

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

No. 594.]

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1858.

PRICE { STAMPED, 6d.;
UNSTAMPED, 5d.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

Her Majesty the Queen gave on Monday evening a State Ball, to which a party of about 1,900 were invited. The Ball and Concert Room, Approach Gallery, State Dinner Room, Yellow Drawing Room, Saloon, White Drawing Room, Picture Gallery, and Promenade Gallery were opened for this reception, and several of the suite were tastefully decorated with rare and beautiful flowering shrubs and plants, while the whole of the saloons were most brilliantly illuminated by a profusion of wax lights in crystal lustres, and by chandeliers.

The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Grand Hall and Staircase, commanded by Captain Sir John Kincaid, the Exon in Waiting. Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, Lieutenant of the Corps, was also present. A Guard of Honour of the Foot Guards, with the Band of the Regiment, mounted in the quadrangle of the Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Baron Knesbeck. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was attended by his Equerry in Waiting. Her Serene Highness the Princess Anna of Saxe Weimar was also present. After the arrival of the Royal Family, the Queen and Prince Consort were conducted by Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, from the White Drawing Room to the Ball and Concert Room. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Queen of Portugal, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Anna of Saxe Weimar, Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern.

The Queen was attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of her Household in Waiting.

The Queen of Portugal was attended by the Duchess of Terceira, Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Officers of her suite.

The Queen wore a dress of white silk with several skirts of blue tulle trimmed with wreaths of lilies of the valley and narcissus, ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of lilies of the valley and narcissus, ornamented with diamonds to correspond.

The Queen of Portugal wore a dress of white tulle over white silk, trimmed with wreaths of red roses and green leaves. Her Majesty wore round her head a garland of roses with diamond ornaments. Her Most Faithful Majesty wore the Portuguese Order of St. Isabella, and also the insignia of a second order of knighthood.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of rich lilac silk, double skirted, with flounces of Honiton lace, and trimmed with bouillons; the stomacher was of pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond neck-

lace, and the headdress was composed of a tiara of large pearls and diamonds, with white feathers.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress of white tulle over white silk trimmed with bouffants, white satin ribbon and blonde, and richly ornamented with lilies of the valley; the stomacher of diamonds and emeralds. The headdress of the Princess was formed of diamond stars, lilies of the valley, and diamond ornaments.

The quadrille band stationed in the orchestra of the Ball and Concert Room played the National Anthem on the entrance of the Queen and Royal party, who were followed by the assembled company.

The following had the honour of receiving invitations, but many were prevented by domestic affliction

and other unavoidable causes, from obeying Her Majesty's commands:—Their Serene Highnesses 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, Secretary, and Attaché of Embassy; the French Ambassador, the Baroness de Malaret and the Secretaries and Attachés of the Embassy; the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi and Secretaries and Attachés of Legation; the Bavarian Minister, Baroness de Cetto, and Secretary of Legation; the Belgian Minister, Madame van de Weyer, Councillor, Secretaries, and Attachés of Legation; the Brazilian Minister, Madame Moreira, Secretary, and Attachés of Legation; the Greek Minister,

Madame Tricoupi, Madlle. Tricoupi, and Secretary of Legation; the Guatemala and New Granada Minister and Secretary of Legation; the Hanoverian Minister; the Hanse Towns Minister and Mrs. Alfred Rucker; the Haytian Chargé d'Affaires and Secretary; the Netherlands Minister and Secretary of Legation; the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires and Attachés; the Portuguese Minister, Countess de Lavradio, and Councillor and Secretary of Legation and Attachés; the Prussian Minister, the Countess de Bernstorff, the Councillor of Legation, and Attaché; the Russian Minister, the Baroness de Brunnow, the Baroness de Langen, the Baroness Nicolay, and the Councillor, Secretaries, and Attaché of Legation; the Sardinian Minister, and Secretary and

Attachés of Legation; the Saxon Minister; the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, Madame Conte, Secretary, and Attachés; the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, the Countess de Platen, and Secretary of Legation; the Tuscan Chargé d'Affaires; the United States Minister, Mrs. Dallas, the Misses Dallas, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Legation; Mons. P. Coroneos, Mons. A. W. Deichman, Major and Madame d'Orlich, Count de Khlebnikoff, Countess Marie de Paumgarten, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, Mons. Edward Teixeira Sampays, Baron Schwerin, Madame Solwyns, Madame and Madlle. Delapierre, Madame d'Andrada, Mrs. Jared Sparks, Professor Alexander, Mr. C. Amory, Miss Amory, Mrs. and Miss Baldwin (of the United States), Lieut. Wm. Stokes Boyd (American Navy), Mr. George Dorr (U.S.), the Aides-de-Camp of Marshal the Duc de Malakoff, Count and Countess Wachtmeister, the Gold Stick in Waiting, the Silver Stick in Waiting, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, the Adjutant in Brigade Waiting, the Commanding Officers of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, the Commanding Officers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions of Grenadier Guards and three Officers of each Battalion, the Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Coldstream Guards, and three Officers of each Battalion; the Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Scots Fusilier Guards, and three Officers of each Battalion; the Commanding Officer of the 1st Life Guards and four Officers; the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Life Guards and four Officers; the Commanding Officer of the Royal Horse Guards and four Officers; the Commanding Officer of 11th Hussars and three Officers; the Commanding Officer Royal Artillery and four Officers; the Commanding Officer Royal Engineers and four Officers; the Commanding Officer Royal Marines and three Officers; the Commanding Officer of the Division



A PRESENT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BRABANT.—(See next Page.)

of Royal Marines at Portsmouth; the Captain and First Lieutenant of the Royal Yacht; the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Lady Seymour and the Misses Seymour; the Major General Commanding South-West District, Portsmouth, and Lady Scarlett; the Assistant-Adjutant-General and the Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, the Commanding Officer of the Brigade of Royal Artillery at ditto, the Commanding Officer of the Brigade of Royal Engineers at ditto, the Major-General Commanding Cavalry Brigade at ditto, the Major-Generals Commanding the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Infantry Brigades at ditto, Marshal the Duke and the Duchess of Terceira, Donna Maria de Souza Continho, Marquis of Ficalho, Marquis of Souza-Holstein, M. Louis Kratz, Baron Stillfried, Baron George Stillfried, Major von Alvensleben, Lieut. Count Finckenstein, Major and Madame von Gerstein Hohenstein, Don A. Hinci, the Marquis de Taliacarne, Signora Ida de Hurtado, the Pages of Honour in Waiting, the Lady in Waiting on the Princess Anna of Saxe Weimar, and a large number of other distinguished personages.

The ball-room was a scene of very great splendour, not only from its magnificent proportions, which adapt it so well to royal occasions like the present, but from the great number of guests in full costume, and the dazzling variety of colour and richness of texture which so peculiarly mark the present fashion. The dresses worn by Her Majesty and the Royal guests have been already described. Some others, which were remarkable for their distinguished beauty, may be added to the list:—

The Duchess of Manchester, fitly supporting her position as Mistress of the Robes, wore a dress of white tulle illusion, with several skirts of bouillonée, ornamented at the sides with wreaths of shaded leaves, over which a veil of embroidered tulle and velvet shamrock was fastened with bouquets of the same leaves. The corsage draped with velvet ribbon attaching a superb pearl and diamond ornament. Her grace's headdress consisted of a tiara of diamonds and shaded leaves.

The Marchioness of Stafford, over a slip of blue silk, wore a dress of blue tulle illusion, ornamented with a silver embroidered veil, fastened at the side with a splendid bouquet of mixed flowers, composed of forget-me-nots, silver shells, and water-lilies. The corsage was à la Grecque, richly ornamented with silver blonde. The headdress worn with this exquisite costume attracted general admiration. In it the water-lily and the forget-me-not were prettily blended with the silver shells, producing a poetic effect, and calling to mind the graceful style of Alexandre Regnier's coiffures. A similar idea, though different in character, was that of the headdress worn by the Countess of Desart, in which the predominant and novel feature, giving a Ceres-like tone to the garland, was bunches of walnuts in green and gold.

The Lady Macdonald wore, over a pink poul de soie petticoat, a double skirt of tulle de Lyon, the under one bouillonée, and flounces of rich blonde, looped up with pink and white acacia, and the upper skirt of pink tulle, with tunic of spotted blonde, elegantly ornamented with wreaths of pink and white acacias; the corsage draped and ornamented with blonde and bouquets en suite. The headdress was of diamonds, intertwined with acacias.

The Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke wore a dress of rich white moire gothique, with double skirt, and tunic of fine black lace, looped at the sides and fastened with bows of amethyst and velvet ribbon; the corsage draped and trimmed to correspond. Her ladyship's headdress was of diamonds and velvet.

The Lady Augusta Sturt wore an elegant dress of pale green poul de soie, with double skirt, and tunic of fine Brussels point lace, looped at the sides with bows of ribbon; the corsage draped, and second skirt with bouillons of tulle. Her ladyship's headdress was of diamonds, with wreath of white roses.

PRESENT FROM THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS OF BRUSSELS TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BRABANT.

(See First Page.)

