

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

No. 593.]

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

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THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing-room on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. The Court was numerously attended; about 260 ladies were presented to the Queen. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar were present at the reception. 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. The Sub-officers, Lieut.-Cols. Nevill and Cooke, were on duty with the Corps. The Yeomen of the Guard were commanded by the Exon in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, entered the Throne Room, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Desart (in waiting), Lady Macdonald, Countess of Caledon, Lady Churchill, and Viscountess Jocelyn, Ladies of the Bedchamber; Hon. Caroline Cavendish (in waiting), Hon. Flora Macdonald (in waiting), Hon. Lucy Kerr, Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Emily Cathcart, and Hon. Horatia Stopford, Maids of Honour; Lady Charlotte Copley (in waiting), and Viscountess Forbes, Bedchamber Women; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Lord Claud Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Newport, Vice Chamberlain; Col. the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Comptroller of the Household; Lord Bateman, Lord in Waiting; Lord Bagot, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Col. the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse; Lord Colville, Clerk Marshal; the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Groom in Waiting; Col. Francis Seymour, C.B., Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry in Waiting; Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness; and Messrs Farquharson and Macpherson, Pages of Honour (in waiting).

Her Majesty wore a train of green satin, covered with lace of British manufacture, of the rose, shamrock, and thistle pattern, trimmed with bunches of lilacs, white and lilac. The petticoat of white satin, double skirt of the same lace. The Queen wore a circlet of diamonds as a head-dress.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were first introduced, when the following presentations to Her Majesty took place in the diplomatic

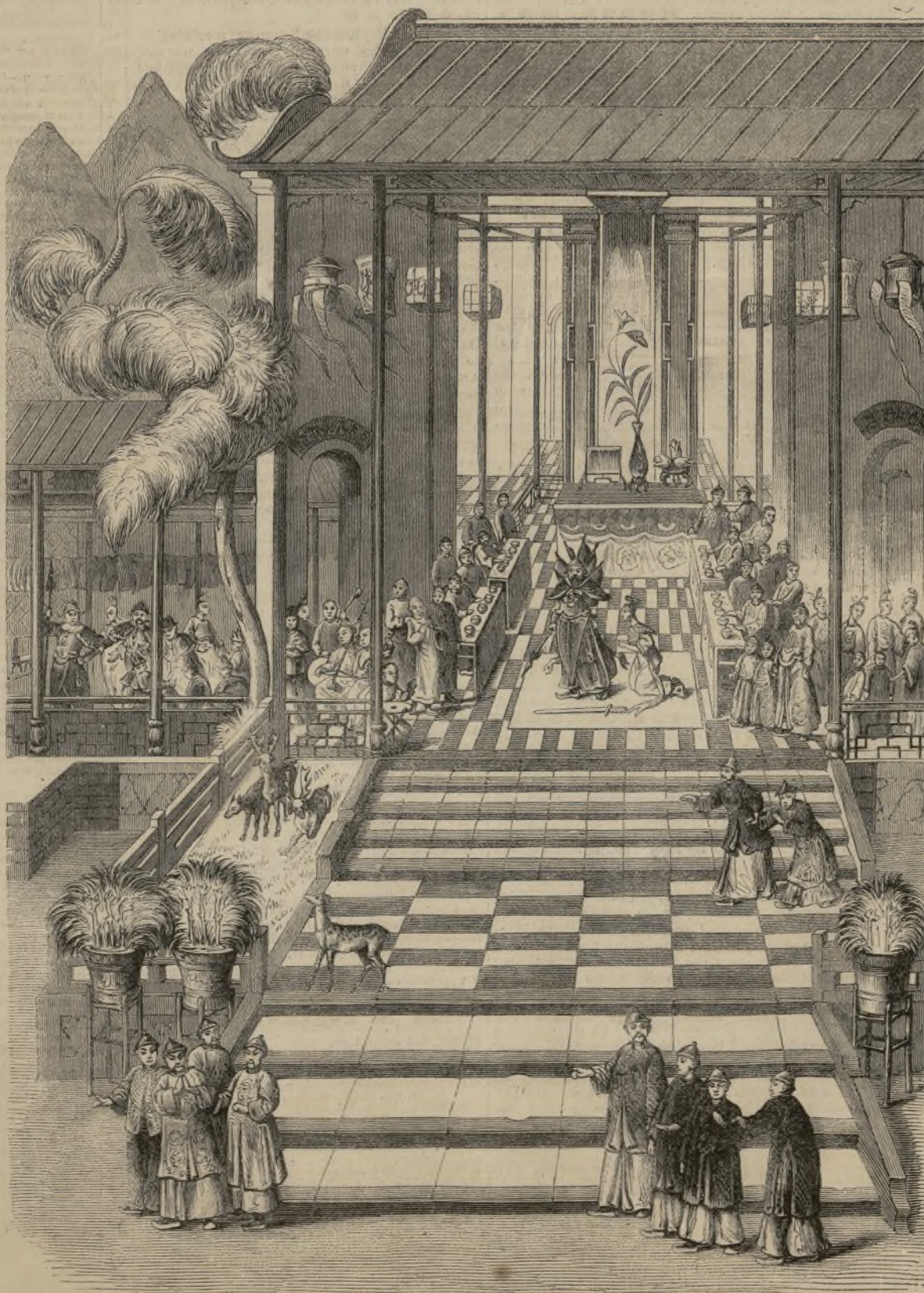
circle:—By Mrs. Dallas—Mrs. Charles Amory, of Boston, Mass., and her daughter Miss Susan Amory; Mrs. Baldwin, of Boston, Mass., and her daughter Miss Baldwin. By the Countess of Malmesbury—

La Marquise de Taliacarne, Femme du Chargé d'Affaires de Sardaigne à Naples; Senora Ida de Hurtado. By the Minister from the United States—Mr. George Dorr, of New York; Professor Alex-

ander, United States' Commissioner on International Coinage; Lieut. William Stokes Boyd, Commanding Marines United States Steam-frigate Niagara.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, Prince A. Vogorides, Conseiller, Khalil Effendy, First Secretary of the Embassy; the French Ambassador, Baron de Malaret, M. de Monicault, Colonel Appert; the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, M. Maurice Delfosse, First Secretary, M. Theodore de Bounder de Melsbroeck, Secretary of Legation; the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto; the Hanoverian Minister; the Sardinian Minister, Count Corti, Secretary; the Greek Minister and Madame Tricoupi, M. Charilaus Tricoupi, Secretary; the Netherlands Minister; the Prussian Minister, Count Gustave de Brandebourg, Conseiller; Major de Orlick and Madame de Orlick; the United States Minister and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. Philip Dallas, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Benjamin Moran, Assistant Secretary; the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi; Count Karolyi, Secretary, and Baron Franckenstein, Attaché; the Guatemala and New Grenada Minister, and M. Ordenez, Secretary of the New Grenada Legation; the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Countess Platen; Baron Beck Frus, Secretary of Legation; the Danish Minister and Count Moltke, Secretary; the Russian Minister; Baron de Nicolay, Conseiller, and M. Nicolas Wassilchikoff, Secretary of Legation; the Hanse Towns Minister and Mrs. Alfred Rücker; the Brazilian Minister; the Chevalier Aguiar de Andrada, Secretary, and Madame Aguiar de Andrada; Commandeur Virgilio de Carvalho, and Chevalier E. de Callado, Attachés; M. Conté, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires; Viscount Ponton, Secretary; M. Manuel de Azcona, Attaché to the Legation; Baron L. de Pradine, Chargé d'Affaires of Haiti; Mr. D. Lespinasse, Secretary the Earl of Malmesbury, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Countess of Malmesbury; and Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

The general circle was attended by the Lord Chancellor; the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President; Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury; Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, President of the Board of Trade; Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works; Earl Talbot, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-



THE CHINESE WAR GOD LEAVING HIS PALACE.—(See Page 293.)

Arms; Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, Gold Stick in Waiting; Earl of Sandwich, Master of the Royal Buckhounds; the Lord Chief Baron, the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, the Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Topham, the Lieutenant of the Hon Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Col. Bagot, Her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; Col. Sir George Couper, Bart., First Equerry and Comptroller of the Household of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence; Maj. Harman, Standard Bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Capt. Robb, R.N. Col. H. A. Luke, C.B., Col. Napier, C.B., and Col. Steele, C.B., (Coldstream Guards), Aides-de-Camp to the Queen; Lieut.-Col. Hogg, (1st Life Guards), Silver Stick in Waiting; Col. the Hon. George Upton (Coldstream Guards), Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; Hon. Spencer Lyttleton, Her Majesty's Marshal of the Ceremonies; the Groom of the Robes, the Clerk of the Cheque, Gentlemen at Arms; Mr. Arthur Blackwood, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Major-General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., Gentleman Usher to the Privy Chamber; Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vyse (2nd Life Guards), Gentleman Usher to the Queen in Waiting; Mr. Charles Henneage, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber; Captain R. Tench Bedford, R.N., Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty in Waiting; Rear-Admiral Blake, Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in Waiting.

A large number of presentations took place. The following ladies attended the Drawing-room:—

Duchesses—Buccleuch and Richmond.
MARCHIONESSES—Chandos, Adair, Westminster, Cholmondeley, Salisbury, Dow, Lothian, and Townshend.
COUNTESSES—Mountcharles, Sefton, Camperdown, Grey, Limerick, Lisburne, Powis, Seaford, Bradford, Rosebery, Lichfield, Wicklow, Abingdon (Frederica), Lanesborough, Delaware, Kinnoul, Shelburne, Sandwick, Sheffield, Verulam, Jersey, Mayo, Howe, Derby, Maclesfield, Erne, Dartmouth, Harrington, and Ferrers.
VISCOUNTESSES—Dalrymple, Falmouth, Doneraile, Newark, Hood, Combermere, Ebrington, Sydney, Maria Glentworth, and Ingestree.

LADIES—Hall (of Dunglass), Anne Sherson, Camoys, Rayleigh, Hayes, Emma Petre, Bailey, Augusta Proby, Harrington, Emily Ponsonby, Caroline Burgis, Willoughby de Broke, Louisa Mills, Kenyon, Cecilia dea Vaux, Eliza S. Dickens, Louisa Townend Parquhar, Sarah Lindsay, Jane Walsh, Dow, Shelley, Chermont, Augusta Scott, Katherine Scott, Faversham, Charlotte Schreiber, Northcote, Sondes, Skipton, Dow, Willoughby de Broke, Perry, Harriet Herbert, Lucy Herbert, Lucy Bridgeman, Charlotte Bridgeman, Mary Stephenson, Elizabeth Duncan, Louisa Cotes, Blakeney, Louisa Primrose, Chelmsford, Rothschild, Louisa Cornwallis, John Somerset, Catherine V. Harcourt, Grey Egerton, Pakington, Turner, Clementina Villiers, Dow, Leigh, M. C. Nisbet Hamilton, Elcho, Dyke, Burgibley, Louisa Pakenham, Arabella Sackville West, Colchester, Elizabeth Russell, Susan Smith, Louisa Cator, Mary Egerton, Manners, Margaret Bourke, Camilla Fortescue, Louisa Fortescue, Dufferin, Gwendoline Anson, de Mauley, Kathleen Ponsonby, Methuen, Foley, Adelaide Feilding, Bagot, Mary Feilding, Edward Howard, Denman, Hulse, Sartorius, Sophia Tower, Stracey, Caroline Maxse, Rachel Butler, Dowdes, Worley, Dundas, Dacre, Cromorne, Cecilia Molyneux, Charlotte Watson Taylor, Tyler, Louisa Crichton, Morgan, Vere Cameron, Heniker, Maria Saunders, MacLaine, Emily Hesketh, Mary Windsor Clive, Catharine Ricardo, Trimleston, Caroline Lascelles, Mary Vyner, Elizabeth Thackeray, Willshire, Jane Levett, Blanche Egerton, Alice Byng, Harriet B. Hamilton, Graham Montgomery, Caroline Burgess, Frances Legge, Katharine Legge, Louisa Cavendish, Trevelyan, Castlemaine, Kilmaine, Katherine Balders, Couper, Cecilia Gordon Lennox, Marcus Hill, Hicks Beach, Fox Strangways, Pollock, Otway, Knatchbull, Dow, Garvagh, Macdonald, Lockhart, Elinor Cavendish, Crofton, Stuart, and Caroline Towneley.

BARONESES—De Goldsmid and de Rothschild.
HONOURABLES—Adela Boodle Wilbraham, Mrs. Adderley, Caroline Stonor, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Ferguson (of Pitfour), Georgina Kenyon, Henrietta Kenyon, Mrs. Robert Lawley, Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Percy Barrington, Mrs. Charles Gore, Mrs. Rowland Smyth, Mrs. Horatio Fitzroy, Lady Legard, Mariquita Miles, Mrs. William Lowther, Mrs. W. Owen Stanley, Mrs. Dudley Ward, Lady Seymour, Mrs. William Tomline, Mrs. Corzon, Mrs. Scott, Catherine Leicester Warren, Meriel Leicester Warren, Mrs. Arbutnot, Mrs. Seymour Bathurst, Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, Lady Phipps, Mrs. Congreve, Mrs. Locke King, Mrs. George Vaughan, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Coventry, Mrs. William Rose, Mrs. George W. Hope, Mrs. Wyndham Quin, Mrs. Edward Corzon, Mrs. Ellison, Mary Henniker Major, Lady Pakenham, Mrs. Liddell, Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, Anna Maria Barnwell, Mrs. William Cavendish, Mrs. Boodle Wilbraham, Jessy Boodle Wilbraham, Lady Nugent, Sophia Leigh, Louisa Georgina Leigh, Mrs. Montagu Villiers, Emmeline Canning, Elizabeth Liddell, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. M. Sackville West, and Mrs. Alexander Gordon.

MISTRESSES—Bush, Wilson (of Cliffe), Hervey Hopwood, Richard Malins, Kennell Rodd, Palk, Francis Sutton, Burnaby, Hopkinson, Russell Stanhope, Seymour Fitzgerald, Phillips, Ward, Charles Lewis, Lovett, John Greenwood, Dutton Hunt, Canningham (of Lainslaw), Douglas Baird, Dundas Durham, Portal Crauford, Patrick Paget, Lyttleton Annesley, William Franks, Wolleston Blake, Miles, Backhouse, John Gladstone, Morgan Clifford, George Carpenter, J. Anderson Rose, Robert Gosling, Brydges Clarke, M. Clintock (of Drumcar), Berens, John Ball, Petre, Sotheron Estcourt, Lowther, Monceiff, Leslie, John Biddulph, Duncombe, Shafto, Edward Howard, Uzzelli, T. G. Turnbull, Du Pre, Alexander, Cunliffe Owen, De Arroyave, Dugdale, Graham of Airth, Ireland, Edwards, Charles du Cane, Hearle Stephens, John Napier, Edwin Wodehouse, Alexander Wood, Henry Seymour, M. Alpine, Pemberton, George Evans, Hope Johnstone, Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Williams Wynn, White (of Woodlands), Charles Egerton, Peers Williams, Mitford, Wodehouse Currie, Henry Baring, Newdegate, Ashton

Yates, Whatman, Disraeli, Holford, Lawrence, Washington Hibbert, Jervoise, Granville Murray, Milner Gibson, Rolleston, W. Robertson Sandbach (née Baronne van Capellen), Erskine May, Vernon Smith, Griffith, Thomson Hankey, Reynolds, William Gladstone, White-side, Hardy Herbert Wodehouse, Bridgeman Simpson, James Wigram, Neeld, Ennis, C. Tottenham, George Bonner, Pocock, Bramston, Villebois, Philip Henry Peppys, John Morison, Charles Cary Barnard, Richard Wildman, Morrill, Henry Trsmenhere, and Herbert.

MISSSES—Lascelles, Emily Leslie, Portal, Emma Lascelles, Ross, Goldsmid, Hayes, Ponsonby, Barbara Ponsonby, Ward, Ponsonby (2), Julia Ponsonby, Montagu Wildman, Howard, Burgess, Alice Burgess, Amy Gordon, Georgiana Ferguson (of Pitfour), Ferguson (of Pitfour), Miles, Agnes Alexander, Katherine Suelley, Edwards, Bertha du Cane, Frances du Cane, Gertrude du Cane, Gore, Augusta Fane, Adeline Fane, Gertrude Seymour, Inge, Pemberton, Hope Johnstone, Lloyd, Butler, Egerton, Lucy Hope Johnstone, Hope, Isabella Stephenson, Blakeney, Peers Williams, de Rothschild, Throckmorton, Gore Booth, Katharine Guest, Sutton Florence Rowley, Rushow, Couper, Dyke, Scott, Theophila Turner, Davis, Maria Cator, Dashwood, Alexander Bathurst, Tower, Graham, Leigh, Alice Leigh, Disbrow, Jane Disbrow, Beatrice Maxse, Hester King, Berens, Bramston, Harriet Bramston, Fleming, Vaughan, Walcott, Frances Stracey, Coventry, Herbert, Ennis, Watson Taylor, Tyler, Ellison, Barnaby, Florence Barnaby, Saunderson, Constance Saunderson, Hopkinson, Laetitia Willard, Hesketh, Perry, Godfrey Mundy, Walsh, Cuninghame, McMahon, Emily Perceval, Mary Heathcote, Harcourt, Hay, Gordon, Augusta Gore Booth, Chichester, Trevelyan, Gosling, Hill, Emily Graham, Fox Strangways, Crofton, Baynes, Catherine Backhouse, Dallas, Henley, Anne Henley, and Emily Towneley.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

Saturday was the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent paid a visit of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales arrived from the White Lodge, in Richmond Park, attended by Viscount Valletort, Mr. Gibbs, and the Rev. C. Tarver. The Princesses Alice and Helena visited the Tower of London. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald and the Equerries in Waiting. The Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by his Equerry. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa, honoured the performance at the Olympic Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Macdonald, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Viscount Strathallan, Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. Prince Alfred and the Princesses Alice and Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Sir Frederic Stovin, and Lieut. Cowell, R.E., went to the Princess's Theatre. The Prince of Wales returned to the White Lodge in Richmond Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Col. Stephens, honoured the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening with her presence. Prince Alfred visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence-house, St. James's.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel of the Palace. The Rev. Dr. Goulburn preached the sermon. Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby have relieved Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood and Capt. du Plat in their duties as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

Her Majesty the QUEEN rode on horseback on Monday morning with the Prince Consort. In attendance were the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, R.E., left Buckingham Palace on his return to Alverbank. Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice took a drive in an open carriage and four. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Louisa, took a drive in an open carriage and four, in the afternoon, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros. The Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby.

Her Majesty the QUEEN went to the White Lodge in Richmond-Park, on Tuesday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, rode in the forenoon to the White Lodge. Her Majesty visited the Duchess of Orleans, at her residence, at Richmond. The Queen and Prince Consort returned to Buckingham Palace at a quarter-past seven o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited Her Majesty. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Louisa took a drive in an open carriage and four, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's. The Queen and Prince Consort honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Bateman, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. The Countess of Desart has succeeded Lady Macdonald as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen, and Lord Bateman and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Viscount Strathallan and Sir Frederic Stovin as the Lord and Gentleman in Waiting to Her Majesty.

After the Drawing Room on Wednesday, the QUEEN, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince

Arthur, drove out in a carriage and four. In attendance were the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Colville, and Major-General the Hon. C. Grey. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. In the evening Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Hanse Towns Minister and Madame Rucker, the Earl and Countess of Durham, Lady Fanny Howard, the Bishop of London, Lord and Lady Raglan, Lady Peel, the Hon. Francis Stonor, and Lieut.-Col. Ewart, 93rd Highlanders.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE CONCERT.

The Queen gave a concert on Monday evening, at which the following artists assisted, viz.:—Madlle. Titiens, Miss Pyne, Madame Castellani, Miss Balfe, Miss Palmer, Signor Giuglini, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Vialletti. Invitations were issued to a party of about four hundred. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Baron Knebeck. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was attended by the Hon. James Macdonald. The Royal Family were conducted to the White Drawing-room, where Her Majesty received her illustrious visitors. The Picture Gallery and the Promenade Gallery were opened for the reception of the general company, and the Grand Saloon had been fitted up for the concert. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, entered the Saloon. Her Majesty and the Royal Family being seated, the performance commenced.

The following had the honour of receiving invitations, but some were prevented by unavoidable causes from obeying Her Majesty's commands:—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, the Princess Anna of Saxe Weimar, the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus and the Councillor of Embassy; the French Ambassador, the First Secretary of Embassy, and Madame de Malaret; the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Hanoverian Minister, the Sardinian Minister, the Greek Minister and Madame Tricoupi, the Netherlands Minister, the Portuguese Minister and Countess de Lavradio, the Prussian Minister and Countess de Bernstorff, the United States Minister and Mrs. Dallas, the Austrian Minister and Countess d'Apponyi, the Guatemala and New Granada Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Countess de Platen, the Danish Minister, the Russian Minister and Baroness de Brunnow, the Hanse Towns Minister and Mrs. Alfred Rucker, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Conti, the Haytian Chargé d'Affaires, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame d'Andrada, the Tuscan Chargé d'Affaires, Madlle. de Witzleben, Don F. and Madame Pezet, the Gold Stick in Waiting, and the following:—

ARCHBISHOPS—Aragh, Canterbury, and York.
Dukes—Argyll, Leeds, Buccleuch, Montrose, Wellington, Sutherland, Manchester, Beaufort, Cleveland, Hamilton, and Athole.
Duchesses—Inverness, Hamilton, Sutherland, Wellington, Leeds, Buccleuch, Beaufort, Argyll, Dowager Beaufort, Athole, Montrose, Cleveland, Manchester, and Dowager Norfolk.

