground, so that the drops and crystals lay like a pavement on the floors. Turning to the left we were about to enter a court yard, when an officer said, "Mind what you are about! There are some fellows hid inside there, and one of them has just shot a sergeant of the 93rd and a man of the 90th." This is, as you will have observed, a mode in which lives are frequently lost in this odious warfare. Soon afterwards I saw one of these fanatics, a fine old Sepoy with a grizzled moustache, lying dead in the court, a sword-cut across his temple, a bayonet thrust through his neck, his thigh broken by a bullet, and his stomach slashed open, in a desperate attempt to escape. There had been five or six of these fellows altogether, and they had either been surprised and unable to escape, or had shut themselves up in desperation in a small room, one of many looking out on the court. At first attempts were made to start them by throwing in live shell. A bag of gunpowder was more successful, and out they charged, and, with the exception of one man, were shot and bayoneted on the spot. The man who got away did so by a desperate leap through a window, amid a shower of bullets and many bayonet thrusts. Such are the common incidents of this war. From court to court of the huge pile of buildings we wandered through the same scenes—dead Sepoys—blood splashed gardens—groups of eager Highlanders, looking out for the enemy's loopholes—more eager groups of plunderers searching the dead, many of whom lay heaped on the top of each other, amid the ruins of rooms brought down upon them by our cannon shot. Two of these were veritable chambers of horrors. It must be remembered that the Sepoys and matchlockmen wear cotton clothes, many at this time of year using thickly quilted tunics; and in each room there is a number of *resais*, or quilted cotton coverlets, which serve as beds and quilts to the natives. The explosion of powder sets fire to this cotton very readily, and it may be easily conceived how horrible are the consequences where a number of these Sepoys and Najebs get into a place whence there is no escape, and where they fall in heaps by our shot. The matches of the men and the discharges of their guns set fire to their cotton clothing; it is fed by the very fat of the dead bodies; the smell is pungent and overpowering, and nauseous to a degree. I looked in at two such rooms, where, through the dense smoke, I could see piles of bodies, and I was obliged to own that the horrors of the hospital at Sebastopol were far exceeded by what I witnessed. Upwards of 300 dead were found in the courts of the palace, and, if we put the wounded carried off at 700, we may reckon that the capture of the place cost the enemy 1,000 men at least.

The Court of Queen's Bench have refused an application made by Mr. E. James on behalf of Mr. Truelove, indicted for publishing an alleged libel on the Emperor of the French, to have the trial expedited by being taken in the sittings after the present term, instead of after Trinity term. The affidavit on which Mr. James moved set forth several heads of great hardship which the defendant was suffering by the delay as grounds for granting the motion, but Lord Campbell and his learned brethren were of opinion there were no grounds.

THE INDIA RESOLUTIONS.

The following are Lord J. Russell's amendments to the resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Government of India:—

"In the 4th resolution, relative to the number of the council, after 'not,' insert 'more than twelve members, including the Secretary of State.'"

"In the 6th, in which the Government propose that the council be partly elected, after 'that,' insert 'its members should be appointed by Her Majesty, and, with the exception of the Secretary of State, should hold their offices during good behaviour.'"

"Instead of 7, insert: 'That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to remove any member of the council from office upon an address from both Houses of Parliament.'"

"Omit 8, which describes the constituency who are to choose the elected portion of the council."

"In 9, as to the president, after 'of state,' insert 'as President of the Council of India.'"

"In 11, omit, 'except such,' to the end—the words proposed to be omitted removing from the inspection of the council such documents as are now addressed to the secret committee of the court of directors."

"Instead of 12 and 13, insert the following resolutions: '11. That no patronage, naval or military, shall be exercised by any members of the council, save and except the Secretary of State for India. 12. That the first appointment of cadets and clerks shall be open to public competition, subject to such an examination as only the Secretary of State shall direct, reserving one-fourth part of all such appointments to the sons of those persons who have been employed in the military or civil service of the Crown or of the East India Company in India.'"

FIRE IN ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK.

On Tuesday night an alarming fire broke out in St. Katherine's Dock, on the north side of the River Thames, just over Tower-hill, and nearly facing Her Majesty's Mint. On the bank of the north quay stood a pile of warehouses, lettered E dock. The warehouses were six floors high, and were erected on arches. Each floor was filled with merchandise of great value, amongst which were hemp, jute, coir ropes, and, it is stated, also cotton and linseed. Judging from the rapid progress the flames made, it is not at all improbable that some of the last-named articles were stored in the building. This building was about 200 feet long by sixty feet deep, and was faced at the eastern extremity by another pile of warehouses equally lofty, termed the F dock. On the south side were riding at anchor a great many ships, schooners, and steamers, and so near were they to the burning property, that at one time their destruction appeared inevitable. The discovery was made by one of the watchmen, who saw a cloud of smoke rolling over the top of the warehouses. A moment's observation convinced him that the building was on fire, as the smoke changed from deep black to a bright red. The engines were soon on the spot, and the firemen immediately went to their labour in a manner that called forth the applause of all within the docks. The men mounted the roofs of the surrounding buildings not on fire with the hose pulled up and the branches in their hands, for the purpose of throwing the water upon the principal seat of the conflagration. Owing to the loftiness of the warehouses the men, although equipped with helmets, looked from below like mere boys, and it was frequently remarked by the spectators that a "juvenile fire brigade had been formed." At the same time the fire rose very high and attracted great crowds from all parts of London. A powerful body of police came up and took possession of the roads leading to the entrance gates of the docks, but in endeavouring to keep a way clear for the passing to and fro of the firemen the officers had the greatest difficulty to undergo, and the clothes of the men were literally torn off their backs. By nine o'clock the scene was very striking, the flames shining through the different windows of the Tower, and the ball and cross of St. Paul's, and the different city churches, being clearly visible. The powerful steam floats came up as quickly as possible, and, before twelve o'clock, owing to the combined exertions of all present, the fire began to succumb beneath their exertions; but it was far, even at that hour, from being entirely extinguished. The damage done, considering the size of the place, may be described as inconsiderable.

In consequence of the absurd rumour that Lord Rosse had predicted an unusually hot and dry summer the flax trade has been seriously affected. Farmers have made up their minds to sow less flax seed than they would otherwise have done, and, it appears, persist in that determination, notwithstanding the contradiction given by his lordship to the indiscreet rumour.—*Armagh Guardian*.

The opinion of the present law officers of the Crown on the case of the Cagliari was laid before Parliament on Friday night. The Queen's Advocate, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General concur in the opinion that no evidence has been adduced which establishes any case against Park and Watt; nothing to justify their having been "treated as malefactors of the worst class," or their subjection to "a long and inhuman imprisonment," since the Neapolitan Government "was in possession of the fullest information as to the guilt or innocence of each individual" on board the vessel. With regard to the capture of the Cagliari, the Advocate and Solicitor-General hold that the Neapolitan officer was justified "in taking possession of the Cagliari and in taking her to Naples, in order to a full investigation;" but they are "unable to see any ground whatever upon which the condemnation of the Cagliari as prize can be supported." This opinion is given in general terms, and no cases are cited. In a separate, and much fuller paper, the Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, examines the facts, compares them with past cases, and comes to the conclusion "both from international law and practice that the capture of the Cagliari was illegal."

THE WORK-TABLE.CONDUCTED BY
MADemoiselle ROCHE.

THE triumphs of modern science are opening out new fields, and those so full of wonder, as, in the days that are gone, would have been attributed to enchantment. Strange to say, the marvelous has now grown so common-place, that wonder becomes a rare emotion in the nineteenth century, and it must be something surpassingly extraordinary to excite in it a sentiment which it has been acutely said is little more than the emotion of ignorance. Whatever may be the deduction, we think the application of that great revelation of modern science, Photography, to the adornment of dress, is certainly one of the greatest wonders of our most wonderful age; and the announcement of this invention certainly deserves to be looked upon as forming a new era in the arts and manufactures of any country. Photography is now to be employed in the production of patterns on ladies' dresses. It is supposed that this mode will supersede all the designs on which so much artistic ingenuity has hitherto been expended. Nature now will take the art of decoration into her own hands. Those delicate traceries which the most miniature touch of the most practised painter can only imitate afar off, are now to be imprinted on the beautiful silken fabrics by the process of photography. Leaves, flowers, branches, sprays, wild garlands from the sweet hedgerows, bouquets from the richest parterres of choicest cultivation, forest foliage, crisp clusters of the rusty hazel nut, ripe fruit wrapped in its untouched down; all these, and more than we can tell, may now be sun-printed on the flowing silk of a lady's glistening skirt. We shall no longer have broad and bold effects which may please the passing glance, but devices which present continually developing beauties the longer they are inspected under the power of the microscope. We may well say that we live in an age of wonders, of which this discovery and its application is far from being the least.

**BOUDOIR TABLE COVER,
IN BERLIN WOOL.**

There is no part of drawing-room or boudoir furniture on which so much depends for giving the last finish to the general appearance as the table covers which are introduced into the apartment. It is on this account that we from time to time introduce designs of different characters and styles, in the hope of meeting the varied requirements of our subscribers, as the prevailing tone of the furniture already established must necessarily be consulted in commencing a piece of work of this nature.

The design this week introduced among our illustrations is intended for a small table cover to be used either in the drawing-room or boudoir. It is worked in Berlin wool and with those flat tints which have lately been much in favour, both because they produce a soft and pleasing effect, and are executed with little trouble. It must be acknowledged that shading wool work requires skill, taste, and experience, in the selection of the tints, and that the most elegant designs are often injured for want of that practice of the eye which can alone give certainty and accuracy in the graduation of the necessary colours. The fashion which has now for some time given the preference to flat tints obviates all these difficulties. When the contrasts are good the effects are equally certain. We think that the design we are now in-

serting will be found of a lively and sparkling character. The colours are few in number, which greatly simplifies the work. Speaking of them, we must say that although the portion marked as violet or blue may at the first blush have some advantage when in the first mentioned, yet the fresh bloom of

Black.
White.
Violet.
Blue.
Yellow.
Red.
Green.

the violet colour speedily flies off; and we would recommend that the blue should be selected, as retaining its prettiness to the very end of its duration. The green should also be a brilliant emerald, of which there are now most beautiful shades manufactured. All that is marked gold should be covered

with gold-coloured floss silk; and all that is white worked in white flourishing cotton. If it should be thought desirable to increase the size of the Table Cover, a border of coloured velvet may be added, but in any case, it must be finished with a handsome fringe.

ANTI-MACASSAR,

IN NETTING AND DARNING.

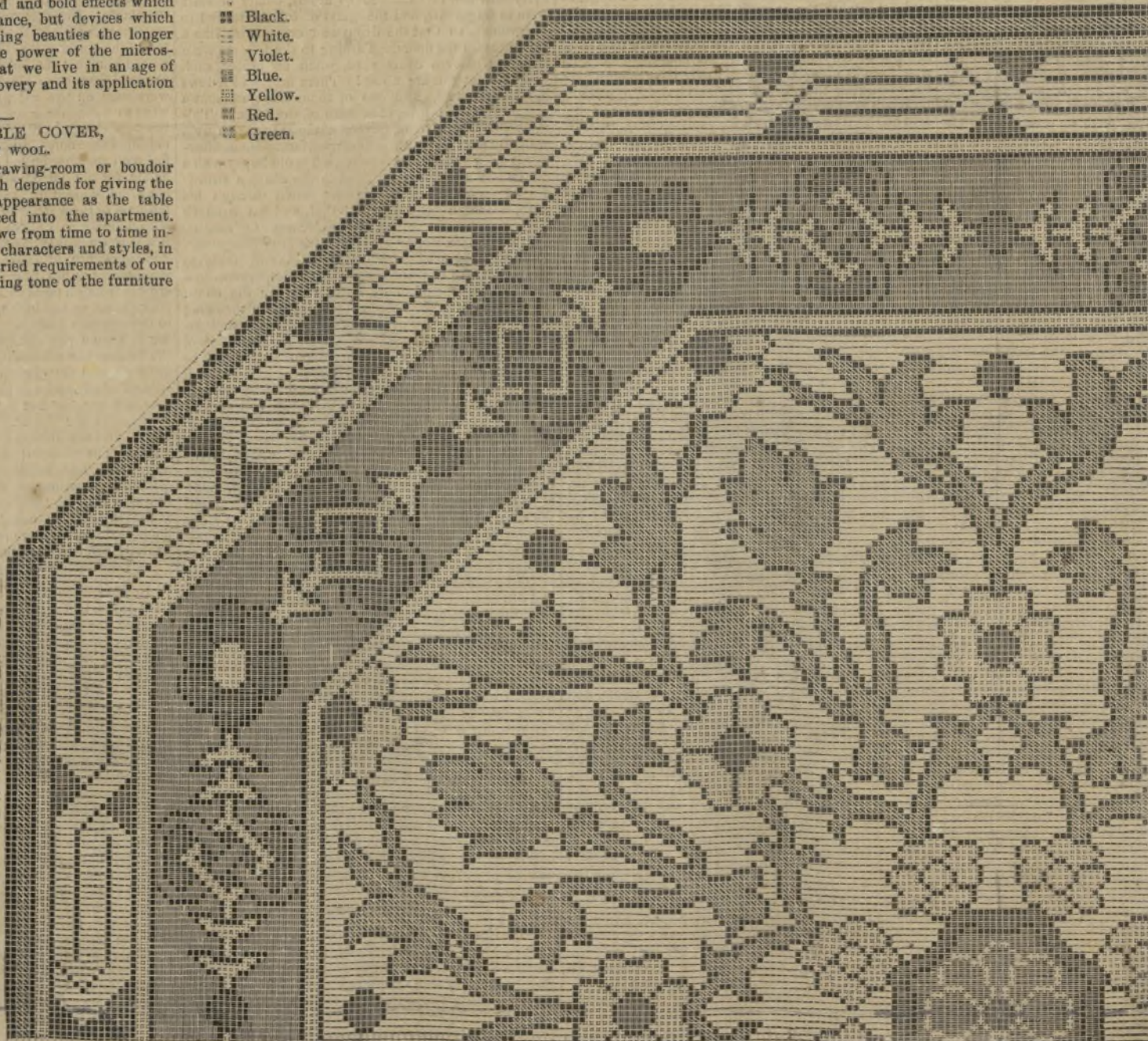
At this season of the year, when the labours of the Work-Table possess an additional interest, from their usefulness in adding so largely to the funds of many charitable societies, and when almost every lady is anxious to contribute some ornamental article to the many elegant productions which compose the Fancy Fairs of the season, we feel particularly desirous to select those which are suitable for this purpose. There are many ladies who would feel a pleasure in occupying a portion of their leisure time for some benevolent purpose, if they knew exactly what to undertake, and how to accomplish some piece of work with ease. We are especially gratified to find that this department of our journal is much valued, as our study is to present as great a variety as possible in our illustrations, and to render the directions as clear as we can. The kind appreciation of our subscribers, which continually reaches us, is very encouraging, and it is our wish that these may continue to be deserved. Among the many ornamental modes of working, there are none more easy, and few prettier, than that of Netting and Darning. Since the introduction of the woven netting, much time and labour has been saved, and the most beautiful patterns can now be darned for coverlets, anti-macassars, &c., in a comparatively short space of time. The one we have given has a very pretty effect. After the darning is completed, a fancy fringe may be sewn round; or a rich knot of fringe inserted in every loop, makes a very good and handsome finish. If the netted ground is worked by hand, the proper cotton will be Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 12 Boar's Head Crochet Cotton, and for darning, the same makers' No. 10 Knitting Cotton.