On the occasion of the birth of the first-born of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the above society presented the royal pair with a beautiful corbeille. The design is by Monsieur Fraikin. From the centre of a basket filled with different flowers, most beautifully executed, rises a stem, which supports a tazza, in which lies an infant playing with a garland. The whole forms a very pleasing and tasteful present.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT LORD FOLEY'S.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Monday, Henry Whetstone, Thomas de Puzey, George Cherry, Margaret Picket, and Samuel Benjamin were again re-examined, charged, the four first mentioned prisoners with stealing from No. 26, Grosvenor-square, silver plate to the value of 3,000*l.*, the property of Lord Foley, and Benjamin with receiving a portion of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen.—Mrs. Alice Matilda Brooks, the wife of a coachman in the service of Sir Belfour Wilson, deposed that on the 9th of April she was in Grosvenor-square, at about half-past nine in the evening, and saw two men standing with their backs against the area railings of Lord Foley's house. Cherry, to the best of her belief, was one of them. There was also a man on the area steps, about four or five steps down. She believed that man to be the prisoner Whetstone.—James Duxbury, cab-driver, said: About a month ago I was waiting to get on the stand with my cab in Winchester-row, Marylebone-road, when three men and a woman came up, and I heard one say, "Tom, this cab will do; let's have this." This was said to De Puzey, who was one of the three men. They hired me, and all of them got into the cab; the woman was the prisoner Picket. I drove them

to South Audley-street.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sanderson, the wife of a butler in the service of Sir Belfour Wilson, of Park-street, corroborated the evidence of Mrs. Brooks, and said she believed Cherry and De Puzey were the men outside, and Whetstone was the man on the steps.—Edward Wheeldon, cab proprietor: On the evening of the 9th of April, while going along on my cab I was hailed by two men and a woman. They were by the enclosure in Grosvenor-square and opposite South Audley-street. They had two parcels with them at their feet on the pavement. One of these seemed like a carpet-bag, covered with a loose wrapper. The other was also covered with a wrapper. I was about getting down to open the cab-door, when De Puzey, who was one of the men, said, "You need not get down," and he opened the door. He put in the parcels still covered. The other man and the woman got in, and then De Puzey. They could not shut the door, and I jumped down and did so for them. De Puzey directed me to drive to Goswell-street-road, and to make haste. I had not got far when he put his head out of the window and told me he would give me 6*d.* over my fare if I would drive much faster. A little further on he again looked out, and told me he would give me 1*s.* over the fare and something to drink if I would go faster still, for he was in a great hurry. In Theobald's-road he a third time requested me to drive faster. In Goswell-road De Puzey pointed out a public-house, and told me to stop there. I drove up as directed to the side door, and the two men got out. De Puzey last, who stayed outside, and I went into the house with the others at their invitation. The public-house was half open, and I saw De Puzey take the larger of the two parcels out of the cab with both hands. It seemed very heavy, and he first dragged it towards him. I went to the cab to shut the door as he went down the street with his load. I then went into the public-house again and had some drink. In about ten minutes De Puzey returned and took out the second parcel; the woman, who was the prisoner Picket, said to him, "Mind how you take it, lest the glass should break." He went away with it, having ordered me to drive the other two persons to the Ashby Castle public-house and wait there till he returned. He took away the second lot in the same direction as he had taken the first. At the Ashby Castle I waited eighteen minutes, and he gave me on his return 4*s.* fare and some more drink.—Thomas Tingly, assistant to Mr. Reeve, pawnbroker, Chapel-street, Edgware-road, said: I know De Puzey, Cherry, and Picket. On the 13th of April De Puzey came to me in the shop about four or five o'clock, and bought a six chamber revolver for 3*l.* 10*s.*, and a pair of earrings for 2*s.* 6*d.* He came again the same day and purchased the gold Albert chain produced, for which he paid 4*l.* 15*s.* On the next day he came again in the morning and purchased the six gold rings produced, paying 5*l.* for them. In the afternoon he made another visit with Cherry and Picket, and bought a pair of jet earrings which he said he wanted for his sister, the price for which was 5*s.* The female prisoner (Picket) said something to him about his coming the following day, and he answered he could not, because of the vessel sailing. I asked if he had come from abroad, and he said, "Yes, from America." He added that he held a situation there as overseer on a slave estate; that he was now making presents to his friends before returning. On the 15th he came again accompanied by Cherry and Picket as before, and bought some silk handkerchiefs and another pair of gold earrings, also two ladies' rings. Picket took up the earrings he had purchased. When he paid I observed his purse was filled with sovereigns. I should think about forty in number. He came after this once more and bought some handkerchiefs and a pair of trousers, which came to 2*s.* 6*d.*—John Fitzpatrick, 31, Stephen-street, Lisson-grove, said: I am what is called doorman to Mr. O'Neale, photographic artist, 292, Marylebone-street. I know De Puzey. He has two sisters living at my employer's house, one of whom is married, and occupies the drawing-room floor. He frequently visits there, and at all hours. I have seen others come with him, and among them the prisoner Cherry; likewise Whetstone, very often. The female prisoner has been there with him. I think they call her "Mozzy." Whetstone used to come about ten or eleven in the morning when by himself. He has asked me after "Tom" (meaning De Puzey). An elderly gentleman has been there with him three or four times, each time walking up and down, leaving De Puzey to go in. De Puzey would then come out with a carpet-bag, which each time appeared to contain something heavy, and when he returned, some time after, the bag would be wrapped up and under his arm. This was done three or four times, and occurred about a fortnight previous to his apprehension. Before the affair of the carpet-bag at our house De Puzey dressed but tidily; afterwards he appeared in new clothes and wore a gold chain.—After some further evidence, the prisoners were remanded for a week.—Although the officers concerned in this case have been most active in their search and inquiries, they have failed in discovering, except the trifling articles traced to Benjamin, any portion of the large quantity of plate stolen. They are now of opinion that it has all been long ago melted down, and that the bottle tops spoken of in former examinations were taken more for test than actual sale.

My First Voyage. By WILLIAM STONES. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—This little work is somewhat after the model of "A Journey round my Room," touching in a winning way upon all on board and around during a run from England to New Zealand. It is especially a book for youth, although many a veteran will find within its pages that a long voyage may be rendered both delightful and instructive by those to whom every object in nature is of interest. The scientific portions are dealt with in a clear and easy manner, free from all technicality, while the explanations of nautical movements are developed and elucidated in a simple and graceful way. As a prize book for schools, &c., "My First Voyage" holds a high claim.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and her Majesty the Queen of Portugal went on Saturday morning to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace at a quarter before 10 o'clock, in six carriages, for the terminus of the West of London and Crystal Palace Railway, and travelled by a special train to Sydenham. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, the Duke and Duchess of Terceira, Donna Maria de Souza Continho, Lady Macdonald, the Marquis of Ficalho, the Marquis of Souza-Holstein, the Earl of Sheffield, Major-General Wyllie, Baron Stillfried, Major von Alvensleben, and Lieut. Count Finckenstein. Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace at half-past one o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Saturday. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Louisa took a carriage drive. The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, went at 20 minutes before six o'clock to the Palace of Westminster, to inspect the Houses of Parliament. In attendance were the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Marquis of Souza-Holstein, Baron Stillfried, Major von Alvensleben, Count Finckenstein, Major-Gen. Wyllie, Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace soon after seven o'clock. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, R.E., arrived at Buckingham Palace from Alverbank. The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. In attendance were the Countess of Desart, the Duchess of Terceira, Lady Macdonald, Donna Maria de Souza Continho, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Lord Bateman, the Duke of Terceira, the Earl of Sheffield, Baron Stillfried, Major von Alvensleben, Major-Gen. Wyllie, Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, and Lieut. Count Finckenstein.

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 Bishop of Carlisle preached the sermon.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, with the Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, went, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, to the Royal Academy, and were conducted through the Exhibition. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, Lady Macdonald, Earl of Sheffield, Marquis of Ficalho, Major-Gen. Wyllie, Major von Alvensleben, Lieut. Count Finckenstein, Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. After viewing the Exhibition of the Academy, the Royal party inspected the National Gallery, and returned to Buckingham Palace soon after 12 o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen of Portugal at Buckingham Palace. The Countess de Nemilly, the Princess de Salerno, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Nemours, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville, visited the Queen of Portugal in the afternoon. Prince Alfred returned to Alverbank, attended by Lieut. Cowell, R.E. Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice took a carriage drive.

Her Majesty the QUEEN held a Court on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.B., had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople. Sir Henry was presented by the Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Buchanan, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, was presented at an audience by the Earl of Malmesbury, and took leave of the Queen on his departure for Madrid. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Bateman, Lord in Waiting, and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Groom in Waiting. The Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, Judge Advocate-General, had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to Her Majesty the proceedings of some courts martial. The Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Lord Colville, and Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, were in attendance. The Prince of Wales returned to the White Lodge, in Richmond-Park. Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern visited the Tower of London and Westminster Abbey on Monday. The Queen and Prince Consort honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Bateman, and Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, attended.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, went on Wednesday morning to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's-park. In attendance were the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Bateman, Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. The Prince Consort, attended by his Equerry, inspected, in the afternoon, the model lodging-house near the Strand, opposite Somerset-house. His Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern returned in the afternoon to Buckingham

Palace, from Plymouth. The Queen's dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, and Sir George Couper.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