MARQUESSES—Camden, Cholmondeley, Lonsdowne, Waterford, Tweeddale, Stafford, Salisbury, Westminster, Abercorn, Exeter, Ailesbury, Breadalbane, Huntly, Lothian, Clanricarde, and Donegall.

MARCHIONESSES—Cholmondeley, Salisbury, Stafford, Westminster, Ailesbury, Tweeddale, Clanricarde, Exeter, Breadalbane, Lothian, Waterford, Huntly, Abercorn, and Donegall.

EARLS—Aberdeen, Lichfield, Cavan, Cawdor, Mayo, Albemarle, Hardwicke, Darby, Eglington, Zetland, Amherst, Chichester, Camperdown, Caithness, Bradford, Abingdon, Ellenborough, Stanhope, Roden, Shelburne, St. Germans, Westmoreland, Jersey, Granville, Donoughmore, Fortescue, Sheffield, Wilton, Ellesmere, Gainsborough, Delaware, Mount Edgecumbe, Clarendon, Desart, Yarrowburgh, Abergavenny, Warwick, Vane, Rosebery, and Malmesbury.

COUNTESSES—Vane, Dowager Grey, Abergavenny, Bradford, Amherst, Abingdon, Mayo, Cawdor, Caithness, Camperdown, Cavan, Ellesmere, Kerry, Clarendon, Granville, Fortescue, Delaware, Donoughmore, Jersey, Waldegrave (Frances), Yarrowburgh, Chichester, Malmesbury, Derby, Rosebery, Hardwicke, Zetland, Lichfield, Gainsborough, Desart, Sheffield, Wilton, Westmoreland, Stanhope, Roden, Shelburne, Powis, Warwick, Mount Edgecumbe, Caledon, and Albemarle.

VISCOUNTS—Folkestone, Newport, Ebrington, Castle-ross, Strathallan, Palmerston, and Monck.
VISCOUNTESSES—Glamis, Strathallan, Monck, Combermere, Newport, Ebrington, Falkland, Palmerston, Jocelyn, Forbes, and Folkestone.

BISHOPS—St. David's, Oxford, and London.

BARONESES—Windsor.

LORDS—Burleigh, Lyndhurst, Belper, Belhaven, Dacre, Blantyre, Wrottesley, Pannure, Bagot, John Russell, Colchester, Stanley, Chelmsford, Claud Hamilton, M.P., Crofton, Chesham, Churchill, Willoughby d'Eresby, Haddo, Poltmore, Polwarth, C. Wellesley, Lilford, Campbell, Forester, Heytesbury, Cranworth, Byron, Portman, Macaulay, and Macdonald.

LADIES—Chas. Wellesley, John Russell, Pakington, Alice Peel, Chelmsford, Arabella Sackville West, Louisa Hamilton, Katherine Hamilton, Mary Wood, Georgiana Grey, Clerk, Geraldine Somerset, Burleigh, Dacre, Mary Hamilton, Haddo, Grey, C. Vernon Harcourt, Clark, Eliza Grey, de Ros, Augusta Poulett, Belper, Caroline Murray, Poltmore, Mary Cecil, Claud Hamilton, Mary Phipps, Naas, Macdonald, Crofton, Caroline Barrington, Churchill, C. Chester, Lilford, Charlotte Denison, Stratheden, Willoughby d'Eresby, Wrottesley, Forester, Portman, Catherine Buckley, Cranworth, Emma Stanley, Polwarth, Belhaven, Marian Alfred, Georgiana Bathurst

Arabella Baring, Bagot, Byron, Chesham, Blantyre, Blakeney, Lyndhurst, Couper, and Harriet Corry.

RIGHT HONOURABLES—Lord John Manners, J. W. Henley, Sir J. Pakington, Spencer Walpole, Sir F. Baring, Sir Charles Wood, T. Sotheron Estcourt, C.B. Adderley, R. C. N. Hamilton, Sir George Grey, Sir Hamilton Seymour, Sir George Clerk, Lord Naas, H. Corry, Sir J. Romilly, J. Evelyn Denison, and B. Disraeli.

HONOURABLES—Rev. Augustus Phipps, Matilda Paget, Mrs. R. Chenevix Trench, Mrs. Musgrave, Lady Seymour, Caroline Cavendish, Rev. F. Grey, Mrs. J. M. Biddulph, Mrs. Sackville West, Lady Middleton, Mrs. Wellesley, Lady Phipps, Mrs. A. Gordon, Mrs. Charles Grey, Flora Macdonald, Charles Gore, and Lady Airey.

SIR—J. Clark, E. Landseer, and W. Middleton.

DEANS—Westminster and Windsor.

PROVOST OF ETON.

REV. DOCTORS—Philpott and Whewell.

DOCTOR—Acland.

MESSEURS—H. Hallam, G. A. Hamilton, M.P., Gibbs, Glover, and G. Vernon Harcourt.

MISTRESSES—T. Sotheron Estcourt, Adderley, G. A. Hamilton, Henley, Spencer Walpole, Disraeli, Bagot, Philpott, and Tait.

MISSSES—Phipps, Sumner, and Barrington.

FIELD-MARSHAL—Viscount Combermere.

GENERALS—Sir C. Yorke, Sir R. Airey, Sir F. Stovin, Hon. Chas. Grey, Right Hon. Sir E. Blakeney, Hon. H. Cavendish, Buckley, Lord West, Peel, and Lord de Ros.

COLONELS—F. H. Ponsonby, Francis Seymour, C.B., Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Hon. A. Gordon, Biddulph, Bagot, Sir Geo. Couper, and Vernon Harcourt.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHELMSFORD.—One of the most important is the British and Foreign Bible Society. The annual meeting is always interesting. It has been established about fifty years, during which time it has been the means of issuing copies of the Scriptures in one hundred and seventy-five languages. This society has connected with it three thousand two hundred and forty-nine branch societies in the British Colonies, and in nearly all the principal cities on the Continent; and its annual expenditure amounts some years to upwards of ninety thousand pounds.

BROOM GROVE.—The Monument of London is stated to be the highest column in the world. A flight of black marble steps, three hundred and forty-five in number, conducts to the balcony. The Royal Society formerly made their astronomical observations from it, but in consequence of the vibration disturbing the delicate experiments, they discontinued doing so. It was on this account that the report was circulated of its insecurity, which is perfectly unfounded.

Mrs. S.—T.—The greatest care should be observed in the selection of glasses for the sight. Much harm is done when they are chosen of greater magnifying power than the eye requires. It is considered very injurious to use a single eye glass; they should always be for both eyes.

A SOLDIER'S SISTER.—The late great authority on matters of war, the Duke of Wellington, was of a very different opinion. He said "that he always found that the raw troops were far superior in hard fighting to the older and more experienced ones, and that at Waterloo, those who had never seen a battle before, rushed to meet death as if they had been playing at cricket."

A WANDERER.—The subject ought to be well considered, before a determination is made. A previous life of ease and comfort renders the inconveniences and disagreeableness of a new country very distasteful, and these must be confidently reckoned upon. The uncertainty of success must also be taken into account. It is a good maxim "to let well alone."

LETITIA.—We believe that Mrs. Trollope has for some time been residing at Florence.

LADY W.—Among the numerous cases of conspiracy, the principal actors, even when paying the last penalty of the law, have rarely, if ever, made any confession of their accomplices. Thus the object of their revenge remains always with the same danger suspended over him.

A GOVERNOR.—We think that lectures are a pleasant medium of information, but not so lasting as that which is derived from careful reading, where the lapses of memory may be remedied by references.

A MODERN.—A bracing air is more likely to prove beneficial than medicine. We have the greatest faith in this most agreeable of all curatives.

H. J. P.—The Royal Literary Fund received by bequest the whole of the estate belonging to Mr. Thomas Newton, who considered himself the last descendant of Sir Isaac Newton.

AN OLD FRIEND.—The Presidential chair of the Royal Academy, and the honour of knighthood, were both conferred at the same time on Sir Charles Eastlake, in the year 1850. He is an author as well as a painter, having written and translated works on the Art of Painting. The subjects of his pictures are principally illustrative either of Scripture or Italian history.

OKENIA.—We shall have much pleasure in inserting some designs in the mosaic style required as soon as the rotation in our list of requests will allow. We are afraid to promise respecting the figures, as we could not hope that they would be generally useful to our other subscribers.

LADY MARY.—Jet is a fossil substance, inflammable, and harder than asphalt. It is glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found not in strata, or continued masses, but in unconnected heaps.

ELIZA.—To make lobster sauce, put the coral or spawn of a lobster into a mortar with a bit of butter and pound it well. Then rub it through a fine hair sieve, and put it into a stewpan with some butter sauce. Sift on the fire until it is very hot and looks perfectly smooth and red. If not smooth, pass it through a tammy. Next put in the meat of the lobster cut into small dice. Make it very hot, squeeze in a little lemon juice, and serve it at table.

M. G.—Annals for late autumn flowering may be sown in the course of the present month.

AN OLD SCRIBBLER.—The Theorbo is a musical instrument, made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or jugs, the second and longer of which sustains the four last rows of chords, which are to give the deepest sounds. The theorbo has eight bass or thick strings, twice as long as those of the lute, which excess of length renders the sound exceedingly soft.

G. R. H.—The several phases of the moon arise from that planet being an opaque body of a spherical form, and receiving its light from the sun. The consequence is, that one half of the moon is always enlightened, namely, that half which is towards the sun. It is this part of the moon which is seen by us, sometimes more and sometimes less, according to its position with respect to the earth.

Y. Z.—By far the greater part of the known species of plants are indigenous to Equinoctial America. Europe contains about half the number. Asia, with its islands, somewhat less than Europe. New Holland, with the islands in the Pacific, still less; and in Africa there are fewer vegetable productions than in any part of the globe of equal extent.

FLORENCE.—India-rubber is chiefly the product of two trees, which are the growth of Brazil: viz.—the *Hevea Caoutchouc* and *Jatropha Elastica*. When the bark of the last-named tree is wounded, a white milky juice flows out, which speedily concretes in the air, forming itself into an elastic substance.

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

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THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

NOTWITHSTANDING that every fresh mail brings intelligence of new successes achieved by the British army in India, the end of the rebellion seems yet to be distant. We are not allowed to feel at ease yet: by the latest accounts we learn that some reverses and disappointments have been experienced. It was very generally imagined that we were approaching the termination of the struggle, and that on regaining possession of the capital of Oude, almost the final blow would have been struck. Recent events have proved that this opinion was founded in error of the character of the people with whom we are contending. Defeated in what we hoped to be their last stronghold, 50,000 of the rebels have escaped and spread themselves over those portions of the territory of Oude which seem to offer the best defences from the pursuing columns. The main force of the fugitives appear to have concentrated themselves at Bareilly; and thither, on the 24th of March, the bulk of the army before the capital was proceeding, under the command of Brigadier Walpole. A heavy column, under Sir E. Lugard, moved to the south-east on the 27th March for Azimghur, where reinforcements were much required. It appears that on the very day on which Brigadier Walpole set out for Bareilly, the 24th of March, a detachment of the 37th, under Colonel Milman, was shut up by the rebels in Azimghur, after having been compelled to retreat thither, with loss of baggage, from a position in the south-eastern frontier of Oude. It is earnestly to be hoped that they will be enabled to hold out till relieved by the forces under Sir E. Lugard. Until the arrival of the last mail, it could scarcely be credited that so large a number of the mutineers had escaped from Lucknow. Now the matter is thoroughly understood: the forces of Sir Hugh Rose, necessary to draw the line round Lucknow, and cut off the escape of the Sepoys, had been detained at Jhansi, to meet a body of Indians, numbering 12,000 men. Sir Hugh besieged the place on the 28th of March, and continued before it to the 1st of April without the reduction of the town, or the surrender of the insurgents; when, on the latter day, a large force, said to amount to 25,000, under Tantia Toogee, a relative of the miscreant Nana Sahib, attempted to relieve the beleaguered garrison. At the same time the besieged within the fortress were endeavouring to effect a junction with the relieving army, so that the English commander had to maintain the ground of attack on both sides. Without abandoning the siege, however, he charged the force under Tantia Toogee, and utterly routed it, capturing many of the enemy's guns, several elephants, and all the camp equipage. Having successfully accomplished his purpose, Sir Hugh Rose gave his undivided attention to the bombardment of the town, which was taken on the 4th of April, after a rather severe loss on the part of the British, and the destruction of about 3,000 of the rebels. Thus, while we may deplore the fact that the capital could not be surrounded, yet, when the delay has resulted in the punishment of the troops of the atrocious Ranees, it is some consolation for the partial failure at Lucknow. The cruel

Ranees escaped, but she will speedily be captured; and her punishment is only for a time postponed. At Jhansi, under the promptings of this cruel woman, sanguinary atrocities have been perpetrated on Europeans, which stand out prominently even in view of Nana Sahib's crimes and cruelties. In Rajpootana the last blow has been given to the mutinous Kotah contingent; the Rajah has been taught a lesson, and the rebels driven from their position with great slaughter. The worst features of the present intelligence are those which belong to risings in places hitherto undisturbed. In the province of Guzerat our rule has been defied, and an attempt to put down insurrection has been unsuccessful. From Kolapore, at the southern extremity of the Bombay presidency, there are rumours of renewed conspiracy, and the southern portion of the territory of the Mahrattas is far from tranquil. After looking at the successes which have recently crowned our arms in India, as well as the less favourable news brought by the last mail, there is no reason to doubt the ultimate result. We are now dealing with the most martial race in India; and yet, during the month of March, three of the strongholds of Oude—Lucknow, Jhansi, and Kotah—were taken by the British. It is sickening to have to recount the horrible crimes attending this mutiny on the part of the Sepoys, and the terrible retribution which follows. The time has certainly come when some attempt might be made at pacification.

ROYALTY AND SCIENCE.

THE injustice of the world to men of great merit has long been a standing accusation, and it is therefore with the higher pride and the truer and purer pleasure that we are now enabled to tell of a signal exemption to this rule.

The name of Dr. Faraday is well known as the great chemist and the still greater electrician of his age. His fame has been not momentary flashes of fitful light, dazzling the world by their brilliancy, but a steadily augmenting radiance, continually demonstrating the advantages resulting from the ever progressing exposition of scientific truth. In the midst of a more than European reputation Dr. Faraday has still pursued his way, searching into the great secrets of nature through all the mysteries of this majestic material creation, while with a mind hovering on the border line of matter and of spirit, he has seemed as if he were for ever on the brink of proclaiming some new revelation, dug out of the unfathomable mines of thought, so marking on his own age a new era in some magnificent disclosure of grand philosophic truth.

As we have said, Dr. Faraday has steadily pursued his way, without deviating to the right hand or the left, and the world has done justice to his single-eyed integrity of purpose in the pursuit of science. For a long course of years he has been accumulating honours of various sorts which we cannot stop to enumerate. His lectures at the Royal Institution attract alike the learner and the learned, the first, for their polished simplicity of style; the last, from the profound depths of meaning of which that *suave phraseology* is made the conveyance. These lectures have always commanded crowded audiences, composed of such a mixture of rank and science, as no other arena can present. The Prince Consort has frequently presided, while Dr. Faraday has lectured, and has thus personal knowledge of his great talent. Among his other gifts the philosopher possesses that most rare advantage of making science pleasant as a pastime, without robbing it of one iota of its dignity. He has, in this way, often lectured to a juvenile audience during the Christmas holidays. The year before the last, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were present at the whole course, coming from Windsor expressly for that purpose. At each of the six lectures of the last Christmas, the Prince of Wales presided, and it may not be uninteresting to record a little trait of kindly feeling expressed in the kindest way, that uniformly marked his entrance into the lecture room, and his exit from it. The Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres were always present in the room, seated close behind the chair placed for the royal visitors. Each time the Prince of Wales entered the theatre he walked directly up to the French Princes, and shook hands cordially with each, doing the same on retiring. This was always marked with

the genuine air of private friendship, and not in the least as if it were a tax of state necessity.

We mention these lectures as leading naturally to the graceful compliment which has just been offered to Dr. Faraday by the Queen. Although every service that science could render to the Government has always been performed by him with the utmost readiness, yet the profit and instruction which the young Princes have derived from listening to his interesting expositions of the wonders of the material world, the great conditions and the immutable laws of nature, have made Her Majesty express her earnest wish to bestow upon the philosopher some such mark of her Royal favour as may be acceptable to one who never courted greatness, and prove to the world how much it was her warm desire to honour merit in his person. The opportunity has just arrived. A lady, who had been enjoying quiet and repose at Hampton-court in her declining years, has been called to another place of rest. The Queen gave instructions to Colonel Phipps to write to Dr. Faraday in the Royal name, and offer to his acceptance a retreat for his leisure in the house thus vacated. Her Majesty was pleased to express her hope that, after the fatigue of lecturing and the labour of scientific research, having a country home at his command would prove acceptable, as affording an agreeable relaxation from the arduous duties of his useful life. If hesitation existed, it gave way to the kindness of a second communication. May the Queen live for ever, in the Christian meaning of that phrase, and may the philosopher long enjoy health, both of mind and body, strengthened and renewed by his occasional retreat from the busy world to the pleasant shades of the Royal Court of Hampton.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

PARLIAMENT is now fairly embarked in the discussion of the resolutions which the Minister has placed before them, as the basis on which the new legislation for India shall be founded. It was anticipated that this point would not be reached without a sharp struggle on the part of the Liberals to oust the Conservative party from power, and to place Lord PALMERSTON once more at the head of the Government. But the attempt was not made, and the Derby Ministry still remains unchallenged in the possession of power. The whole of Friday night was therefore occupied with two debates, which, for all practical purposes, meant one—whether or not the Administration of India should be transferred from the Company to the Crown. Mr. MANGLES, who happens at the present time to fill the office of Chairman of the Company, made an able speech, in which he exhausted all that could be said in its defence; but throughout the whole there ran this fallacy, that the government of India in India had been wisely and successfully administered, and that for this reason the rule of the Company should remain untouched. His facts may be, and we believe are, true; but they are wholly irrelevant to the case. It is not the Government in India, but the Government at home, that all the parties in this country have made up their minds to change.

It is but too probable that our unfortunate countrymen, the engineers on board the *Cagliari*, have been made to pay in their own persons for the hatred of England with which Lord CLARENDON has inspired the Neapolitan Government; and then, having done his worst with regard to Naples, his despatches to Sardinia have done much to provoke the war which is now so imminent. It is true that only through the error of a subordinate was Sardinia led to believe that England would support her in any demand she might make upon Naples; but the error of that subordinate is all but excused by the terms of the despatch whose substance he is accused of having falsified. No doubt the Secretary was directed only to ask whether Sardinia intended to protest against the capture of the *Cagliari*, which that functionary transformed into a statement that the English Government themselves were disposed to object; but the terms of that despatch, if it had been laid bodily before Count Cavour, would have produced upon his mind the same impression as the Secretary's declaration; for though it promised nothing, yet it contained such a clear exposition of the wrong done by the Neapolitan Government, that it was reasonable to infer England meant to resent them. It is very well

for our Minister to shelter himself under the strict letter of the case, and to complain that the Sardinian Government is too exacting in the demands they make upon us for assistance; but it is to be remembered that the Sardinians look at the matter from their own point of view; they have been led on to make more peremptory demands than they would have done, under the impression that they had the support of England, and they may well feel sore when they find that they have been leaning on a broken reed. No Englishman can feel satisfaction at the position his country has occupied all through this unhappy business. We have no fault to find with the advice which Lord MALMESBURY has now tendered to the Sardinian Government—to avoid war till every attempt at conciliation through the intervention of friendly powers has been exhausted, and promising that in the meantime England, in conjunction with the Great Powers of Europe, will use her influence and *prestige* with Naples to induce her to restore the ship and cargo. If this advice be followed, all may yet be well; but the misfortune is, that this miserable dispute has been allowed to go on till the passions and the pride of both parties have become inflamed, and the voice of calm reason can scarcely be heard. It is doubtful whether Sardinia can be persuaded to compromise: it is certain that fear alone will induce Naples to listen to mediation. And for this, the vacillation of Lord CLARENDON—peremptory when he should have been forbearing, and yielding when he should have been firm—is mainly, if not wholly, answerable.

The North Star arrived at Southampton on Saturday from New York, with advices of the 17th ult. The news is not important. Both Houses had adjourned to the 7th of June. Great destruction had been occasioned by the overflow of the Mississippi. The river had covered the banks on both sides for upwards of a hundred miles. The amount of property destroyed cannot be ascertained until the inundation has subsided.