**BORDER AND INSERTION FOR A
CHILD'S DRESS,
IN EMBROIDERY.**

The designs for embroidery are now of so rich a character, that unless every portion of the muslin is filled up with work, there seems a deficiency and poorness of effect which is very unsatisfactory to the eye. We must acknowledge that there is much more pleasure in executing something which is very handsome when completed, even though in its progress we feel a little wearied with the labour, and we therefore prefer giving those articles which we know will prove satisfactory when executed, and which frequently are so much handsomer when worked, than they look in our illustrations, as it is impossible to give anything like the effect of the different kinds of work in a



BORDER AND INSERTION FOR A CHILD'S DRESS, IN EMBROIDERY.



BOUDOIR TABLE COVER, IN BERLIN WOOL.



wood engraving. This pattern is very rich for a child's dress. The combination of the insertion with the border adds very much to the style. The holes are all cut out and sewn round, which gives a lightness to the pattern. The proper cottons for working this embroidery are Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Perfection Nos. 16 and 20.

KNITTED NIGHT-CAP.

We have been requested by a subscriber to give direction for a knitted night-cap; but we find with regret that they would occupy too much space in our Journal, as they would necessarily be extremely lengthy. We, therefore, merely give the manner we should commence one, leaving the choice of the fancy patterns composing it to the lady's own taste. We should select a pretty star, which must always

be knitted with four steel needles, and having made it sufficiently large for the crown, we should cast off about one-third for the back and retain the other two-thirds of the stitches on one needle. We should then knit a row of holes to divide the crown from the front, and should then proceed to knit a straight piece of any pretty fancy knitting about four inches in depth; this would form the head-piece of the cap. The holes should then be repeated as the boundary of the front. A pretty narrow knitted lace must then be sewn on, a little full, round it. A cord is then passed in and out, all round the cap, and tied at the centre of the back. This fits it to the head, and forms a pretty shape and nicely fitting cap. Very handsome crochet caps are worked exactly in the same form, beginning from the centre of a star, and are stronger and much easier to execute than those which are knitted. The most easy of all, and the most worn, are simple netted caps, which are considered more conducive to health from their extreme openness and coolness; caps not being favoured by the faculty which in any way exclude the air from the head.

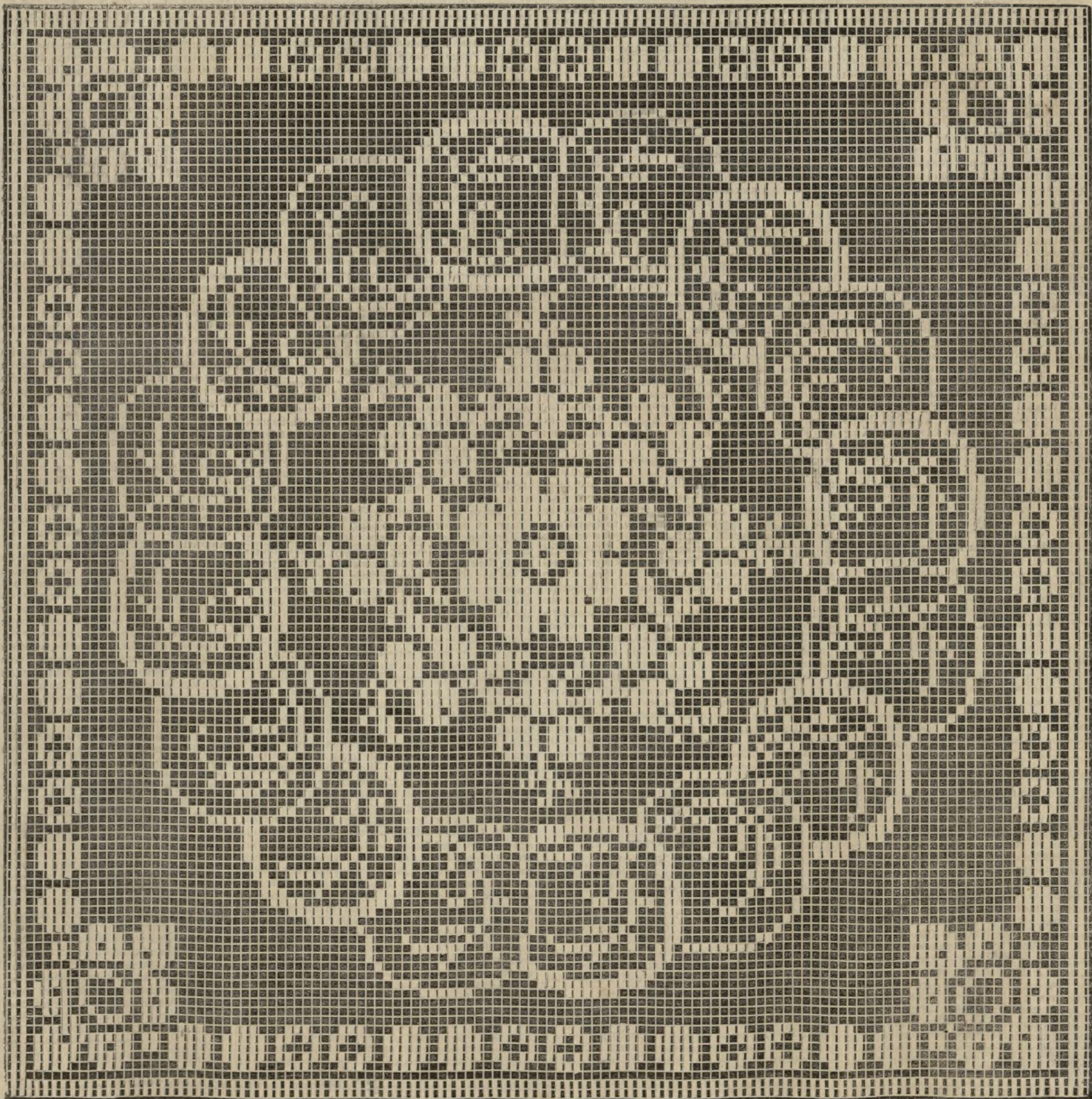
Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty, has intimated his intention of continuing to give annually for competition among such of the students of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, as are the sons of naval and marine officers, the marine cadetship which was first granted by the Earl of Ellenborough, and continued by succeeding First Lords of the Admiralty.



FIRE IN THE FIR PLANTATIONS NEAR WOKING.

The tremendous fire which broke out in the fir plantations near Woking on Friday continued to burn throughout the whole of Friday night and during Saturday. Some idea of the extent of this great conflagration may be formed when we say that it has destroyed plantations on an extent of no less than 5,000 or 6,000 acres. The tract over which it has spread extends from the village of Pirbright over the steep picturesque eminences known as the Mitchet hills and towards the Frimley ridges. It seems to have commenced near Pirbright, on a lonely road through a large fir plantation, and which leads from the Guildford-road. From the fact of its having evidently commenced here on the wayside, it seems as probable as not

that its origin was accidental. It commenced among the furze and gorse and heaps of pine cones that lay about. Fed by these most inflammable materials, it seems to have spread very rapidly, advancing simultaneously along the old Guildford-road and towards the Mitchet hills. The views to be got from these steep heights into the country below were picturesque beyond description, and the little glens and shady dales that lay between the ridges were exceedingly beautiful. Now, nothing can exceed the desolate and weird-like aspect of the whole scene. All except the largest trees have been consumed, and the scorched and blasted appearance of these only makes the desolation still more striking in its appearance. The fire was still burning actively on Saturday evening, but the wind had changed and the flames were being turned back over the tract they had already devastated, so that it was likely to go out for want of fuel.



ANTIMACASSAR IN NETTING AND DARNING.

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.

The great irregularity of the West African mail steamers has of late interrupted the current of the history of the notorious Regis contract for supplying the French West Indies with purchased Africans. The last arrivals, however, put us in possession of some additional facts quite conclusive as to the character of this traffic. Subsequently to the news that the Portuguese authorities had refused to allow the French purchase of negroes within the limits of the province of Angola, our readers may recollect that advices from the West Indies announced the arrival, in the French Antilles, of one of M. Regis' ships with a cargo of 800 Africans, 100 of whom lost their lives in an attempt to land them. But hitherto there has been nothing positively known as to where this unhappy batch of negroes was obtained. The African mail just arrived fills up this hiatus in the melancholy and miserable tale. It seems that the *Stella*, after being joined by another ship the *Clara*, proceeded beyond the territorial limits of Angola, and there found barracoons filled with slaves belonging to the Cuban charterers of various American vessels which had been seized (equipped for the traffic, but without national papers on board), and sent to the Vice-Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone for adjudication. A bargain was soon struck with the agents in charge of the barracoons. 800 of these slaves, who had been captured in the regular course of the internal slave trade, and brought down to the coast for exportation, were bought for the *Stella*, and 400 for the *Clara*. Of the 800 purchased for the *Stella*, 600 were shipped in one day; so hurried and unscrupulous were the French agents engaged in this disgusting and cruel transaction. The only thought or care they had was whether the negroes they drove from the barracoons on board the ship were in physical plight to bear a voyage across the Atlantic. That ascertained, into the hold and between decks they were thrust with an expedition that defies all Spanish competition or rivalry. And from the slave barracoons southward of Angola, on the west coast of Africa, these 1,200 negroes were carried by the contractors of the Imperial Government of France to Martinique and Guadeloupe. What may have been the mortality of the Middle Passage is not stated. But it is known, from other sources, that 100 of the Africans so brought were swamped, and perished on the coast of one of those islands. Let us therefore assume that of the 1,200 thus bought, only 1,000 safely reached the French colonies. On their arrival the contractor would, by the terms of his arrangement with the Imperial Government, become entitled to 20,000*l*. Now in what one single particular, we ask, does this operation differ from an ordinary Slave Trade adventure, punishable as felony by the laws of every civilised country, and denounced as a crime against God and man by the Congresses of Vienna and Verona? Wherein can it be distinguished from those transactions of the Portuguese, Spanish, and American slave dealers, for the repression of which we have accumulated treaty on treaty, and to co-operate in the final extinction of which France still remains bound to England by the solitary article of the Convention of 1845 that still remains in force.

Mark, however, the result, even when M. Regis failed because the Spaniards outbid him. The King of Dahomey—who since the blockade of his coast and the expulsion of his creature Kosoka from Lagos had confined his annual sacrifices of human lives to some twenty-five or thirty, many of whom he purchased with cowries—excited by the demand for negroes at Whydah, has this year sallied forth in person, and at the head of a considerable force has surprised a town on the confines of the Yoruba country, and carried off thence between 1,400 and 1,500 of its inhabitants, either to sell or to slaughter. This horrible success will still further stimulate Gazo to the recovery, if that be possible, of his former greatness, which rested on the Slave Trade. Already, it seems, he has despatched messengers offering his assistance to a deposed Yoruba chief, and proposing to carry war into the Yoruba country. So that not only has the Regis contract disturbed most seriously the rising commerce of the Bight of Benin and revived the Slave Trade there, it also threatens to arrest all that internal progress on which good men had their eyes so attentively fixed, and to revolutionise a large district where, under the auspices of England, peace, industry, and prosperity had, to all human appearance, taken deep root.—*Daily News*.

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS

The *Gazette* of Tuesday publishes the new passport regulations, notifying that passports will henceforth be issued to any British subject who shall produce or send to the Passport Department of the Foreign Office, or to any one of certain specified agents at the outposts, a certificate of his identity, signed by any mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary, resident in the United Kingdom. Every such certificate must bear the signature of the person in whose behalf it is granted; and when it is forwarded to the Foreign Office by post, it must, if it be required that the passport should be sent by return of post to the person who granted the certificate, in order that he may deliver it to the applicant for the passport, be accompanied by a post-office order for the amount of the fee; or if forwarded by post to an agent at an outpost, the postage must be prepaid. But an agent at an outpost will only deliver passports to persons applying for them there in pursuance of such certificate, and will not send them by post to any persons whatever. The application for the passport, if addressed to "Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Foreign-office, London," should have the word "Passport" conspicuously written upon the cover. The names of the agents who have been appointed to issue Foreign Office passports at the undermentioned ports are: At Dover, Samuel Metcalfe Latham, Esq.; at

Folkestone, Francis M. Faulkner, Esq.; at Southampton, W. J. Le Feuvre, Esq.; at Liverpool, Nathan Litherland, Esq. The charge on the issue of a passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is, for the present, 6*s*. The following is a list of the principal foreign passport offices in London, where Foreign-office passports are to be *viséd*: Austrian Legation, Chandos House, Cavendish-square; Bavarian Legation, 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square; Belgian Consulate, 53, Gracechurch-street; French Consulate, 36, King William-street, City; Netherlands Consulate, 20, Great St. Helen's; Portuguese Consulate, 5, Jefferey's-square; Russian Consulate, 32, Great Winchester-street; Sicilian Consulate, 15, Cambridge-street, Edgware-road; Spanish Legation, 17, Hereford-street, Park-lane; Turkish Embassy, 1, Bryanston-square.

DR. BERNARD AND THE STATE TRIAL.

From eight o'clock until near midnight on Saturday evening there was a large muster of people at the Café Chantant, in Leicester-square, it having been publicly announced, as well in a conspicuous part of one of the morning papers of that day as by a placard outside the *café*, that Dr. Bernard, accompanied by Mr. Edwin James, his counsel, would make their appearance in the course of the evening. On the previous night Mr. James and a friend had strolled into this place of public entertainment in a casual way as they were passing through the square. They had hardly entered the building when the well-known person of the popular advocate was recognised by several of the company. He was introduced to the proprietor, a Frenchman, who expressed himself as flattered by the visit, and showed his guest some civilities. A few of the people present, and these chiefly French, approached Mr. James and tendered him their congratulations for the successful efforts he had made on behalf of their compatriot during the recent State trial. These he politely acknowledged, and expressed his admiration of the French nation. By this time the name of the visitor had spread through the room, and thence until his departure he became an object of general interest. During his stay, whether by chance or design, the Marseillaise Hymn was sung by the professional vocalists present with great enthusiasm. The Café Chantant is not exactly a place where a man in search of an evening's recreation may expect to meet the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, or the Prince Consort; but it is nevertheless a nightly place of resort to considerable numbers of people of different conditions in life and of both sexes. In a large, lofty, and well-lighted apartment, furnished in the French fashion with mirrors, settees, and an almost endless number of small marble tables, the visitors, some hundreds in number, spend their evenings in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke, drinking coffee, or consuming mutton chops and Welsh rarebits, with potatoes of pale ale, brandy, or gin. Some good music on the pianoforte, a respectable orchestra, and a corps of professional vocalists, the greater part of them ladies, lend additional attractions to the place. Unlike Cogers'-hall, or "Discussion Forum"—now known to fame—no debating, political or otherwise, goes forward. It is frequented as much by English as by French people, and is not so much a haunt of political refugees as other places in its vicinity. At the Café Chantant, then, of all places, the public were informed that Mr. Edwin James and Dr. Bernard were to present themselves on Saturday evening, and there "the friends of liberty"—so the announcement went—were to give them an ovation. At eight o'clock, the hour they were expected, there were comparatively few people in the room. Among these, two or three men, having all the unmistakable marks of the refugee class, were distributing handbills invoking "eternal glory on the twelve jurymen"—naming them—"who upheld the honour and independence of Old England;" on Mr. James, who had vindicated the dignity of the English law, and "lasting shame on the promoters of the Conspiracy Bill." This document, couched in indifferent English, purported to emanate from a "universal printing establishment" in Holborn. As the evening advanced the audience gradually increased, until at length between 200 and 300 persons were present. They were, however, disappointed, for neither Mr. James nor Dr. Bernard made their appearance in the course of the evening. At whose instance the announcement was made that they were to attend does not appear; but that it was not at Dr. Bernard's—still less, perhaps, at Mr. James's—is certain from the fact of the former having expressed great displeasure when he was informed of the matter, adding that he was not a Nana Sahib or a hippopotamus that any one should presume to exhibit him for money, and that he had no ambition for a niche in the Walhalla of Madame Tussaud.