Two marriages in the highest circles are shortly to take place. One is that of the reigning Prince de Leiningen, hereditary member of the first Chamber of Bavaria, and lieutenant in the British navy, with the Princess Marie, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden. The princess was born on the 20th November, 1831, and the prince on the 9th November, 1830. It is said that the prince will leave the English service, and take up his residence at the Palace of Amorbach. The other marriage will be between the hereditary Prince Maximilian de la Tour-et-Taxis and the Princess Helen of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. W.—Some of the needlework shops may purchase.
E. B. J.—Consult your friends. They know all your circumstances, and are better able to advise you.
C. H. T.—Abdel-Kader was chosen to his high position on account of his extraordinary personal bravery, his superior education, and his great proficiency in all athletic exercises; not by right of descent. His age is fifty-one. He accompanied his father, who was a priest, in two journeys to the Prophet's tomb at Mecca, which gave him great influence over the tribes of his own country.
LARA.—Real Bergamot is one of the most expensive perfumes. There are two very choice scents made in the Island of Ceylon, extracted from the plants known there as the lemon grass, and the citron grass. They are valued very highly. A small bottle cannot be purchased for less than three pence, even where it is made. There are some very refined French scents, much more easy to be procured.
MARY JANE.—The anchor corner for the handkerchief, which appeared last week, is quite available for general use. The anchor is a most emblematic device, and also peculiarly patriotic. It would be easy to substitute the required name for that which was designed, at the request of a subscriber. Either the anchor or the name might be worked in scarlet, which would have a very pretty effect.
Mrs. D.—The first number of the *Times* appeared on the 1st of January, 1788.
A CHITAGAGIAN, U.S.—These designs require a large space, notwithstanding which, we will endeavour to comply with our correspondent's wish, as soon as our existing arrangements will afford the opportunity.
ANGELINA.—We believe that the Barbary orange has but recently been introduced as an article of commerce.
—A little read to be remembered is better than a great deal cursorily glanced over. Shorter time for the book, and longer time for its consideration, would produce more satisfactory results.
DEVON.—The cannon referred to, in the open space in St. James's-park, facing the Horse Guards, was cast at Seville by order of the first Napoleon, and abandoned by the French army in their retreat from Salamanca. It was presented to the Prince Regent by the Spanish government. The carriage on which it rests was cast at Woolwich.
AN INVALID.—It is a prevailing belief, in some parts of the country, that the milk from a white cow is much poorer than that of a brown one.
A WIDOW.—Christ's Hospital was founded in 1563. About two hundred boys are admitted annually. They always remain for a stated time at Herford, before being incorporated with the old school in Newgate-street. The annual income of the establishment is calculated to amount to about sixty thousand pounds. We are afraid the attempt would be an unsuccessful one.
AN INVALID.—Humanly speaking, we quite coincide in the opinion of Talleyrand's friends, who attributed the lengthened period of his life, more to the talents of his cooks than to the skill of his physicians. We do not recommend anyone following the example of the French diplomatist in matters relating to the table, as he found it necessary, for the satisfying of his refined palate, to unite the professional abilities of ten men daily to produce a repast worthy of his approval, and also kept regularly in his establishment four principal cooks; but we do contend that every house ought to number among its household one good cook, to ensure the health and happiness of every family. Where this cannot be a hired one, its mistress ought to feel a pleasure in proving her own capability.
A SUBSCRIBER FOR SEVERAL YEARS.—This request is placed upon our list.
NOMAS.—Troubles are often greater in anticipation than when they really present themselves. A belief that nothing comes to us by accident, but that even our sorrows are blessings in disguise, robs them of half their bitterness. We entreat our correspondent to look upon this affliction in this light.
EMMA.—We regret to inform you that there is no remedy for the inconvenience of which you complain.
A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FINEST.—Filigree work is a kind of rich ornamentation on gold and silver. It is wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermingled. The work is properly written *filigrane*, but it is generally written and pronounced *filigree*.
FRANKLIN.—The Giant's Causeway is a vast collection of Basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim in Ireland.
MAAT.—Rogation Sunday (which, together with the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it, are called *Rogation days*), derives its name from the Latin verb *rogare*, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day.
ESQUIRRE.—The *Ghibellines* were a faction in Italy, who opposed another faction, called the *Guelphs*, in the eleventh century.
A. C.—The Indians have always been noted for their love of gems. François Bernard, an old French traveller in the East, speaks of the splendid display made by the Great Mogul on Court, or reception days, at one of which he was present. He wore a turban of cloth of gold. It was surmounted by an aigrette of diamonds, of marvellous size and value, and in front there was a superb Oriental Topaz, which shone like a little sun. A string of immense pearls descended from his neck to the lower part of his chest. His diadem was supported by six enormous pedestals of massive gold, studded all over with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.
LIZZIE.—Bulbs of hyacinths, tulips, &c., should be taken out of the ground as soon as the foliage has turned yellow. Put them by in dry paper bags until the return of the planting season—examine them occasionally; if they imbibed damp they will soon become mouldy.

Sir Culling Eardley had an interview with the Earl of Derby, on Monday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

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

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1858.

LORD CANNING AND THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.

MORE than ordinary interest attaches to our Parliamentary proceedings at the present time. In both Houses notices of motion have been given, censuring the Government for its condemnation of the Oude proclamation of Lord Canning. We believe that party feeling more than patriotism is at the root of much of the opposition manifested. For more than a week past, rumours have been circulated, that the friends of Lord Palmerston had found means to unite with the Peelite members of the House of Commons, and that the result would be the immediate overthrow of the present Administration. Whatever may be the issue of the debate, begun in Parliament last night, it will not be uninteresting to look at the facts which were brought to light by the conversation in the House of Lords on Tuesday last. On the 12th April, the Earl of Ellenborough received a letter dated Allahabad, March 3, from the Governor-General of India, in which was enclosed a copy of the proclamation intended to be issued on the capture of Lucknow. The President of the Board of Control, considering the proclamation to be objectionable in principle, and calculated to produce the most disastrous consequences, by driving many of the natives to despair and causing others to conspire, wrote a secret despatch to Lord Canning, in which he expressed "apprehension that the decree pronouncing the disharmonious of a people will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the establishment of peace." The letter was written by Lord Ellenborough on the 18th of April, dated the 19th, and despatched on the 26th. The friends of Lord Canning immediately came to the rescue, and while repudiating the idea of discussing the proclamation of the Governor-General, are anxious to pass a vote of censure on the Government, as having, by the secret despatch of the President of the Board of Control, "tended to weaken the authority of the Governor-General of India, and to encourage those who are in arms against this country." One fact came out in explanation which cannot fail to damage the late Government in the eyes of the country. It seems that on the 19th of April a private letter from Lord Canning reached Mr. Vernon Smith, containing information which it was highly necessary should have been communicated to Lord Ellenborough, and was to the following effect:—"I have sent home a proclamation—not one that I have issued, but which I mean to issue. I should have liked to send along with it an explanatory despatch by this mail, but every hour of this day is occupied, and I cannot do so." After withholding this communication from the President of the Board of Control, to whom it was of the greatest importance, it is now too bad to censure him for not waiting for Lord Canning's explanations. Lord Ellenborough has been guilty of great indiscretion in publishing the letter he had written and forwarded to the Governor-General of India, and his doing so has led to his resignation of the office of President of the Board of Control, and his separation from the Ministry. In announcing the course he had taken, he declared that he took the whole responsibility of the writing and publication of the letter upon himself, and said, "I might very properly, no doubt, have taken the letter to the Cabinet, and in the Cabinet have asked the opinions of my colleagues before deciding to make it public. That might have been the right course, but that course I did not adopt; and, therefore, to accuse my colleagues of any misconduct with respect to the publication of that letter, is to raise a constitutional fiction." The Earl of Ellenborough has thus unhesitatingly relieved his colleagues from a responsibility that was only apparently theirs, and by his resignation removed the assigned cause of the motion of Mr. Cardwell; but it can hardly be expected that those who desire to oust the present Ministry will accept

the sacrifice of only one of its members, although his act has furnished the opportunity for action. There was a very general outcry raised against the misplaced clemency exercised by Lord Canning at a time when the Sepoy atrocities had created a feeling of revenge and universal horror; and now, after the power of Great Britain has been shown in India, to find the Governor-General issuing a proclamation by which the whole soil of Oude is confiscated—with the six exceptions specified in that document—is a matter of deep astonishment and regret.

LONG ENGAGEMENTS.

A TRIAL for Breach of Promise of Marriage, which has just taken place, leads us to make a few observations on the subject, which, as we presume the majority of our readers are ladies, we trust will not be without a certain interest to them in particular. The matter is one that involves the happiness of life. It leads to consequences that time can never efface, and therefore must be worthy of proportionate consideration.

The parties to whom we have referred were living in Leicestershire, in the peace of rural retirement, so that blame cannot be laid upon the dissipations of the metropolis. When their acquaintance first began, the plaintiff was in the earliest bloom of her opening girlhood, being but fourteen years of age; while her suitor, having travelled thirty-two years of the journey of his life, might have been supposed capable of forming some idea of the strength of his own intentions. If change in either could have been calculated upon, the probability was on the side of the girl, whose extreme youth might have made alteration of feelings pardonable. It is remarkable, however, how seldom women break the pledges of their first affections, loving through evil report and good report, often most unhappily, and to their own destruction. The present is another instance of the old, old story. After being engaged for nearly ten years, when every obstacle to their union was removed, when the dresses were bought for the bridal, and the ale was brewed for the feast, the faithless swain coolly writes word that he "has changed his mind," and without any interval of time being suffered to elapse to soften the blow, comfortably assumes that he has a right to please himself, and thereupon goes and marries somebody else. Judge and jury, however, seeing the matter in a different point of view, have awarded for the plaintiff, and so ends the suit of *Chamberlain v. Weston*, with a little moral of damages, just sufficient to intimate to the fickle swain that faithlessness is really rather an expensive pleasure.

We have here but a common-place tale, one of the mere every-day episodes of life, at which the world smiles a rather sarcastic smile, usually at the expense of the lady. If anything could add a pang to her despair, it would be that outrage to her woman's pride, but when all the joys and interests of life are gone, one gibe more or less matters very little.

To avoid this bankruptcy of happiness, that is the question. If bringing the subject before our readers should save but one heart from a ruin which can only be its own lot, by being its own choice, we shall not have written in vain. We may never know that we have been thus rewarded. We draw our bow at a venture, but in hope.