The Royal Mail steamer *Bosphorus* arrived at Plymouth on Thursday night, bringing the mail from the Cape of Good Hope. She left Table Bay on the 22nd March. The *Dane* arrived there on March 18, after a passage of thirty-nine days from Plymouth. The breaking up of the Caffre nation seems almost complete. The paramount chief, Kreili, has fled, but the rest of the chiefs are, for the most part, in prison, for various crimes. The Cape Parliament was chiefly occupied in deliberation on matters of internal legislation. The Governor (Sir G. Grey) announced at the opening of the session, that there was an excess in the year's revenue over expenditure of 65,000*l.*, and that he was therefore willing to undertake the construction of great public works, which would give employment to thousands of industrious immigrants, and greatly improve the colony. Several murders had been committed by Caffres, and some of the murderers captured. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the English Church in British Caffraria, was amongst the victims. He was about to go a short distance from where he was stationed (East London) to hold afternoon service, when he was murdered and cut to pieces, his head put upon a tree, and his body, dismembered, hung upon the branches. The Governor, at the opening of the session, made the unexpected announcement that the ex-King of Delhi is to be confined at Fort Cox, in British Caffraria. The attempt to raise a regiment of Caffres for service in India has failed. The amount raised towards the Indian Relief Fund amounts to 6,614*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The principal feature of the past week has been the commencement of the fifth season at the Crystal Palace. It was inaugurated on Saturday last, in the presence of 6,976 visitors. The objects of interest provided were numerous and varied. There was a Floral Promenade; a most attractive Concert, with several new favourites; and the largest Gold Nugget that has yet been discovered, being fifty pounds heavier than that found in 1842, in Siberia, which weighed 93*lbs.* The *Blanch Barkly* Nugget (now exhibiting at the Palace) weighs 1,743 ounces, and is valued at 8,000*l.* It was specially attractive the whole day. The most interesting features of the concert were Macfarren's cantata, "May Day," the air, "Beautiful May," being admirably sung by Madame Sherrington Lemmans; and Mr. Sims Reeves' singing of Purcell's "Come if you dare!" It would have been instructive to "the French colonels" had they heard Mr. Reeves' utterance of these words, and witnessed its effect on his audience. The duet from *Tancredi*, by Miss Dolby and Mr. Reeves, was also loudly applauded. Altogether the opening was most successful.

Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

SOUVENIR À POLOGNE.

ALLEGRO
GRAZIOSO.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of eight systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a melody in the treble and accompaniment in the bass. The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRO GRAZIOSO' and the dynamic is 'mf'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. Specific markings include '1st time' and '2ndo' for repeat sections, and '8va' (octave) and 'loco' (ad libitum) for trills and grace notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked 'ff' (fortissimo).

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Walking and Morning Visiting Costume*).—Robe of dark blue silk, with double skirt, the upper one ornamented at the edge with rows of blue velvet, set on longitudinally, and of different lengths, alternately long and short. The corsage fits closely to the figure, without a basque, and is ornamented in front with rows of velvet in the same style as the skirt, and graduating in width from the waist upwards. The sleeves are in puffs, with full cuffs of worked muslin.

Fig. 2. (*Dinner or Evening Dress*).—Robe à quilles of the fashionable newly-introduced chiné silk, covered with small sprigs. The silk is in rich shades of bouton d'or. The quilles or side trimmings are of plain bouton d'or, with lozenge-shaped crossings of passementerie. The low corsage has a shawl berthe crossed in front, and edged at each side with passementerie. The sleeves are demi-short and very wide, and are ornamented on the outside of the arm with a lozenge shaped trimming of passementerie and tassels. Under-sleeves of white guipure. On each arm a richly jewelled bracelet. Head-dress of black guipure and torsades of gold. At each side a full bouquet of damask roses, heath, and lilies of the valley.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Three exquisite ball dresses have just been made, in Paris, for the Countess de Kr—off, a Russian lady of high rank. All three are composed of tulle. One is white, and has three skirts, each edged with a series of narrow ruffles, disposed in very pointed vandykes. A row of narrow lace finishes the lowest ruche. The corsage has a berthe shaped square on the shoulders, and partially covered at the back by bows of green ribbon mingled with small tassels. Similar bows ornament the sleeves, which are demi-short and very wide, and are trimmed with green ruffles in vandykes. The head-dress is a wreath of red berries with green foliage.

The second dress is made of white and cerise tulle. It has two skirts, on each of which there are six small quilled flounces of white and cerise tulle, ranged alternately. On the lower skirt, the flounces are set on straight, and on the upper skirt they are in undulating lines. The sleeves are trimmed with narrow frills, in the same style as the flounces. On each shoulder there is a tuft of white azalia without leaves. Bouquet de corsage to correspond. A wreath of the same flowers forms the coiffure.

The third dress is of white tulle, and has a tunic, open at each side, and trimmed with ruffles of blue silk. Two broad slips of white tulle, fringed with blue, form large bows at each side, and serve to confine the open edges of the tunic. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with blue ruffles, and the latter have bows of fringed tulle, like those on the tunic. The head-dress is a *cache-peigne* of white orchids and sprigs of forget-me-not. A very narrow cordon of the latter passes across the forehead.

Among the prettiest of the new bonnets of the season there is one composed of Belgian straw. It is trimmed with ruffles of emerald green silk. The curtain is formed of green silk, and the strings are of green ribbon. Two roses, without leaves, are intermingled with the blonde forming the under-trimming. Another bonnet, deserving of special notice, is of French chip, trimmed with bouquets of lilac and blades of grass. The curtain is of white silk, and the strings are composed of lilac ribbon. The Empress Eugénie has introduced a novelty in the trimming of bonnets. Two bonnets recently worn by her Majesty have no blonde in the under trimming. One was composed of Belgian straw, and trimmed in the inside only with a wreath of flowers, consisting of violets and a single moss-rose placed above the forehead. The front of the bonnet and the curtain were edged with black ribbon. The strings were of white ribbon. The other bonnet, worn by the Empress, consisted of Leghorn, and the under trimming was formed of a wreath of apple blossom without the admixture of blonde. On the outside the bonnet was ornamented with a trimming of the same flowers, intermingled with black lace. The strings were of straw-colour ribbon.

THE CHINESE WAR GOD LEAVING HIS PALACE.

(See First Page.)

Our engraving is from a picture by a Chinese artist, representing the departure of the "God of War" to annihilate the barbarians. In the centre of the picture, the god is preparing to leave, and his wife is entreating him to restrain his wrath, but in vain. To the right and left, his companions are partaking of a farewell meal. The picture is much better as regards perspective than many such productions, and will give a tolerable idea of Chinese art.

The Registrar General's Quarterly Returns exhibit a lamentable increase in the mortality of the country, arising from the recent severity of the weather. Not the least remarkable portion of the report is that showing the great diminution in the number of emigrants who have left our shores since the termination of the Russian war.

EQUALISATION OF POOR RATES.

On Tuesday afternoon a deputation of about eighty gentlemen, accompanied by Admiral Sir C. Napier, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., and Mr. Wm. Roupell, M.P., had a lengthened interview with Mr. Sotherton Esq., the President of the Poor-law Board, on the subject of the equalisation of poor-rates. The president was attended by Lord Courtenay, Mr. Knight, M.P., and Mr. Lumley, his secretaries. Mr. Locke, M.P., said he introduced the deputation in the absence of Mr. Ayrton. The deputation was appointed by a meeting, held at the London Coffee-house, on the 27th ult., and consisted of the clergy and parish officers of a number of metropolitan parishes. They desired to ask the Government to support the second reading of Mr. Ayrton's Bill for the Equalisation of Poor-rates. Mr. F. H. Fowler then presented a memorial adopted at the meeting on the 27th ult., which entered at great length into the injustice of the present system, and concluded by praying the Government to support the second reading of Mr. Ayrton's bill, in order that it might go into committee. The

wished inquiry into what actually related to it, or to the matters, if he might so term them, which lay between its four corners. It was certainly a subject which required and deserved more general inquiry; but on that point he could not make any pledge on the part of either the Government or the Poor-law Board, though he might state that, from the many cases of inequality of rating which had been brought under the notice of the Board, they had thought it their duty to lay the whole facts before Her Majesty's Ministers, and the matter was at that time under their serious consideration, and it was thought that a sufficient case had been made out to justify further inquiry. (Hear, hear.) As to the mode in which that inquiry ought to be conducted he declined to say, beyond that a committee to inquire into the subject generally would perhaps be the best adapted. The deputation then withdrew.

HENRY VIII. AS A HUSBAND.

"Extraordinary circumstances, and the necessity of arriving at a just understanding of a remarkable man, must furnish my excuse for saying a few words upon a subject which I would gladly have avoided, and for calling in question one of the largest historical misconceptions which I believe has ever been formed. It is not easy to draw out in detail the evidence on which we form our opinion of character. We judge living men not from single facts, but from a thousand trifles; and sound estimates of historical persons are pieced together from a general study of their actions, their writings, the description of friends and enemies, from those occasional allusions which we find scattered over contemporary correspondence, from materials which, in the instance of Henry VIII., consist of many thousand documents. Out of so large a mass tolerable evidence would be forthcoming of vicious tendencies, if vicious tendencies had existed. We rise from the laborious perusal with the conviction, rather, that the King's disposition was naturally cold. The indolence and gaiety of early years gave way, when the complications of his life commenced, to the sternness of a statesman engaged in incessant and arduous labours. He had no leisure, perhaps he had little inclination, to attend to the trifles out of which the cords of happy marriages are woven. A queen was part of the state furniture, existing to be the mother of his children; and children he rather desired officially, than from any wish for them in themselves. Except in the single instance of Anne Boleyn, whom he evidently loved, he entered marriage as a duty, and a duty it soon became, even towards her. While, again, he combined with much refinement and cultivation an absence of reserve on certain subjects, which is startling even in the midst of the plain speech of the sixteenth century. It was not that he was loose or careless in act or word; but there was a business like habit of proceeding through all his words and actions, and may have made him as a husband one of the most intolerable that ever vexed and fretted the soul of woman."

THE SINGING IN SHEPPERTON CHURCH.

And the singing was no mechanical affair of official routine; it had a drama. As the moment of psalmody approached, by some process to me as mysterious and untraceable as the opening of the flowers or the breaking-out of the stars, a slate appeared in front of the gallery, advertising in bold characters the psalm about to be sung, lest the sonorous announcement of the clerk should still leave the bucolic mind in doubt on that head. Then followed the migration of the clerk to the gallery, where, in company with a bassoon, two key-bugles, a carpenter understood to have an amazing power of singing "counter," and two lesser musical stars, he formed the complement of a choir regarded in Shepperton as one of distinguished attraction, occasionally known to draw hearers from the next parish. The innovation of hymn-books was as yet undreamed of; even the New Version was regarded with a sort of melancholy tolerance, as part of the common degeneracy in a time when prices had dwindled, and a cotton gown was no longer stout enough to last a life-time; for the lyrical taste of the best heads in Shepperton had been formed on Sternhold and Hopkins. But the greatest triumphs of the Shepperton choir were reserved for the Sundays when the slate announced an Anthem, with a dignified abstinence from particularisation, both words and music lying far beyond the reach of the most ambitious amateur in the congregation: an anthem in which the key-bugles always ran away at a great pace, while the bassoon every now and then boomed a flying shot after them.—*Elliot's Scenes of Clerical Life.*



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

THE BLENHEIM FREE DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY.—We have great pleasure in directing attention to our advertising columns for the particulars respecting a Fancy Bazaar, which is to be held at Willis's Rooms, on Friday and Saturday, May 14 and 15, in aid of the above excellent institution. The success of the effort cannot be doubted, when so many distinguished ladies have given it their patronage.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The ensuing week will be one replete with interest. Madlle. Titiens will impersonate the dramatic part of Donna Anna in *Don Giovanni*, and Piccolomini will be the enchanting Zerlina. The *Trovatore*, which, with its superb cast, has attracted fashionable and overflowing audiences during the past week, will be repeated on Thursday next.

Rev. Mr. McGill (St. George's East) said the question was a most important one. He did not take it up as one of pounds, shillings, and pence, but from the vast amount of destitution he had seen, which was enough to break anyone's heart. It was a question which demanded inquiry. Several other gentlemen having urged the prayer of the memorial, Mr. Estcourt said, that the discussion upon Mr. Ayrton's Bill stood for next week, and he could not then say the course which the Government would be prepared to pursue with regard to it; but he might state that his own impression was that the inconveniences of the system which that measure proposed to carry out were so many and so great, that he would certainly object to its second reading. For the same reason also he would object to its being referred to a committee of the House, for when that course was taken it implied that the House approved the principle of the bill, which he (Mr. Estcourt) did not, and merely

POETRY.

OLD LETTERS.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

Old letters! wipe away the tear,
And gaze upon these pale mementoes,
A pilgrim finds his journal here
Since first he took to walk on ten toes.

Yes, here are scrawls from Clapham Rise,
Do mothers still their school-boys pamper?
O how I hated Dr. Wise!
O how I loved a well-filled hamper!

How strange to commune with the dead!
Dead joys, dead loves, and wishes thwarted;
Here's cruel proof of friendships fled,
And, sad enough, of friends departed.

And here's the offer that I wrote
In '33 to Lucy Diver;
And here's John Wylie's begging note—
He never paid me back a stiver.

And here my feud with Major Spike,
Our bet about the French invasion;
On looking back, I acted like
A donkey upon that occasion.

And here a letter from the "Row"—
How mad I was when first I learnt it!
They would not take my book; and now
I'd give a trifle to have burnt it.

And here a heap of notes, at last,
With "love" and "joy" and "sever" "never"—
Though hope, though passion may be past,
Their perfume is as sweet as ever.

A human heart should beat for two,
Whatever say your single scorers,
And all the hearts I ever knew
Had got a pair of chimney-corners.

See here a double violet—
Two locks of hair—a deal of scandal;
I'll burn what only brings regret—
Go, Betty, fetch a lighted candle.

LITERATURE.

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

The English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century,
By W. M. Thackeray, Esq. London: Smith,
Elder, and Co.

In a very cheap form we have a Series of Lectures
on the English Humourists, embracing Swift, Con-
greve, Addison, Steele, Prior, Gay, Pope, Hogarth,
Smollett, Fielding, Sterne, and Goldsmith. To those
who had the opportunity of hearing the lectures,
there will be no need to recommend the volume, and
the literary fame of the author will be a sufficient
guarantee for the excellence of the present work.

The Rich Husband. A Novel of Real Life. By
the author of "The Ruling Passion." In Three
Vols. London: C. J. Skeet.

This work abounds with incidents of a deeply
interesting character, so naturally interwoven into
the general plot as to secure the attention of the
reader from beginning to end. It is called a novel of
real life, and in reading it, so naturally are the scenes
and circumstances depicted, that we are led to
imagine the author must have had a closer interest
than belongs to a mere narrator of events. The
heroine, after causing the death of the man she loves
by her coquetry, becomes the miserable wife of a
rich husband, who manages to secure her after
having entangled and ruined her father. The author
possesses the power of portraying the deep workings
of the heart, and displays an intimate acquaintance
with human nature.

Bentley's Miscellany. May. London: R. Bentley.
This interesting monthly maintains its position;
the present number contains a charming variety,
comprising a sketch of the pictures in the Royal
Academy; a capital tale, entitled "Three Hundred
a-Year," by the author of "Rushing Headlong into
Marriage;" "A Visit to Bhopal," by a Madras
officer; "Our Country Quarters;" "Glimpse of
Harem Life;" "The Schoolboy King," a Napoleon
ballad, by Walter Thornbury, author of "Songs of
the Cavaliers and Jacobites;" the continuation of
Dudley Costello's story "Faint Heart never won Fair
Lady," &c., &c.

Letters of Counsel to Young Servants. London: Cash.
This third edition is now published of this little
book, in which good advice is conveyed in the most
pleasing and acceptable manner; so that the work
cannot fail to be interesting as well as serviceable
to the class for whom it is specially intended.

LITERARY MISCELLANEA.

It is said that His Royal Highness the Prince of
Wales is about to make his *début* as an author, being
busily engaged in preparing for the press a "Manual
of Entomology."

Lady Morgan is also soon to re-appear in the
literary world. Her next work is to bear the quaint
title of "An Odd Volume," and will be, it is ex-
pected, autobiographical.

The manuscript of a work by Orsini, on Cavalry
and Infantry, is in the hands of an English trans-
lator; also a work by a distinguished Italian on the
subject of Orsini.

It is proposed to put into print a manuscript of
no less celebrated a personage than Judge Black-
stone (author of that lawyers' text-book, the "Com-
mentaries") on architecture, written when he was a

youth. Messrs. Butterworth are collecting sub-
scribers' names.

The Belgian Government have awarded the
prize of 5,000 francs (offered by them every five
years, for the best literary work which has appeared
during that period) to the poet, M. André van
Hasselt.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

HEAVEN sends good figures. It is only Woman's
enemy who would tempt her to wear Crinolines.

CLAUDE FOR A MEDICAL BILL.—No Quack shall be en-
titled to bring an action for libel against anybody for de-
nouncing him.

MEDICAL HINT.—Cold cream is a good outward ap-
plication, but there are cases in which it should not be used
internally. With your coffee, for instance, always take
your cream hot.

FINANCE OF THE BOUDOIR.—A young lady happening
to hear that Mr. Disraeli had imposed a Penny Stamp
upon Cheques, expressed a wish to know whether he was
likely to put a duty on Merinos?

A PAIR OF THEM.—Trafalgar-square now contains
the statues of two Generals—Sir Charles Napier and Dr.
Jenner. The former was a General Officer; the latter a
General Benefactor.

A LATE BIRD.—"Nice roast goose, Sir," said a waiter
to a fast young gentleman, who had "been out" the
night before—"nice roast goose, Sir, just up!" The
young gentleman shamelessly answered: "So am I!"

SUPERSTITION AT FAULT.—A respectable tradesman
invited twelve friends to dine with him. Some of them
objected to sit down together at table, as the whole com-
pany numbered thirteen. The host allayed their appre-
hensions by telling them that they were only a dozen.
He was a baker.

DARING ACT OF COURAGE.—A young gentleman of
high family, holding a commission in a distinguished
corps, has bet a brother officer that he will, between five
and seven o'clock in the month of May, ride a donkey
up and down Rotten-row. Should he win his wager, he
is to receive the Victoria Cross.

HARD TO BEAR.—That naturally awkward animal,
the bear, is sometimes caused to acquire the graceful ac-
complishment of dancing. According to a popular notion,
the bear is taught to dance by being confined on an area
consisting of hot bricks. Thus, the capers of a dancing
bear may be described as the poetry of involuntary
motion. They resemble the measures of a Tory Govern-
ment obliged to legislate on Liberal principles.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The pre-
sent year's Exhibition in Trafalgar-square is un-
usually attractive. The Academy itself is better
represented than for several seasons; some of the
members, who were scarcely expected to be there, as
Sir Edwin Landseer, have very agreeably disap-
pointed the public. The rising, but untitled men,
also evidence in their contributions continued ad-
vancement, excepting in the case of the two leaders
of pre-Raphaelitism. One of these—Mr. Millais—
found that he could not, in time for the Academy, finish
with the care and elaboration he bestows on all his
works, a large picture—"The return of the Crus-
aders"—upon which he is engaged; and as for the
other—Mr. Holman Hunt—it is difficult to speculate
when his great picture of "Christ in the Temple" will
be ready for exhibition. A great deal of pre-Raphaelite
talent has been likewise diverted from the produc-
tion of easel pictures for exhibition, by the employ-
ment afforded in the numerous wall paintings now
in progress at Oxford. Of pictures, more especially
in the figure department, whose subjects will fur-
nish topics for conversation, there are in this year's
gathering a very large proportion. The portraits
are as numerous as usual, and not less meritorious.
The landscape painters are still the principal class
of artists who absent themselves, and overrun other
exhibitions, or luxuriate in water-colours. The *Spec-
tator* thus enumerates the most prominent works:—
"The whole body of our art is gradually settling
itself into Pre-Raphaelitism, as is most apparent in
this collection; and the greatest work included in it
is from one of the distinctively Pre-Raphaelite
painters. We mean Mr. Wallis's dead Stone-
breaker; a picture very wonderful, dreadful,
yet with a great peace in it too. The East Room
presents Mr. Egg's second scene out of *Esmond*;
the two court-pictures by Mr. Ward, the 'Inves-
titure of the French Emperor as Knight of the
Garter,' and the 'British Queen at Napoleon's tomb';
a large—we by no means imply great—'Athaliah'
from Mr. Hart; some exquisite orientalisms by
Lewis, and some of Webster's choicest successes—
'Sunday Evening' especially. Mr. Leslie's 'Christ
calling the Child' can only be termed deplorable. Sir
Edwin Landseer still shows bravely in 'The Maid
and the Magpie,' as well as in a huge chalk drawing
in another room. 'The Missing Boat, Pas de Calais,'
is an unusually interesting and significant work by Mr.
Stone. Three portraits of ladies, to which we find
the unknown name of F. W. George, are most stately
and tender—utterly beyond the range of English
portraiture of our present generation, whether in
this or former exhibitions. The style and feeling
are identically those of Mr. G. E. Watts. Upon
other portraits we shall not dwell here—though
there are many of superior merit. In the Middle
Room are a small, but truly lovely, 'Nativity,' by
Mr. Hughes, in which the holy simplicity of the old
Pre-Raphaelitism is married to the executive ease of
the new; 'The Last Scene in King Lear,' by
Mr. Poole; 'A Pastoral,' and still more ad-
mirable, a 'Coast-boy gathering Eggs,' by Mr.
Hook; and a modern tripartite story of shame
and punishment by Mr. Egg, of arresting power.
In the West Room, Mr. Cross's 'Coronation of
William the Conqueror'; a picture of the Indian
horrors by Mr. Paton, divested, however, of any-
thing vulgarly horrible; Mr. Ward's 'Alice Lisle,'

painted in fresco in the Houses of Parliament; a
Feigned Death of Juliet, by Mr. Leighton, and a
'Sabbath in the Glen,' by Mr. George Harvey. Pic-
turesque coasts by Stanfield, Cathedrals by Roberts,
and Spanish Scenes by Philip, will be found through-
out the rooms passim. We noticed nothing special
in the Miniature Room: the two leaders, Ross and
Thorburn, have undertaken oil painting with a sad
result of coarse failure in the latter gentleman's
chief essay. The house of Thomas Carlyle, ('A
Chelsea Interior,') two of Anthony's most admirable
landscapes, and one of Oakes's, give more interest to
the Architecture Room than its architecture confers;
the Octagon Room has found at last its right use,
and contains the engravings exclusively. But none
of these pictures is the picture—for the popular eye:
that is Mr. Frith's 'Derby Day,' which is beyond
doubt wonderfully full, surpassingly clever, and pal-
pably true. Its abstract art-value is another question.
In the Sculpture Room the feature is the statue of
Turner, by Mr. Baily. Then there are the Bridal
Bust of the Princess Royal, by Mrs. Thornycroft;
Mr. Durham's 'Hermione'; Mr. Weekes's
'Mother's kiss'; Mr. McDowell's 'Day-dream';
Mr. Bell's colossal 'Honour,' in memory of the
guards who fell in the Crimea; a strikingly true
bust of Lord John Russell, by Baron Marochetti;
and they who rate works not by size, but by the
amount of mental and artistic power that is in them,
will look close and long into two perfectly new
treatments of the Bible-men by Mr. Woolmer—
'Moses' and 'St. John the Baptist.'