An influential deputation of gentlemen, representing the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the College of Apothecaries, had an interview with the Premier on Tuesday, on the subject of Medical Reform. They supported Mr. Headlam's bill, which they asked the Government to adopt. Lord Derby did not make any definite reply to this appeal; but as if to express his confidence in the judgment of the deputation, he asked them to favour him with their opinion on the Sale of Poisons Bill, which they readily undertook to do.

As some children were a few days since playing on the banks of the Ill, at Oberbergheim (Haut-Rhin), one of them accidentally fell in at a place where the water was rather deep. The child was carried away by the current and was about to disappear, when a little boy only eight years of age, named Stoltz, jumped in and laid hold of his play-fellow. He had not strength enough to get him on shore, but was able to keep the child and himself above water until assistance arrived, and they were both got out in safety.

M. DE LAMARTINE AND GENERAL LA MARMORA.

The *Presse* publishes a reply of M. de Lamartine to the speech of General La Marmora, Sardinian Minister of War, in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin in which he complains of the General's attributing to him "absurdities and puerilities" which he would blush to ascribe to an idiot of the Alps: "According to this statesman, when in Alessandria in 1846, I mistook some Piedmontese sappers in their shirt sleeves for Austrians; the Chamber laughed, says the report of the sitting; it would have laughed a good deal more if it had known that I have never set foot either in Alessandria or in Piedmont since 1822, when one of my intimate friends, General Marquis de Fanerger, commanded the garrison and caused me to admire the fine Piedmontese troops under his command. According to the same General La Marmora, I replied in 1848 to an envoy of King Charles Albert, who sought of me French intervention in Italy: 'No, I will never suffer the Mediterranean to become an Italian lake.' Instead of laughing at this, the Chamber of Deputies at Turin ought to have been seized with great admiration at such extraordinary foresight; for with what prophetic genius must he be endowed who could dread the monopoly of the seas by three steam frigates and the five or six brigs of the Sardinian navy in the presence of the innumerable French and English vessels which covered the seas with the shadow of their sails. This almost equals the sublime foresight of that British newsmonger who feared the monopoly of the ocean by the galiot of St. Cloud! There must be a great deal of credulity in a Minister of War of Turin, who could seriously attribute such follies to a Minister of the Republic at Paris. The fact is that I never had any relations, official or non-official, with King Charles Albert in 1848, but through the respectable and loyal Marquis de Brignole, Minister of that unhappy Prince to the French Republic; and if I had talked such stuff to that man of good sense and heart, he would have thought he was assisting in the congress of Charenton. All the foreign policy," he says, "irreproachable policy, of the Republic while I directed it, was proclaimed in what is called my 'manifesto to Europe.' All the special policy of the French Republic with regard to Piedmont, a policy which was scrupulously honest, consisted in these two facts:—1. Not to advise King Charles Albert to an offensive, inopportune, and rash war with Austria; because a great power like France is morally and jointly responsible for the acts to which it has instigated an allied power inferior in strength. 2. If Piedmont, badly advised, entered upon war, and if, after an impolitic aggression, it incurred dangers to its existence as an independent nation—to descend the Alps to its relief, and to take between Austria and it, the position of an armed mediator. Why otherwise did I assemble, the day after the revolution of February the army of the Alps, if it was not for this policy? Such is the whole mystery."

DEATH OF COLONEL BENTON.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 14th of April, says: "The event of the week has been the death of Colonel Benton, of Missouri, the leading spirit of General Jackson's Administration, and for thirty years the most influential politician of 'the great West.' He was the author of a voluminous work containing recollections of 'Thirty Years in the Senate,' and up to the day of his death was engaged in the compilation of a ponderous abridgment of Congressional debates. Though it is now some time since he ceased to take a very active part in politics, he remained a personage of importance up to the last moment. Telegraphic bulletins were received twice or three times a day during the close of his illness, giving the state of his health; and the morning papers on the day after his decease came out with long biographical sketches of him, and long analyses of his character as a statesman. They all agree in denying him the possession of either eloquence or intellect, and base his reputation solely upon his personal prowess and his bull-dog insolence of manner. If the tributes to his memory which friends and enemies agree in according be even half true, his career furnishes a curious illustration of the extraordinary ways in which, in such a state of society as that which exists in the south and west, public men may achieve greatness. One of Benton's earliest claims to public notice, when a 'rising young man,' was a fight in a tavern in Tennessee with Andrew Jackson, the future President, in which knives and pistols were freely used. Personal pluck is the first requisite for a western politician, and a notorious 'difficulty,' in which he bears himself well, does him better service than an English aspirant would derive from a good book or an able speech. After his entry to Congress, Benton took a prominent part in the land reform movement, in the crusade against the United States' Bank, and in the discussions arising out of the first attempts to repeal the Missouri compromise in 1850. In all these he did not display a single trace either of the gifts or graces of statesmanship. He cowed his opponents by threats of personal violence. In one debate in the Senate he made significant allusion to a pair of pistols in his possession, which, he said, had 'never been used that a funeral had not followed.' His great size, truculent insolence of manner, and brute courage carried him triumphantly through everything. Next to his qualities as a combatant, the most striking feature in his character was his egotism, which he retained to the last. No one ever doubted his honesty of purpose and sterling integrity, but this did not prevent his looking upon himself as the most important person, and his doings the most important events of the day. He laboured at his abridgment of the debates as if the welfare of the human race depended upon its completion. On his deathbed, and while suffering from the ravages of a painful disease, his unflinching tenacity of purpose never deserted him; and when he was too weak to write, or even to speak aloud, his daughter held her

ear close to his mouth while he dictated in whispers. He was evidently animated by the sincere conviction that he was performing a great and patriotic work, which nobody but himself could ever perform as well."

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, the Rev. George Radcliff, described as of Endless-street, Salisbury, Wilts, clergyman, was brought up on a warrant charged with feloniously making a transfer of certain stock and annuities, to wit, 1,028*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. Three per Cent. Consols, on the 30th July last, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, he not being the true owner of the said stock and annuities.—Mr. Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, in opening the proceedings, said the case, from the position occupied by the prisoner, and the peculiar nature of the facts, was one of a most painful nature. A few years ago a gentleman at Salisbury, named Isaac Flower, married a lady named Marguerita Cooper. There was a settlement upon the marriage, to which the trustees were Mr. Henry Cooper, a solicitor, at Salisbury, and Mr. Robert Raxworthy, of Rance, near Blandford, Dorset. After a time Mr. Cooper retired from the trust, and the prisoner at the bar, the Rev. G. Radcliffe, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, was substituted. A part of the property dealt with under the trust consisted of 1,028*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. in the Three per Cents., which, after the change, stood in the name of the prisoner and Mr. Robert Raxworthy, and upon which the dividends were paid regularly into Everard's Bank, Salisbury, to the account of Mr. Flower, up to and including July last. On the 20th July Messrs. Capel and Trotter, the well-known stockbrokers, of Throgmorton-street, received a letter from the prisoner, who had been known to them for years, inclosing a certificate of the death of Mr. Raxworthy, the other trustee, requesting them to sell the stock, as in consequence of the death of his co-trustee it became necessary for him (the prisoner) to make a distribution among the family. The certificate purported to be signed by Mr. Fenwick, the minister who officiated at the funeral, and by Mr. May, a minister who attested to the truth of the document as a copy of the register. As it was necessary that the certificate should be accompanied by a form provided by the Bank, and properly attested with regard to the identity of the deceased with the party entered as trustee, they forwarded him a form that he might get it filled up, and two days after this form was returned to them, in an envelope, without any accompanying letter, purporting to be signed by certain parties, and no doubt it came from the prisoner. Some further correspondence took place, and the result was that the prisoner attended at the Bank on the 31st of July to execute the transfer, and received a cheque from Messrs. Capel and Co. for 938*l*. 11*s*., the amount for which the stock was sold; and it might be stated that on the same day the prisoner opened an account with that very sum in his own name at the London Joint-Stock Bank, and had since drawn out all the money except about the sum of 200*l*. Inquiries had since been made about the certificate, and it had been found that no such parties as the Rev. Mr. Fenwick or the Rev. Mr. May, or the other attesting witnesses to the certificate, lived at Blandford, so that there could be no doubt that the certificate was entirely false. The dividends, as he had said, had been regularly paid up to July last into Everard's Bank, Salisbury, to the account of Mr. Flower, the party interested in the settlement. In January, of course another dividend became due; but Mr. Flower upon going there to the bank found it had not been paid in, and went to the prisoner about it. The prisoner told him it was all owing to a mistake at the bank, which he would set right, and the money should be paid in a few days. It was so paid in; but the affair was not altogether satisfactory to Mr. Raxworthy, and he intimated his intention of coming to London to make inquiries about it. This coming to the knowledge of the prisoner, he at once posted to Mr. Raxworthy, a distance of twenty-six miles, and made an explanation to him, but Mr. Raxworthy came to London notwithstanding, and the result was the apprehension of the prisoner for the fraudulent transfer.—Several witnesses having been examined in confirmation of the above statement, the prisoner was remanded.

On the resumption of the inquiry, Mr. Raxworthy himself appeared to prove that he was not dead, and that the transfer had not been authorised by him. He said: I am a farmer, living near Blandford, Dorset. I was a trustee under the marriage settlement of Mr. and Mrs. Flower, and am so to this day. I was joint transfer with Mr. Radcliffe for a sum of 1,028*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. stock standing in our joint names. The dividends on that stock were received by power of attorney, and accounted for to Mr. Flower, through Everard's Bank at Salisbury. I never authorised the prisoner to sell that stock, and was not personally acquainted with him, and had never seen him till the 17th April, when he came to me. He said he came about the stock that had been sold out by mistake for a person named Richards, who was deceased; that the bankers had made a mistake, and thought I was the person deceased. He also said I need take no trouble about it, or go to town, as the dividends would be all right on the next dividend-day. I have not seen him since till to-day.—The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was then committed for trial, and the witnesses were bound over to appear against him at the Old Bailey.

An old man of the name of Jeremiah Bryant, residing in Croydon, was crossing the railway near Seldon-lane, Croydon, when he was knocked down by a railway engine, which passed over his legs, crushing them in a fearful manner. Without loss of time he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital; but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

RIGHTS OF FOOT PASSENGERS.

In the Bail Court, on Saturday, an action was brought by a widow of the name of Smith against a builder named Colls to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the negligence of a servant of the defendant in driving a horse and cart and knocking her down. Mr. Temple, in stating the case to the jury, said, the plaintiff was an aged widow living at Camberwell, and the defendant carried on an extensive business as a builder in Camberwell-road and Moorgate-street, City. On the 1st of October, 1857, Mrs. Smith was walking up the Wyndham-road, and had proceeded only five doors from the main road, when she put one foot off the kerb for the purpose of crossing, and was immediately knocked down by the defendant's horse and cart, which was being driven in the same direction by a boy on the same side of the way close to the kerbstone. She was picked up insensible, taken home, and attended by a surgeon. She had before been able to dress herself, but had since been obliged to have assistance. The defendant's foreman called several times during the month succeeding the accident, and the defendant gave the plaintiff 3l. 2s. 6d. in small sums. To a further application for compensation the defendant's attorney replied, offering to appear to any process which might issue. A writ was issued, and the case now came on for trial.—Mrs. Sarah Smith, the plaintiff, said, she was seventy years of age. On the day of the accident she left her house between eleven and twelve, and walked up Wyndham-road, on the left-hand side, walking towards Camberwell New-road. She was going to cross the road, and had just got her foot off the footpath, when some one hallooed out. She turned round and made a step back, but the horse, which was close to her shoulder, knocked her down and trampled on her. Her nose was knocked on one side and she was otherwise injured.—Mrs. Element, the wife of an upholsterer, living in the Wyndham-road, who witnessed the accident, confirmed the plaintiff's account of it. There was no other vehicle in the road, and defendant's chaise-cart was driven at a very rapid pace. The kerb was not a very high one. When taken up the plaintiff was insensible and bleeding at the mouth, chin, and hand. The boy, by pulling the rein, pulled the horse in closer to the kerb. The plaintiff stepped off the kerb immediately in front of the cart.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: What business had she to be crossing? The youngest and most expert person in the world could not have escaped being knocked down. The man had a perfect right to drive there. No one was in the road. The plaintiff steps off in front of the cart, and is instantly struck down.—Mr. Temple: The defendant's boy pulled the rein.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: I do not think you can get over it. If the horse had been galloping it would make no difference.—Mr. Temple: It was only a short distance from the turning into the road, and the cart was being driven fast.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: All I shall say to the jury is, that if a person materially contributes, and, in point of fact, materially occasions what happens, he cannot recover.—The Foreman: The majority of the jury are of a different opinion from your lordship.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: Let us see whether we understand one another. The carriage is coming at a rapid rate near the kerb, off which the old woman steps. She steps off immediately in front of the horse, and is immediately knocked down. My observation is, what business had she, when the carriage was coming so near, to attempt to cross the road?—The Foreman: We may presume that she was not at all aware that the carriage was so near.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: Whether she was aware or not is quite immaterial.—The Foreman: We think that the driver is very much to blame.—The case proceeded on this intimation, and the person who picked the plaintiff up, and Mr. Sargent, who attended her for the injuries she received, were examined.—At the close of the plaintiff's case Mr. Sergeant Ballantine submitted that there was nothing to go to the jury, in which opinion it was evident, from observations in the course of a rather long conversation, his lordship concurred; but in consequence of a remark from the bench that the poor old woman appeared to have suffered very much, the defendant through his counsel offered, if a juror were withdrawn, to give her 10l.—Mr. Temple first pressed very hard for costs out of pocket, and then still harder for another 5l., finally saying he would leave it in the hands of the judge.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: I do not like to be called upon to extort money.—Mr. Temple: If your lordship thinks 10l. enough I will not say another word.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: My notion is that you will be well off with it.—It was then arranged to withdraw a juror on defendant paying 10l. without costs.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: I take this opportunity of saying a few words which may be worthy of general attention. I am one of those who think it is really of great consequence to preserve the right to foot passengers of crossing roads, especially at what are called crossings. Ordinarily speaking, the footpath is for foot passengers and the roadway for carriages and horses. But, as people on the footpath must have occasion to cross, they have as much right to crossing as persons in carriages and on horses have to use the road. Our law, however, is a very sensible one in this respect. No man who brings an action for injuries he has sustained can recover damages if by his own negligence he has materially contributed to the accident. Therefore, everybody crossing a road is bound to look round and see that no one in lawful occupation of the road, whether in a carriage or on a horse, is coming, because if a carriage or horse is coming he is bound to stop. So, on the other hand, omnibus drivers and others, when they come to regular crossings, are bound to look and see that no foot passengers are crossing at the time. What in this case is abundantly clear is, that this poor old woman negligently stepped off the pathway without looking to see if anything were coming, and that she did so when the carriage being close, it was impossible for her to cross without its coming upon her. It is no answer

to that to say that she did not see the carriage coming. The driver could not anticipate that any person would step out into the road literally to be knocked down. She had only one foot off the path, and the horse was so near her that she was knocked down directly. I think that it was impossible, in point of law, that she could recover a verdict, but I was very anxious that she should receive some little compensation.