These long engagements are the bane of a woman's life. Young girls invest juvenile attachments with the air of a romance of which they love to be the heroine. A sickly sentiment is like a stale perfume. A vigorous, healthy, sensible affection, founded on the true merits of its object, is worth all the love-lorn idealism in the world. In early life it is the pre-existing idea, which seeks its object, rather than the object creating the idea. The blind faith of early youth thinks evil of none, good of all. Hence it is not selection, but proximity, which decides on whom her choicest feelings are to be expended. Their recipient may or may not be worthy. Usually a good exterior is the essential point. That is visible to the eye, all the rest is to be imagined.

Romeo and Juliet have done no small measure of mischief, leading a bold way for the weak to follow, but with the acute perception of his master-mind Shakspeare makes Romeo's passion not his first, but his second love. A young fancy is as unlike an elevated sentiment as is the blade

of grass, on which we tread, to the oak which overshadows us.

But, it will be argued, are all early attachments thus false, thus fickle, thus little worthy of faith and trust? No. There are exceptions, but to find out the exceptions would you allow the rule? Besides, it is not for the sake of the false, the fickle, the faithless, that we are now expostulating. These emancipate themselves, through the operation of those very qualities, defect remedying defect by its own augmentation. This is not, however, very flattering to consistency of character. There are others to whom the evil is greater, deeper, deadlier. Others, who, having pledged their faith, in full belief that they could know no change, yet find to their shame and their woe, that they do change, must change, have no power to help themselves.

And why? Because the faculties of high minds must always be progressive. It is the law of their nature; and because the heart can never rest satisfied with what the mind looks down upon. That which contents the spirit in what may be called the infancy of its comprehension, is but as a baby's bauble when the intellect becomes matured. When early engagements turn out what we may call accidentally happy it is because the minds of both parties have progressed together. The cases are, however, rare. Too often the bondage grows distasteful. A sense of rectitude makes each hold steadily to an engagement made when they were different beings, and each submits to rivet the shackles which makes them slaves for life. Often years roll over, and the youth and bloom which it might be were the best parts of her beauty and her sole attractions on the woman's side in the eyes of her betrothed are gone, and he completes an engagement made when they were both young, happy, and ignorant, never dreaming that either the world or themselves could change. But oh, with what different feelings would the adored of his boyhood be the choice of his manhood! That poor, jaded, care-worn, faded thing has wasted the best years of her life, dragging the heavy chain of an engagement which has prevented her from enjoying all its best and truest pleasures. In some cases the feelings have changed, in some they are worn out, it may be on one side, it may be on the other, it may be on both. What an alternative of sorrows. What a prospect for the future. The time past and the time to come both despoiled of the happiness that Nature meant for their portion.

But heart may be true to heart, even though bloom fleet, beauty perish, strength fade, life wane. We will hope it, and try to believe it. When such is the case, can there be a comparison in the exulting happiness with which the woman would learn, "I have been changeless, though all things else have changed, through these many years, and now I am free to tell you so," and that wretched suspicion that honour alone brought the man to fulfil the engagement of the boy as a sacrifice.

Such a fear would make any woman of genuine feeling prefer even to be forsaken, but as she would avoid both, we would earnestly entreat her to shun long engagements.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

It is reported that Lord Stanley will succeed Lord Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control, and that Sir Bulwer Lytton is to be appointed Secretary for the Colonies and advanced to the Peerage.

The present session of Parliament is likely to put an end to the necessity of a property qualification for its members. Mr. Locke King has laboured at the question for several years, encountering rather apathy and listlessness than actual opposition. But the recent conviction of a barrister for pretending to a qualification which he did not possess, has opened the eyes of the House to the consequences of longer retaining this law on the statute-book.

There is not much foreign news of importance to record this week. In the fifth circumscription of Paris, the Republican candidate, Picard, has been chosen by an absolute majority over the Government.—The suspension of the Spanish Cortes has been resorted to by the Isturitz Ministry, as a last means of defence. Diaz, in withdrawing from the ranks of the Ministers, has carried with him the approval of the majority of the Cortes, of

which the President, Bravo Murillo, is said to have expressly informed Isturitz. He must also have the approval of the public, otherwise the Ministers would have proceeded to a dissolution of the Cortes.—In the smaller States of Germany a reaction against the overgrown military establishments of the German people becomes visible in the national representation. The Saxon representatives have just rejected the whole of the war estimates of that industrious kingdom, as being far too high.—The Turks are continuing to send military forces to the frontier to Montenegro. A very considerable reinforcement has just arrived in Klek, and it becomes evident that some serious blow is meditated against the independence of the Slavonian mountaineers.

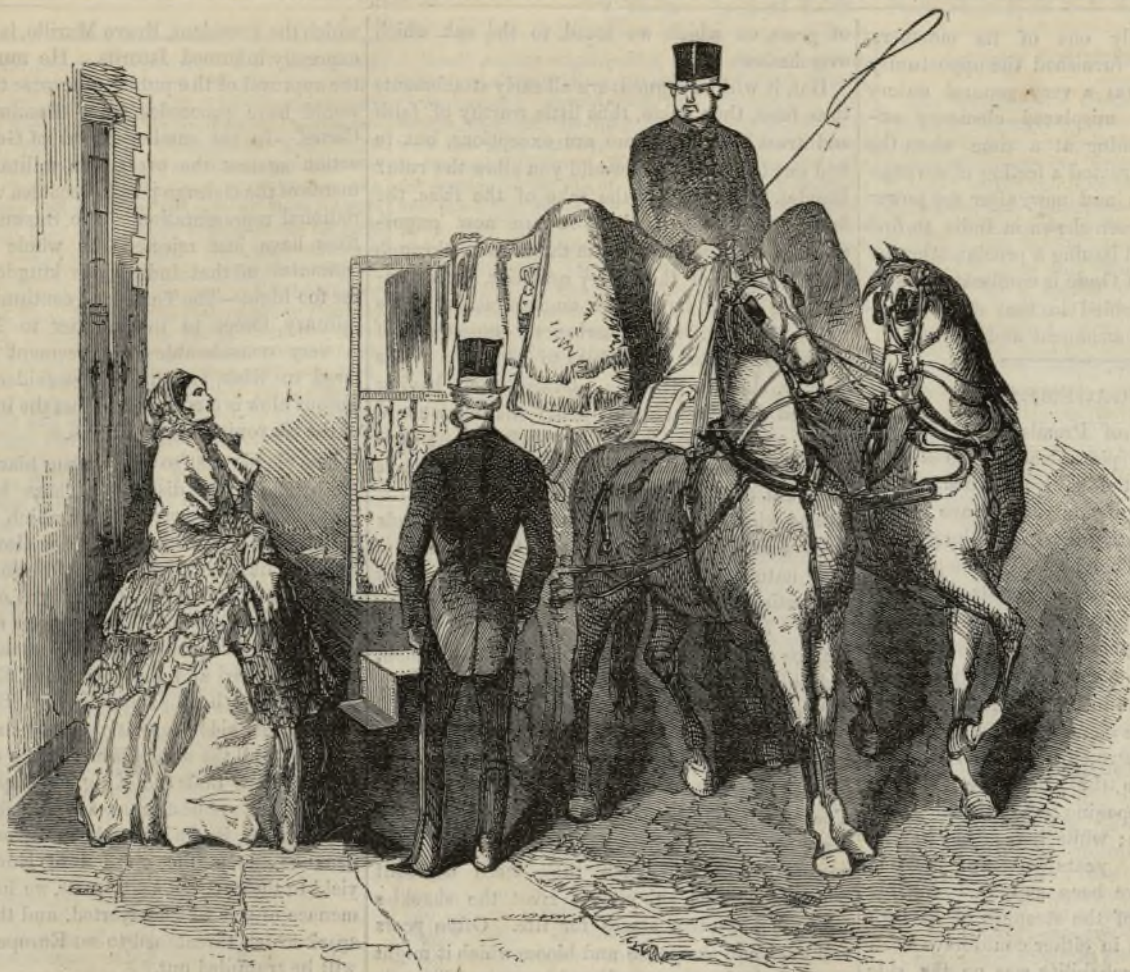
The clouds that so lately hung black over Italy are beginning to disperse. There is no longer that imminent prospect of war which appeared so menacing a few weeks ago. The Government of Sardinia have signified their willingness to follow the advice tendered to them by Lord Malmesbury, to seek the mediation of one of the Great Powers in the endeavour to obtain the restitution of the Cagliari and her crew. As England and France have both declared that Sardinia has right on her side—a sentiment which is probably shared by all the other Governments of Europe—we may hope that the King of Naples will not resist their remonstrances. Headstrong and wilful as he is, we scarcely think he will set at defiance the public opinion of Europe. If he yield to their united sentiments, we hope that this menace of war will be averted, and that one more spark which threatened to set Europe in a blaze will be trampled out.

The latest intelligence from India states that the tranquillity of Oude is assured; not an armed man besides the British forces is to be seen.—On April 8, a strong force had been sent off to Bareilly, where the fugitives from Oude are supposed to be concentrating.—A campaign in Rohilcund during the hot weather appeared inevitable.—Seaton had had an engagement with the rebels, and defeated them, taking three guns.—At Umballah sixty men of the Bengal Light Infantry had been hanged.

By the Africa, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we learn that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was again being agitated by the newspapers; and that England is alleged to have in contemplation the fortifying of Ruatan, and making it the Gibraltar of Central America, which, says an American oracle, "cannot be permitted by the United States." Brigham Young is said to be inciting the Indians to attack the frontier settlements, in order to divert the attention of the United States troops.