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—The opening of
these gardens, for the season, took place on Monday;
and, despite the untoward state of the weather, and
the threatening aspect of the clouds during the
early part of the day, was very numerously
attended. The grounds presented throughout a
very attractive appearance, every attention having
apparently been given during the recess to decora-
tive alteration and improvement. Among the features
which appeared to attract the greatest amount
of attention were the Havelock Testimonial and the
Indian Picture. The former is a group of figures,
the prominent one being the great hero himself,
surrounded by War and Victory, while Britannia is
the protecting power, with Commerce on the obverse
side. The Indian Picture is a colossal painting, by
Jones, representing sixteen important places, which
have been the scenes of the late revolt. The pro-
gramme of amusements was very varied.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.
—On Thursday evening Mr. Charles Dickens read
the "Cricket on the Hearth," in the presence of one
of the largest audiences that ever filled St. Martin's
hall. It was not only, we believe, the first time that
he has read this particular book to a London public,
but it was the first occasion on which he has given
any reading unconnected with some charitable
object, and for his own peculiar benefit and advan-
tage. As soon, therefore, as the prolonged cheering
which greeted his entrance had subsided, he ex-
plained his object and intention in the following
prefatory remarks: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—It
may perhaps be known to you that, for a few years
past, I have been accustomed occasionally to read
some of my shorter books, to various audiences,
in aid of a variety of good objects, and at
some charge to myself both in time and money. It
having at length become impossible in any reason
to comply with these always accumulating demands,
I have had definitely to choose between now and
then reading on my own account as one of my re-
cognised occupations, or not reading at all. I have
had little or no difficulty in deciding on the former
course. The reasons that have led me to it—besides
the consideration that it necessitates no departure
whatever from the chosen pursuits of my life—are
threefold. Firstly, I have satisfied myself that it
can involve no possible compromise of the credit
and independence of literature. Secondly, I have
long held the opinion, and have long acted on
the opinion, that in these times whatever brings a
public man and his public face to face on terms
of mutual confidence and respect, is a good
thing. Thirdly, I have had a pretty large expe-
rience of the interest my hearers are so generous as
to take in these occasions, and of the delight they
give to me, as a tried means of strengthening those
relations, I may almost say of personal friendship,
which it is my great privilege and pride, as it is my
great responsibility, to hold with a multitude of
persons who will never hear my voice, or see my
face. Thus it is that I come, quite naturally, to be
here among you, at this time. And thus it is that I
proceed to read this little book, quite as composedly
as I might proceed to write it, or to publish it in any
other way." From first to last of the reading the
audience sat in a state of rapt attention, broken
only by bursts of laughter and applause. It is
needless to say that the reading was a most entire
and perfect success.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The new season was in-
augurated by a concert on Saturday afternoon.
The most interesting feature in the programme was
Mr. Macfarren's beautiful *cantata* entitled *May Day*,
which was composed for the Bradford Festival, and
has never before been given entire out of the pro-
vinces. This, on the whole, was remarkably well
performed by a very efficient orchestra and chorus,
under the direction of Her Manns, the part which
produced the most effect being the exquisite air
(with chorus), "Beautiful May," sung by Madame
Sherrington Lemmens (for whom the part of the
"Queen of the May" was originally written) in her
best and clearest manner. The overtures to *Ruy
Blas* and *Semiramide* were played with evident spirit
by the band, but more that half the effect was lost
upon the assembly. The powerful voice of Mr.
Weiss made itself sufficiently audible in "Rage,
thou angry storm;" while Mr. Sims Reeves, in
Purcell's "Come if you dare," which he declaimed
with singular energy, and without once forcing or
straining his voice, produced a marked sensation,

and was followed by the loudest applause. Another
striking display was the well-known duet, "Ah! se
de mali miei," from *Tancredi*, admirably sung by
Miss Dolby and Mr. Reeves. Mendelssohn's part
song, "The Nightingale," would have just hit the
taste of the clown in *Othello*, who advised the
serenaders "If you have any music that may not be
heard, to't again." The programme also comprised a
selection from Weber's *Preciosa*.—*Times*.

BANQUET AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The inauguration of the new exhibition of pictures
and sculpture at the Royal Academy was celebrated
on Saturday by the usual anniversary festival.
The doors of the institution at two o'clock, and soon
after that early hour a very distinguished company,
which received continual accessions to its numbers,
arrived to avail themselves of their enviable pri-
vilege. As the afternoon wore on, the rooms appro-
priated to painting and sculpture were comfortably
filled, and many separate groups of eminent states-
men, ecclesiastics, and warriors, could be seen en-
gaged in lively converse on the merits of the various
works which challenged their criticisms. Among the
pictures which appeared to attract most notice were
Linnell's "Wheat Field," H. O'Neill's "Eastward Ho!"
Frith's "Derby Day," Phillips's "Contrabandists,"
Sir C. Landseer's "Deer-Stalking," T. S. Cooper's
"October Evening," and Egg's "Scene from
Thackeray's 'Esmond.'" The dinner commenced
at eight o'clock, Sir Charles Eastlake, the president
of the institution, occupying the chair. It took
place in the East-room, the walls of which were
covered with the newest and most fascinating speci-
mens of the painter's art. The aspect of the ban-
quet-hall, thus characteristically decorated, and
filled to its utmost capacity with an imposing array
of distinguished and delighted guests, was brilliant
in the extreme. But the splendour of the scene
reached its climax, when, the health of Her Majesty
having been given, the singing of the National
Anthem by the vocalists was the signal for the
turning on of a perfect blaze of gas from 100 jets in
the ceiling. This transformation, which from its
suddenness appeared quite magical, was for a time
a little overpowering. But when the dazzling effect
of the first surprise had subsided, the pictorial em-
bellishments of the hall, radiant with richest colours,
and set in the freshest of gilding, were exhibited to
the most wonderful advantage. After dinner, the Pre-
sident gave in succession the usual loyal toasts, and
afterwards "The Army and Navy." The Duke of
Cambridge replied for the army, and Sir J. Paking-
ton for the navy. Numerous other toasts followed.
The Baron de Cetto, the Bavarian Minister, replied
on behalf of the "Foreign Ministers;" the Lord
Chancellor for the "Noblemen and Gentlemen"
present; the Earl of Derby for "Her Majesty's
Ministers."—The President stated that the honorary
office of chaplain to the Royal Academy having
been vacant by the decease of Bishop Blomfield,
the Bishop of Oxford had been invited to undertake
that office, and having been pleased to accept it,
his lordship appeared there that day no longer as a
guest, but in his privileged capacity. He therefore
begged to propose his health. The Bishop having
responded, the President next proposed the health
of Lord St. Leonards, referring especially to his
advocacy of the claims of Turner. Lord St.
Leonards replied; and afterwards Mr. Dickens and
Mr. Thackeray returned thanks for the honour done
to them in the name of the "sister arts." The
Chairman then left the chair, and the company
dispersed themselves through the different saloons,
lingering till a late hour to gratify their curiosity
in inspecting the collection.

The East India Company's troop ship *Eastern
Monarch*, arrived at Gravesend on Monday after-
noon from Bombay, having on board nearly 300 sick
and wounded troops belonging to various regiments
serving in India, consisting of 6 men of the 14th
Light Dragoons, 15 men of the 33d (Duke of Wel-
lington's Regiment), 23 men of the 64th Regiment,
36 men of the 74th Highlanders, 15 men of the 78th
Highlanders, 26 men of the 83d Regiment, 21 men
of the 86th Regiment, 5 men of the 89th Regiment,
and 3 men of the 95th Regiment, with 21 women and
56 children.

The *Manchester Guardian* reports a boiler
explosion on Friday, at Bottoms Hall Mill, Tooting-
lower-end. The engineer, named William Daven-
port, aged forty years, was blown about forty yards,
and when taken up life was extinct. His child,
Joseph Davenport, aged six years, was injured, and
also a person named William Bridge, of Waloes,
mule-spinner, but neither of the two latter have
received hurts likely to prove fatal. The cause of
the explosion has not yet been ascertained, but as
the boiler had been long in use, and the plates were
very thin, it is supposed that it was too weak to
bear the amount of pressure.

A fire occurred early on Sunday morning at
the premises of Messrs. Howard and Ravenhill, who
are the occupiers and proprietors of the King and
Queen Ironworks in that parish. The damage was
confined to a shed used as a shop for smiths and
pattern-makers, about 70 feet long by 20 deep, four-
fifths of which were destroyed. Communication was
without delay forwarded to the fire stations, and as
there was no lack either of engines or water, the
mischief was confined to the locality in a partial
destruction of the shed and its contents. Fires have
of late been very numerous in the metropolis and its
environs, and it is a circumstance worthy of observa-
tion that they have generally occurred on a Satur-
day night. In most instances the return is "cause
unknown," but it surely affords matter for con-
sideration and inquiry why such should be the case.
In all factory fires this has been particularly
noticed.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

STATE OF LUCKNOW.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail we are put in possession of further details. The Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 9th of April, says:—

"We have news from Lucknow by telegraph down to yesterday. Four days previously Sir James Outram, relieved as Chief Commissioner of Oude by Mr. Montgomery, left Lucknow for Calcutta. His efforts to restore tranquillity in the city and throughout the province had been only partially successful. As a whole, Oude is still hostile to us. Some few chiefs and landholders have come in, but the majority yet remain aloof. The Mouvie is supposed to be at Sandeela, a town thirty miles to the north-west of Lucknow, endeavouring to organise a fresh resistance to the English power. Men he will still be able to get in plenty, we may imagine, but of arms and munitions of war the rebels must by this be mainly deficient. The Begum is in a fortress on the Gogra, of which the name is not given. Meanwhile, the English grand army has been re-distributed, with a view to future operations in the field, and to the protection of the recently acquired capital. For the garrison of Lucknow are designated the 23d, 38th, 53d, 90th, 97th, and Madras Fusiliers, with the Bays and Lahore Light Horse for cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery. Sir Hope Grant is in command of this corps. For further operations against the rebels the greater part of the remainder of the army is formed into a division under the Commander-in-Chief in person and Brigadier Walpole. Here are the two battalions (2d and 3d) of the Rifle Brigade, the three Highland Regiments, 42d, 79th, and 93d, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and the 2d and 4th Punjab Infantry. The cavalry are the 7th Hussars and 9th Lancers, with two irregular corps; and of artillery there are four troops, two batteries, and a siege train. The Naval Brigade has gone down to Allahabad. With this force Sir Colin would probably move shortly upon Sandeela, and then into Rohilund; but of his intended movements, and, indeed, of the causes of his delay at Lucknow, we know nothing as yet."

DISASTER AT AZIMGHUR.

"There still remains a portion of the army to be accounted for—namely, a force consisting of the 34th, 10th, 84th, and 20th, with artillery, the Military Train, and some irregular cavalry, which, under Sir Edward Lugard, marched from Lucknow on the 25th of last month in a south-easterly direction. The object of this movement is to save Azimghur, which station has been endangered by the rebels from the northward—probably the same defeated by Brigadier Franks in his march to Lucknow, and afterwards by Colonel Rowcroft, near Fyzabad, who, having re-occupied Goruckpore, marched down to attack Azimghur. Colonel Milman, commanding the wing of the 37th, quartered in the station, marched out to meet the enemy on his approach, with his own men, the 4th Madras Cavalry, and, apparently, two guns. Twenty miles from Azimghur he came upon the advanced guard of the enemy, attacked and routed it; but being shortly afterwards assailed himself in overwhelming strength, he was forced to make a precipitate retreat, in the course of which he lost his camp and baggage. He reached his intrenchments in safety, however, and there, it is hoped and believed, would be able to maintain himself till reinforced by the 13th Light Infantry and a portion of the 2nd Dragon Guards, who were sent off from Allahabad with all speed, and till relieved by Sir E. Lugard. We have no information of the amount of loss sustained by Colonel Milman's force in this untoward affair. Probably his information was defective, and led him to underestimate the numbers of his assailants. His opponent is no other than Koor Singh, whose name has of late been seldom heard, but was well known some months ago in connexion with the Dinapore mutiny and the defence and relief of Arrah."

CAPTURE OF JHANSI.

From the two Bombay columns, the Central India Field Force, under Sir Hugh Rose, and the Rajpootana Field Force, under General Roberts, comes cheering intelligence. Jhansi has fallen to the former, Kotah to the latter. "When I last wrote," says the *Times* correspondent, "of Sir Hugh Rose's movements in Central India, he himself, with his 2nd Brigade, was at Tal Behur, on the road from Saugor to Jhansi, while his 1st Brigade was engaged in destroying the captured fort of Chundaree in his rear. This done, Sir Hugh moved on after blowing up the fort of Tal Behur, and the enemy's force, which lay between him and Jhansi, withdrawing into the city on his approach, the first detachment of his force, consisting of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, appeared before the rebellious city on the 20th of March, and the investment of the place commenced. The following day came in the rest of the 2nd Brigade, and the 1st Brigade joined on the 23rd. For want of a plan of the town repeated reconnaissances and consequent delays were inevitable. On the 23rd, however, fire, vertical and horizontal, was opened from a flanking battery in a strong position, and a breaching battery was likely to be ready to begin on the 25th or 26th. The enemy was supposed to consist of 1,500 Sepoys, of whom 300 were cavalry, and 1,000 Bundelas. His position was strong, the town being well walled, and mounting from thirty to forty guns. Above the town, and constituting a separate and very formidable position, was the huge castellated fortress-palace of the former Rajahs. Thither from her palace in the town betook herself our mortal foe, the titular Rane, wife or mother—I know not which—of the last Rajah. At first, it is said, she attempted to open communications with the British General, proposing to visit his camp, but that her overtures were checked at once by the assurance that if she came she would certainly be hanged. I do

not know whether this story is true, but I am disposed to think it more probable that she knew from the first that it was hopeless to negotiate with the countrymen of those whom she had pitilessly massacred, and prepared to fight it out. Certainly the subsequent progress of the siege showed no symptoms of wavering on the part of the rebels or their leaders. On what day the breaching battery opened its fire we are not exactly informed, but by the 28th, from the two attacks, two 24-pounders, two 18-pounders, two 10-inch and six 8-inch mortars, with some lighter pieces, were in full play upon the town. The fire of the enemy in return was vigorously sustained, and so well directed, that the officers were of opinion that among the garrison there must be some of the mutilated Golandauze, or native artillery. While the besieging force was thus engaged it came to the ears of the General that a large rebel army, commanded by one Santea Soopay, a relative in some degree of Nana Sahib, and his agent, as I mentioned at the time, in seducing the mutined Gwalior Contingent from its sullen repose at Moorar, was on its way to relieve the beleaguered city. The information was true. From which direction the enemy came our intelligence, at present derived only from telegrams, does not inform us. But I have no doubt that their nucleus at least was the force that so long has hung inactive at Calpee. However, in strength estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 men, they advanced upon Sir Hugh Rose, who joined battle with them at daybreak on the morning of the 1st of this month. Resolute neither to cease or slacken the fire of his batteries, nor to discontinue the investment of the place, the English General could employ but a small portion of his force to meet this new foe. But employing that small portion judiciously, and turning the enemy's flank with cavalry and artillery, he succeeded in breaking and routing them, after a stout resistance on the part of their infantry, where fought the grenadier and another regiment of the old Gwalior Contingent. Here and there individuals or small bodies stood their ground, and fought desperately till cut to pieces, but the main body was soon in full flight for the ford of the river Betwa, up to which point the cavalry and horse artillery followed in pursuit through the blazing jungle, which had been fired either designedly or by accident. All the enemy's guns, eighteen in number, all good and serviceable, and an 8-inch mortar, with quantities of ammunition, were taken, and the country round, says the General, 'was strewn with dead bodies, chiefly those of Sepoys.' Freed by this brilliant action, which did not cost him the life of a single officer, nor apparently of many men, from all fear of interruption to his designs upon Jhansi, Sir Hugh kept up the steady fire of his batteries till, on the evening of the 3rd, the breach was reported practicable. On the morning of the 4th the storm took place, and after a resistance described as 'desperate' and 'determined,' the town of Jhansi was in our possession. The only return we have yet received in detail is the loss of killed and wounded among the officers, which I here recapitulate, though you will, before this letter reaches you, have received it by telegraph. The officers killed during the siege operations and storm are Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, Bombay Horse Artillery; Lieut. Dick and Melklejohn, Bombay Engineers; and Park, Bombay 24th Native Infantry; Captain J. Sinclair, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; and Dr. Stack, of the 86th. The wounded are Lieuts. Prendergast and Fox, of the Madras Engineers; Major Richards, a political officer; Captain Darby and Lieutenant Dartnell, of the 86th; Dr. Cruikshank, of the Bombay service; and Lieuts. Clerk and Holroyd. The town thus carried, it became a question how the fortress should be assailed, and it was thought that mining and blowing up one or more of the bastions was the only thing to be done. But, happily, what with the defeat of the 1st and the successful assault of the 4th, the Rane and her people lost heart, and on the night of the 4th the fortress was evacuated. The Rane managed to slip away in the darkness, and is now at Jaloun, but the great stronghold of revolt in Bundelcand is down, and a loss has been inflicted upon the rebels of the province which Sir H. Rose rates as high as 3,000 men."

FALL OF KOTAH.

To turn from the operations in Central India to those in Rajpootana, the same correspondent continues: "When I last wrote of General Roberts he was two marches from Nusseerabad on the road to Kotah, and hoped to be before the latter place on the 22nd of March. His expectation was exactly realised. He reached Boondee on the 19th, was then joined by his second brigade under Colonel Parke, of the 72nd, and was entertained by the loyal Rajah in the noblest palace of Rajpootana. On the 22nd he pitched his camp on the Chumbul, over against Kotah. He at once discovered that the accounts which he had received of the amicable disposition of the Rajah and his opposition to the rebels were true. The former held the citadel and palace in the southern end of the town, the latter all the remainder of the city, and the two parties continually exchanged shots from commanding spots in their respective positions. On the approach of the British the Rajah, who had at his command one of the fords of the river, at once crossed over upon an elephant, with a large following, and presented himself to the General and to General Lawrence, the Political Agent, the latter of whom he actually embraced in his delirious excitement. Batteries were at once commenced against the northern end of the town. On the 25th a determined assault and attempt to escalate were made upon the Rajah's portion of the town, but without success. General Roberts thereupon strengthened the Rajah's hands with 200 of the 83rd and a part of the 13th Bombay Native Infantry, and on the 27th sent in Colonel Raine, with 500 of the 95th. On the 29th or 30th the place was carried with very slight loss, owing chiefly to a flank movement by the first assaulting column (I am sorry to be so brief, but we are only fed on telegrams as yet, and are lucky to get those), which turned the batteries, barricades, and other defences of the

enemy in the streets, and caused them to be immediately abandoned. No officer was killed, and only two men wounded—Hancock, of the Bombay Engineers, by an explosion; and Cameron, of the 72nd, while gallantly attacking a house in the city, sword in hand. What is supposed to have been the enemy's loss we do not yet know. It was impossible for the General, with his small force, to invest so huge a place, and consequently numbers of its defenders escaped. Many let themselves down from the walls and ran for it. Some threw themselves over, and were dashed to pieces at the bottom. It is not quite clear which line the fugitives took, but it is thought that inarticulate telegram means Sonail, which is sixty miles south from Kotah, where they were caught by the pursuing cavalry, commanded by Colonel Owen, of the Bombay Lancers, a good number of them cut up, and five out of the seven guns which they had carried off taken from them. This was on the 4th, five days ago, and is the latest news we have from that part of the world."

ATROCITIES OF THE RANEE AT JHANSI.