THE EXECUTION OF GIOVANNI LANI.

The last penalty of the law was inflicted on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, in front of the gaol of Newgate, upon Giovanni Lani, a Sardinian, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of Heloise Thaubin, a Frenchwoman, in the Haymarket. Father Fienzi was with the prisoner the greater part of Sunday, and he did not leave him until nine o'clock at night. The prisoner undressed himself and went to bed soon after ten, and he appeared to fall asleep almost immediately, and he snored so loudly that he could be heard outside the cell. He slept in this manner without hardly turning until five o'clock on Monday morning, when he awoke, and soon afterwards Father Fienzi was admitted to him. At seven o'clock the prisoner had his breakfast, which consisted of tea, bread and butter, and toast, and he ate the whole of the food brought to him and which constituted his last meal in this world, most heartily. The prisoner at first denied that he had caused the death of the unhappy woman in the manner suggested by the medical evidence at the time, namely, by pressure of the throat, and thus causing strangulation, and he evidently hoped that the account he gave of the transaction would have the effect of inducing the authorities to spare his life. It is satisfactory, however, to be enabled to state that nearly at the last moment the prisoner fully admitted the justice of his sentence, and explicitly stated that he had accompanied the unfortunate deceased to her home with the intention of robbing her, and that he resorted to the act of strangulation in order that he might be able to effect his object. He at the same time expressed to Father Fienzi his deep remorse for the crime, and earnestly entreated his intercession to procure him forgiveness in the other world.

A few minutes before eight o'clock Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Allen, and the Under-sheriffs, Messrs. Millard and Parker, proceeded to the cell of the prisoner, accompanied by the governor of Newgate, and the usual officers of the prison. The culprit was seated when they entered, and he appeared to be in a most dejected condition, and the near approach of death evidently struck him with the utmost terror. He cried bitterly, and the united efforts of the two ministers of religion who were present were hardly sufficient to calm him. The reverend gentlemen addressed some earnest exhortations to the culprit in a low tone in the Italian language, and Calcraft, the executioner, then proceeded to pinion him and while this operation was being performed the prisoner cried in a most piteous manner and appeared hardly able to support himself, and when the prison bell suddenly tolled a perceptible shudder passed through his frame. The usual procession having been formed, just before the hour of eight, the culprit proceeded to the scaffold, accompanied by both his spiritual advisers. He seemed very weak, and it was necessary to assist him up the steps to the scaffold. The moment he was seen by the assembled crowd there was a terrific yell which was continued until the drop fell. The prisoner was a remarkably muscular young man, and after the drop fell he appeared to struggle violently for at least a minute; his muscles then gradually relaxed, and all was over.

The crowd that assembled was much greater than any that has been present on a similar occasion for a considerable time, and it was the opinion of many that it was equal to the crowd that was in attendance when Courvoisier was executed for the murder of Lord William Russell. There were a good many women in the mob, and at some of the windows of the Old Bailey there were seated several of the gay women of the Haymarket, finely dressed, and who appeared to take great delight in witnessing the last struggles of a man who had been the occasion of the death of one of their sisterhood under such fearful circumstances. At nine o'clock the body was cut down, and in the course of the day it was buried in one of the passages of the gaol devoted to that purpose, by the side of Christian Sattler, the murderer of Thain, the detective officer.

Four priests have been arrested and thrown into the prisons of the Holy Office at Rome, on account of the affair of Velletri.

At a meeting of the Committee of Bankers held on Tuesday it was resolved that, in the event of the penny cheque stamp becoming law, the cost of such stamped cheques shall be charged to their customers.

The *Moniteur* contains an account of the circumstances under which the state steam advice boat l'Aigle was lost in the river Comb, in Gabon, on the coast of Africa. She had just returned from an excursion up the river, when she grounded on a hidden reef. Every measure was adopted to back her off, but she gradually became more firmly fixed on the rocks, and all hope of saving her was lost. The bulwarks were speedily broken in by the waves, but by dint of incessantly pumping, the crew were enabled to keep the hull afloat. The gun-boat La Tourmente came to the assistance of the sinking vessel, and a raft was constructed, on which was placed everything that could be saved from the wreck. The officers and crew of the Aigle landed at Gabon.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

On Tuesday, a deputation, composed of members of the several Protestant societies, waited upon the Earl of Derby, at his official residence, on the subject of the Maynooth endowment. The deputation consisted of the Rev. C. R. Alford, the Rev. J. Brock, the Rev. W. Brock (Bishops Waltham), the Rev. S. Bridge, the Rev. W. Bunting, Mr. James Bateman (Congleton), Mr. J. Bridges, Dr. Cowan (Reading), Mr. E. Crowley, the Rev. C. Campbell (Wolverhampton), Mr. C. Cowan, M.P., the Earl of Cavan, the Hon. M. Clive, M.P., Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, the Hon. H. Cole, M.P., Mr. G. Dunlop, M.P., the Rev. J. Dobson, the Rev. A. Denden (Norwich), Mr. Gard, M.P., Mr. E. Grogan, M.P., Mr. G. N. Hoare, Mr. S. Hanson, the Rev. E. Holland, Mr. J. E. Harding, Admiral Vernon Harcourt, Mr. G. N. Hoare, Mr. E. Hough, the Rev. Stephen Jenner, the Rev. J. E. Keane, the Rev. J. Kelly, Mr. N. Kendal, M.P., the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. J. Knott, the Rev. Charlton Lane, Mr. W. Long, Mr. James Lord (Temple), Mr. W. Leach, the Rev. S. Minton, the Hon. Captain Maude, R.N., Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. J. Bramley-Moore, M.P., the Rev. J. F. Morton, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P., the Rev. H. Puddon (High Wycombe), Mr. H. S. Patteson (Norwich), the Rev. G. S. Potter (Dublin), the Rev. J. Parke, Mr. W. H. Peters, the Rev. W. W. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Rule, Mr. R. Spooner, M.P., Major Sibthorp, M.P., Mr. Stapleton, Mr. T. Thompson (Dublin), Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, Sir Harry Verney, M.P., Sir W. Verney, M.P., the Rev. Marshall Vine, Mr. James Verner, the Rev. Dr. Wylie (Edinburgh), Mr. Meadows White, Mr. F. G. West (Horsam-hall), and the Rev. H. Ward. The following members of Parliament were unable to be present, viz., Mr. C. A. Moody, the Right Honourable G. R. Mowbray, Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Sir James Matheson, Mr. G. Greenall, and Mr. Horsfall.

Mr. Spooner, who introduced the deputation, and several other gentlemen having addressed the noble earl, The Earl of Derby said he thanked them for the manner in which this subject had been brought under his attention, and the very kind and friendly manner in which they had spoken of himself and the Government which he represented. It would, indeed, give him great satisfaction to see an amicable and satisfactory settlement of a question which had for a long time produced very painful feelings, and which he knew went very much against the consciences of some of the most valuable supporters of the present Government and of the Throne in the Three Kingdoms. He could not, perhaps, go so far as one of the speakers, that the Roman Catholic priests were not to be looked on as subjects of Her Majesty, although he admitted the inconvenience of their divided allegiance. He did not mean to say that there was not a great inconvenience in the divided allegiance, and that Government had not had frequent cause to complain of the way in which the influence and power of the priests had been exercised in Ireland. But the question of Maynooth was not one upon which he could look simply as a matter of principle or policy, because it was complicated by various considerations. They must all admit that this grant had been made to Maynooth for a great number of years in succession. He admitted perfectly that the expectations of the Minister who first introduced it as to the system of education to be adopted had not been realized. But they must recollect that it was a boon held out—whether wisely or unwisely he could not say—to the body of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and that at a time when they were showing their loyalty by declining to receive education from foreign powers who were at enmity with England. From that time to this there had been successive grants, all giving a well-founded expectation to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland that that grant would not be capriciously withdrawn, and that they might with reasonable confidence look for the continuance of that assistance. In the year 1845 a vote was taken in the estimates, and, having made the subject one of frequent discussion, Sir Robert Peel, in the hope of avoiding controversy in future, introduced an Act of Parliament by which there was an endowment or permanent annuity made to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Whether that was wise or not he would not say, nor would he say it constituted an absolute ground for rescinding of the act; but it would require a very strong case to be established to justify the repeal of an act which conferred on any body a certain annuity on the faith of Parliament, with the hope and full expectation it would be continued in perpetuity. For his own part, he should be very glad to see any mode by which the Government might withdraw the grant, without any interference with the manner in which the education was carried on. The fact of there being a Protestant Commissioner did constitute a connexion between the Government and the College, which was distasteful to the great body of Protestants. He was not prepared to consent to the motion of Mr. Spooner for the unconditional withdrawal of this grant to Maynooth, and he did think the justice of the country would be satisfied by such a compensation as should satisfy either the authorities of the College or those receiving the education. Nothing would give him greater satisfaction than, if it were possible, that by a sum of money the fairly vested interests of the Roman Catholics could be bought up, by which Government could be separated from all connexion with the College, and if he could see his way clear to any proposition being assented to by the great body of the Protestants and being accepted by any considerable portion of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, it would be a timely solution of the question. It was not as if they were conferring any new boon. They must remember that this grant had been received for nearly sixty years, and its withdrawal would be held to be an act of aggression on the Roman Catholic body of Ireland, which would give a very plausible pretext to those who cried out against any endowment by the State of any religious body whatever. The Church of Ireland

had gone through great dangers and difficulties, and he thought he might say he had had some little share in preserving her and averting her dangers when they were most menacing. But he confessed he thought that any measure sanctioned by the Government which would raise the cry of aggression by the Roman Catholics would strengthen the hands of those who desired to object to all State endowments. However, he would only say he should be glad to see any possibility of a measure being introduced, which, while it afforded fair and reasonable compensation, should dissolve the connexion which was agreed to be an evil. But until he saw any such mode it would be impossible for him to support any measure tending to break up an arrangement sanctioned by Act of Parliament, and having the assent of the great majority of the House of Commons at the present time. [Mr. Spooner: "I think not, my lord."] Perhaps the honourable member did not think so, but, for his own part, he could not assent to anything but an equitable and fair compromise which would enable them to get rid of all the complications of the question.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. Spooner contended that the Catholics had forfeited all claim to the grant by the course they had pursued at Maynooth, the deputation retired.

On Saturday, the Rev. Mr. James, a graduate of Cambridge University, was committed by the Mayor of Oxford and another magistrate, for a month and a day, with hard labour, for disorderly conduct and assaulting the inspector of the University police. Mr. James, who had only left the work-house that morning (where he has recently been an inmate, and of which he was at one time chaplain), is well known in the counties of Oxford and Bucks.

The deaths registered in London were 1,144 in the week ending Saturday, April 24; they show a decrease on those of the previous week, when the number was 1,207. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding was 1,054; but the deaths of the week occurred in an increased population, and they should be compared with the average, when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1,159. The rate of mortality that now prevails, therefore, agrees very closely with that which is obtained by calculation from former experience in the third week of April. In the same week the births of 804 boys and 916 girls, in all 1,720 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,598.

At the petty sessions held at Ambleside, Westmoreland, last week, two cases in connexion with refusals to pay Church-rates were heard, which excited considerable interest, and caused the interior of the court to be crowded. The first was that of Miss Harriet Martineau, the celebrated writer, for whom Mr. J. H. Taylor, of Windermere, appeared. In calling the attention of the bench to the rate, Mr. Taylor pointed out two items which he contended were illegal, and he cited authorities to show that, where there was a single illegal item in a rate, the whole rate became tainted and was consequently bad. He said, however, that he simply named those items to show that his client had objections to the rate, and not with any view of asking the court to decide as to the validity of the objections, with respect to which, he argued, they had no control. He then handed to the bench a notice signed by his client, which stated firstly, that she protested against the rate on the ground of its illegality; secondly, that she disputed its validity; and thirdly, that she would commence an action against any magistrate or magistrates who should issue proceedings to enforce it. The bench, after consideration, stated (one magistrate dissenting) that no proof to invalidate the rate had been adduced, nor had any sufficient reason been given why the defendant should be exempted from paying the sum assessed, and they should, therefore, issue an order to enforce it. The second case was that of Mr. John Crossfield, a member of the Society of Friends, similar objections being taken to the rate, but the Court, on the same grounds that it enforced Miss Martineau's rate, also enforced this, one of the bench considering the objections neither reasonable nor valid.