During the last week the anniversaries of several of our great missionary and religious societies have been held, and we are glad to observe that, with few exceptions, they report an increase in their funds. We especially notice this to be the case in the Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The year is further memorable in the annals of the first-named society, in the fact that, for the first time since its origin, the meeting was opened with prayer. To this end matters have long been tending. For a long time no specially religious exercise was allowed; then there was a reading of a portion of the Book they were associated to circulate; and more recently that portion has always been selected from the devotional parts of Scripture.

The first of the extra performances for the new season took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, and was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal, and an audience of 22,000 persons. The grand attraction was the choir of between 4,000 and 5,000 children, pupil teachers, and teachers of the national and endowed schools in connexion with the Establishment. The juvenile choir acquitted themselves almost with the skill of professionals, and were encored in a four-part song, "Sweetly the Sabbath Bell;" the glee, "When the Evening Sun is Shining;" and the "Blue Bells of Scotland." Altogether the performance was highly gratifying. And on Monday, at the Palace, the band of the National Guard of Paris gave the first of their concerts. They were received with such a demonstration of welcome as must have been very gratifying to them. Their performances, though not so good as those of the Guides' Band, were much applauded.



The Wilful Wife.

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

CHAPTER IV.

"CHARLEY dear, I've got a little plan in my head, such a nice little plan, and I want to tell you all about it."

"My dear Maude, the introductory mention of your nice little plans always gives me certain sensations of alarm."

"Don't be frightened, dear."

"But really I am afraid that I am afraid," said Charles Singleton, trying to smile, but really feeling very serious all the while.

"But I must tell you!"

"I could almost wish that you wouldn't, if I might venture to say so."

"Well now, that really is very amusing. You don't know, Charley, what a very odd couple we are. Of all our five hundred dear friends, there is scarcely a woman amongst them who really has no secrets from her husband. You don't know how ridiculously they hide their great little matters from them. And such trifles too, you would wonder that they should go a yard out of their way, or even remember that they had anything to conceal. And here I can't make you listen, though I try to excite your curiosity with all the art I can command."

"My dear Maude, I value your openness of heart, and your trust in me more than I can express. I should be miserable indeed, if I found that I had chilled or checked your confidence, and if I am sometimes rather backward in hearing your little plans, will you let me once more tell you the reason why."

"I know what you will say, and I will say it for you, better than you can do it for yourself. Put into plain words it is just this. Madam, you are a very expensive wife to me. You cost me too much. When I married you I had no idea I was involving myself in such an expensive luxury! You see I know all about it. I can see your very thoughts."

"Oh, Maude, what cruel words!"

"What cruel meanings, you ought rather to say. You know that if the words are mine, the thoughts are yours. Contradict me if you can. I particularly wish you would."

"Put it into gentler words, and own that income and expenses should be measured against each other."

"I am in a prudent humour this morning, Charley dear, so I will indulge you in talking about money matters, although it is a subject I detest. In fact, my little plan is all about

economising one of our most troublesome expenses."

"You know I shall be very glad to hear of anything in that way," said Charles Singleton, with a little avidity of manner.

"Well then, sit down and listen. You know, Charles, that the bill from the livery stables has been very abominable this last quarter. You went out with a double indented frown the morning you paid it, and the wrinkles had not quite worn out when you came back to dinner."

"Do I frown so desperately?"

"Sometimes you frown desperately, and sometimes you sigh desperately. I assure you I would not have your portrait taken on pay-days for the world. I would not have you looking down upon me from the wall so dolorously, all the day long, for a necklace of diamonds as large as hazel nuts. I should be haunted with the idea that the picture was going to step down from its frame and commit suicide, and I couldn't say to the children, when they went out to walk, kiss your hand to dear papa, as I do now."

"Your picture of me is not a very flattering one," said Charles, with an expression of pain much deeper than the surface-wound of vanity could know, "and yet, Maude, you little think how anxious I am to keep from you every anxiety, and to bring to you every indulgence of your lightest wish."

"As times go, my Charley is not the worst of tyrants," said Maude laughing. "After all this preamble, will you hear my budget opened now or shall I keep it until you are more in the vein?"

"It would only be hanging longer over my head, so let me hear the worst at once."

"The worst, ungrateful man, the best you mean. I assure you it is as good a repeal of the taxes. You know that the quarter's bill for the fly at the livery stable was much heavier than we either of us expected, much heavier than it ought to have been."

He nodded his assent.

"Well, you know that my old Godma left me a couple of hundred pounds to do what I pleased with, and you said you would have nothing to do with it, that I might spend it in French gloves if I liked. That was when we were first married. Do you remember?"

"Certainly, yes."

"That is quite enough. I want it now. *I am so glad that I did not spend it before. Will you please to bring it home to me."

"May I ask to what use you intend to put it?"

"To be sure. I am going to buy a carriage."

"A carriage, Maude!"

"Yes, a carriage Charles. I have no patience with those unjust extortionate bills. We never

had the fly half the times that it was put down to us. I couldn't spend the money more agreeably to myself, and you were generous enough to say that you would not touch it. In this way you will share the comfort with me, and I can take you such nice drives, dear, and the children too, and it will do us all so much good. I declare I have a horror of those hired things! Who knows but that the last person in them may have been taken to some hospital raving with typhus fever?"

Charles Singleton made no reply. He was fast growing into a silent, moody, melancholy man.

"It will be a positive economy, Charley dear. I have got it well arranged in my own mind. You know there is the coach-house and stable behind actually doing nothing, perfect waste. The keep of the horses will be next to nothing, so that, in reality, we shall only have the coachman's wages to pay, and that will be a mere bagatelle, if we let him have the rooms over the coach-house to live in. Isn't it clever and won't it be nice, Charley dear?"

Charles Singleton's thoughts did not seem to be resting on rose-blossom subjects. He was silent.

"You do not answer me, Charles."

Different people have different ways of expressing their displeasure. Up to the present period of their union Maude had never gone further to intimate her dissatisfaction, than the decorous use of her husband's Christian name, unqualified by any pretty pet adjective. Anything does for an intimation when the hint is understood.

"I thought," said Maude "you would have admired, praised, commended. I have not this time asked you for anything. I always had the feeling that I would not spend this money on myself. I waited to find some pleasure that we might enjoy together, and now that I have hit upon it you look grave, serious, and even so cold and chilling that anybody who didn't know us might suppose I had proposed something shamefully selfish or horribly wrong."

"I wish you would be generous, Maude."

"I wish you would be generous, Charles."

"The word has different meanings. I do not use it in the sense of squandering money, but in a kind interpretation of the actions of those who love us."

"Charley, if you were a poor man I would try to make a poor man's good wife. That is, I would mend and darn and patch as well as ever I could, and be pleasant over our dinner of potatoes and salt. You are not a poor man, and I don't think such things necessary. You ought to live according to your position—that is everybody's

duty. I have been very anxious to spend this trifle on something that would not be selfish, and when I show you that it would be a positive economy for us to have this carriage instead of the mean contemptible things that are everybody's hacks for a few shillings, and which seems like wearing cast-off clothes, I think you ought to praise me, and pet me, and compliment me, and make much of me, instead of looking so grave and serious."

"My father was a prudent man, Maude, and made his own way in the world, and I wish to be a prudent man too."

Maude appeared to shiver from head to foot.

"Why do you shiver, Maude?"

"I suppose it is coming near the coldness of your prudence," she replied.

Charles Singleton left the room. A moment after he went out at the hall door on his way to the city. Maude rattled at the window and tried to catch his eye, but in vain. He never turned round. For the first time since their marriage Charles had left her without answering with loving looks "the nods and becks and wreathed smiles" which always followed him till he was out of sight.

That was a painful and a dangerous era in her married life, and Maude spent the hours of that day, not very well knowing with whom to be angry, and yet all the while especially dull and uncomfortable.

When Charles Singleton came back he found Maude straining her eyes to catch the first glimpse of him from the window. Coming in, he laid a little packet before her on the table. She knew very well what it contained. She pushed it back.

"It is yours, Maude, interest and all."

"I don't want it, Charles."

Then Charles had to persuade Maude to take the money. Perhaps by the rule of contradiction, she did not much care about it now, so he had to urge and urge, until at last he found himself arguing in favour of the carriage, and then Maude, laughing merrily, gave up, and called him "Charley dear" in the old way, and so a great weight was taken off both their minds.

After that everything was easy. When Maude said that the only other one thing that she must do was just to change the boy in buttons, who was such a plague and broke everything he came near, into a proper man-servant, Charles was so dreadfully afraid of losing his cup of home nectar again that he made but a very slight demur and soon suffered himself to be overruled. Maude proved to him that the difference of expense would only be the trifle of wages, which they would save in the article of destructiveness, as the said small page had already broken a china vase that would have paid the man's wages for the whole year. This being settled, they discussed the colour of the carriage, and its lining, and other particulars, and the liveries, which at first startled Charles, but as Maude presently showed him that the interest of the money which he had just brought home could be made to pay for them, he suffered things once more to take their course.

That was a proud day for Maude Singleton when she stepped into her own carriage, with the tall footman standing by in attendance on her daintiness. And to what place did the Wilful Wife take her first drive? Why, to the dingy, dirty, City, to fetch Charley dear home to dinner. Not a little surprised was the lady's husband, when he was told in his dull counting-house that Mrs. Singleton was waiting for him in the carriage at the door. A little vexation came into his face, and a shade over his brow, for truth to tell, instead of being proud, he was a little ashamed of the grand parade, but when he went out and saw his beautiful wife's beaming face and loving eyes watching for him, it seemed as if the sunshine were all for him, and getting into the carriage he quite forgot that it had been a cause of great vexation to him, and they had as gay and happy a drive home as if nothing like care and trouble had ever left their trail over the world.

(To be continued.)