The following letter, dated "Camp, Jhansi, March 22," gives an account of the atrocities of the Rane, which we would fain hope is exaggerated: "At about seven A.M. yesterday, the troops came in sight of Jhansi. This far-famed fort, situated exactly in the middle of a barren and extensive plain, is the principal stronghold (Calpee only excepted) of the insurgents; and being well aware of it, they, I believe, are determined to defend it with pertinacity. How far they will do so remains to be seen. You, of course, are aware of the indiscriminate massacre that was perpetrated by the Rane's (of Jhansi) troops of the whole of the European families then resident at this place. But as you very probably are unacquainted with details of the frightful scenes, abhorrent and revolting in the extreme, that were here enacted, I shall enter into a minute recital of them. My information is on reliable authority, having been given before a committee by the brother of one who most miraculously effected his escape. Preparatory to the massacre a wing of one of the Bengal regiments that were stationed here were marching away, when the Rane intercepted and prevailed upon them, partly by threats, and inducements held out of preferment and unrestricted licence, to return. Shortly after the whole of the European community, men, women, and children, were forcibly brought out of their homes, and in presence of the Rane, stripped naked. Then commenced a scene unparalleled in historical annals. She who styles herself 'Rane,' ordered as a preliminary step, the blackening of their faces with a composition of suet and oil, then their being tied to trees at a certain distance from each other; and having directed the innocent little children to be hacked to pieces before the eyes of their agonised parents, she gave the women into the hands of the rebel Sepoys to be dishonoured, first by them, and then handed over to the rabble. The maltreatment these poor creatures had received was enough to kill them, and several died ere the whole of the brutal scene had transpired; but those who still lingered were put to death with the greatest cruelty, being severed limb from limb. The death the men were subjected to was by no means so intensely cruel as that which our countrywomen received at the hands of their ravishers. Among the ruins of what once was the Residency, a party of the 14th Dragoons discovered the head of a European female. The features could not be identified, the face being one entire mass of corruption; but the long silken auburn tresses denoted but too truly that she was one of the hapless beings who fell a victim to the insatiate thirst for blood of the hellish Rane and her fiendish myrmidons."

THE RAJAH MAUN SINGH.

Some reports from India relative to the protection afforded by Maun Singh to fugitive Europeans at the outbreak of the Indian mutiny were published on Saturday. Maun Singh appears to have played a very fast and loose game throughout. He is thought by Mr. C. J. Wingfield to have been "stanch" up to the month of July last, he having exerted himself in every way to protect the women and children left at Fyzabad, and at this date (July, 1857), the Rajah himself writes to the Commissioner of Benares, professing, in rather affected terms, great loyalty towards the British Government, of which, he says, he is "entirely a well-wisher." He begs not to be considered "one with other foolish and short-sighted people" (alluding to the mutineers); but the Rajah only took a longer view of affairs (as it would appear), in order to turn out a miserable and vacillating poltroon at the last. After his exertions in saving several women and children, for which he received a present of 50,000 rupees, with the thanks of the authorities, he began the game of making overtures on his own behalf, and in February last the Secretary of the Government of India wrote to Wingfield from the camp at Allahabad on the subject of the terms to be conceded to him should he renew those overtures. The Governor-General, in acknowledging the Rajah's undoubted services to the British cause, cannot absolve him from the imputation of having participated in the insurrection, and shared in the armed opposition by which the British troops were met in their advance to the relief of Lucknow; but he nevertheless expresses his readiness to guarantee him security of life and honour on his unconditional submission to the justice of the British Government. This wretched waverer (the Rajah) told a woman (a half caste), whom he recently made over to the English, that "he did not mean to fight against us, for he saw how hopeless it was, and he wished to save his life;" and Mr. Wingfield (on the 2nd of February) wrote to the Secretary of Government of India, that if Maun Singh saw no hope of mercy he would fight, but if he thought that he had not sinned past forgiveness he would remain neutral. Mr. Wingfield thinks Maun Singh, in short, the very last man that ought to be

selected as an object of clemency. He was hurried into insurrection by impulse or the force of example, but on mature reflection, and after carefully and selfishly calculating the chances on either side, he chose that of rebellion (after the abandonment of the Lucknow Residency by Havelock). "He has now," adds Mr. Wingfield, "found out his mistake and wishes to turn again." On the 12th of February Maun Singh's conduct was still regarded with distrust, although in a letter dated 1265 Fuslee (the 8th of February, 1858), he professes his attachment in every respect to the interests of the Government, and pretends that he had only been obliged to keep up an appearance of amity with the rebels "for the fear of his honour and dignity." There seems no reason to doubt that the neutrality of this Rajah, such as it was, saved us a great deal of trouble in that part of India.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, Mr. Edwin James moved for a criminal information against the publisher of a country journal, for having published a libellous account of the proceedings of a coroner's inquest, recently held upon a little child of Mr. David Urquhart's. The judges refused the application, but both Lord Campbell and Mr. Erle expressed their conviction that the child had been treated with the most perfect kindness by its parents.

A meeting of Independent Liberal Members of the House of Commons was, on Tuesday afternoon, held in Committee-room No. 11, for the purpose of bringing about a better union than at present exists, in the section of politicians known as the Radical party. Though there was nothing like open division among the number who met yesterday, we understand that there was, on the other hand, an ominous absence of that cordial unanimity of feeling and of purpose, which all admitted to be essential to their successfully working together.—*Morning Advertiser*.

The final rehearsal of the children who are to form the choir at the musical festival of the Crystal Palace on Saturday, took place at Exeter Hall on Saturday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Master. The number of schools represented was about 120, presenting a grand total of children, with the pupil teachers, and masters and mistresses, of nearly 5,000 persons, being by far the largest musical force ever assembled in Exeter-hall. The music selected for performance, and which formed the subject of practice at this rehearsal, consisted of several well-known cheerful part-songs and glees, with some sacred pieces.

On Saturday last, at the Bradford Courthouse, Mr. Thomas Booth, woolstapler and townmaker, of Windmill, near Shipley, was charged before the Mayor with stealing "one original sample of sliver of mohair tops." Mr. Terry, solicitor, on the part of the prosecutor, Mr. Jonathan William Anderton, commission merchant and dealer in wool tops and yarns, at Bradford, said, he much regretted that he had to appear against a person in Mr. Booth's position of life to prefer such a charge as that which was stated in the summons; but if he succeeded, as he believed he should, in establishing a *prima facie* case of felony against the prisoner, it would be the duty of the bench to commit him for trial, leaving a jury to decide as to whether he had taken possession of the property in question *bona fide*, believing that he had a right to do so, or what the intent was. After citing several cases somewhat similar to the present, in which juries had convicted and judges had confirmed convictions, Mr. Terry proceeded to call evidence, from which it appeared that on Thursday, the 22nd ult., Mr. Colefax, manager for the prosecutor, purchased from the prisoner, on Mr. Anderton's account, 1,000lb. weight of No. 6 mohair tops, worth about 4s. per pound, and similar to a sample that had been received from the prisoner the day before. On Monday morning last a bag of tops, weighing from 200lb. to 300lb., was received at the prosecutor's warehouse, having been sent by the prisoner on account of the contract. On comparing these tops with the sample Mr. Colefax found that they were inferior in quality and colour, and forthwith wrote to the prisoner a note, of which the following is a copy: "Piece Hall-yard, Bradford, April 26, 1858.—Sir,—The tops you have delivered are inferior in colour and quality to your sample by which they were sold, and they cannot be taken to account; they lie here waiting your instructions for disposal, and I must request immediate fulfilment of the order with proper quality.—(P. pro. J. W. Anderton), J. S. COLEFAX.—Mr. Thomas Booth."—On Wednesday morning Mr. Booth called at the prosecutor's warehouse, and Mr. Colefax showed him the original sample sliver, and also a sliver out of the tops delivered. He asked Mr. Colefax if he could see any difference between the two, and, upon the latter observing that there was a great difference in colour and quality, the prisoner rolled the two slivers up together, and said he would send no more tops if those which had been sent were returned. He then put the two samples into his pocket and went away. He was cautioned against taking away the original sample, as that was the basis of the transaction, but he refused to leave it, saying that Mr. Anderton had not paid for it, and it was not his. In cross-examination by Mr. Lees, solicitor, who appeared for the prisoner, Mr. Colefax said that on Tuesday morning last the prisoner went to the prosecutor's warehouse with the letter, of which a copy is given above, and asked what it meant. He was told that it sufficiently explained itself, on which he left the letter on the counter and went away. To the Court Mr. Booth said, "When I took away the slivers I considered them my own property, the bargain having been annulled by the letter I received from Mr. Anderton." The Mayor, after hearing the evidence, said it was his painful duty to send the case for trial at the sessions. Bail was accepted for Mr. Booth's appearance to take his trial.

THE WORK-TABLE.

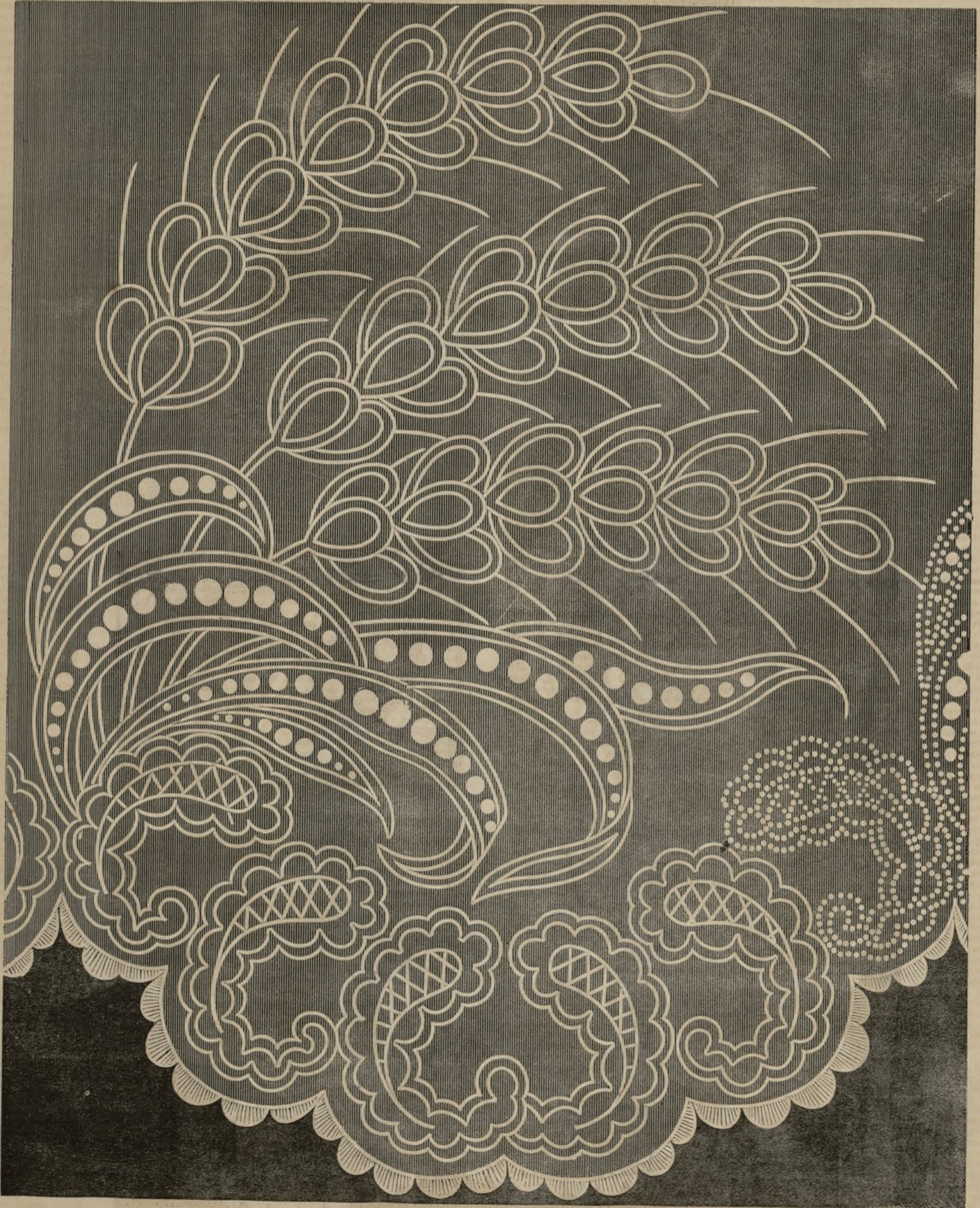
CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

It is singular to notice how commerce and the interests of the Work-Table, how legislators and manufacturers, may be associated together. The glove may appear a trifling article, and yet much of the ease and comfort of the wearer depend upon

its excellence. The pain and awkwardness of an ill-fitting, ungainly glove, can never be estimated by any but those who have suffered from it. Combining personal awkwardness, and bodily pain, the punishment inflicted can only be surpassed by the torture of an ill-formed boot. The excellence, both in quality and shape, of every article made for human use, well deserves the attention of the

wisest of men. The simple article of gloves, as connected with trade and its restrictions, has not been thought unworthy of the consideration of the law-makers of this country. It was Mr. Huskisson who, in his place in the House of Commons, advocated the admission of French gloves into England. Other members objected to the measure, in the belief that it would be injurious, if not ruinous to the home

manufacture, and that on the grounds that the French were cheaper and better than the English-made article. Notwithstanding the opposition, Mr. Huskisson carried his point, and the result supplies us with a lesson it would be most unwise in us to overlook. The superior excellence of the French glove was incontestible; but this fact, instead of crushing the home trade, only aroused in the makers a spirit of emula-



EVENING DRESS, IN SCARLET AND WHITE BRODERIE A LA MINUTE.

tion which taught them to spare no pains until they had reached a degree of excellence, which, if not rivalling the French, at least greatly decreased the disproportion of merit. Thus, instead of ruining the English manufacture, the introduction of the French article only gave it a new impetus; for, notwithstanding the importations, not only was the excellence of the glove, both in quality and shape, greatly promoted, but its sale was largely augmented.

EVENING DRESS.

IN SCARLET AND WHITE BRODERIE A LA MINUTE.

Fashion has sometimes to preconcert her own caprices. This must necessarily be the case when time is required for the preparation of such articles as she has decreed to be worn at any given season of the year. In the summer which is now approaching, it is intended that white embroidered muslin dresses shall be the prevailing style. Paris always leads the way in all such matters of taste, while London usually follows her example exactly at the time when it is discontinued. As far as is dependent on our Work-Table department, we are always desirous of making its occupations useful for the productions of the toilette, and to introduce them at as early a period as may make them convenient for working and being completed, and worn, while the fashion they are designed to meet is yet prevalent.

The design which we are now giving with this view, in our page of illustration, is intended for the skirt of an evening dress either as double or with two flounces. It is worked chiefly in *Broderie à la minute*, and being in white and scarlet, the effect is very striking, as well as being expeditiously executed. The proper cotton is No. 8 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*. The scarlet Berlin wool must be ingrained. The pattern has a double outline in *broderie à la minute*, the outer one being in the red wool, the inner one in the *perfectionné* cotton. The spots on the leaves are worked in the scarlet wool, in satin stitch. The scallop at the edge is raised so as to give it a rich effect, and button-holed with the red wool. Being done on a clear muslin of good texture, this makes an elegant evening dress, and may be called new every time that it comes from the hands of the laundress.

HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

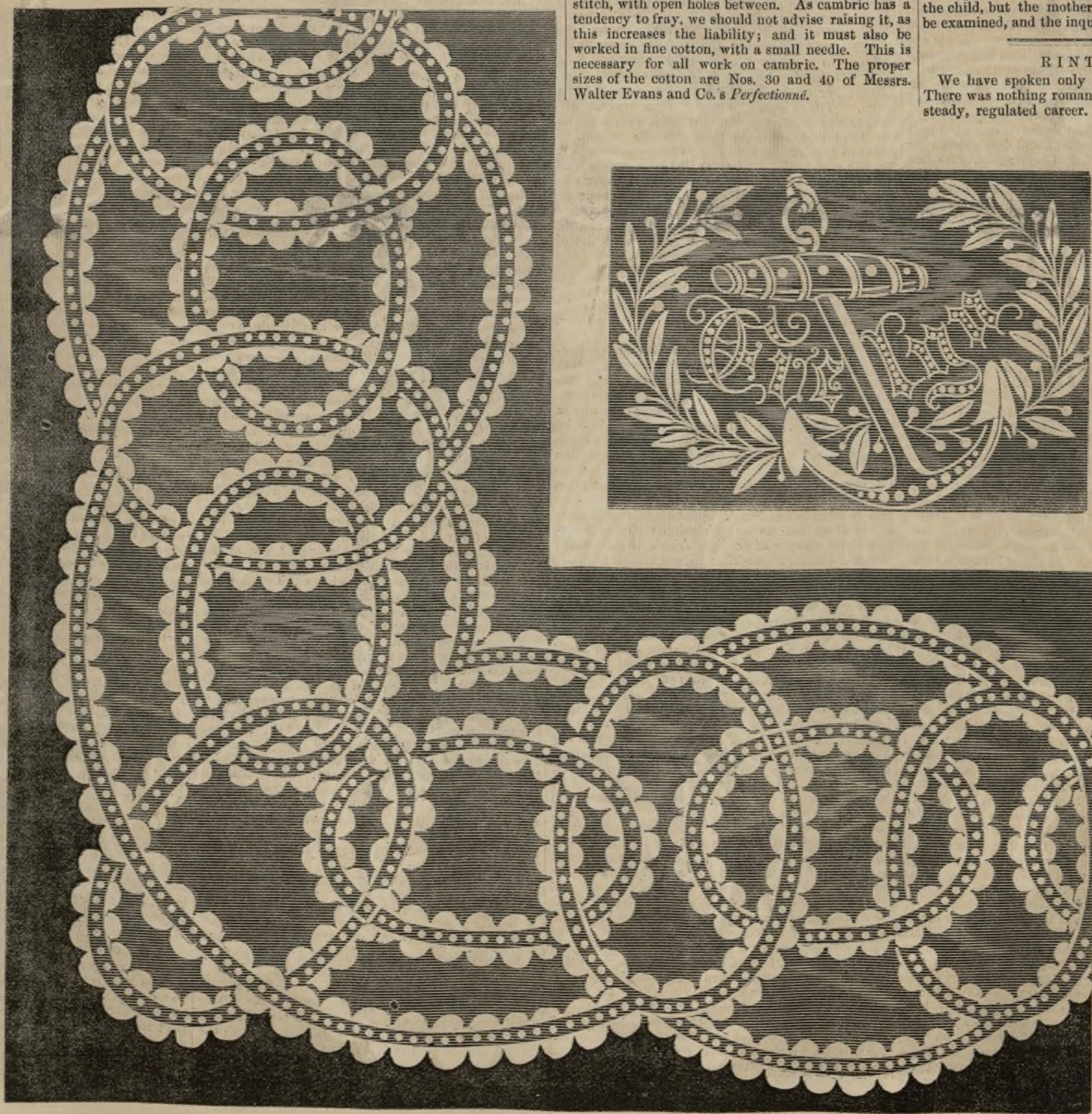
An opinion is sometimes expressed unfavourable to the industry of the ladies of the present day, and pointed comparisons made between this generation and a former one. We freely, and with all respect, acknowledge the energy, industry, and skill, of our great grandmothers, whose labours were so usefully employed for the health, happiness, and honour of their families; and whose time was occupied in spinning and knitting, to the great advantage of their households. But it must be remembered that Time works wonders, and since those days man's intellect has invented and perfected machinery to manufacture those very articles, at a much less cost both of time and money. Had the ladies of the present day still been obliged to produce these articles, of daily and universal use, by hand labour, the commerce and character of England would have been of a very different standard to what it now is. So we argue that it is well for this country that its feminine industry is now turned into a more ornamental channel. And, also, that it is as much our duty to adorn the world with our labours, as ever it was the duty of the ladies of a former generation to make table-



JACKET BORDER IN EMBROIDERY.

cloths and stockings. The pattern, in our illustration, for a pocket-handkerchief border, has a peculiarity about it, which has a very good effect. The

work is not in the least elaborate, but is still striking. The great point to be observed in working is that the circles and curves should be correctly preserved, as on this the beauty of the design principally depends. It is worked on solid button-hole stitch, with open holes between. As cambric has a tendency to fray, we should not advise raising it, as this increases the liability; and it must also be worked in fine cotton, with a small needle. This is necessary for all work on cambric. The proper sizes of the cotton are Nos. 30 and 40 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*.



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

JACKET BORDER, IN EMBROIDERY.

This light spray pattern is very suitable for working on clear muslin, for either on open sleeve or to set round a jacket. The different articles of a lady's or a child's dress require different styles of embroidery, therefore a great diversity of design is necessary to suit every occasion.

There is quite a new plan now introduced in embroidery, which greatly adds to the full appearance of the work, which is to entirely cover the ground with lines sewn over, either single slanting lines, or crossed to form a diamond pattern. This has a peculiar and pretty effect. Where the pattern is not of a very rich character it alters the whole appearance of it, with very little additional labour.

The proper cottons for this work are Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Nos. 20 and 30 *Perfectionné*.

DREADFUL MURDER.

A dreadful murder was committed on Thursday se'nnight, at the village of Keyworth, seven miles from Nottingham. On the night in question a man named Lacey and his wife went to bed at the usual hour. Their youngest child, Harriet, about six months old, slept in a cradle in the next room. Lacey retired to rest, leaving his wife in a sitting posture on the bed, when in a short time she left the chamber. In a few minutes afterwards he heard the child scream, when he got up and proceeded to the room, where he was met by his wife, who exclaimed, "I have murdered the baby—I have cut its throat!" She then fainted, and it was discovered that she had nearly severed the infant's head from its body, after which she had inflicted several severe wounds on her throat by a razor. Medical aid was immediately procured, and every means adopted to save the life of the woman, who remains in a precarious state. An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of the child, but the mother was not in a fit state to be examined, and the inquest was adjourned.

RINTOUL.