The possibility of abandoning medicine altogether is shown by the numerous extraordinary cures without medicine of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility effected by Dr. Barry's delicious health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food; the following is not the least remarkable:—"Clunbury, Shropshire, Dec. 22, 1856. Gentlemen.—Being one of your greatest debtors in respect to the Revalenta Arabica, I beg to offer you my testimony in its favour. For many years I suffered severely from chronic rheumatism, which at length induced a complication of nervous diseases that made me perfectly miserable. The most approved remedies in medicine and diet were had recourse to in vain, the faculty of digestion was brought to a complete standstill, and death must apparently have soon resulted had not my attention been providentially drawn to the Revalenta Arabica. The very satisfactory character of the testimonials induced me to make a trial of it; even within a few days after I commenced using it some of the worst symptoms were so much subdued as to enable me to take a sufficient quantity of food and drink without any injurious consequences. This I had not been able to do for four years previously, and during the last two months of this time not in any measure except at the imminent risk of my life, though the greatest care was used in the selection of what was taken; sleep had nearly forsaken me; this has now been restored to me, and I am now, after having taken the Revalenta for some time, able to perform those functions of animal life which before had been nearly suspended in me. I have seen it produce equally good effects in other cases, among some of my friends, to whom I have recommended it, but to explain all the benefit which I have derived from it would be to fill a pamphlet. I am, &c., James Chapman." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Warner; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castletown; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In cansisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Cansisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry & 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 "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We are enabled to give some excellent views of different places in the Cape colony, which, no doubt, will be acceptable to our readers; they will give them a very good idea of the scenery of that important possession of the British Crown. The Cape colony, as our readers are aware, is but a very recent acquisition. It was taken from the Dutch in 1795, and restored at the peace of Amiens, but again taken in 1806, since which time it has remained in the hands of the English. The Cape of Good Hope was first discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, in 1493, he having been driven into Table Bay during a storm, and gave it the name of Cabo Tormentoso, the Cape of Storms. This was changed into its present name by the then King of Portugal. The Dutch first got possession of it in the middle of the seventeenth century, and gradually obtained the mastery of the country, and reduced the Hottentots, the inhabitants, into a state of slavery. Since it passed into the hands of the English it has increased in prosperity, and is becoming daily of greater importance. Cape Town is the capital. It is well built, and has a good deal of the appearance of the towns in Holland, but one great drawback is the dust, which at some seasons prevails to a most inconvenient degree; the roads are described as very good, especially for a new country. Our readers may judge of the improvement by comparing the old road over the Braynes Kloof and the new: the latter was made by Sir Harry Smith, who employed convicts upon it, and it is the means of enabling Cape Town to be supplied at all times with every necessary. There are several towns in the colony in a very thriving condition. The trade with the natives has very much increased of late years, and is assuming a very different character to what it formerly was. Instead of beads and useless articles, the people require in exchange for the hides, ivory, and horns which they bring, blankets, cloth, iron, tools, &c. Of late years, the Caffres have given a great deal of trouble, and Government has been obliged to keep up a considerable force to preserve order amongst them. When the late deplorable Indian rebellion broke out, the troops stationed at the Cape were ordered off to India, and fears were entertained that the Caffres might again prove troublesome. In this state of affairs the inhabitants of Cape Town and other places formed themselves into a volunteer corps, who met at Stellenbosch some time since, and were reviewed by Sir George Grey. Their appearance, and the creditable way they went through their manoeuvres, gave universal satisfaction. One of our engravings gives an illustration of the method of crossing a river with a carriage. When long journeys into the interior of the colony are undertaken, the waggon in which the colonists' goods and chattels are packed serves also as a dwelling,

and in many cases a most comfortable one, for a tilt covers the whole length of the vehicle, and the family is sheltered from the mid-day sun and the chills of night. The animals employed for draught are oxen, and as many as eight or ten pairs are used to draw the waggon over the difficult passes in the roads. Our readers will see in the illustration a conveyance of this kind crossing the old Braynes Kloof.

(To be continued.)



OLD ROAD OVER BRAYNES KLOOF.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FOOL.

At the court of Elizabeth there was many a cleric of the Vicar of Bray school, and among them Dean Perne, who had oscillated from one faith to another three or four times in about a dozen years, and who never felt in a state of finality anywhere. Perne, with Archbishop Whitgift, was in attendance on the Queen one wet day, when her Majesty was desirous of going out for a walk. The desire was an unwise one,

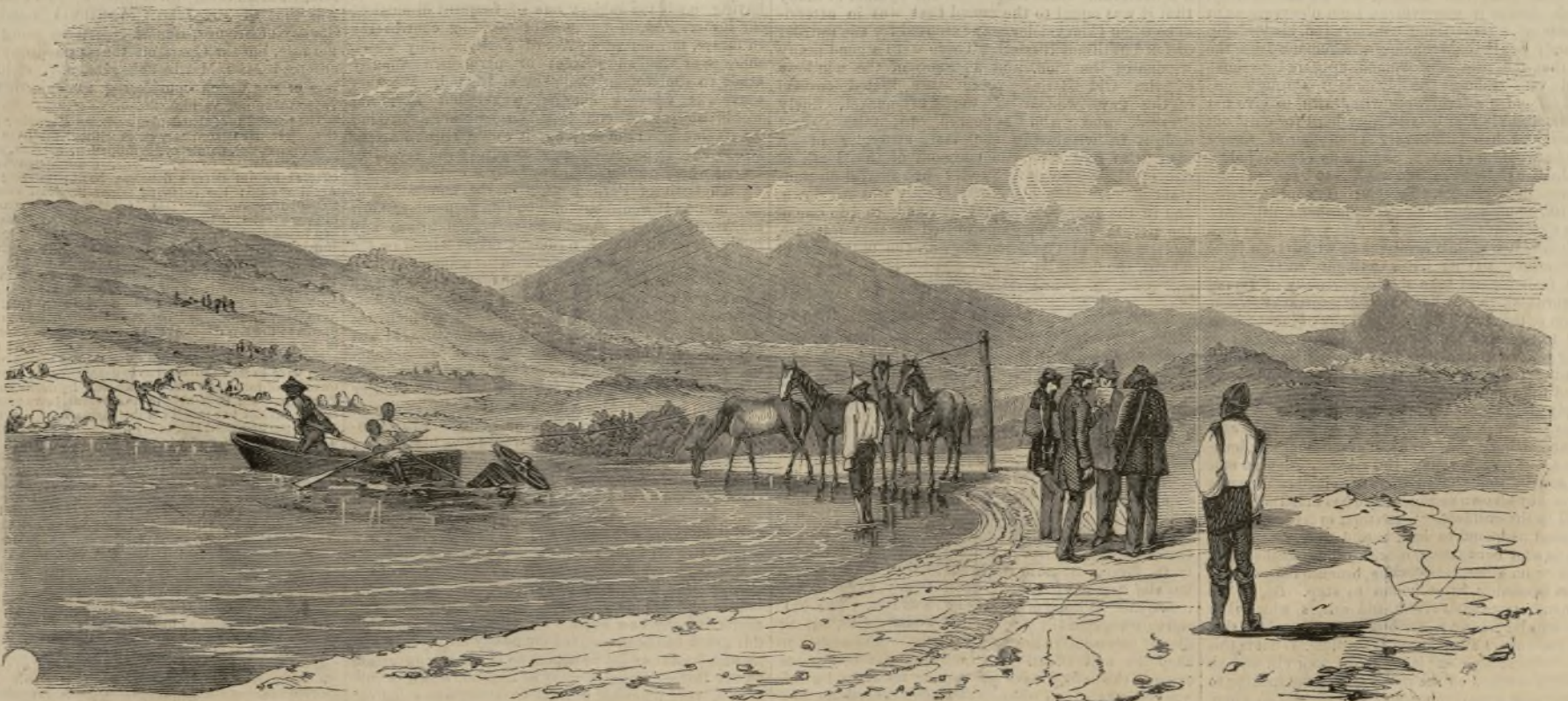
must be my dinner. It's very foolish; I thought I had eaten it."—*Trelawney's Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron.*

The William and Ann, the vessel which conveyed General Wolfe to Quebec, and which was lately lying at Newport, has been lost in the Mediterranean.

for Elizabeth was in ill-health; but the divines were not bold enough to dissuade her. But Clod, the Queen's fool, was also present, and he had the courage which the others lacked. "Madam," said he, "Heaven dissuades you, for it is cold and wet; and earth dissuades you, for it is damp and dirty. Heaven dissuades you, too, by this heavenly man, Archbishop Whitgift; and earth dissuades you by me, your fool, Clod, lump of clay as I am. But if neither can prevail upon you, here is the Dean Perne, who is neither of heaven nor of earth, but hangs between the two, and he too dissuades you." The above was witty licence at the expense of a courtier; but Clod could exercise wit and audacity at the expense of the Queen. Elizabeth once reproached him with not altogether fulfilling the duties of his office. "How so?" asked Clod; "in what have I failed?" "In this," answered the Queen, "you are ready enough to point your sharp satire at the faults of other people, but you never say a word of mine." "Ah!" exclaimed the jester, "that is because I am saved the trouble by so many deputies. Why should I remind your Majesty of your faults, seeing that these are in everybody's mouth, and you may hear of them hourly?"—*Doran's Court Fools.*

SHELLEY OVER A BOOK.

The poet Shelley's thirst for knowledge was unquenchable. He set to work on a book or a pyramid of books, his eyes glistening with an energy as fierce as that of the most sordid gold-digger who works at a rock of quartz, crushing his way through all impediments, no grain of the pure ore escaping his eager scrutiny. I called on him one morning at ten, he was in his study with a German folio open resting on the broad marble mantel-piece, over an old-fashioned fire-place, and with a dictionary in his hand. He always read standing if possible. He had promised over night to go with me, but now begged me to let him off. I then rode to Leghorn, eleven or twelve miles distant, and passed the day there; on returning at six in the evening, to dine with Mrs. Shelley and the Williamses, as I had engaged to do, I went into the poet's room, and found him exactly in the position in which I had left him in the morning, but looking pale and exhausted. "Well," I said, "have you found it?" Shutting the book and going to the window, he replied, "No, I have lost it," with a deep sigh: "I have lost a day." "Cheer up, my lad, and come to dinner." Putting his long fingers through his mass of wild tangled hair, he answered faintly, "You go, I have dined—late eating don't do for me." "What is this?" I asked as I was going out of the room, pointing to one of his book-shelves with a plate containing bread and cold meat on it. "That"—colouring—"Why that



CROSSING OVER A RIVER.

O'CONNELL'S FIRST SUCCESS.

At the beginning of his career at the bar, O'Connell was retained as counsel in an action between the city of W— and another party respecting a salmon-weir on the river. The corporation claimed it as belonging to them; their opponents maintained it was an open fishery. Little was known of its history further than that it was in the neighbourhood of an ancient Danish colony. But it had always been known by the name of "the lax weir," and this formed the chief ground of legal resistance to the city's claim. Able counsel was urging it, while O'Connell, who had to reply for the city, was anxiously racking his fertile brains for a reply. But little relief came thence. "Lax," it was argued, meant loose; and loose was the opposite of reserved, or preserved, or guarded, or under any custody of a corporation. Nothing could be plainer. A lax weir could not be a close weir (though such reasoning might not apply to corporations or constituencies), and no weir could have borne the title of lax if it had ever been a close one. At this critical conjuncture some one threw across the table to O'Connell a little screwed up twist of paper, according to the wont of courts of justice. He opened, read it, and nodded grateful thanks. A change came over his countenance; the well-known O'Connell smile, half frolic, half sarcasm, played about his lips, he was quite at his ease, and blandly awaited the conclusion of his antagonist's speech. He rose to reply, with hardly a listener; by degrees the jury was motionless, the lack-lustre eye of the Court regained its brightness; the opposing counsel stared in amazement and incredulity, and O'Connell's clients rubbed their hands in delight. What had he done? Merely repeated to the gentlemen of the jury the words of the little twist of paper. "Are you aware that in Danish *lachs* means salmon?" The reader may imagine with what wit and scorn the question was prepared, with what an air of triumph it was put, and by what confident demolition of all the adversary's *lax* argumentation it was followed. Whether there was then at hand a Danish dictionary (a German one would have sufficed), or the judge reserved the point, I know not; but the confutation proved triumphant; O'Connell carried the day, was made a standing counsel of the city of W—, and never after wanted a brief. But he sought in vain, after his speech, for his timely succourer; no one knew who had thrown the note.—*Wiseman's Recollections of the Last Four Popes.*

FAULT FINDING.

There is a beautiful saying of the ancients, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" Pity that we do not adopt the motto with reference to those living-dead, the absent. How many a quarrel, how many heart-burnings, how much evil would be spared, if we habituated ourselves to speaking no evil of those who are not present to vindicate themselves! It is truly painful to witness the spirit of detraction which frequently pervades the conversation of a group of young ladies. What slighting, sneering expressions are used regarding the persons, minds, and tempers of their absent companions! How every virtue and every beauty is qualified by some fatal "but," which has the effect of at once destroying its excellence! The mere tone of the voice is often sufficient to give the effect of an innuendo to words which in themselves are

harmless. "How beautifully Miss S. plays!" "Yes, so she ought; for she spends half her time at the piano." "Did you see the exquisite drawings Miss V. brought from school last holidays?" "Yes; they are certainly admirable. I wonder if she could do them as well if the master were not at her elbow." Is there nothing dishonest in such speeches? Is there no stealing away of that which is infinitely more valuable than

existence itself—the very life of life, our character? Certainly, though it is a crime against Nature to go out of our way to speak evil of the dead, it is not so injurious either to society or to ourselves as it is thus to give way to the propensity for slandering the living. Nor let us flatter ourselves that we injure others only. The injury we do ourselves by giving way to this spirit is incalculable. We cannot indulge ourselves in such speeches

without imbibing the spirit of the bitterness which they express; for although people are apt to excuse themselves by saying that they did not mean what they said, it is clear that had those feelings never existed in the heart they could not have found expression on the tongue. Moreover, there is so much self-esteem mingled with all our actions, we so greatly like to be acknowledged right, and so little wish to be proved wrong in our estimate of others, that having once expressed an opinion adverse to the character of any one, we almost rejoice in anything which may justify that opinion: we feel ourselves bound, in a manner, to maintain our own cause, even at the expense of truth and honesty; and I fear that if we had any proof of the incorrectness of our assertion, we should be inclined to refrain from giving it the same publicity which we did to our former.—*The Governess.*

THE PREACHER'S HOBBY.

We may have remarked in some of the worst specimens of extempore speakers that they always give you the same sermon, more or less, whatever their text may be. We have somewhere read an anecdote—we think in "Moore's Life of Wesley,"—to this effect: A curate who preached extempore always introduced into his sermon a dissertation on the duty of paying debts, whatever the subject might be. The congregation considered this an insult, and appealed to the rector to give the curate some text from which he could not branch off to this old topic. The rector fixed "the conversion of St. Paul," thinking no pathway out of this could lead to the curate's favourite grievance. However, after a few minutes' description of St. Paul's conversion, amongst the marks of a regenerate man the curate enumerated a paying of outstanding accounts as one of the most obvious. Strange that even so he was not to be restrained from throwing himself off the rails and getting on his old tramroad.—*Guardian.*

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

Sir Humphrey Davy, when a boy, excelled in story-telling, partly from books, especially the "Arabian Nights," and partly from old people, particularly from his grandmother Davy, who had a rich store of traditions and marvels. These stories were narrated by Davy to his boyish companions under the balcony of the Star Inn, and here with his play-fellow, Rowe, a printer of Penzance, Davy also exhibited his earliest chemical experiments; and by means of those of an explosive nature, many a trick was played on the innkeeper, and some other testy folks in the neighbourhood. This and another boyish pursuit followed him into manhood; namely, fishing; for when a child, with a crooked pin tied to a stick by a bit of thread, he would go through the movements of an angler, and fish in the gutter of the street in which he lived; and, when he was able to wield a fishing rod, or carry a gun, he roamed at large in quest of sport in the adjoining country. Under the same favourable circumstances, his taste for natural history was indulged in a little garden of his own, which he kept in order; and he was fond of collecting and painting birds and fishes.—*From Timbs' School-days of Eminent Men.*



NEW ROAD OVER BRAYNES KLOOF.



DINNER AFTER THE REVIEW AT STELLENBOSCH.

MISCELLANEA.

The Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, youngest son of the Premier, has just entered the army as ensign in the Grenadier Guards.