SIR H. HAVELOCK AND HIS SERVANT GIRL.—He had been conducting a devotional service, in company with his household, amongst whom was an Irish servant girl. She was melted to tears by the fervency and unction of his prayer, and, as she arose from her knees, addressed him with much emotion. "Oh, Mither, dear, you're not fit for a soldier. It's too tender-hearted you are. Sure you was born a praisit, and a praisit it is you ought to be."—*Life of Havelock.*

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—(*Mourning Costume*).—Dress of rich black moire antique with *quilles*, or side trimmings, on the skirt. The *quilles* are of black velvet, forming lozenge spaces, gradually widening from the waist to the lower edge of the skirt. The corsage is high to the throat, and has bretelles in a style corresponding with the side trimmings of the skirt, and edged with fringe. The sleeves are of the bell form, and are ornamented with velvet and fringe. Under sleeves of white tarletane, in two small puffs, terminating with a frill. Bonnet of black aëroplane, ornamented with jet. On one side a small tuft of feathers. Strings of black ribbon figured with white. Under trimming of white tulle and jet flowers. At the edge, a fall of tulle figured with jet.

Fig. 2. (*Walking or Carriage Dress*).—Robe of dark blue broché silk, the skirt with *quilles* woven in. The corsage and sleeves trimmed with passementerie and fringe. The sleeves have small epau-

lettes ornamented with tassels. Under sleeves and collar of worked muslin. Bonnet of pink tulle, of the Marie Stuart form, very much pointed in front of the forehead. It is trimmed with white blonde, and has on one side a tuft of pink and white marabouts.

Fig. 3. (*Evening Costume*).—Dress of cerulean blue glacé, with double skirt, ornamented with beautiful Indian passementerie, composed of various shades of blue silk intermingled with gold and silver. This trimming is placed about half a quarter of a yard from the edge of the skirts, is slightly raised at each side, and fastened by a bow of passementerie and tassels. The corsage is in the style called the *Raphael*, that is to say, shaped high at the shoulders, and shaped square in front of the bosom. The corsage and sleeves are ornamented with passementerie corresponding in style with that on the skirts. Under sleeves and chemisette of lace. Head-dress blonde lappets and flowers.

Fig. 4. (*Child's Dress*).—Double skirt of grey poplin trimmed with rows of velvet and edged with narrow fringe. Sleeves and corsage to correspond. The hair plaited and confined at the back part of the head by a bow of black velvet ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The Spring mantelets are variously trimmed with lace, passementerie, jet, fringe, &c. We have seen among the novelties a mantelet composed of black silk, having the ends in front rather long and rounded. The trimming may be thus described:—A border formed of five rows of *grelots* in jet passes round the cloak. A row of fringe of medium width, attached to edge at the back, terminates in front, a short way down, and disappears under the folds formed by the arm. A small fichu of silk, edged with black lace, ornaments the upper part. Another cloak of black silk, round at the back, and with the ends square in front, is trimmed with two rows of black lace, headed by a band of black velvet, embroidered with jet. Lace cloaks and shawls will be very much worn during the approaching summer. *Pointes*, or half shawls of lace, will be lined with silk of some bright colour. One of the cloaks just received from Paris is composed of black lace lined with violet silk. It has a lace hood, trimmed with a bow and flowing ends of lace. Another cloak of black lace is lined with green silk.

Several dresses, made up within the last few days

by one of our most fashionable milliners, have been greatly and deservedly admired. One is composed of mauve colour silk, figured with bouquets of rosebuds. The skirt is ornamented with perpendicular rows of trimming, formed of pinked ruches of silk, one row being placed on each of the seams. The corsage, which has no basque, is trimmed with bretelles composed of two ruches. The sleeves are not full, but rather close to the arm, and consist of small puffs. Another very pretty dress is composed of malachite green silk, and is made with two skirts. The upper one is edged with a ruche, and the corsage is ornamented with a fichu in silk, trimmed with a narrow ruche.

An eminent Parisian jeweller has just executed a commission for a Russian princess. This commission embraces a complete *parure*, or set of jewelled ornaments. The designs represent magnolias in diamonds, with foliage set with emeralds, and lilies-of-the-valley in rubies. The whole is characterised by the most exquisite taste, and the most finished skill in execution. A *parure* in hair jewellery is also worthy of notice. It is formed of beads or balls of hair, set in bands of black enamel, edged with gold. The *parure* comprises ear-ring-brooch, an ornament for the front of the corsage, and a bracelet.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the Editor, No. 3, Fleet-street, London.

Types of Womanhood. In Four Stories. London: Sampson Low and Co.

THESE four stories appeared originally in *Fraser's Magazine*, *Chambers' Journal*, *Titan*, and *Household Words*, and are now republished in a small two-shilling volume. The first story, entitled "Our Wish," depicts the mental misery arising from holding sceptical opinions, and the dealings of Providence by which the chief characters are brought to acknowledge their errors. The other stories are called respectively "The Four Sisters," "Bertha's Love," and "The Ordeal," and although pleasantly told do not possess any particular interest.

Memoirs to Illustrate the History of My Own Time. By F. GUIZOT. Author of "Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel," "History of Oliver Cromwell," &c., &c. Vol. I. Pp. 454. Bentley.

THE memoirs, of which we have now an instalment, will not be popular, but they will rank among standard

works, and hold a permanent place in the collections of students of history and politics. The first volume opens with the decline of Napoleon, and brings the narrative down to 1830; and we should have read it with unmingled pleasure, but for two circumstances,—first, that the casuistry which has been the weak point of M. Guizot all his life, breaks out in too many places; and secondly, that the translation is bad. There is a letter from M. Béranger in the Appendix, the rendering of which is very unfortunate. Incidentally, we have an excellent estimate of Napoleon: though there is nothing new in it for those who are familiar with Emerson and Channing. Generally, M. Guizot is very reserved as to his private relations, but he tells us of his early intercourse with Châteaubriand, and in passing gives a pleasant reminiscence of Madame de Staël:—

"In August, 1807, eighteen months before the publication of 'The Martyrs,' I stopped some days in Switzerland, on my way to visit my mother at Nîmes; and with the confident enthusiasm of youth, as anxious to become acquainted with living celebrities as I was myself unknown, I addressed a letter to Madame de Staël, requesting the honour of calling upon her. She invited me to dinner at Ouchy, near Lausanne, where she then resided. I was placed next to her; I came from Paris;

she questioned me as to what was passing there, how the public were occupied, and what were the topics of conversation in the saloons. I spoke of an article by M. de Châteaubriand, in the 'Mercury,' which was making some noise at the moment of my departure. A particular passage had struck me, which I quoted according to the text, as it had strongly impressed itself on my memory. 'When, in the silence of abject submission, we hear only the chains of the slave and the voice of the informer, when all tremble before the tyrant, and it is as dangerous to incur favour as to merit disgrace, the historian appears to be charged with the vengeance of nations. It is in vain that Nero triumphs. Tacitus has been born in the Empire; he grows up unnoticed near the ashes of Germanicus, and already uncompromising Providence has handed over to an obscure child the glory of the master of the world.' My tone of voice was undoubtedly excited and striking, as I was myself deeply moved and arrested by the words. Madame de Staël, seizing me by the arm, exclaimed, 'I am sure you would make an excellent tragedian: remain with us and take a part in the *Andromache*.' Theatricals were at that time the prevailing taste and amusement in her house. I excused myself from her kind conjecture and proposal."

Those who wish to know what M. Guizot has to say of himself as "the Man of Ghent," will find him not silent upon that point in his history which gained him

the name among certain parties in France. He also defends the school of which Royer-Collard and he were chiefs, the school of the Doctrinaires. The pleasantest glimpse of M. Guizot, in a domestic point of view, is the following:—

"Madame de Condorcet offered to lend me for several months a country-house, ten leagues from Paris, near Meulan. My acquaintance with her had never been intimate; her political sentiments differed materially from mine; she belonged thoroughly and enthusiastically to the eighteenth century and the Revolution; but she possessed an elevated character, a strong mind, and a generous heart, capable of warm affection; a favour offered by her sincerely, and for the sole pleasure of conferring it, might be received without embarrassment. I accepted that which she tendered me, and with the beginning of August I established myself at the Maisonnette, and there recommenced my literary labours. At that time I was strongly attached, and have ever since remained so, to public life. Nevertheless I have never quitted it without experiencing a feeling of satisfaction mixed with my regret, as that of a man who throws off a burden which he willingly sustained, or who passes from a warm and exciting atmosphere into a light and refreshing temperature. From the first moment, my residence at the Maisonnette pleased me. Situated halfway up a hill, immediately before it was the little town

of Meulan, with its two churches, one lately restored for worship, the other partly in ruins and converted into a magazine; on the right of the town the eye fell upon L'le Belle, entirely parcelled out into green meadows and surrounded by tall poplar-trees; in front was the old bridge of Meulan, and beyond it the extensive and fertile valley of the Seine. The house not too small, was commodious and neatly arranged; on either side, as you left the dining-hall, were large trees and groves of shrubs: behind and above the mansion was a garden of moderate extent, but intersected by walks winding up the side of the hill and bordered by flowers. At the top of the garden was a small pavilion well suited for reading alone, or for conversation with a single companion. Beyond the enclosure, and still ascending, were woods, fields, other country-houses and gardens scattered on different elevations. I lived there with my wife and my son Francis, who had just reached his fifth year. My friends often came to visit me. In all that surrounded me, there was nothing either rare or beautiful. It was nature with her simplest ornaments, and family life in the most unpretending tranquillity. But nothing was wanting. I had space, verdure, affection, conversation, liberty, and employment,—the necessity of occupation, that spur and bridle which human indolence and mutability so often require. I was perfectly content. When the soul is calm, the heart full, and the mind active, situations the most opposite to those we have been accustomed to possess their charms, which speedily become happiness. I sometimes went to Paris on affairs of business. I find, in a letter which I wrote to Madame Guizot during one of these journeys, the impressions I experienced. "At the first moment I felt pleasure at mixing again and conversing with the world, but soon grew weary of unprofitable words. There is no repetition more tiresome than that which bears upon popular matters. We are eternally listening to what we know already; we are perpetually telling others what they are as well acquainted with as we are; this is, at the same time, insipid and agitating. In my inaction, I prefer talking to the trees, the flowers, the sun, and the wind. Man is infinitely superior to nature; but nature is always equal, and inexhaustible in her monotony; we know that she remains and must remain what she is; we never feel in her presence that necessity of moving in advance, which makes us impatient or weary of the society of men when they fail to satisfy this imperative demand. Who has ever fancied that the trees ought to be red instead of green, or found fault with the sun of to-day for resembling the sun of yesterday? We demand of nature neither progress nor novelty; and this is why nature draws us from the weariness of the world, while she brings repose from its excitement. It is her attribute to please for ever without changing; but immovable man becomes tiresome, and he is not strong enough to be perpetually in motion."