We have spoken only of Rintoul the journalist. There was nothing romantic in the incidents of his steady, regulated career. This much, however, we may be allowed to say. Never was a kinder heart concealed under a somewhat brusque and peremptory exterior. His charity was large, but he literally obeyed the injunction not to allow his left hand to know what his right was doing. His capacity for labour was unsurpassed, but when he allowed himself a rare holiday, an hour of leisure, he had a singular faculty of entirely throwing off for the time every trace of the cares of business. That his conversation was interesting and instructive will be believed from the fact that it was courted by men like Whately, Grote, Molesworth, and Buller. That he was a just, kind, and considerate master will be believed from the fact that none wept more bitterly over his closing tomb than the principal members of the publishing department, who have been with him throughout the whole thirty years of the *Spectator's* existence. Mr. Rintoul married some years before he quitted Scotland, and he leaves a wife, a son, and daughter. We will not intrude on the sacred grief of a household into which death has entered for the first time after thirty years' enjoyment of perfect confidence and affection. — *Spectator*.

MURDER AT IPSWICH.

Mrs. Studd, the wife of a baker at Ipswich, was murdered on Friday morning, by blows inflicted with a poker by a man named Ebenezer Cherrington. As soon as the ruffian had struck the blows he made his escape. He is of diminutive stature, and only twenty-three years of age, and served his apprenticeship to the husband of the murdered woman. For some time past there appears to have been an intimacy of, it is alleged, a criminal nature between the poor woman and the accused—so much so that more than one quarrel had taken place between Cherrington and his former master (Studd). Against the wishes of Studd, Cherrington would visit his house, and quarrels between them have been the result—so much so as to call for the interference of the borough magistrates. The unfortunate woman has left a family of seven children, the youngest being about six years old. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, Cherrington was in Studd's house, but Mrs. Studd endeavoured ultimately to get rid of him. He refused to go, and more than once threatened to resort to dangerous extremes. On Thursday he went out, but he re-appeared late in the evening in a state of semi-intoxication, and commenced a repetition of his foul language. Mrs. Studd went out for a policeman, and Cherrington upon this left also, and proceeded to the house of a Miss Sampson, with whom one of the daughters, Susannah Studd, lived as a dressmaker. There he called loudly for the young woman, told her that he was her father, that her mother was ill, and that she must go home. The girl, however, refused to go as she recognised his voice. He did not leave till a policeman was sent for, and he then returned to Studd's house. On arriving there he ran into the bedroom, in which Mrs. Studd and another daughter, Emily Studd, were about to pass the night. It was about midnight when he came into the room, and he remained in it till half-past five in the morning, declaring at intervals that he would murder them, and that they should not leave the room alive. He had a large stick in his hand, and the women were compelled to remain in this fearful situation all the while. At last he went down stairs, and Mrs. Studd quickly following went into the bake office (where her husband had been sleeping) for some kindling. She then returned to her house and proceeded to light a fire. While she was thus engaged Cherrington, who had remained in the house, struck her on the head and neck with a poker with such force that the weapon was bent by the blows. The daughter ran down stairs, and found her mother lying insensible on the floor; a surgeon was sent for, but when he came the poor woman was in a dying state, and death soon after terminated her sufferings. Cherrington, who had left the premises, was apprehended in the course of the day at his father's house at Walton. When the police entered his room he was lying in bed with his clothes on, and on seeing them his first question was, "Is she dead?" adding shortly afterwards, "This is a 'gooser' for me now." At the inquest, Emily Studd, fourteen years of age, and daughter of the murdered woman, who was the principal witness, deposed: I am an outdoor apprentice to a milliner, and reside at the house of my father. My father and mother slept in one bedroom; myself, sister, and two brothers occupied another room. My parents have lived on pretty good terms. Three weeks ago we removed to the cottage where we are now living, up to which time my father always slept at home, and, excepting five nights during the past three weeks, he has slept at home. I know Ebenezer Cherrington (the accused). About three years ago he used to live in the same house with us and assist father in his business. I think he lived with us for about a year. I have not seen him at our house since then until about six weeks ago. At that time we lived in a cottage adjoining the bake-office. When I came to dinner I found the accused there. He was in the keeping-room with my mother, and I think my two brothers were present. The accused was sitting before the fire. I did not speak to him nor he to me. He remained in the house, and I believe slept there for three days. He dined at the same table with my mother, two brothers, and myself. He slept in the keeping-room down stairs. I think father came home that night and slept with mother as usual. My father saw Cherrington in the house. My father came home between 9 and 10 at night and directly went upstairs to bed, he following my mother there. I heard no words pass between them. I was then upstairs. I am not aware that any misunderstanding took place between father and mother. My father left the house between 6 and 7 on the following morning to go to the bake-office. The accused was in the house when I left my work and went home to meals. The next night my father came home and slept as before, the accused sleeping below. The accused remained the next day following. My father saw him there, but they did not speak to each other. On the third day when I came home to dinner the accused was there, as usual. On that night my father did not come home, but my mother slept upstairs and the accused in the keeping-room below. When I came downstairs in the morning I found the accused there, but on my return to dinner he was gone. I did not see him again until about a fortnight since, when I found him with my brothers on the occasion of my going home to dinner. He stopped all night, sleeping as before on the floor in the keeping-room. I cannot say whether or not father came home that night, and I do not remember whether the accused stayed more than that night. I think I did not see him again till this week. He dined there on Monday last. I believe he slept in the lower room that night, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, as well. He took his meals with us, but my father's meals were sent to him at the bake-office. I have heard my father tell mother he would not have Cherrington (the accused) there. Mother replied

that she did not wish him to be there. On Thursday, at dinner time, the accused came. Mother said to him, "You may walk out again, for I will not have you here." He said he would be there, and sat down at the dinner table. Mother then said to him, "You shall not have anything here." We had finished dinner when he came in. I then got up and went away, leaving the accused sitting alone at the table. When I returned to tea at five o'clock the accused was not there. My mother said, "I would not let him (Cherrington) have any dinner, neither will I have him here." She seemed positive, but did not tell me the reason why. I believe she wished him not to be there. She did not appear afraid of him. On Thursday night at about twenty minutes to eleven, as my mother (the deceased) was at supper, the accused came in. He went up to the fireplace and attempted to seize the poker, but my mother got up and prevented his doing so. He appeared to be rather the worse for liquor. Mother put on her shawl, saying she would go for a policeman. The accused followed mother out. She returned about twelve o'clock. On her return we locked the door and went up stairs, and soon after the accused burst open the back door, came up stairs, and went into mother's room. I was there with her. Neither of us was undressed. She said to him she would not have him there, and that if he did not leave she would send for a policeman. He placed his back against the bed-room door, saying he would not leave. He held up a large stick and said he would break her head if she attempted to go down. (A large stick was here produced. It was said to belong to the husband of the murdered woman, and it was also stated that it was in the room when the accused entered it.) He swore, saying, "I'll murder you before the morning; you shall not go out of this room alive." He seemed to be in a passion. We remained till about half-past five in the morning—my mother (the deceased) with myself, standing by the side of the bed, the accused standing with his back against the door. All this time he was swearing and threatening both of us. Mother kept telling him she would not have him there. Neither of us lay down all that night. At half-past five the accused opened the bed-room door and went down stairs. Mother (the deceased) went down soon after, and went to the bake-office for some kindling. I could hear the accused walking about the keeping-room down stairs. In a short time mother returned, and when at the fireplace, as if preparing for a fire, I heard her scream and groan. I then ran down stairs. The accused was not then there. My mother was then lying upon the floor, with a cut on her head and blood flowing from the wound. I spoke to her, but she appeared to be quite insensible. She did not speak. I saw she had been wounded at the back and left side of her head. A poker was standing by the side of the door. On examining I found it to be bent. I am quite sure that Cherrington inflicted the blows." Some further evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the accused.

MURDER IN DORSETSHIRE.

A shocking murder has been committed in the little village of Stoke Abbott, near Beaminster, Dorset. The victim was a quiet, easy, and good-natured girl, named Sarah Ann Guppy, twenty-three years of age, of diminutive stature and rather deformed. The cottage in which the crime was perpetrated was situated in a secluded valley, about one-third of a mile from the village; it was a double cottage, and in one part resided John Hutchings, the owner, and in the other a man named James Seale, and the murdered woman and her mother. The inhabitants of these cottages being labouring people were absent from home at their usual avocations, no one but the deceased being left at home. She had been seen alive and well so late as two o'clock on Friday afternoon, and shortly after four o'clock the attention of some labourers working in some distant fields was attracted to the cottages by a large volume of smoke issuing from them; and on hastening to the scene they found the lifeless body of Sarah Ann Guppy lying on the floor. They at first thought she had been suffocated by the smoke, but after carrying her out into the small orchard adjoining the cottage, it was discovered that her throat had been cut almost from ear to ear. Suspicion at once fell on a young man named James Seale, who had been seen coming from the house just before the outbreak of the fire by a woman named Jane Cornick. This woman had been in her garden about twenty yards from the cottage, and, hearing a scream, she called "Sarah, Sarah!" but, receiving no answer, she got on the bank and looked over the hedge. Immediately after she saw James Seale come from the cottage, and he tried at first to avoid her, but afterwards he came towards her, and she asked him what he had been doing to Sarah to make her scream. He replied that he had been doing nothing, and that he left her paring potatoes. She observed that his hand was bloody, and that he had blood on his trousers. She asked him what was the matter with his hand, and he said he had cut it with some grass. She said, "If grass would cut your hands, I should be cutting mine all day long pulling up so much grass as I do." She then gave him some paper which he applied to his finger, apparently to a cut. They then walked on together as far as Broadclose, about 400 yards, when he left her. About half an hour afterwards she heard that the cottage, which was called Puckshorn-house, was on fire, and she went there, but before reaching it heard that Sarah Ann Guppy had been murdered. The man James Seale was apprehended the same evening, and the following day an inquest was held on the body of the deceased at the Anchor Inn, in the village of Stoke Abbott.

The mother of the deceased was the first witness called. She identified the body as that of her daughter, who was twenty-three years of age, and was generally a quick, intelligent girl. On Friday morning she had dinner with her daughter, and left her in the house alone and quite well. She resided in the cottage as a lodger with James Seale, a widower, and had, with her daughter, resided there some years previous to the death of James Seale's wife. Between four and five o'clock on Friday afternoon, James Seale (not the prisoner) came to her while she was at work in Mr. Bascombe's field, and told her to run, as Puckshorn-house was on fire and her daughter's throat was cut. The prisoner, James Seale, had of late been frequently about the premises, and on Friday morning her daughter said to her, "Mother, that young fellow, Jim Seale, has been lurking about here again, and I have a mind to carry my sewing upstairs to see what he is up to. He looked all round the room when he was here, and he looked, in particular, up to the shelf where the victuals were." As Seale had been an idle fellow, and had been about there very much of late, she thought he came there for no good.

The next witness was Jane Cornick, an old woman upwards of seventy years of age. Her evidence was as follows: I was in my garden near Puckshorn-house yesterday afternoon about three o'clock. While there I heard a screech proceed from the cottage, and I thought it proceeded from Sarah Ann Guppy, so I called "Sarah, Sarah!" but received no answer. I went to the bank and stood looking over the hedge, about a minute. I saw the young fellow James Seale, come from the house. He came towards me, and came over where I was standing in the garden. I asked him what Sarah screamed for, and he said "Nothing." He shut the door of the cottage after him when he came out, and tried to skulk down, so that I should not see him. I suppose he saw me looking at him, and that was why he came up to me. I only heard Sarah scream once, and I fancied it was a sort of d athly scream. I saw blood on his right hand and on his trousers, which I thought came from the wound on his hand. I did not see whether or not the blood on his trousers was fresh. About half-an-hour afterwards I heard that Puckshorn-house was on fire, and I went to the place. Before I came there I heard that Sarah Ann Guppy was dead.

James Seale, the occupier of the cottage in which the murder was committed, proved the finding of the body lying on the floor with the throat cut while the house was on fire, and, further, that the deceased was a quiet girl, of good character, and remarkable for her piety and gentle demeanour.

John Hutchings, the owner of the cottages, proved that the prisoner had of late been frequently seen about the premises, and he had cautioned his neighbour to keep the door locked, as he feared he was up to something.

Noah Hussey proved that he saw Job Hussey, his father, bring the body of the deceased from the cottage while it was in flames, and lay it on the grass, the throat being cut.

Police-constable William Lavender, deposed: Yesterday afternoon I received information that there was a fire at Stoke Abbott, and a murder had been committed. I went at once as far as Horsehill, where a shepherd boy told me that the person who was supposed to be the murderer was just gone up a lane close by. I went up the lane and there found the prisoner. I examined his hands (this was about five o'clock). I saw a small bit of rag on the forefinger of his right hand, with a slight wound under it, which was not bleeding, neither did it appear fresh. There was a large quantity of fresh blood on the right leg and on different other parts of his trousers, and I asked him how it came there, and he said from the wound on the finger. The spots were then quite bright, but some of them had some dirt rubbed over them, which was not then dry. On the waistband of his trousers, and on the right arm of his jacket, there was also very much blood. The left arm of his jacket had been burnt. I asked him how he came with the cut on his finger? He said he had cut it with a knife at Bowood, which he had borrowed of a carter on the road to cut a stick with. I asked him where the stick was, but he said he had not cut it, as he had cut his finger. He did not know of whose carter he borrowed the knife, nor how many horses he was driving. I asked him where he was going up that by-road in which I then had met him, and he said as he had nothing to do he was going to pick some sticks. I asked him if he had been near the fire that afternoon, and he said he had not been near Puckshorn-house since nine o'clock in the morning, and then had only passed the door, not going in. He said he had been to Honeycomb and Bowood, and back that way to pick some sticks; but he had no sticks in his hand. I then charged him with the murder of the young woman, but he stoutly denied it. He said he knew nothing at all about it. I said, as he had so much blood about his person, and could not account for it, I should take him in custody on the charge of murder, and I did so.

Some corroborative evidence having been received, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against James Seale, and he was accordingly committed for trial.

On Monday, at Rotherhithe, the adjourned inquiry was resumed respecting the death of Thomas Morris, a lighterman, who on the 29th of March was proceeding up the River in the sailing barge "Fred," when on reaching the Grand Surrey Canal buoy, the barge came into collision with the barque Cattona, which was being towed down the river, and the force of the shock causing the tiller of the barge to fly, he was knocked overboard and drowned. There was a dispute as to whether the barge was being steered in her proper course, but ultimately a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

CRUELITIES ON BOARD AN AMERICAN PACKET SHIP.

Henry Wilson, the chief mate of the American packet-ship Excelsior, at anchor in the Mersey, bound for New York, was brought before the magistrates at Liverpool, on Saturday, on a warrant charged with having committed a series of barbarities on his crew and passengers, endangering their lives. Indeed the conduct of the first and second mates was so violent, that four of the crew, named William Barker, Lewis Hammond, Francis Jerome, and John Miller, had jumped overboard on Thursday night, shortly after twelve o'clock, but were picked up by a steam-tug, and landed in a very exhausted state. A warrant was also issued against the second mate but on the officers proceeding on board to execute it, it was found that he had absconded. Three of the crew who jumped overboard were examined, and their evidence went to show that they had shipped, with others, on Monday, and half an hour afterwards, the first and second mate knocked them down, and jumped on them. This conduct was repeated daily, the mates following them round the deck with pistols in their hands, threatening to have their lives. The passengers were in a state of the greatest alarm, and many of them were afraid to proceed in the ship. The first mate said half of the crew were enough to work the ship, and he would "do" for the remainder of them before they got to New York. He had placed them in irons on several occasions. Inspector Horne, of the detective force, who went on board by desire of the magistrates, stated that he had seen thirteen of the crew on board, eleven of whom had black eyes and cut lips. They all complained of the savage treatment experienced by the crew, who were marked all over the body. The passengers confirmed the crew's statement, and complained that they had been subjected to similar treatment, one of them being put in irons because he refused to roll a cask. The magistrates said it was a most barbarous case, and they would meet it with the heaviest punishment they could award, viz., a fine of 5*l.*, or two months' imprisonment, in each case. The prisoner seemed astonished at the leniency of the sentence inflicted.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK DIRECTORS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, Lord Campbell delivered judgment in the case of "The Queen v. Humphrey Brown and others." He said: Having taken time to deliberately consider all the evidence in this very complicated case, and the arguments of counsel for the defendants in moving for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, the Court were of opinion that no rule ought to be granted. It appeared to them that the jury were well justified in finding that the conspiracy charged in the information had been entered into, and that the defendants who made this application were privy to the conspiracy. The main part against them was that they were cognisant of the publication and distribution of the statement of accounts ending the 31st of December, 1855; which falsely stated that the Bank was in a solvent state and able to pay a dividend of six per cent. With regard to the cases of Owen, Kennedy, and Macleod, he said, that as far as moral delinquency was concerned, they might be regarded in a more favourable point of view. There could not, however, be any doubt that they were fully aware of the Bank's embarrassments, and with that knowledge joined in the report and balance-sheet, and in the issuing of the new shares at a premium. For these reasons the Court did not think they were justified in setting aside the verdict of a special jury of merchants assembled at Guildhall, fully competent to try the subject, after a trial of fifteen days. It was lamentable to observe that from a rather relaxed standard of commercial morality now prevailing, practices of a questionable nature could be resorted to without lowering in general estimation the reputation of the individuals concerned in them. All the defendants put in affidavits, asserting their innocence, but the facts on which the jury came to a conclusion of their guilt stood uncontradicted. In refusing the rule they might conclude by expressing a hope that this prosecution, although perhaps it bore hard on some of the objects of it, might have a salutary tendency in deterring many engaged in mercantile pursuits from yielding to temptation to depart from the truth, even if they should think that wilful misrepresentation might not certainly, in the event, work prejudice to those who might rely upon them. The application for a rule for a new trial was therefore refused.

On Monday morning an explosion took place in a sewer running under the Neckinger-road, Bermondsey. Eight men had just gone down into the sewer, one of them carrying a lighted lamp. An explosion instantly took place, and more or less injured the whole of the party. Their cries were heard by a policeman, who obtained assistance, and brought them up. Three of the number were dreadfully burnt about the head, face, neck, and arms, their eyebrows and hair being almost burnt off. The others were less injured, but were severely burnt.

A few days ago a Glasgow gentleman, while standing on Sirona pier, heard an unusual sound proceeding from below, and on looking down he saw a water rat in the claws of a large crab. The rat occasionally brought his antagonist to the surface, when the latter seemed to give him a sharper nip, as the rat no sooner got above water than he squeaked dolefully and began to sink again. Victory remained with neither, for the gentleman gave the crab a gentle tap with his stick, when our crustaceous friend let go and sank to the bottom in a great flurry, while the rat swam to the stonework of the pier and bolted into a hole.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.