The total number of miles of railroad authorised by Acts passed in 1857 was 674, and of these nineteen miles were abandoned. The total amount of capital authorised to be raised was 10,236,413*l.*—viz., 7,722,496*l.* by capital, and 2,513,917*l.* by loans.

Mr. John Segsworth, of Park-street, Camden-town, made an attempt to destroy himself on Tuesday morning by firing a pistol into his mouth, and has inflicted such severe injuries that he is not expected to survive.

The Bath papers contain an advertisement addressed to the charitable and humane by a person who is described as a respectable chairman, who, while wheeling a lady in his chair in the Bath-park on the 23rd ult., caught his foot in another lady's crinoline, and met with an accident, which has prevented him from since following his employment.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed the Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., the Rev. Foster Barham Zincke, Vicar of Wherstead, in the county of Suffolk, and the Rev. Charles Feval Traver, Rector of Ilketshall St. John's, near Bungay, Suffolk, to be Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Letters from Jerusalem, of the 20th of March, state in the district of Mount Hebron disturbances still continued, and that reinforcements had been solicited by the governor. The monks of the monastery of Bethlehem had sent an address to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for some magnificent Gobelin tapestry which he had presented to them.

On Tuesday morning, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Matthew Cobbett, linen-draper, High-street, Old Brentford. The inmates escaped with great difficulty, and the flames were not entirely extinguished until the house was totally destroyed and the contents. The premises of Mr. Charles Pryor, confectioner, and of Mr. Fleetwood, tailor, were likewise much damaged.

During the late severe weather, says the *Westmoreland Gazette*, a lad about twelve years of age went on the Flusko Hills, Matterdale, to look for some sheep, and has not since been heard of. There can be no doubt that he must have perished on the fells, either by accident which disabled him or losing his way in the snow. The storm must have been frightful on the mountains, and on Kirkstone Pass the snow on each side, where a road had to be cut through, was in some places higher than a man's head.

Prince Alfred has been placed under the charge of Lieutenant Nelson, attached to the *Illustrations* (training ship), and commanding the gun-brig *Rollo*, at Portsmouth. His Royal Highness was cruising about on board the brig nearly every day during the past week, and undergoes the same course of instruction and is treated precisely in the same manner as the other naval cadets, with this exception, that he dines at his own residence at Alverstoke in the evening, and frequently invites the naval and other officers of the port to join him. He is described as an inquiring, affable, and amiable boy.

On Tuesday morning, a deputation of the coal-whippers of the port of London waited upon the Rev. Robert H. Atherton, incumbent of St. James's, Ratcliff, at his residence, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of respect for his benevolent and praiseworthy exertions in their behalf during the late inclement weather. The testimonial having been presented, with a suitable address from Mr. Sheridan, one of the deputation, the reverend gentleman made an appropriate reply, in which he advised the men to prepare, for foresight and economy, against the recurrence of similar contingencies.

The conviction in the case of Mrs. Smith, who with her husband, the Rev. Samuel Smith, of Bristol, was tried at the last Gloucester Assizes, charged with a murderous assault on Mr. Leach, contractor, of Croydon, was quashed in the Court of Criminal Appeal on Saturday. Their lordships, without hearing arguments on either side, said they were of opinion Mrs. Smith had acted under the control of her husband. It will be remembered that after the trial, the learned judge who tried the case admitted her to bail on her own recognisances, reserving this point for the consideration of the court.

At Huddersfield, on Monday morning, about one o'clock, a woman was heard screaming in Denton-lane. The neighbours got up and found that she was an "unfortunate," named Grace Proctor, and that she was on fire. They succeeded in tearing her clothes off, and a policeman, who was sent for, took her to the workhouse in a cab. A surgeon was called in, but he pronounced her recovery hopeless, and said she would not live forty-eight hours. For a time she refused to tell how she received her injuries; but ultimately she informed the policeman and doctor that she had been set on fire by her paramour, William Dawson. Search was at once made for him, but he had escaped.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* writes: "I believe I am right in telling you that an intimation has been sent to Sir Colin Campbell that a peerage is at his service, but he does not care to accept it. Sir Colin is a soldier from head to foot, and his desire would be advancement to the highest grade in his profession, that of field-marshal. That advancement he will shortly obtain, but the difficulty for the moment is a money one with the East India Company. The pay and allowance of a field-marshal on the staff in India would not be much less than 30,000*l.* a-year, and there is a delay until it be ascertained if Sir Colin would continue to serve on a

general's pay. He would undoubtedly do so, for Lord Harding only took general's pay, though he continued to be Commander-in-Chief for some months after he was made field-marshal. Lord Seaton, your Commander of the Forces in Ireland, though a general in the army, only receives the pay of a lieutenant-general; and Sir Colin himself, when Inspector-General of Infantry, only got the pay of a major-general, although his rank entitled him to more."

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, the case of "Bennyworth v. Langton" was tried. The plaintiff is a lamp-lighter in the employ of the Chartered Gas Company, and he claimed damages for injuries sustained by him in consequence, as it was alleged, of the negligence of the defendant. At twenty minutes past five, P.M., on the 22nd of November, the plaintiff was lighting a lamp in Cross-street, Regent-street, and his ladder was placed against the lamp which projected from a public-house. It was raining hard at the time, and the defendant was running along with his collar turned up, so that he could not well see where he was going. He ran against the ladder and upset it; and the plaintiff fell to the ground and broke his wrist. The defendant took him to a chemist's shop, and he also got him some brandy. Afterwards he took him to Middlesex Hospital, where the fracture was reduced. The plaintiff was for some weeks an out-patient, and up to the present time he had required assistance to his work, and for which assistance he had paid from 2*s.* to 5*s.* a week. For the defendant it was contended that he had been guilty of no negligence, and that the accident had been caused by the plaintiff placing the ladder in the middle of the pavement. His lordship left it to the jury to say whether the defendant had been guilty of any negligence. Verdict for the plaintiff for 10*l.*

Early on Sunday morning a sad accident happened off Ramsgate harbour, which resulted in the loss of three young men. It appears that a party of a dozen had been spending the previous evening together and at a late hour they left the Refectory Tavern. They then arranged to have a sail out to sea, it being a fine moonlight night. They procured two boats from the harbour, and six in each boat, they proceeded out in different directions. When the boat in which the deceased were had arrived near Old Cudd buoy, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, it was proposed to shift the sail for the purpose of looking after the other boat. In shifting the sail, the traveller ran to the top of the mast, and one of the deceased then went up to pull it down, but did not succeed. Another then went up, and in doing so, caused the boat to upset. Three of the men, finding the boat was capsizing, jumped into the sea clear of her, and managed to keep themselves afloat for twenty minutes, until the boat righted, although nearly filled with water, when they succeeded in getting hold of it. Two of the deceased, named East and Singer, perished almost immediately on the boat overturning, and the third poor fellow, Stock, who was a good swimmer, endeavoured to reach the shore, but sank from exhaustion. None of the bodies have been found. The three survivors who were clinging to the boat were rescued by the Sea Lark fishing lugger, although in a very exhausted condition.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of wheat continue moderate, and we have to-day more firmness in trade. English wheat was cleared off at an advance of 1*s.* per qr., and we have also more demand for foreign wheat at a similar improvement. Flour is without alteration in value, and meets a free sale, owing to small arrivals. Barley, beans, and peas are unchanged in value. We have moderate arrivals of oats; the trade is firm, but not active, and prices are supported. We have no arrivals of cargoes on the coast. The business has been confined to barley and Indian corn, floating, at full prices.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; geese, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; ducks, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; tame rabbits, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; wild, 10*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*; pigeons, 8*d.* to 10*d.*; large Surrey fowls, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*; chickens, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; barndor, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*; leverets, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; hares, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; goslings, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; pheasants, 8*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*; partridges, 9*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*; woodcocks, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; snipes, 9*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; teal, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*; wild ducks, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; wild geese, 10*s.* 0*d.* to 12*s.* 0*d.*; plovers, 9*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*; guinea fowls, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; roasting pigs, 4*s.* to 8*s.* each. English butter, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. English eggs, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; French ditto, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.			
Harton	8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Tanfield Moor	8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Haswell	17 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Wylam	14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
South Hetton	16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	Davison's West Hartley	16 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
BADDELEY.—April 23, at Waltham Abbey, the wife of Major Fraser Baddeley, R.A., of a daughter.
DRAFFEN.—April 23, at No. 5, Rich-terrace, Old Brompton, the wife of Capt. William P. Draffen, Royal Marine Artillery, of twin sons.
HARVEY.—April 21, at 5, Westbourne-place, Queenstown, Ireland, the wife of Frederick Harvey, Esq., R.N., surgeon of H.M.S. Nile, of a daughter.
HOGG.—April 26, at 5, Chesham-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hogg, 1st Life Guards, prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.
HOLDEN.—April 24, at the School-house, Ipswich, the wife of the Rev. Hubert A. Holden, M.A., of a daughter.
LANKESTER.—April 29, at 8, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens, the wife of Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., of a daughter.
MORRICE.—April 24, at the Vicarage, Longbridge, Deveril, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Morrice, of a daughter.
SMYTH.—April 22, in Lower Seymour-street, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Smyth, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.
STEWART.—April 26, at Penin Cottage, Devonport, the wife of Captain William Houston Stewart, C.B., R.N., H.M.S. Impregnable, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
BUCKMAN-SAVORY.—April 24, at Barnham Church, by the Rev. T. Carter, M.A., vicar, Vice-Provost of Eton College, assisted by the Rev. R. P. Bent, M.A., James Buckman, Esq., F.G.S. and F.L.S., of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, to Julia Sophia, only daughter of John Savory, Esq., of Barnham Priory, Bucks.
CASTLEROSSE-THYNNE.—April 28, at St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., son of the Earl of Kenmare, to Gertrude Harriet, only daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Thynne.

DENNE—GRANT.—April 24, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. W. B. Galloway, Vicar of St. Mark's, Edward William Denne, Esq., Lieut. 60th Rifles, son of D. Denne, Esq., D.L., Lydd, Kent, to Grace Hales, daughter of the late Colquhoun Grant, Esq., of Kinchester, Monmouthshire, N.B., and late Staff-Surgeon to H.M.'s Forces at Zante.

FEILDEN—FEILDEN.—April 22, at the Parish Church, Blackburn, by the Rev. J. T. Feilden, Chaplain to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, assisted by the Rev. W. L. Feilden, Incumbent of Knowsley, brothers of the bride, Lieut.-Colonel Feilden, late 44th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. R. B. Feilden, Rector of Bevington, Cheshire, to Louisa Willis, fifth daughter of Joseph Feilden, Esq., of Witton Park, Lancashire.

HAWKER—JONES.—April 22, at the Parish Church, Brighton, by the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon Yorke, the Rev. William Henry Hawker, fifth son of Admiral Hawker, of Ashford Lodge, Petersfield, Hants, to Eugenia, youngest daughter of the late J. Jones, Esq., of Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire, and 44, Portland-place.

PIGOTT—GRANVILLE.—April 22, by the Rev. Granville Granville, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Knips, Curate of Wellesbourne, the Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott, Rector of Fuglestone and Fovent, and Vicar of Bemerton, in the county of Wilts, youngest son of the late Sir George Pigott, Bart., of Knapton, Queen's County, to Fanny, second daughter of Bernard Granville, Esq., of Wellesbourne Hall, in the county of Warwick.

DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE.—April 22, at his residence, 50, Norland-square, Notting-hill, Colonel William Abercrombie, retired-list Bengal Engineers, in his forty-sixth year.

CARDEN.—April 22, at Ramoan Rectory, Ballycastle, county Antrim, Admiral John Surman Carden, in his eighty-seventh year.

CLISSOLD.—April 24, at Mourillon, near Toulon, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Henry Clissold, and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, Bart.

DICKSON.—April 25, at Paris, after a long and painful illness, Emma Amelia, the third daughter of the late Major R. Lothian Dickson, 1st Life Guards.

DODSON.—April 27, at 6, Seamore-place, the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, aged seventy-eight.

DOUGLAS.—April 23, at Clifton, aged forty, Major James Douglas, 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.

HALL.—April 22, at the Vicarage, Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex, the Rev. T. F. Hall, M.A., in his sixty-third year.

LAW.—April 24, at Cleveland House, Cheltenham, aged seventy-one, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. Henry Law, Rector of Downham, near Ely, and late Vicar of St. Andrew, Herts.

PHILLIPS.—April 21, at her residence, Alfred Villa, Shepherd's-bush, in the eighty-eighth year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Sir Richard Phillips.

POWER.—April 27, at No. 2, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, after a long illness, Maria, the beloved wife of General Power, C.B. and K.H., Royal Artillery.

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On Tuesday, May 4, will be revived Verdi's Opera IL TROVATORE. Leonora, Mdlle. Titens; Azucena, Madame Albion (her first appearance this season); Manrico, Signore Gunglioni; Ferrando, Signor Violetti; and Il Conte di Luna, Signor Mattioli (his first appearance in England); and the new Ballet, entitled FLEUR-DES-CHAMPS, the principal parts by Mdlle. Pocchini and Annetta.

On Thursday next, May 6, an EXTRA NIGHT, will be repeated Verdi's Opera IL TROVATORE; and the new Ballet FLEUR-DES-CHAMPS.

A limited number of Boxes have been reserved for the Public, Price 2*l.* and 3*l.* 6*d.* each, may be had at the Box-office at the Theatre.

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ANNUITY FUND.—Elective Annuities to Aged Governesses, secured on invested capital, and thus independent of the prosperity of the institution.

* The Hon. Mr. Ashley has most kindly opened a Fund to raise all the Society's Annuities to 25*l.* Any Donations which may be kindly given, may be addressed "The Hon. Mr. Ashley, to the care of the Secretary."

PROVIDENT FUND.—Provident Annuities purchased by Ladies in any way connected with education, upon Government security, agreeably to the Act of Parliament. This branch includes a Savings' Bank.

A Home for Governesses during the intervals between their engagements.

A system of Registration, entirely free of expense.

An Asylum for the aged.

CHARLES WILLIAM KLUGH, Secretary.

32, Sackville-street, London.

MAKE YOUR OWN GINGER WINE

For 8*d.* per Bottle! Highly approved by all who have tried it, for its excellent quality and peculiar brilliancy of colour.

Printed Recipe with full instructions, post free, on application, to S. S. ABERGAVENNY, Monmouthshire, with 13 stamps, and a properly addressed envelope enclosed.

LADIES BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.

These Stockings are very soft and elastic, being made on silk frames. Sample pair sent post free for 36 stamps.

THORNE'S Merino Under-clothing Warehouse, 23, LUDGATE-STREET, three doors from St.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA

HORNIMAN & CO'S.
WHOLESALE TEA WAREHOUSES,
34, 32 & 30, WYNDHAM ST., LONDON.

4s. 4d. per lb. London Agents:—Pursell, 78, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-street; 366, Oxford-street; and 21, Throgmorton-street, Bank; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's Churchyard; Dodson, 94, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets, by Horniman's Agents in all parts of the Kingdom.

STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA, is thus obtained, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour renders it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear equal to the best, and so passed off to the consumer at a high price. The Lancet (Longmans, p. 318), states of Horniman's Tea: "The green not being covered with Prussian blue, &c., is a dull olive; the black is not intensely dark." Wholesome and good Tea is thus secured. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb. London Agents:—Pursell, 78, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-street; 366, Oxford-street; and 21, Throgmorton-street, Bank; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's Churchyard; Dodson, 94, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets, by Horniman's Agents in all parts of the Kingdom.

CABINET FURNITURE, CARPET,

DAMASK, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 236, 227, 228, 229, and 230, HIGH HOLBORN.—HOWITT and Co., having maintained a reputation for upwards of a quarter of a century for supplying the most substantial articles in CABINET FURNITURE, &c., for general house furnishing, with confidence solicit an inspection of their present extensive stock by those about to furnish. Their new Illustrated Furnishing Catalogue will be found invaluable as a guide, and may be had on application. N.B. Carpets and damasks having undergone a material reduction in price, consequent on the late general money panic, has enabled them to make purchases under unusually favourable circumstances, and they are now submitting new patterns in carpets from 6d. to 1s. per yard below last year's prices, and old patterns at a much greater reduction.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

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

JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER.
238, PICCADILLY, London.

TO LADIES.—The only Genuine WIDOW

WELCH'S PILLS are those prepared by Mrs. SMITHERS (Grand-daughter to the Widow Welch), from the real Family Recipe, without the least variation whatever.

This Medicine is justly celebrated for all Female Complaints, nervous disorders, weakness of the solids, loss of appetite, sick headache, lowness of spirits, and particularly for irregularities in the Female System. Mrs. Smithers recommends Mothers, Guardians, Managers of Schools, and all those who have the care of females at an early age, never to be without this useful medicine.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The only real Proprietor and Possessor of the Recipe, Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, feels it her duty, not only in defence of her own and sole right, but as a protection to the public, to declare herself the only Person entitled to the Original Recipe, or at all authorised to make or prepare the said medicine.

Observe that the genuine are wrapped in blue paper and signed on the label by Mrs. Smithers. Sold in boxes at 2s. 6d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; and by most respectable Chemists.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR.

Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured, by E. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES 10s. and 15s. COMBS 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices, 32, BASING-HALL-STREET, London; where may be had, gratis, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute. Agents:—Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Savory and Moore, Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Tielborne-street; Sanders, 315s; Winter, 205; and Kennedy, 168, Oxford-street; Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Burbridge, Newgate-street; and Gillingwaters, Islington, and Holborn.

DESTROYER of HAIR, 248, HIGH

HOLBORN. Alex. ROSS' Depilatory removes superfluous hair without affecting the skin, 3s. 6d. For 50 stamps in blank wrapper.

Prize Medal Paris, 1855.

**Do YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,**

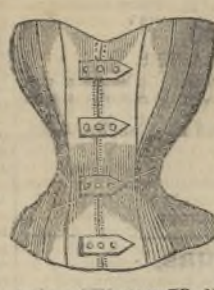
WHISKERS, &c.?—COUPELLE'S CRINOTRIAR is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause. Price 2s. Sold by all Chemists in the world;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

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH,

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

MEASURES OF MEDICATED CREAM,

a certain Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old Wounds, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Chilblains, all kinds of Eruptions of the Skin, &c., is as delicate in its use as Eau de Cologne, it not being a greasy compound.—Sold wholesale and retail, at the Depot, 13, CATHERINE STREET, Strand, London, in Pots, with full directions, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and in Family Jars, at 11s. and 22s. each; and by all medicine vendors, in town or country.



WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter,
and STAY BODICE MANUFACTURER,
informs the Public that his Stock is now complete for the present Season.

Ladies should visit this Wholesale and Retail Stay Bodice and Petticoat Warehouse for cheap and fashionable Goods.
Self-Lacing Patent Front-Fastening Elastic Stays s. d. s. d.
and Bodices 4 11 to 10 6
Family and Nursing Stays (Self-adjusting) 2 6 to 21 0
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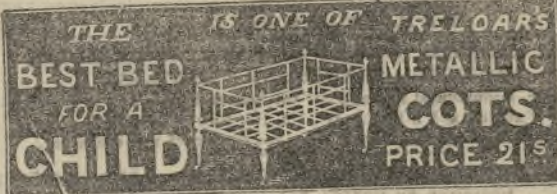
LADIES' VIGNORNA CRINOLINE, WATCH-SPRING JUPON
MUSLIN, and STEEL PETTICOAT WAREHOUSE.
Parisian Eugénie Hoop Skeleton Stays 4 8 to 25 0
Full-sized Vignorina Crinoline Petticoats 7 6 to 21 0
French Muslin Watch-Spring Jupons 6 9 to 16 6
Ladies' Warm Travelling Linsey Woolsey, and Quilted Australian Wool Petticoats.

Address, WM. CARTER, 22, LUDGATE-STREET, London, two doors from St. Paul's (E.C.) Engravings of the above, free.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Extraordinary Profusion at the EAST LONDON GENERAL MOURNING
WAREHOUSE, 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT.—Widows' Skirts in immense variety, ready for instant wear. Bonnet and Mantles elegantly trimmed with the richest Patent Crapes, including all the prevailing Paris Fashions, fresh from the work-rooms every morning. Widows' Silks, Satins, and Satinettes.—Black Paramatas and Patent Crapes.—Black Colog and Circassia-Cloths.—Black French Merinos and Black Alpaca, Dresses and Dressing Gowns, Widows' Caps, Collars, and Collarettes, in an quantity, at a Moment's Notice. Ladies requiring a complete outfit of Family Mourning, either for themselves or servants, should immediately inspect the excellent and extensive Stock at this Establishment, the same being now recognised as the largest, and beyond all comparison the best and cheapest in the eastern part of London.—N.B. Every article being marked in plain figures and Ladies can make their purchases without the possibility of being over-charged.—For Patterns and Pamphlet of Prices and full particulars, address—KERRY and Co., 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT. Orders by post instantly attended to, and, when possible, forwarded by first Train.

Including a Cocoa-nut Fibre Mattress. It is 4 feet long by 2 feet wide, with moveable sides and pillars, castors and brass vases. Packed and delivered carriage paid at any railway station in the kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 24s., payable to



THOMAS TRELOAR,
IRON BEDSTEAD
MANUFACTURER,
42, LUDGATE-HILL,
London (E.C.)

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL

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

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.
Mutual Life Assurance Offices,
39, King-street, Cheap-side, London (E.C.)

LOAN and INVESTMENT AGENCY

ASSOCIATION.—Chief office, 9, ADAM-STREET, STRAND (W.C.).
LOANS of any amount from 20l. on real and other securities 140,000l. trust funds ready to be invested.
R. T. JOPLING, Actuary.

LOANS GRANTED without SURETIES,

from 45 to £200, and with Sureties or Security, up to £500, repayable by Instalments. No deduction for Interest or Expenses. Particulars and Forms on application, or by post, on receipt of four stamps. All communications strictly confidential. TOWN and COUNTRY LOAN and DISCOUNT BANK, ORANGE-STREET, Leicester-square, London (W.C.).
Open from 10 to 6.
CHARLES ABRATHAT, Manager.

ACCIDENTS of every Description.

1,000l. in CASE of DEATH, or a Fixed Allowance of 6l. per Week in the event of injury, may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not debarred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accidents yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year. No Charge for Stamp Duty.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London (E.C.)
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

DAVIES' FINE BRITISH WAX CAN-

DLES, 1s. 5½d. per lb.; British Sperm, 1s. 5½d.; Genuine Sperm, 2s. 0d.; Transparent Wax, 2s. 2d.; Best Wax, 2s. 6d.; German Wax, 1s. 3½d.; Botanic Wax, 1s. 0½d.; Patent Sperm, or Wax, 1s. 0½d.; Composite, 8½d., 9½d., and 10½d.; Moulds, 8½d.; Store Candles, 6½d. and 7d.; Palmer's Metallic, one or two wicks, 9d.; Magnams, 1½d.; Yellow Soap, 8½s., 42s., 46s., and 50s. per 112 lbs.; Old Brwn Windsor, 1s. 9d. per packet; Common Brown Windsor, 1s.; Honey, 1s. 4d.; White Windsor, 1s. 4d.; Rose, 2s.; Almond, 1s. 6d.; Best Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon; French, 4s. 0d.—for cash, at M. P. DAVIES and SON, 63, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, Chancery-cross, London (W.C.)

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST,

with a prudent use, has as yet no rival in a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved in, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles, with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—Observer.

TO the NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.

—Charles Watson, M.D., Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, and Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, the Guide to Self-Cure.

"The true Guide to those who desire a speedy cure."—University Magazine.

"The 'New American Diet' shows the absurdity of the English mode of treating such complaints, will prove a blessing to the afflicted, who may safely and easily regain pristine health by adopting the means presented."—Evening Sun.

For Qualifications, vide "Diplomas" and "Medical Directory."

NEW, EXQUISITE, AND PERMANENT PERFUME

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

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship."—Morning Chronicle.
"The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none."—Morning Advertiser.
"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe.

The watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer."—Observer.

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. Silver Watches, from 2 to 50 Guineas; Gold Watches, from 3l. 15s. to 100 Guineas. Every Watch warranted and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied.—Watches exchanged or repaired. Manufactory, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, London (E.C.) Established 1749.

LADIES beware how you exchange the

close atmosphere of heated rooms for the outer air, whether by day or night, without adopting proper protection to the lungs. The best Month-Wrapper is the newly-invented ÆTHEREON RESPIRATOR, as it does not muffle the voice, but admits of perfectly free and audible conversation, without removal from the month, a desideratum which will be acknowledged by all.

Agent, S. MAW, 11, ALDERSGATE-STREET, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists. Price 5s. and 8s. Superior to all others yet invented.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used

in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They

can be thoroughly Cleaned from all Impurities, and the Colours revived by pure Washing, price 3d. and 4d. per yard. Turkey and extra heavy Carpets in proportion. Dyeing in all its branches at very moderate prices. Everything, large or small, fetched and returned within a week.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, WHARF-ROAD, City-road (N.)

BLEACHING, DYEING, AND SCOUR-

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

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.

Turkish Treatment by a retired Surgeon from the Crimea who has himself perfectly cured). Just published, a book, Self-Cure, free by post for 6 stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S. 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At Home from 11 to 4, to receive visits from Patients.

TEETH, 2s.—Nothing has ever yet been

produced in Dentistry that can equal, or even approach the perfection to which Artificial Teeth are now brought by Mr. BRADSHAW'S NEW INVENTION. They are so beautifully natural, that it is utterly impossible for the most practised eye to detect, in any light, the artificial. And, from the process of making, every little inequality in the gum is fitted with the most unerring accuracy, allowing the Teeth to rest on the most tender gum with such absolute ease and comfort, that in a few hours they are scarcely known to be in the mouth; they never change colour; mastication is guaranteed; no wires or ligatures; nor any stumps extracted. By the simplicity of the new process, only about half the usual charge is made. Teeth, 2s.; complete set, 2l.; Tooth set in pure silver, 4s.; upper or lower set, 2l.; ditto, pure gold, 4l. 10s.; in platinum, as durable as gold, 3l. 10s.

Mr. R. BRADSHAW, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, ARGYLL-PLACE, Regent-street.—10 till 4.

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIA COU-

PELLE continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from an examination of the handwriting, in a unique style of description, peculiarly her own. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing 13 penny stamps, to Miss COUPELLE, 69, CASTLE-STREET, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive, in a few days, a minute detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. All letters are considered confidential.

EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S DEN-

TIFRICE WATER cleans and whitens the Teeth, braces the Gums, sweetens the Breath, prevents Toothache, removes the odour of tobacco, keeps the mouth in a fresh and healthy state. Price 2s. and 3s. per bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale agents, Rimmel, 95, Strand; and Sauger, 150, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 125, Rue St. Martin, Paris.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 & 320, STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, are giving the highest price, in cash, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes, Regimental Epaulettes, Boots, Books, Linen, Plate, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Goods. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on at any time or place, by addressing as above.

N.B.—All parcels from the country, either large or small, the utmost value remitted by Post-office Order the same day.—Established 48 years.

MIDWIFERY.—DR. SCOTT, Consulting

Accoucheur, intimates, that after many years devoted to the study and practice of Midwifery in its most intricate forms, he has succeeded in arriving at an effectual means of affording immediate and certain relief in all cases of female irregularity, from whatever causes they may arise. Personal applications only can be respected. Consultations from 12 till 3, and 5 till 9 daily, at 17, ADAM-STREET, Adelphi, Strand, London.

CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion

(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dy-enteria, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores health without purging, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousands of expressions of gratitude from invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 54,832. "Fifty years' indigestible acidity from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasmodic sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherness, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 46,814. Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure No. 52,612. The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54,812. Miss Virginia Zegers cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."—No. 4,208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk."—No. 32,836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—Cure No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

In Canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Portman, Mason, and Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 140, Piccadilly; also, at 60; Gracechurch-street; 331, 430, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheap-side; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 198, Oxford-street.

NURSE LILLY'S ROYAL FEMALE

PILLS, for Disorders of the Female Constitution.—These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome complaints which the female sex is liable to. In dropsy, pains in the loins, swelling of the feet and legs, and in all cases depending on debility, they invariably afford relief; they produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear rosy hue, characteristic of female health and beauty. Where females at much, or are obliged to keep late hours, they should not omit to take these pills, which may truly be said to be the best female protector. They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint, consumption, and will cure it if not very far advanced. During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from giddiness in the head, indigestion, faint perspirations, coldness of the feet, &c. Young persons will find great benefit from taking these pills.

In boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain three small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining these pills in remote places, enclose 1s. or 3s. stamps to the proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, LINCOLN, and they will be sent free by post to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sangar, 150, and Hanway and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Chiswick-street, Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By Raines and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SAR-

SAPARILLA, SARSAPARILLA PILLS, and ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. No sooner is the "insensible perspiration" checked than a host of evils begin to manifest themselves. A tightness is often felt in the chest, wheezing, difficulty of breathing, cold feet, heaviness in the head, swelling of the joints, cold chills and hot flushes, producing a sad variety of cutaneous or skin diseases, loss of appetite, dullness of hearing, ague in the face or breast, pains in the back or sides, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, or other symptoms, come rushing in to torment the sensitive frame. The shortest and surest method to remove all these ills is to restore what has been arrested, viz., the "insensible perspiration," by having recourse to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA—the noblest preparation of this invaluable root ever discovered. It was introduced into England in 1851, and proved by experience to be the great purifier of the blood, unparalleled in efficacy to invigorate the constitution, by eradication all impurities from the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from irregular or obstructed perspiration, colds, &c., and all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance to the skin. Its unique character and agreeable flavour render it a ne plus ultra in medicine, or nature's true remedy.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS.—These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable products, exert a most salutary influence over the system, and are instrumental in removing many obstinate and long-standing complaints. Their truly wonderful efficacy is proved by the daily increasing demand for them. Mildly aperient, cleansing the blood, promoting appetite, restoring vigour to the system, free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly enhancing the pleasures of life.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT is unlike any other in its action or its effects, cleansing first, then healing. No wound, eruption of the skin, or scrofulous development, but yields to it when properly applied. It is the most useful universal domestic remedy for burns, scalds, &c., ever discovered. No family should be without it. Emigrants especially should take a supply. Extended particulars of these extraordinary American medicines may be procured of all agents in London and the country.