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

THE HEBREW MIND.—"Penny wise, and Pound foolish," as *Shylock* was.

HAPPY is the husband who can take his wife down Regent-street without stopping at a shawl shop.

THE WANDERING TRIBE.—The Lords (says Bernal Osborne) have presented the Jews again with their annual Ticket-of-Leave.

HABITS OF HEALTHY EXERCISE.—If a young lady is unable to sport a riding habit, she should adopt a walking habit.

SEASONABLE IMPUDENCE.—A street-boy rushed into our office the other day (the wind E.) and asked for a Christmas-box.

A WORD TO THE WEAKER VESSEL.—A Lady who obstinately persists in wearing hoops, ought not to complain of being ridiculed. If she will make a barrel of herself, she must expect to be treated as a butt.

A YANKEE NOTION.—Certain American gentlemen, interested in the slave-trade, have expressed their opinion that it would be a tarnished good thing if Mr. Rarey could succeed in subduing every British *Cruiser*.

CALUMNY ON AN INTREPID CORPS.—It has been erroneously stated, that *delirium tremens* is a common disease amongst the soldiers in the Guards. The only Guards amongst whom that disease is peculiarly prevalent are the drunken blackguards.

LADIES HAVE THE PULL OF GENTLEMEN.—Ladies are following the profession of dentistry in New York. Smellfungus, in his cynical manner, approves of this, and the reason of his approval is, because "Women (he says) are universally acknowledged to be the most practised hands at stopping men's mouths!"

A VERY SLIGHT DISTINCTION.—Among the Government Candidates at the late Elections for Paris were two, named in our newspapers respectively, "Perret" and "Perrot." We have reason to believe that there is a slight typographical inaccuracy here. Both were, in fact, called "Parrot." It was by virtue of the strictly imitative habits of the family of that name, that these gentlemen claimed admittance to the French Legislative Chamber, the sole occupation of which consists in saying "Pretty (Na)pol(eon)," and repeating any phrase the Emperor may please to put into its mouth.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

The interesting collection of autograph letters formed by the late John Wilson Croker was sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The collection comprised the celebrated Nelson correspondence of more than two thousand letters addressed to the hero of Trafalgar, as well as his lordship's unpublished letters to Lady Hamilton. Lot 228, containing the correspondence (private and official) principally of naval and military men and statesmen, and his letters in reply, and sea journals, was put up at 50*l*, and after a spirited competition was knocked down for 380*l*. to Mr. Pilkington. Lots 229 to 286 were letters of the most affectionate character to Lady Hamilton, and were eagerly purchased at prices varying from 1*l*. to 16*l*. the single letter. Lot 289 consisted of a large number of documents relating to the French Revolution, and was knocked down for 50*l*. The legal documents and other papers used at the celebrated trial in 1763 of John Wilkes for the publication of No. 45 of his famous periodical the *North Briton*, &c., fetched 70*l*. The Dyer correspondence of about one hundred letters written to George Dyer, 7*l*. A short note of condolence from Queen Anne to Mr. Secretary Harley was sold to Mr. Holloway for 3*l*. 4*s*. A letter of Auberbury, Bishop of Rochester, confined in the

Tower, to the Earl of Oxford, fetched 4*l*. 6*s*. A note of Francis Bacon, Earl of St. Albans, to Sir Edward Conway, sold for 14*l*. 14*s*. The rare letter of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham was sold for 11*l*. 11*s*. Lord Byron to J. W. Croker, 2*l*. 2*s*. Another of the noble poet, 7*l*. 15*s*. Chatterton the poet, 3*l*. 15*s*. Queen Elizabeth to Henry Duke of Brunswick, 29*l*. 10*s*. Valentine Greatrakes (the quack), 5*l*. Hogarth, 8*l*. Johnson, 8*l*. Spencer Percival, 19*l*. Total of the sale, 1,215*l*.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The National School Choral Festival was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and the great interest it excited was evinced by the vastness of the assemblage drawn by it to Sydenham. Its immediate object was to aid the Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution; a society formed for the purpose of relieving decayed and necessitous teachers, assisting their widows, and providing for their orphan children. The orchestra, consisting of nearly five thousand voices, was selected from the children and teachers of the national and endowed schools of London and its vicinity: the treble and alto parts being sung by the children, while the tenor and bass parts were supplied by the teachers. In a critical point of view the voices could not be said to be perfectly balanced, the acute predominating over the grave parts; but this did not detract so much as might have been expected from the effect of the harmony, which was not only pure and beautiful, but often very affecting, and sometimes even sublime. The performance was conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin. The children and their teachers were ranged in the Handel Festival orchestra, where the variety of their dresses harmonised well with the decorations of the Palace; and when at the conclusion of "God save the Queen," they gave three cheers, the effect produced by waving their leaves of white music-paper was as if flakes of snow were falling on an immense bed of tulips. The music was judiciously chosen for such an occasion. It consisted of psalm tunes, chorales, hymns, anthems, and oratorio choruses; together with glees, madrigals, part-songs, and other pieces of secular music. The performances were listened to with demonstrations of delight, and several pieces were vehemently encored. This was the case with the four-part song, "When the evening sun is shining," arranged by Mr. Martin from Smith's well-known glee, "Hark, the hollow woods resounding;" "The Blue Bells of Scotland;" and Spofforth's glee, "Hail, smiling morn," arranged for the occasion by the conductor, who also contributed a short but effective anthem, "O sing unto God." The performance of Mendelssohn's chorale from the "Hymn of Praise," accompanied on the organ by Mr. Brownsmith, was perhaps the most remarkable achievement of the youthful chorists. Between the parts, a selection of music was played by the band of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea. Twenty-one thousand persons were present—an immense assemblage, but the utmost order prevailed, and everybody seemed heartily to enjoy the grandeur of the music, the magnificence and beauty of the Palace and its grounds, and the bright sunshine, which heightened all the other pleasures. In the course of the morning, Her Majesty the Queen, the Queen of Portugal, and other distinguished personages, visited the Palace.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

The anniversary dinner in aid of this fund took place, on Saturday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. C. Dickens in the chair. In proposing "The health of Her Majesty," the chairman took occasion to state that she had again been graciously pleased to express her sympathy in the object which the society sought to promote by presenting it with her annual donation of 100 guineas, and the other preliminary toasts having been disposed of, he proceeded to give that which was the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Artists' Benevolent Fund." That, he observed—after a humorous comparison between the position which he himself occupied on the occasion and that of a member of a certain theatrical company, who, on an emergency was capable of taking any part in the British drama, with the proviso that he should supply all the dialogue in his own language—was an association supported by the voluntary gifts of those who entertained a grateful and admiring remembrance of the fine arts, and the object of which was the granting of annuities to the widows and children of deceased artists. In appealing to those around him on behalf of a fund constituted for such a purpose, he would be no party to the common cant of presenting to their notice the professors of imaginative art as a set of babies whom they ought, as it were, to "dry nurse." On the contrary, he should speak of them as a class of men whose care for to-day and to-morrow was not to be exceeded by any other class of men in existence—as a class of men who had rendered immense services to the community. He was, indeed, strongly disposed to believe that very few debates in Parliament were half so important to the public welfare as a good picture, and that any number of bushels of the driest legal chaff that was ever chopped would be cheaply exchanged for one really meritorious, really accessible, and really humanizing engraving. At a highly distinguished annual festival at which he had the honour to be a guest—a festival which was held behind two fountains—he sometimes observed that great Ministers of State and other exalted functionaries seemed to take a strange delight in somewhat ostentatiously declaring that they possessed no knowledge of art, and were very particular in impressing upon the company the circumstance that they had passed their lives in severer studies. Now it had always struck him, upon those occasions, that those distinguished personages must regard artists to some extent in the light of dancing dogs or as a species of Punch's show, upon which men might look condescendingly when they had nothing else to do; and he had invariably taken the liberty of entertaining his own private

opinion that all that sort of thing was complacent bosh, and of reserving to himself the strong belief that the neighbourhood of Trafalgar-square, Pall-mall, and Suffolk-street was quite as important to the head and empire as that of Downing-street or Westminster-hall. Upon those grounds, and upon grounds not an inch lower, he should submit to those whom he saw around him the recommendation of 300 artists in favour of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and should beg of them to do honour to that recommendation by giving to it their best support. The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and the amount of subscriptions and donations to the fund was at a subsequent hour of the evening announced to be upwards of 600*l*.

TERRIBLE STEAM-BOAT CONFLAGRATION.