At the Marylebone Police-court, on Monday, Mr. Broughton was engaged for a considerable time in the investigation of a charge of robbery against Louise Monte, alias Constance Brown, a well-dressed woman about forty years of age, who, under circumstances of a most extraordinary and artful nature, has succeeded in robbing Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, jewellers, &c., Bond-street, of a diamond bracelet, of the value of 320*l*. The case excited a great deal of interest, and the Court was much crowded. Lady Monson and other ladies occupied seats near the magistrate.—Albert William Harrison deposed that he was an assistant to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and that on the 20th ult. the prisoner came to the establishment, saying that she wished to look at some diamond ornaments for Lady Campbell. He showed her some, and she said she wished for a bracelet to make a present of it. She selected one of the value of 320*l*, and desired it might be taken to 14, Radnor-place, Hyde-park, for her ladyship's inspection. She came in a brougham, with a page, and said, "Be sure to bring the bracelet with you." She then left the shop, he having asked her to whom she should charge the bracelet, to which she replied to Miss Constance Brown. She gave a reference to Cox and Biddulph, saying that they were her bankers, and that she would give a cheque for half the amount, and pay the other half in three months if that would suit. He told her it might, and it was arranged that he should be with her between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. He accordingly went to the house, accompanied by another assistant, and asked for Lady Campbell, at the same time handing to the page a card which he had received from the prisoner. He (the page) took it upstairs, and asked witness into the drawing-room. The jewellery he had with him consisted principally of head ornaments, and were of the value in the whole of about 2,500*l*. In the course of a few minutes the prisoner came down to him and asked him if he had brought the jewellery. She also requested to know if he had brought the bracelet. He said he had, when he produced it from a bag, and she said she wished to take it upstairs to show to Lady Campbell. Witness told her that he had not the pleasure of knowing her, and she then said, "I perhaps ought to have referred you to my bankers, Cox and Biddulph." He gave the bracelet into her possession, and she then left the room, shutting the door after her. Having waited above a quarter of an hour, he rang the bell; but receiving no answer, after a second pull, he went to the door, which he tried to open, but found that it was locked. He next tried the shutters, but they were barred and nailed. He looked round for an instrument wherewith to extricate himself, but could find none; and in forcing open the shutters he broke one of his fingers and injured his head. He then called "Police" as loudly as he was able, when 297 D came to his assistance, and liberated him. They had a customer of the name of Miss Constance Brown.—John Morris, assistant to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, stated that he was in the shop when Mr. Harrison (the first witness) was speaking to the prisoner. He heard her say that her name was Miss Constance Brown. He went with Harrison to the house with the jewellery, amongst which was a diamond bracelet. Witness remained outside the house while Harrison went in, and upon seeing him (Harrison) at the balcony, unable to make his egress from the premises, he went to the station-house and there gave information of what had taken place. James Hills, a smart-looking boy, decked out as a "page," stated that the prisoner engaged him, and taking him to Grove's establishment, Edgware-road, bought for him the suit he was wearing. Witness added, "I went with her in a brougham to Hunt and Co.'s, and in the evening let Mr. Harrison in. She then gave me a letter to take to Mr. Dayman, 152, Strand. I went there, but could not find any such person. When I came back I found the police in the house. No one else was there except me and the prisoner."—Inspector Whitcher said that at ten in the morning of the previous Monday he went to the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, and in a second class carriage he saw the prisoner. He said, "Your name, I believe, is Monte?" She replied that it was, when he told her that she must go with him to Hunt and Roskell's. She said, "I suppose it is about Miss Brown's business. Have you found Clara Bless?" Witness took her, with Sergeant Smith, his brother detective, to Cambridge-terrace, in order to make further inquiries, and on his return with her in a cab he left her with Smith for a short time. On his return Smith produced some diamonds, which he said he had found in the prisoner's hand, and which she alleged she had picked up a few evenings before in Oxford-street. She remarked that it was an unfortunate thing she had done so. She was then taken to the station-house. Witness added that upon her was found a portemonnaie, containing a one hundred pound note, with some rings and jewellery, which she claimed as her own. He also produced the bracelet, which was found on the prisoner, with a man's cap, a wig, a pair of false whiskers and false moustaches, and two large pockets, which were found in one of the prisoner's boxes. The prisoner, when apprehended, had taken her place for Dawlish. Witness gave further evidence implicatory of the prisoner.—The bracelet produced was identified.—Miss Constance Brown said that she lived in the Grand Parade, St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea. The prisoner had travelled with her as a companion. She (witness) had kept an account at Cox and Biddulph's, and she believed the prisoner was aware of it. She had been a customer at Hunt and Roskell's. When she engaged with the prisoner it was on the recommendation of Mr. Onslow, of Bayswater.—Charles Freeker, agent to Mr. Nugent, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, stated that on the 15th ult. the prisoner came to the office in Upper Berkeley-street. She described herself as Miss Constance Brown. After inspecting No. 14, Radnor-place, she said that she wanted it for Sir John and Lady Campbell. It was

ready-furnished; and, in pursuance of agreement entered into, 42*l*. paid down, being at the rate of three guineas a week.—Clark, 279 D, said that on going to Radnor-place, he saw Mr. Harrison on the balcony. He afterwards searched the house, and found it was not inhabited. He also perceived that the shutters had been nailed down.—After some cross-examination by Mr. Wontner, Mr. Humphreys said that he must ask for a remand, as it was necessary to have a witness from the bank of Cox and Biddulph.—A second charge was preferred against the prisoner, for having fraudulently obtained, on the 20th ult., from Mr. Roy, jeweller, Castle-street, Oxford-street, in the name of "Miss Constance Brown," a diamond and another ring, of the value together of about fifty guineas.—Some evidence in support of the charge was gone into, and upon both cases the prisoner stands remanded.

MISCELLANEA.

The whole of Madame de Montijo's debts have been generously paid by the Emperor, and his Majesty, in the name of the Empress Eugénie, has just made the purchase of a beautiful chateau and estate close to Seville.

The *Daily News* asserts, very positively, that Lord Derby has announced to his friends, that, if factiously obstructed in the conduct of public business, he would not shrink from advising the Queen to dissolve Parliament.

The *Marseilles* journals state that an actress of the theatre of that place, named Juana, is about to enter a convent. They say that it was the impression produced on her when performing the part of a sister of charity which has caused her to take this determination.

M. B. Bosco, the celebrated sleight-of-hand performer, who is now at Algiers, has written a letter to the journals, stating that the person who lately attempted to commit suicide at Manchester is a Pole, who had assumed his name in order to attract the public to his exhibitions.

A sort of summer-house or resting-place for the convenience of the Royal family has been recently erected in Windsor Great Park. It is built on the site of the old cottage where George IV. spent many of his latter years in luxuriant seclusion, and which was so unceremoniously demolished by his Royal brother in 1833.

There are at present 15,282 enrolled pensioners in Great Britain and Ireland, sixty in Malta, sixty in Gambia, and six hundred and twenty-five in Western Australia. The pensioners at Hudson's Bay, Falkland Islands, New Zealand, Victoria, and Tasmania, have been ordered for reduction. The Dockyard battalions were disbanded in 1857.

The marriage between King Pedro of Portugal and the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern was celebrated by proxy at Berlin on Thursday week. The young Queen was to proceed to Lisbon by way of London, leaving Berlin on Sunday. The extraordinary Portuguese Ambassador, the Duke of Terceira, is to receive her on board a Portuguese steamer at Ostend on Tuesday.

By means of spirit-rapping, Baron Von Golden-tubbe, of Frankfurt, gives fac-similes of handwriting of Caesar, Cleopatra, and even Homer, whose ability to trace characters has been questioned! A prescription written by Hippocrates has cured an old lady on the Rhine of acute rheumatism.

The *Times* of Saturday contained the following among its marriage announcements: "On the 27th April, at Peasemore, Berks, by the Right Revs. the Lords Bishops of Oxford and Cape Town, assisted by the rector of the parish and three other priests, the Rev. Francis P. Fleming, M.A., Incumbent of Kidmore, Oxon, to Anna, younger daughter of Edward Tull, of Peasemore, Berks, Esq."

By a recent statistical return, it appears that there are 671 journals in the State of New York. Of these 62 are published daily; giving a total annual circulation of 97,904,079 copies. The remaining periodicals issue 95,393,542 copies yearly, so that, in round numbers, the journals annually published in the State of New York amount to 200 millions.

By the America we have St. John's dates to the 15th ult. The seal fishery is likely to prove very successful, twenty-three vessels having arrived at St. John's, having an aggregate catch of about 89,000 seals. One vessel had a fare of 8,400 seals. The news from the ice is conflicting. There had been several arrivals of sealers at Conception Bay, all well fished. A very destructive fire had occurred at Harbor Grace, commencing in Tonssaint's Hotel, when fifty houses were consumed. The loss is reported very heavy.

The Spitalfields weavers recently presented a memorial to the President of the Board of Trade, praying for relief against foreign competition; in other words, for a return to a protective policy. The Board of Trade has addressed to them a reply, which will effectually put an end to any expectation they may entertain of such a change as that for which they ask; but the Board also states that it will urge upon the attention of the proper department the advantages which would result to English trade from a relaxation of the tariffs of foreign countries.

An amusing incident occurred in the House of Commons, at the close of the debate on the Danubian Principalities, on Tuesday night. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his reply, referred to Mr. Disraeli. The right honourable gentleman, he said, had been most liberal to him and to others of his commendations and eulogies on the eloquence which had been displayed, and which seemed to have made a strong impression on his mind. He (Mr. Gladstone) would not be guilty of the affectation of mo-

desty in order to pretend that he did not understand that that designation was intended for himself.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (jumping up from his seat): I beg your pardon; I really did not mean that. (Loud and long-continued laughter). Mr. Gladstone then said, the right honourable gentleman had satisfied his mind, and had so spared the House two minutes of comment with which he was sure they could well dispense. (Hear).

A celebrated cantatrice, now starring it in Paris, lately received from a Muscovite Prince a handsome brooch in diamonds, in acknowledgment of admiration; but not wishing to accept a gift the motive of which might be misconstrued, she returned it with warm thanks. Next day she received a letter from the Prince, approving highly of her decision, but the writing in this letter had a singularly glistening appearance, and it was afterwards found that the magnate, not to be outdone in generosity, had reduced the returned diamonds to fine powder, with which he had besprinkled the wet ink, and had thus insured the acceptance of his homage!

Out of the 100*l*. offered by Government as a reward for the detection of the murderer of the unfortunate Charlotte Pagsley 50*l*. has been assigned to inhabitants of Bristol in the following proportions: 15*l*. each to Mrs. Pickering, laundress, of Baptist-mills, and Mrs. Styles, of All Saint's-street, who had lived in service with Pagsley, whose evidence led to the identification of the body; and 10*l*. each to Edwin Apfin and Thomas Jones, persons who saw and conversed with Beale in Bristol before and after the murder. The remaining 50*l*. has been awarded by the Home Secretary to Mr. Burt, shoemaker, of Bath, in whose house the deceased girl had lodged, and who was the first to give the right clue to the Bath police. Mr. Burt has died since the trial, and it is understood that the money will be paid to his widow.

There is strong probability that this will be the last season of the Mont Blanc entertainment at the Egyptian Hall. Not that it has in any measure ceased to attract, but upwards of 1,900 representations have had their effect upon the lecturer, and he longs for fresh fields and new pastures. Moreover, Mr. Albert Smith, like most of the irritable race, has a great fancy for following out an idea immediately upon its conception, and his new notion is of a most remarkable character. It is his present intention, in the autumn of this year, to proceed to China, there to remain some little time for the purpose of studying the country and the natives; and on his return he will embody the result of his experience in a lecture, to take the place of the present Mont Blanc entertainment.

On Monday an adjourned inquiry was held at the Plough Tavern, Little Russell-street, into the circumstances of the late fire in Gilbert-street, in which fifteen persons lost their lives. Mr. Calvert stated, in answer to the Coroner, that some of his minerals, containing arsenic, had been fused by the fire, and others not. The greater part of the evidence taken was on the point whether Mr. Taylor, Mr. Calvert's landlord, had agreed to back up the wooden partition between the Gilbert-street premises and Mr. Calvert's with a brick wall. Mr. Calvert stated that this was the case. Mr. Taylor denied it. Mr. Calvert's clerk stated that on his master's taking possession he objected to Stubbs, who had put up the partition, that it had not been done as agreed on. Stubbs stated that Mr. Calvert had never objected. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Her Majesty's Government have not acceded to the request contained in the memorial of the archbishops, bishops, and laymen comprising the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for a subdivision of the diocese of Calcutta, which became vacant some time since by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Daniel Wilson. The Rev. Dr. Cotton, late Head Master of Marlborough College, will accordingly be consecrated on Thursday, the 13th instant (Ascension Day) to the See of Calcutta, exactly as it stood during the incumbency of the late bishop. The ceremony will be performed in Westminster Abbey. Full choral service will be performed, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan, head master of Harrow School. The new bishop will be presented by the Bishops of London and Salisbury.

The regulations framed for the examination of candidates for the civil service in India have just been published. The examination will be held in July in the following subjects: English language and literature and composition, English literature and history; language, history, and literature of Greece, Rome, Italy, France, and Germany; pure and mixed mathematics; natural science (chemistry, electricity, and magnetism; "natural history," geology, and mineralogy); logic, and mental, moral, and political philosophy; Sanscrit and Arabic; the whole number of marks is 6,875. The candidates selected in July will have to undergo a further examination in December, 1858, in English, the elements of Bengali or Hindostani, and the history and geography of India. This second examination passed, the candidates will become eligible for appointments, but not otherwise.

Letters from Teheran, of the 5th March, state that the Shah had just lost one of his sons, to whom he was much attached. The young prince was carried off in a few days by the small-pox. He had been named grand master of the artillery at the period of the *fête* given on the occasion of the proclamation of the Prince Royal of Persia. The Shah, who was much afflicted at this loss, had gone on a hunting excursion in the Upper Elbourz in order to divert his mind. Sinister rumours were in circulation during his absence, which lasted ten days. It was said that the Shah had been dangerously wounded, and the inhabitants of the capital became greatly agitated in consequence. The cause of the rumour turned out to be that a tiger-hunt one of the great officers of the

household was wounded by the animal, and would have perished had not his royal master rushed to his assistance, and after a desperate struggle killed the tiger. When the Shah returned to Teheran all uneasiness subsided.

The difficulty concerning the new French Consul at Basle, to whom the citizens of Basle objected on personal grounds, has been got rid of by the French Government finding another employment for that gentleman.

Rampling's troupe of equestrians, which has been visiting various parts of Essex, pitched their ample canvas, and commenced their performance at Billericay on Friday evening; but just as the interest of the piece was at its height, a catastrophe not in the programme occurred, in which a large part of the audience involuntarily took a rather awkward part. The company numbered nearly 600. Suddenly there was a crash of seats, and down came about 200 of them into a confused and struggling heap; almost instantaneously there was a counter-crash on the opposite side, and a like number were precipitated from thence into the arena below; and there they lay—

"With legs, and arms, and ankles, glancing bare," each struggling for deliverance from the shattered planks and the grasp of frightened friends. Fortunately the ground was wet and yielding, and the bruised bipeds succeeded in bringing away their bones without fracture.

The young ladies who strewed the path of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William with flowers, as they passed down the Terrace Pier previous to embarking from England, have subscribed for the purpose of presenting her Royal Highness a memorial of the event. It consists of an emblematic drawing, painted in water colours, containing in the centre a true lover's knot, inscribed with a double motto in English and German, surrounded with a border on one side of roses and on the other of Prussian corn flowers. These wreath borders are bound with ribbons, and on each of the spiral bands is inscribed in gold the name of one of the young ladies; the whole being thus included in the order in which they stood on the pier. The borders are united with a circle containing the cyphers of the Prince and Princess, and at the bottom is an allegorical device, with Cupid supporting in his right hand the royal arms of England, and in his left the royal arms of Prussia, and above this is Neptune and Old Father Thames. The drawing is to be forwarded to the Prussian ambassador, for presentation to her Royal Highness.

A Mr. Goshkevitch has been appointed Russian consul in Japan. He will reside in the island of Yezo. His wife will live with him there; and she will be the first European female ever permitted to reside in the Japanese dominions. Mr. Goshkevitch was ten years in Pekin. He was in the Russian frigate *Diana* while she was being chased almost round the world by the British men-of-war during the fighting in the Crimea. While being chased, the *Diana*, it will be remembered, was wrecked during an earthquake in the Eastern seas. Mr. Goshkevitch escaped with his life, and embarked on board a German merchantman for Russia, via Kamschatka. He was taken prisoner, however, in the merchantman, by a British cruiser, conveyed to Hong Kong, and, at the conclusion of the Russian war, liberated. He then accompanied Count Putiatin, his old commander of the *Diana*, as interpreter, to Japan; and he brought back to St. Petersburg a Japanese, with whose assistance he has compiled a Japanese dictionary. Mr. Goshkevitch proceeds to Japan via Siberia and the Amoor river.

For some years past the Serpentine, in Hyde-park, has been at certain seasons covered with model boats for the amusement of the juvenile gentry. On Tuesday, Mr. Joel launched several, his pupils being on the banks of the river. About five o'clock, owing to the calm state of the weather, several of them stopped in the centre of the river; Mr. Joel undressed, and jumped off the bridge dividing the Serpentine from Kensington-gardens. He swam to the model boats, and pushed them forwards, but becoming exhausted, Mr. Superintendent Williams, of the Royal Humane Society, ordered the principal boatman to go out with his boat to rescue Mr. Joel, but before he reached the spot the latter sank. When he rose again he was seized by Parsons, and he was then conveyed to the receiving-house and put into a bath. The usual means were employed to resuscitate the body, but without success.

The salutary effect of Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food in removing indigestion, (dyspepsia) flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility without medicine is admirably displayed by the following letters:—"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk, June 10, 1850.—No. 4,308.—Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Dr. Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any enquiries. Rev. J. W. Flavell."—"Bury, Lancashire, Aug. 17, 1851. Gentlemen.—For a considerable time I have suffered severely from a violent pain in my left side, extreme flatulency, accompanied by an intolerable sensation of heartburn, and other disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Various remedies, alleged infallible, were tried in vain, and for a long time I was never twenty-four hours without violent pain; indeed, I was unfit for the performance of my daily duties. I was induced to try your Food. In less than an hour I found relief, and my recovery was very rapid. The duties which previously had been an intolerable burden, became a delightful exercise, and I have since accomplished more labour with less fatigue than I ever expected to be able to perform. I have never had a return of my complaint. I remain, &c., D. Thomas." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 11b. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Dr. 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.

(Continued from Page 284.)

Our engravings this week are views of the Moravian village of Gnadenthal, with a Hottentot hut, and the Hot-springs of Brandvalley. This village of Gnadenthal was founded in the year 1737, by George Schmidt, who came hither from Moravia, and founded a colony or brotherhood in this place of Hottentots, whom he had converted to Christianity. It now contains above 3,100 inhabitants, who are employed in different branches of manufacture. These are under the direction of the brotherhood, and receive daily wages from the missionaries, which they employ as they see fit; the produce belongs to the brotherhood. The inhabitants are only bound together by a religious bond, and any one who is willing to submit to the rules of the brotherhood is at liberty to settle there. They subsist principally upon vegetable diet, occasionally only eating mutton. Wine and spirits are strictly forbidden. Although the first settlers were Hottentots, but very few speak that language, Dutch being the one in use among them. The children are carefully educated, and some who have an aptitude are brought up as missionaries, and when their term of study is finished, go out as such among their brethren. The hot-springs of Brandvalley are some distance from Gnadenthal. The basin containing the spring is about 100 feet in circumference, and is surrounded by luxuriant vegetation. The water is very warm, being about 150 Fahrenheit. The waters are useful in rheumatism, scrofula, skin diseases, and the like complaints, but are not visited so much as they deserve, only from 100 to 150 persons using the waters in the course of the year.

Near Zandvliet is the Tomb of Shiek Joseph, a Malay priest, who came to the Cape about 150 years ago. The spot on which it stands is used as a burying-place for Malay priests. The chamber where the shiek was laid is furnished with carpets, and the tomb over which is a canopy draped with white muslin. The Hottentots used to purloin this, till one of the priest told them that the man who had stolen it suddenly lost all his fingers. Since that time, it has remained undisturbed. We also give an engraving of the Tsetse, a fly which infests certain spots, and is very fatal to cattle. It rarely leaves these spots. It renders the locality where it abounds uninhabitable, for neither horse nor ox can exist where it is, the stings of three or four of these insects causing death to the animals in a few minutes, at particular seasons; at other seasons, the animal may linger on for some time, but invariably dies. One remarkable fact is, that domesticated animals alone suffer from it, oxen and horses in a wild state being free from the deadly effects of its sting. The pain experienced by a person when bitten by one of these insects is not so bad as the bite of a mosquito.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PATRIARCH.

We regret to announce the death of our venerable countryman, Mr. James Nolan, of Knockindrane, in this country, who attained the age of 116 years, and who truly might be designated the Irish Patriarch, being born—according to the most unquestionable evidence—in 1742. The deceased, who was a tenant on the estate of the Earl of Bessborough, was born on the townland on which he died; and although in comfortable circumstances, and many of his kinsmen growing up around him in comparative opulence, nothing could induce him to enlarge his farm residence, or to erect one more suitable to the requirements of the age in which he lived, and we may add that his kind landlord was desirous to create the change even at his own expense. He was a man simple in his habits, moderate in his diet, and exceedingly temperate. His custom was, from an early period of his life, to bathe his head in cold water every morning throughout the year. His memory was strong and tenacious, and his narrative of the many events that occurred within his recollection, during a period of a century, was clear, precise, and accurate. When his great age became known, about six years since, and a photographic likeness of him taken, a copy of which was placed in the hands of Her Majesty the Queen by his landlord, an event which appeared to have contributed to his gratification, he was visited by numerous parties from all parts of the country. He felt the compliment, and received his visitors in the position in which his portrait was taken with his usual affability and thankfulness. This venerable Irishman enjoyed health up to a late period,—as usual, we are informed, attentive to the performance of his religious duties. When he complained, it was only of weakness. On Friday last he displayed no symptoms of early dissolution. On the following day he sat up in bed, and conversed cheerfully upon ordinary topics with his family and neighbours; but in a few hours afterwards he lay down and died calmly, almost without a struggle—thus closing a long and exemplary career, in the 116th year of his age,—that is to say, forty-six years beyond the period allotted to man.—*Carlow Sentinel*.

The deaths registered in London in the first three weeks in April were successively 1,221, 1,207, and 1,144; in the week ending May 1, they were 1,125. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding was 1,045, but as the deaths in the present return occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average after the latter is raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1,149. The deaths of the week were, therefore, less by 24 than the number which the average rate of mortality would have produced. The births returned for the same time exceed the deaths by 592, being 851 of boys and 866 of girls, in all 1,717 children. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1,613.



HOT SPRINGS OF BRANDVALLEY.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

The first jury case, "Tomkins v. Tomkins," was tried on Tuesday in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. Mrs. Louisa Tomkins had filed a petition for a judicial separation, on the ground of the cruelty of her husband, who denied the charge. Mr. Tomkins had been a potato merchant in Farringdon-market, but he retired from business a short time ago, and had gone to reside at Bexley-heath. The marriage had taken place in 1848, and the parties had had five children, two of whom survived. Mrs. Tomkins had left her home in January last, on account of a beating her husband had given her, and she had lived ever since with her mother. The petitioner having been sworn, deposed that her husband was a very ill-tempered person, who was in the habit of knocking her about when he was in a passion. On one occasion he had beaten her because she said that a woman whom he had called a respectable sort of person was not so. They had had quarrels about another woman, towards the child of whom her husband made a regular payment. Her husband threatened to bring the child into his house, in order to punish witness. If ever she made a mistake in her accounts he would abuse her; and on one occasion, when she had returned late from Woolwich, he beat her with his fists. On another occasion he had pulled her by the hair of her head. Witness was still suffering from the effects of the ill-treatment she had received. Several other witnesses gave corroborative evidence. Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., Mr. Skinner, Q.C., and Dr. Swabey appeared for the wife; Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Russell, and Dr. Spinks for the husband. The learned judge, in summing up the case, observed that after a long experience he was satisfied that a jury was the best tribunal for trying disputed questions of fact; but at the same time it would be very necessary for gentlemen who served in that capacity to keep their minds perfectly free from any feelings of irritation which the evidence was sometimes calculated to produce in them. In the present instance, if they were satisfied that the husband had been guilty of such cruelty towards his wife as to raise a well-founded apprehension for her safety, they would find for the petitioner.