Wholesale Warehouse, 248, STRAND; and the Original Retail Depot, 373, STRAND, London: J. J. HALIDAY and Co., Sole Proprietors. Observe their Signatures, to imitate which is felony. All others are spurious imitations. Prices of SARSAPARILLA: Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; Mammoth, 11s. The Pills and Ointment, 13½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

THE REDUCTION of 50 per cent. on raw silk enables ladies to purchase a useful and fashionable SILK DRESS at a moderate price. The late panic in the commercial world and reduced state of the silk-market have induced JAMES SPENCE and CO. to purchase largely at prices which will even bear comparison with those of that memorable period, the French Revolution of 1848. Inspection invited. JAMES SPENCE and CO., 77 and 78, St. Paul's churchyard.

TODRAPPERS, MILLINERS, & DRESS-MAKERS.—MATCHING ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to. Cut lengths at the lowest Trade Price.—JAMES SPENCE & Co., 77 and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—The World-wide noted ALPINE KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d. a Pair, Black, White, and Coloured. The very best PARIS KID 2s. 7d. A Sample Pair by Post for two extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 21, Regent-street, London (W.)

CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT, with the latest Novelties, suitable for the present Season. India Outfits and Wedding Trousseaux of the most recherche Patterns and Make. Churton's Shirts, Six for 42s. The above to be obtained only at WM. CHURTON and SON'S old-established Family Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, and Ladies' Ready-made Linen and Outfitting Warehouses, the Golden Fleece, 91 & 92, OXFORD-STREET.

CHURTON'S HOSIERY FOR Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, continues to supersede all others in texture, wear, and comfort; every size, colour, and quality in Socks, Stockings, Drawers, and Under-Waistcoats, with long and half Sleeves, to be obtained only at WM. CHURTON and SON'S old-established Family Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, Ladies' Ready-made Linen, India and Wedding Outfitting Warehouses, the Golden Fleece, 91 and 92, OXFORD-STREET, London.

N.B.—Welsh, Saxony, and Printed Flannels in great variety.

BEAUTIFUL FOREIGN STAYS, 5s. 6d. per Pair, with or without Improved Front Fastenings. These truly superior and extraordinary cheap Corsets have been supplied to Ladies residing in all parts of the Country, and given universal satisfaction. A sample pair sent on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to Madame FRANK BURDUS, near the Gate, KENSINGTON (W.)

N.B.—Only measurement necessary, size round waist.

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING, &c. The newest Designs on the best Muslin. Ladies' Jackets, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Capes, &c. Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Caps. D'Oyleys, Cushions, Fish, Chair, and Bed Cloths. Slippers, Smoking Caps, &c. Price List Free. A Collar for 5 stamps. The "Queen" Collar, price 1s.; Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.; The Princess Royal, 9d.; Sleeves, 2s. Are new and beautiful Designs in best Muslin. Ladies wishing for any of the designs in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, can have them copied, ready for working, without extra charge. Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-courthouse-road, London (W.)

THE PERTH EMBROIDERY.—A. BROWN, being the original and only Manufacturer of this celebrated Embroidery in Perth, and as he supplies no shops, begs to invite Ladies to inspect the fine collection, comprising Dresses, Mantles, Collars, Sleeves, Jackets, Chemisekerchiefs, Infants' Robes, Caps, &c., &c., which can only be obtained at the Magazine, 24, PORTMAN STREET, Portman-square, where orders for Wedding Outfits, and Baby Linen are executed in a very superior style, yet at moderate prices.

GOLDEN BALL, from PALL-MALL.—Repository of Art Manufacture, and objects of Taste. A large assortment of British and Foreign Needlework, of superior designs. Traced and Stamped Embroidery, Braiding, Stitching, and every description of muslin work, and on twilled Cambric, Marseilles, &c., &c. List of prices sent free. The trade supplied. JOSEPH COX, Golden Ball, PARK-TERRACE, Regent's-park, London (N.W.)

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., Bread Cloths 7d., Anti-Macassars 1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 2s. 3d., Capes 2s. 3d., Jackets from 2s. 3d., Infant's Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Embroidery (Cotton) 5d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Stillboes 3d. each, Toile Ceri 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.)

A LADY'S TOILETTE cannot be complete without ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The cheapest and best method to obtain them is the Maker, H. WRIGHT, 15, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-courthouse-road (W.), where they can be selected from a well-assorted Stock of the very best French and English Patterns, in wreaths, sprays, roses in dozens, buds, leaves, grasses, &c. Ladies' own Flowers re-mounted in the prevailing style. Bridal and other orders with despatch. Feathers cleaned, dyed, and altered. Bells, bugles, &c. The Trade supplied.

WHAT so acceptable to the Ladies as a good Cup of Tea? The Monetary Crisis enables the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY to offer Teas and Coffees cheaper than ever. Teas in 6lb. Bags, from 2s. 2d. per lb.; and Coffees from 11d., upwards. Warehouse, 9, GREAT ST. HELEN'S CHURCHYARD, Bishopsgate.

CHAPPED HANDS.
THE GLYCERINE AND HONEY CREAM.
For producing a delicate and soft Skin, improves the Complexion, renders Chapped Hands perfectly smooth, and removes that unpleasant harshness occasioned by cold winds, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, and Wholesale by LOW, SON, and BENBOW, 330, STRAND, in large Pots, price 2s.

NO GENTLEMAN should be without WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STROP. Its value cannot be expressed in words. One month's trial given without any charge whatever. Cannot fail. Price 3s. and 4s.; through the post 3s. 6d. and 4s. 10d.—S. WORTH, Patentee and Brush-maker, 293, OXFORD-STREET, corner of Davies-street.

PERAMBULATORS and INVALID CARRIAGES, of a superior style and finish, with all the recent improvements in carriage building, are manufactured by RICHMOND SMITH, 487, NEW OXFORD-STREET, where the largest stock in London is constantly on show.

GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND CO.), WHOLESALE and RETAIL SILK MERCERS and GENERAL DRAPERS, Respectfully invite attention to their present collection of superb COURT TRAINS, and also to the purchase of a Manufacturer's stock of MOIRE ANTIQUES, which will be sold much under value, viz., from 60s. to 4½ Guineas the Robe, for the richest quality in Black, White, and beautiful Light Colours, suitable for Court Trains (any length cut). The Departments for MANTLES, SHAWLS, FANCY and EVENING DRESSES, MUSLINS, MUSLINS DE SOIE, BAREGES, RIBBON, and GENERAL DRAPERY, are replete with every description of novelties for the season. All goods marked in plain figures for ready money at Wholesale Prices. The new premises, 59, OXFORD-STREET, are devoted solely to GENERAL MOURNING.

Patterns forwarded to the Country.
COMMERCE HOUSE, 59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET; 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET,

MAGASIN DE PASSEMENTERIE ET DE FLEURS, 135, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.
LE JEUNE et Cie. having just completed their purchases of SPRING GOODS, in the Paris, St. Etienne, and London Markets, have much pleasure in calling attention to the Novelties of the Season, comprising a most recherche assortment of TASSEL-FRINGS, COLOURED CHENILLE FRINGS for DRESSES and BONNETS, PEARLS, BEADS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, &c.

SHORT LENGTHS OF FRINGS AND TRIMMINGS MADE TO ORDER, AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.

The choice and extensive Stock of Fancy Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes, Ribbon-Velvets, Haberdashery, &c., having been considerably increased, Le Jeune et Cie. confidently invite early inspection of the same; whilst, by strict adherence to the moderate scale of charges originally adopted, they hope to retain the patronage they have already been favoured with. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices.

MESSRS. SHETTLEWORTH, ABBOTT, AND WILLEY, Jun.

(SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. R. WILLEY AND Co.), Respectfully beg to announce that they are NOW SELLING a large parcel of FRENCH BAREGE DRESSES, Purchased at a considerable reduction from the original Price. In addition to the above, they have also an extensive Stock of SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENERAL DRAPERY, &c., to which they invite an early inspection. 15 & 16, LUDGATE-STREET, London.

THE ROYAL SCARF-SHAWL MANTILLA, FORMING 4 SHAWLS AND 4 MANTLES.

This elegant Novelty, manufactured expressly for the present Season, can be purchased only of FARMER and ROGERS, 171, 173, 175, REGENT-STREET. An Illustration sent post free. India Shawls bought and exchanged.

THE RAINBOW-BORDERED CLOAK AND JACKET, DESIGNED BY MESSRS. FARMER AND ROGERS.

These Novelties are by far the prettiest ever introduced for Spring wear; the price is moderate, and they can be purchased only at the GREAT SHAWL AND CLOAK EMPORIUM, 171, 173, 175, REGENT-STREET.

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Are now showing their Spring Novelties in FOREIGN and BRITISH SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FANCY DRESSES, RIBBONS, &c., &c., and all FANCY ARTICLES. H. & L. beg to call particular attention to their SWISS LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN DEPARTMENT; also to their large and first-class Stock of FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS. ARGYLL-HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, & 262, REGENT STREET.

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Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and Co. solicit an inspection of their extensive and beautiful Collection of BRIDAL VEILS, FLOUNCES, and HANDKERCHIEFS, and real Brussels, Honiton, and British Point Lace. 5, 7, & 9, REGENT-STREET.

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RICH FRENCH CHINTZES and AUBUSSON CARPETS, with an endless variety of SWISS EMBROIDERED and other MUSLIN CURTAINS, 40 per cent. below the regular Price. SEWELL and Co., COMPTON-HOUSE, Soho.

OPENING OF A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 & 325, HIGH HOLBORN, opposite Gray's Inn. NOW OPEN, with an unrivalled Display of MADE-UP DRESSES, SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, LACE and EMBROIDERIES, BAREGES and MUSLINS.

N.B.—Worthy of especial Notice.

The SHEPHERD CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS, Made-up and Trimmed with Velvet 12s. 9d. The NEW DELHI MANTLE, a great Novelty. 1 Guinea. The NEW FRENCH FLOUNCED MUSLIN, 14s. 9d. The SCARBOROUGH TWEED CLOAK, for the Sea-side 10s. 9d. Country Orders faithfully attended to.

SPANISH LACE MANTILLAS.

LEWIS AND ALLENBY HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE NUMBER OF MANTILLAS, Which have been selected with great care by their lace buyer, who has just returned from Spain. The Prices range from 63s. upwards. 193, 195, 197, REGENT-STREET.

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A CHAIR in which the Baby nurses itself. The most useful and the most beautiful invention of the age. Get a Prospectus, or better still, get a Chair and try it. WILSON, NEWTON, and Co., 144, HIGH HOLBORN, London.



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OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.

HENRY & DEMARSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

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LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
White and Coloured 3s. 3d.	White and Colour 3s. 6d.
Two Buttons, any colour 4s. 6d.	Double-sewn, any colour 4s. 6d.
Swedish Gloves, Two Buttons, 3d.	
ARTICLES RECOMMENDED.	
Eau de Botot, per quarter of a pint 2s. 6d.	Spirit of Mint, quarter pint 2s. 6d.
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Extract of Real Parma Violet 5s. 6d.	Superior Eau-de-Cologne 2s. 6d.
All Perfumes, 1s. per bottle.	

Immense Assortment of SACHETS for GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS. BRONZES, CHINA, and FRENCH FANCY GOODS of every description. CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, and JEWELLERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND

Are at all times to be obtained of PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET CITY, LONDON.

The Public should buy while they can, at the following Prices:—

BLACK TEA 3s. 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s. 4d.	
GREEN TEA 3s. 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s. 4d.	
COFFEE, WARRANTED PURE 1s. 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d.	

PHILLIPS and Co. send all goods Carriage Free, by their own vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

A General Price Current is published every Month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post, an application to PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, City, London.

Sugars and Colonial Produce are supplied at Market Prices.—See General Price Current.

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

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

CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Odonto" are on the Label, and "A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each Box. Price 2s. 9d. per box.—Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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HEALTHY and LUXURIOUS BED.—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.

Feather Beds	from	1	5	0	to	8	0	0
German Spring Mattresses		2	8	0		7	0	0
Patent Rheocline Beds		2	10	6		6	6	0
Horse-hair Mattresses		0	16	0		5	0	0
Wool Mattresses		0	7	6		4	9	0
Flock Mattresses		0	6	6		0	18	0
Best Alva and Cotton Mattresses ..		0	6	6		0	19	0
Sheets	per pair	0	7	6		2	6	0
Blankets	each	0	3	0		1	4	0
Toilet Quills		0	4	0		1	7	6
Counterpanes		0	2	6		0	15	0
Portable Folding Bedsteads		0	12	6		4	15	0
Patent Iron Bedsteads, with Dove-tail Joints		0	15	0		9	0	0
Ornamental Brass ditto		2	10	0		20	0	0
Children's Cots		0	15	6		5	0	0
Bed Hangings, in every variety, p. set		0	14	0		10	0	0

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FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

BEST ARTICLES.—They are the Cheapest in the world, and made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 27. 10s. to 31., 31. 10s., 41., 51., to 101.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET. No other goods sold.—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

BAKER'S PATENT IRON BEDSTEAD, surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 27. 10s. to 31., 31. 10s., 41., 51., to 101.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET. No other goods sold.—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

LEPRINCE'S LADIES' BOOT & SHOE

DEPOT, from his Manufactory, 25 & 27, RUE MONTORGEUL, Paris; 261, REGENT-STREET, near Oxford-street, where he has the honour to submit to public inspection an extensive Stock of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of superior Workmanship, at the annexed moderate Prices:—Children's Shoes, from 1s. 3d.; ditto Boots, from 3s. 6d.; Ladies' Shoes, from 4s. 6d.; ditto Boots, from 4s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Lined Slippers, from 3s. 6d. to 25s.; fashionable Shoes, à Barettes, 7s. 6d.; and Oriental Shoes, 8s. 6d.—Orders from the Country to be accompanied by references in town, or by Post-office Order, payable to LOUIS LEPRINCE, 261, REGENT-STREET, London.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINE-GAR supersedes 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.

Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists; and by EUGENE RIMMEL, 96, STRAND, London; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

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In Ordinary to Her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, SAUCES, TART FRUITS, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. A few of the articles most highly recommended are—Pickles and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Soho Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bloaters Pastes, Strasbourg and other Potted Meats, Calfs Foot Jellies of various kinds for table use, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, and Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce.

To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Venders, and wholesale of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, 21, SOHO-SQUARE, London.

BELL and Co.'s PATENT GELATINE,

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Sold wholesale and retail at 338, Oxford-street, London; Savory and Moore, Bond-street; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho-square; Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; also by the principal Chemists, Grocers, and Italian Warehousemen throughout the Kingdom.

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House in London for all descriptions of FLOWERS, and Preparations, Tools, &c., &c., at W. WHITE'S old-established Manufactory, 31, NASSAU-STREET, Middlesex Hospital. Goods sent to any address on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable Cavendish-street.

Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

WAX FLOWERS.—The Cheapest House

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