The jury returned a verdict for the wife; and Sir C. Cresswell decreed the separation prayed for. This being received with some applause, the learned judge said he could not tolerate such a manifestation of feeling in a court of justice. If they were to have such things it would be far better for the court to sit with closed doors, and to have an authorised reporter to let the public know next day what had taken place.

THE DEANERY OF THE ARCHES.

The death of Sir John Dodson, who, besides the office of Judge of the Prerogative Court, held those of the Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties, has placed the "authorities" in some little difficulty. In the Act which established the Court of Probate and abolished the Prerogative Court of Canterbury a clause was inserted rendering it imperative on Sir John Dodson, so long as he received his retiring pension as Judge of the Prerogative Court, to discharge the duties of Dean of the Arches. The Dean of the Arches has most important duties to perform, but unfortunately the Dean of the Arches is paid by fees, which amount on an average to 30l. per annum. Sir John Dodson is dead, his retiring pension dies with him, and the question arises who will be Dean of the Arches, and have the intense satisfaction of deciding on such cases as "Ditcher and Denison," for the magnificent remuneration of 30l. a year, less outgoings, which, if we are rightly informed, amounted last year to 25l.? The Government have intimated to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose gift the office rests, that they do not intend to make any addition to the salary. It is therefore evident that it is worth no one's while to be Dean of the Arches and nothing more, and, as some one must fill the office, it must be accepted by one of the existing judges. It is probable that no arrangement could be made which would so much consult the convenience of the public and insure satisfactory decisions in ecclesiastical causes as one by which the Deanery of the Arches should be joined to the Judgeship of the Court of Probate; and it is hoped that Sir Cresswell Cresswell may be prevailed on to accept the vacant office. The Mastership of the Faculties, some of the duties of which are of a very responsible nature, will probably be conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury on some member of the Doctors'-commons bar, it being very desirable that offices of this nature should be conferred on an experienced ecclesiastical lawyer.—*Times*.

The pretty town of Frankenstein, in Silesia, situated on the road from Breslau to Glatz, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 24th. Out of 500 buildings, 400, including the Catholic church, are now a heap of ruins. Sixteen persons perished in the flames. Baron de Schleinitz, the superior President of the province, and other high functionaries, immediately proceeded to the place to afford assistance.

The sale of the library of Mlle. Rachel, produced 21,925l., a very large sum when the small number of volumes it contained is taken into account. The copy of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, from which Mlle. Rachel studied, with two notes in her handwriting, fetched the large sum of 1,250l. *Phèdre*, from which she also studied, but without any note, sold for 1,200l. *Angelo* fetched 580l.; the *Cid*, 575l.; *Polyeucte*, 360l.; *Virginie*, 300l.; and *Cleopâtre*, 290l. Other pieces, from which Mlle. Rachel had studied, sold from 250l. down to 100l., but none under this latter sum.

FEARFUL COLLISION IN ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.

A MAN TWICE WRECKED IN ONE DAY.

A fearful collision with a serious loss of human life, occurred in St. George's Channel, on Friday night, between Wicklow Head and the Kish Light ship, on the Irish coast. The Brigand screw steamer, from Bristol and Swansea, with her ordinary complement of passengers and a cargo of general merchandise, was pursuing her way up the St. George's Channel, for Belfast and the Clyde, when she came in collision with the ship William Campbell, Captain Sivell master, bound to Trinidad, from Greenock. Such was the force with which the vessels came together, that both of them foundered in a comparatively very short period. Captain Sivell, of the William Campbell, and six of his crew, are supposed to have perished; and with regard to those who were on board the steamer, twenty-one of the crew and passengers are missing, and serious apprehensions are entertained for their safety. The survivors of both vessels, numbering in all nineteen, were picked up by the Espoir, from Ostend for Liverpool, which safely landed them at Milford Haven on Sunday morning.

The deposition of one of the crew of the William Campbell, which has been taken at Milford and forwarded to the Board of Trade, and which, in the main, agrees with the statement of the captain of the Brigand, is to the effect that he saw the lights of the steamer for some time before the collision took place; he reported to the captain that there was a steam vessel ahead, and was ordered by him to exhibit a light, as they had none showing before. The man took a Gilbert's flash light and laid it over the bows of the ship, and the look-out on board the Brigand then saw the barque for the first time. The mate of the Brigand, who had charge of the watch, instantly ordered the helm to be put



THE TSEIZE.—(See opposite page.)

aport; and the captain, who was lying down on deck at the time, hearing these orders, jumped up, and, seeing the danger, shouted "Hard aport!" The order was obeyed by the man at the helm, and the steamer paid off about four points. Almost directly afterwards the William Campbell ran right into the



HOTTENTOT HUT AT GNADENTHAL.—(See opposite page.)

steamer, bows on. Although the man on board the William Campbell cannot say that any orders were given to starboard the helm, it is evident that this must have been done or the ship could not have run into the steamer in the position she did. The foundering of both vessels followed the collision almost instantaneously.

On board the Brigand was William Williams, the second mate of the schooner George, which was also lost on Friday, off Tuskar. He states that at eight A.M. the vessel suddenly capsized, going down head-foremost with a plunge. The captain and all hands were on deck, and jumped overboard to windward, in order to prevent being taken down by the ship. Williams and two other men clung to a piece of floating plank, but after some time the two men became exhausted, and dropped away. Williams, however, continued to remain upon the plank until half-past three in the afternoon (about seven hours), when he was observed by a passenger on board the Brigand steamer, bound from Swansea to Belfast. His head alone was visible, and he was just about to sink when he was thus fortunately rescued. He was very kindly treated by the people of the Brigand, and put to bed, where he remained until at eleven o'clock the same night he was aroused by the collision between the Brigand and the William Campbell, which caused the loss of both those vessels, and the destruction of upwards of twenty lives. Williams succeeded in getting into a

boat, and with others of the survivors was taken up by the Espoir.

MURDER IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

On Wednesday afternoon, a shocking murder was committed at the office of one of the Halifax newspapers. The workmen employed at the *Guardian* office returned from dinner, as usual, at two o'clock, and soon afterwards one of their number, named James Jacobs, was most barbarously murdered by the eldest of the three apprentices, a tall, powerful young man, named Dawson. The latter, before resuming work in the jobbing-office where Jacobs and two other men were at work, took up a pair of dumb bells kept upon the premises. This occasioned no remark, as it was customary with the men and boys to practice with the instruments occasionally. But almost immediately after taking up the bells, Dawson directed them with great violence at the head of the deceased, giving him a succession of terrible blows and laying him prostrate on the ground. The other two men, horrified at the spectacle, ran into the news office, and the murderer, after bolting the jobbing office door, despatched his victim in the most cruel manner, by beating him with the large iron lever of the screw press, and hacking at his head with a hatchet. He then passed through the news office into the street, coolly remarking to the errand boy,

in coming down stairs, that Jacobs was all right. When out of doors, with his shirt sleeves covered with blood, and one of the deadly instruments in his hand, the murderer had a wild and savage look. He was, however, speedily captured by a man named Bates, and conveyed in a cab to a lock-up in the custody of the police. On returning to the office the workmen found the body of the murdered man lying in a pool of blood, with the head almost cut in two, and the brains scattered upon the floor. The deceased was a strong-built man, but being fallen upon so suddenly by his murderer, he was rendered powerless before perceiving the necessity for self-defence. The murderer has been a member and regular attendant of the Mechanics' Institution for some years, and both his employer and his friends gave him an excellent character. He committed the foul deed, as is supposed, while in a fit of frenzy. The body of the deceased presents a frightful appearance. The face is hacked with a hatchet, and the back part of the skull forced in with the bells; both legs are shockingly mutilated, there being seven cuts on the left leg, and three or four on the other, all penetrating to the bone.

On Tuesday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. B. Phillips, rigger, in North-street, Poplar. The flames were discovered by the police, who dispatched messengers for the engines, which were got to work in an admirable manner, but, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, the flames spread with amazing rapidity, and were not extinguished until the storehouses and stabling were destroyed.

M. Alexandre Dumas has published a statement to the effect that he is about to undertake a long voyage, for which he has just purchased a vessel at Marseilles for the sum of 20,000*fr.*, the expense of which is to be shared by a friend. Four men and two boys are to form the crew. The voyage is to comprise Greece, Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt. The vessel will have six cabins, and the spare ones will be placed at the disposal of any one who may be disposed to occupy them. The eccentric writer does not say where the funds for this long excursion are to come from.

A determined suicide was committed on Monday, by Mr. John Naylor, who was formerly a cab proprietor in York, and a shareholder in the Northumberland and Durham District Bank. The deceased, who was 58 years of age, has been in very low spirits ever since the failure of the bank was announced. In consequence of his difficulties he disposed of his cabs, and his despondency was increased by some dispute with his successor. Twice within the last fortnight he attempted to hang himself, but was discovered just before he had completed his purpose. On Monday morning, about seven o'clock, his wife discovered him suspended in the attic by a halter, and when cut down life was well nigh extinct. An inquest was held upon the body on Monday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased hanged himself when in a state of temporary insanity.



MORAVIAN VILLAGE OF GNADENTHAL.—(See opposite page.)

MINISTERIAL MEETING.

The Earl of Derby having last week summoned a meeting of his supporters, nearly 100 members of the House of Commons responded to the invitation of the noble Earl, and met their chief, at his official residence, at twelve o'clock on Friday. The meeting was, of course, of a private and confidential nature, but it has transpired that his lordship went, at great length, into many points which form the leading features of his policy. He said that one of his main objects in soliciting this interview with his supporters in the House of Commons was to consult them upon the hostile attitude in which one branch of the legislature stood to the other in regard to the Oaths Bill. The bill, as amended by the Upper House, would go down in due course to the House of Commons, where it was impossible at present to say what its fate would be. Several members of the Lower House expressed their opinion that there would be no difficulty in anticipating the decision of that assembly upon the subject. The bill would go there after it had been passed by the House of Lords, and the Commons would at once reject their lordships' amendments. After a lengthened discussion upon this point, it was agreed that, in the event of the Oaths Bill meeting the reception which had been predicted for it in the House of Commons, another meeting of the Conservative party should be called in reference to the resolutions for seating Baron Rothschild, which Lord John Russell has threatened to move. The discussion on the Indian "resolutions" was of an exciting character. The meeting expressed entire confidence in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in whose hands they left the battle to be fought against the various opponents of the Government. It was pretty clearly intimated by the leaders of the Government that they do not intend to resign office in the event of an adverse verdict on their Indian policy. An honourable member of the Lower House inquired whether Lord Derby contemplated a dissolution of Parliament in case of a defeat, but his lordship declined, on the ground of inexpediency, to give any assurance one way or the other. At the same time he expressed a hope that so extreme a course would not be found necessary. Speaking generally, the Church-rate Bill of Sir John Trelawny, and the resolution on the same subject, proposed by Mr. Pullen, were condemned, and many members of the Lower House said they looked forward with hopefulness to the bill of which the Hon. Mr. Lygon had given notice. The question of Parliamentary Reform was but briefly referred to.

We regret to announce the demise of the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Dean of York, who expired on Friday afternoon at Kelston, Somersetshire, of which parish he was rector, at an advanced age.

A letter from Tripoli, in Barbary, states how the death of the Sheikh Gouma, lately mentioned, was received there. It says: "This event is regarded here as a very important victory for the Turks, and all the authorities, on receiving the intelligence, illuminated their houses and had rejoicings. The head of the Sheikh has been brought here in triumph. He was betrayed by some of his followers in the environs of Ghadames; he was almost alone, but he would not fly, in order not to abandon his wife and children. When attacked by the Turk he defended himself with great energy; he was, however, wounded, captured, and almost immediately decapitated. His family were taken prisoners. The Arabs are in consternation at his loss. It is said that the Sheikh Mamour and the relatives of Gouma Ould el Magerni have sworn to avenge his death. He was seventy years of age, and was descended from the old Arab Princes Machmoudi."

On Tuesday afternoon, a large and influential deputation waited upon the Premier, at his official residence in Downing-street, to represent the great social and moral evils resulting from the present state of the law regarding the invalidity of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and to urge the necessity for an alteration of the existing law. The deputation was introduced to the Premier by Viscount Bury, who also addressed his lordship, and was followed by Lord Goderich, M.P., Mr. Akroyd, M.P., Mr. Freeman, Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Schneider, M.P., Mr. Conyngham, M.P., the Mayor of Leeds, the Mayor of Sheffield, and Mr. Biggs, M.P. The Earl of Derby having listened to the deputation, said that, although no doubt there were very strong feelings in many quarters in favour of the alteration of the law, upon the balance of the difficulties and possible advantages and evils, the inclination of his own mind was not in accordance with the views which had been impressed upon him by the deputation. At the same time, this question must be decided by the progress of public opinion; and if the public opinion in favour of an alteration of the law was as strong and as general as the deputation seemed to think it was, that public opinion would be sure to have its effect upon the House of Commons, and, ultimately, upon the House of Lords. His own opinion, he candidly stated, was, that it was a question of no political party, and he did not think it ought to be taken as a Government question. He, for his own part, would not exert any influence whatever over a single individual in either House in opposition to the bill. His vote had hitherto been in opposition to the alteration of the law, but he should consider it, so far as the Government was concerned, a perfectly open question both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. The deputation thanked his lordship for his kind reception of them, and then withdrew.

A young man, who lately proceeded to Australia in an American ship, thus describes a meeting at sea:—"We signalled a large transport, the Sedgemoor, conveying troops to the seat of war in India. After the usual civilities with the flags had

been interchanged, we dipped our ensign three times, as a mark of respect to John Bull. It was not very long before a boat was lowered from the troopship, and the chief mate, the colonel of the regiment and several fine young men (officers) came on board of us. They were surprised at our clear, spacious decks, and expressed themselves glad to stretch their legs, for their ship was greatly overcrowded. Our Captain produced wines and cigars, and success was drunk to our respective voyages. They stayed with us some time, and on leaving we shook hands all round. As their boat pushed off we mustered our men and gave them a hearty cheer, which was soon answered by the troops. The band of the regiment assembled on their quarter-deck and played 'Yankee doodle' and 'God Save the Queen.' The sun set, and when it was quite dark we saluted with signal rockets, they answering with two to our one. For a final blaze we used a blue light, which illuminated the whole ship for a quarter of an hour. After the excitement was over I sat watching their lights sparkle on the space of water between us, and the thought struck me sadly, 'how many of them will return home again?' and yet, no doubt, many had left behind all that was nearest and dearest to them."—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of wheat are moderate. Factors asked some advance at the opening of the market, which was not complied with, and they had to take last week's prices, and at this there was a clearance of the English and a slow sale for foreign wheat. There is no alteration in the value of flour. Beans were 1s. per qr. dearer. Barley and peas the same as last week. We have a rather more liberal supply of oats, and the prices of last week are just supported. We are still without arrivals on the coast, and the business in cargoes has been limited to a few cargoes of Indian corn and barley at late prices.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s.	d.
Haswell	17	6
Eden	15	6
Acorn Close	15	6
Tandford Moor Bates	12	6
Wylam	14	3
Morpeth West Hartley	15	0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHESENEY.—April 30, at Packetto, county Down, the wife of Major-General Chesney, of a son.

DRUMMOND.—May 1, at Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, of a daughter.

EAGAR.—April 29, at Belfast, the wife of Capt. Eagar, 40th Regt., of a daughter.

LEGGE.—May 1, at Wivelcombe, Somerset, the wife of William Legge, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

LEICESTER.—April 30, at Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, of a son, who survived his birth only one day.

MANDERS.—May 1, at Marlborough, the wife of Captain Manders, of a daughter.

MARSHALL.—May 1, at Mitcham, Surrey, the wife of Edward Marshall, surgeon, of a daughter.

MECHI.—May 4, at Tiptree Hall, the wife of Mr. Alderman Mechi, of a daughter.

PIDCOCK.—May 1, at 13, Upper Albany-street, Regent's-park, the wife of Spencer Pidcock, Esq., of the Admiralty, of a daughter.

SNOW.—May 3, the wife of F. A. Snow, Esq., of 23, Tredrag-square, Bow-road, and 22, College-hill, City, solicitor, of a daughter.

WALL.—May 2, at the residence of her mother, 35, Nottingham-place, the wife of Henry John Wall, Esq., late Royal Scots Greys, of a daughter.

WARE.—May 2, at Fawkhams, Kent, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Hibbert Ware, of a son.

WATSON.—May 2, at Courtfield, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, the wife of Joseph J. W. Watson, Esq., Ph.D., C.E., of a daughter.

WISE.—May 1, at 17, Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, the wife of T. A. Wise, Esq., M.D., late H.E.I.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DICKENSON.—COHAM.—April 29, at St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, Dorset, by the Rev. R. Henning Parr, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Capt. Harvey George Dickenson, Madras Army, to Augusta Christiana Davis, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. B. Cohan, of Dunstable, Devon.

GIBSON.—ALLEN.—May 1, at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, by the Rev. Tullie Cornthwaite, M.A., John Robert, second surviving son of the late James Gibson, Esq., Lieut. R.N., of Ashbrooke, Woodstock, Canada West, to Mary, youngest daughter of R. B. Allen, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex.

MACFARLANE.—CHASE.—April 29, at Marylebone Church, by the Rev. J. W. Reeve, Incumbent of Portman Chapel, Baker-street, the Rev. Jas. Ruthven Macfarlane, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., to Laura, third daughter of Col. Chase, 31, Nottingham-place, Regent's-park.

MORGAN.—WILLIAMSON.—May 3, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Augustus Morgan, uncle to the bridegroom, Captain Frederick Constaney Morgan, second son of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredgare Park, Monmouthshire, to Charlotte A. Williamson, youngest daughter of the late Charles A. Williamson, Esq., of Balgray, Dumfriesshire.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD.—May 4, in her twenty-fourth year, Lavinia, the eldest and beloved daughter of W. H. Arnold, of the Bank of England, and Camberwell, Surrey.

COCKBURN.—April 30, at Kelston Rectory, near Bath, Sir William Cockburn, Bart., Dean of York.

DANIEL.—May 2, at Torquay, Julia Alfreda, third daughter of the late Alfred Daniel, Esq., of Harewood-square, London.

HODSON.—March 12, at Lucknow, aged thirty-six, Major W. S. Hodson, of 1st Bengal Fusiliers, Commandant of Hodson's Horse, third son of the late Ven. George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford. He was shot through the body on the preceding day in the attack on the Begum's Palace.

MAWE.—May 2, Charles Richard Mawe, Esq., of No. 7, Stratford-place, Camden-town, aged 61 years.

MORGAN.—May 2, at the Vicarage, Goodrich, Herefordshire, Maria, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Morgan.

PHILIP.—May 1, at his residence, Maberly Cottages, Richmond-road, Dulston, the Rev. Robert Philip, of Maberly Chapel, Ball's-pond, aged sixty-seven.

SMITH.—May 2, C. B. Smith, Esq., at 43, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, aged thirty-six.

WARNER.—May 2, the Rev. Daniel Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, and Tibberton Court, Herefordshire, in the eighty-third year of his age.

WRIXON.—May 3, at 10, Beilgrave-street, Argyle-square, Charles Wrixon, Esq., surgeon, son of Capt. Henry Wrixon, late of Blossomfort House, county Cork.

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On Tuesday next will be presented, Mozart's Chef d'Œuvre, DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Mdlle. Titiens; Donna Elvira Mdlle. Ortolani; and Zerlina, Mdlle. Piccolomini. Don Giovanni, Signor Benevanto (his first appearance this season); Leporello, Signor Belletti; Masetto, Signor Alighieri; Il Commendatore, Signor Vialletti; and Don Ottavio, Signor Gunglini.

To increase the effect of the Majestic Finale to the first Act including the Chorus "Viva la Libertà," all the principal artists of the establishment have consented to lend their assistance.

In addition to the music restored last year, Mdlle. Titiens will sing the grand aria "Cenide! ah no mio bene," hitherto omitted.

On Thursday (an EXTRA NIGHT), will be repeated IL TROVATORE, and FLEUR-DES-CHAMPS.

On Friday (an EXTRA NIGHT), DON GIOVANNI will be repeated.

Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

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The Most Noble the Marchioness of Stafford.

The Right Hon. the Lady Constance Grosvenor.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Arlue.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Yarborough.

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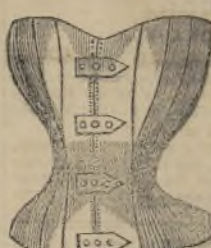
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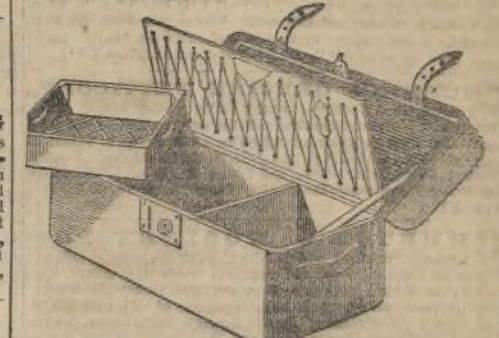


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