A terrible illustration of the proverbial madness of American steamboat racing is reported from St. Louis. The steamboats Ocean Spray and Hannibal City were racing on the Mississippi, about five miles from that city, on the 22nd of April, when the former was losing her advantage. The command was then given to put turpentine in the furnaces. They first threw in resin, and then the mate suggested turpentine. The captain was by when the order was given, and some of the men went down into the hold and brought up a barrel of turpentine, which had been consigned to some person in Peoria. The men took an axe and split a hole in the head of the barrel, and then, under orders of the mate, dipped the fluid out and threw it over the coal that was lying by. This was not expeditious enough, and the head of the barrel was knocked in, and a bucket with a piece of rope to it was used to dip out the turpentine. The barrel at this time was standing not more than six feet from the furnace doors. After dipping with the bucket and sprinkling the coals, sticks of wood were taken up, and their ends plunged into the barrel, and then laid down between the barrel and furnace. While lying there one of the firemen, in pulling out his rake, jerked a live coal, as is supposed, on the wood, when it was immediately ignited and blazed up furiously. The mate swore at the men, and ordered them to throw water on the fire. The water seemed to drive the flames to the barrel, which was soon all ablaze. The mate grew furious, and, cursing the hands, ordered them to cast the barrel overboard. In attempting to do this the barrel was upset, and the burning fluid in an instant spread all over the deck, and poured in fiery torrents down into the hold. At this the cry of "Fire!" was shouted, and the alarm became general. The boat was directed to the shore, and those who could jumped on it; others in the attempt were injured and some drowned. One mother threw her three children one after another to the shore; the first struck and was injured, the two others fell into the water but were rescued. One woman attempted to jump, but was caught by her clothing, and swung round into the flames in which she must have perished. In all there were about twenty lives lost.

The Prussian Cabinet has sent information to that of St. Petersburg to the effect that as the Chambers had voted the necessary credit, Prussia was ready this year to undertake the construction of the railway from Königsberg to the Russian frontier. The line from St Petersburg may therefore be completed in the spring of 1860.

In the fourth week of March last (the latest return published) there were 952,201 paupers relieved in England and Wales, against 897,374 in 1857, thus exhibiting an increase of 54,827; 132,145 of these paupers were relieved in doors, and 820,056 out of doors. The increase was 4.29 per cent. in the South-Eastern district, 2.14 in the South Midland, 0.22 in the Eastern, 5.95 in the West Midland, 13.11 in the North Midland, 28.29 in the North-Eastern, 23.47 in the York, and 8.00 in the Northern. There was a decrease of 3.90 in the metropolis, 1.81 in the South-Western, and 0.15 in the Welsh districts. An increase of pauperism is noticeable in the returns for the other three weeks of the month, and the increase of pauperism in the metropolis was, respectively, 19.48, 8.54, and 5.68 per cent. in the first, second, and third week. The industrial statistics show that 31.0 per cent. were engaged in trade and the mechanical arts, 16.1 in agriculture, 8.4 in manufactures, and 6.3 in mining and mineral works.

A letter from an officer on board the gunboat *Jasper*, Lieutenant and Commander H. Pym, says:—"We have captured and brought in, I may safely say, the largest and richest prize ever captured in the slave trade. She is a full-rigged and fast sailing ship of 750 tons burden, with a full slave equipment, and provisions for their sustenance. She also had on board specie in gold to the amount of 2,260 ounces, Spanish and Mexican, or about \$500*l*. sterling. Her name and nation unknown. We captured her on the north side of Matanzas, on the 22nd of March, between nine and ten A.M., she having sailed from Havannah on the previous night, to purchase and bring over slaves for the island of Cuba. We had rather an exciting chase for about four and a-half hours. At seven A.M. the *Styx* (6, paddle, Commander Vessey) hove in sight and joined the chase, but kept astern of us until the prize was taken. She, however, stood on until we were within a mile of her, when she lowered her royals, but did not heave to until two more shots were thrown. We boarded and examined her. She had no papers. Slave coppers were lying on the main deck, and their furnaces in a case in the square of the main hatchway, marked 'Marseilles,' to which place they pretended to be going. We also found slave tins and spare plank for slave deck, marked, fitted, and numbered, but not in its place, 350 'lengers,' and 300 tons of water in them, an immense quantity of rice, farina, coffee, dried salt fish, eighteen pancheons of rum, and other necessaries. The *Styx* shares, but the *Jasper* will share in the proceeds of a prize taken the previous day by the *Styx*."

THE INDIA MAIL.

The Colombo arrived at Southampton on Monday, with the heavy portion of the Indian mails. She left Malta originally on the 24th ult., but two hours afterwards, when off Gaza, the cogs of her driving wheels were smashed, and she was obliged to return to Malta to be repaired by the Government dock-yard authorities there. The Colombo brought home 119 passengers, amongst whom were Dr. and Mrs. Tayren and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Graham and child, Mrs. Sigo, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Gall, Miss Birch, Major and Mrs. Marriott, Lieutenant and Mrs. Soppitt and child, Dr. Campbell, Lieutenant Barclay, and Mr. Geoffri, from Lucknow; Major Rosser and Lieutenant Innes, from Delhi; and some of those who suffered at Agra and who escaped from Nussabad. The Calcutta passengers consisted of wounded officers, widowed ladies, and persons who had suffered loss of property or relatives in different parts of the Bengal Presidency. Mrs. Soppitt, the wife of Lieutenant Soppitt, was the lady who was confined during the secret and masterly retreat of Sir Colin Campbell from Lucknow to Cawnpore. Her infant, born amidst terror and confusion, was landed at Southampton on Tuesday. Many of the Lucknow passengers on board the Colombo scarcely ceased talking about their miraculous escape, which was entirely owing to the cowardice of the Pandies, and their dread of coming to close quarters with Englishmen. The latter were but a handful to their enemies, and were only on the opposite side of a street, as it were, without any defence but the bayonet, of which, in the hands of the English, the Sepoy had an insurmountable dread. Some of the Colombo's passengers lived in Lucknow, close to the fire of that terrible eunuch whose unerring aim with his rifle has been already spoken of in the papers. If a person in the beleaguered garrison but exposed a finger, it was certain to be hit by him. Strange to say, his skill was admired even by the English, who suffered so much from it. This splendid shot was tumbled over by the explosion of a mine. Mrs. Gall was one of the hospital Nightingales at Lucknow; her husband was killed while carrying despatches from Sir J. Lawrence to Lord Canning. Mr. Geoffri was a tradesman in Lucknow, and was the first volunteer to bring the English ladies and children of Seetapore into the former city for protection, which was successfully accomplished. Poor Mrs. Graham lost two children and her husband during the siege. Mrs. Sigo was attached to the Christian girls'-school at Lucknow; she lost her husband. Mrs. Sinclair's husband was a Lucknow merchant; she kept a school at Allahabad for sixteen years; her son lost an arm at Lucknow. Mrs. Fullerton lost her husband and a child at the great siege. About ten of the Colombo's passengers received pecuniary relief from John White, Esq., the Mayor of Southampton, to the amount of 10*l*. each out of the Indian Fund.

MR. LAYARD ON INDIA.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, in St. James's Hall, to hear from Mr. Layard, who has recently returned from India, an address on the present aspect of affairs in that country. The meeting was densely crowded. The chair was taken by Lord Bury, M.P., and a number of members of Parliament were on the platform.

After a few introductory remarks from the Chairman,

Mr. LAYARD rose and was received with tumultuous applause. He said he had been requested by a number of members of Parliament and friends in whose judgment he placed great confidence to speak to them on the subject of India. The topic was far too serious to be treated lightly, and he should have hesitated to present himself to that assembly but for the consideration that what he was about to say might influence the policy now to be pursued with regard to India. He believed that the people of England did not know the truth—that the truth had been studiously concealed from them. A little more than a year ago they were startled by the announcement of a wide-spread rebellion—he used the word rebellion advisedly—and they were afterwards told that the reason why their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen fell victims to native ferocity was, that the Hindoos had been treated with too much kindness. He did not believe that any nation would rebel in consequence of having been treated with too much kindness; and he looked upon what had occurred as a retribution inflicted by Providence for the misgovernment of India. Let them now inquire where-in they had been to blame, and make such reparation as was in their power. He disclaimed the intention to cast any imputations on the civil servants generally in India, than whom a nobler body of men did not exist; what he had to say was applicable not to them personally, but to the system with which they were connected. (Hear, hear.) There was no time to be lost in relation to India. While parties were squabbling about the government of India, events were going on which might result in their having nothing to govern. He should divide his subject into three parts—first, the extent of the rebellion; secondly, the causes of it; and thirdly, what was now being done in India to put it down. As regarded the extent of the rebellion, he believed it reached from the Himalayas to the southernmost part of the Mahratta country; in other words, from the extreme north to the extreme south of India there was disturbance and revolt. A letter from Colonel Milman, published a few days ago, showed that the whole kingdom of Oude was disaffected. Evidence of its extent was afforded by the fact that there was scarcely a single account of a battle from which it did not appear that our troops were surprised. The heroism with which the Sepoys met death showed that the outbreak was not a simple mutiny. It was said by those who took the opposite view that some of the Indian princes had been faithful. It was true that Holkar and Scindiah had not risen, but

their troops had, and they themselves were in danger of being sacrificed because of their fidelity. The rebellion did not arise from any military causes. The Sepoys had no grievance against their officers, but had always testified to the kindness they had received from them. Had the natives been loyal, they would have assisted us; but not a single native regiment had been raised for that purpose. As to the Sikhs, he did not consider them Indians; they belonged to quite another race. It might be asked what motive there could have been for describing the outbreak as a simple mutiny if it were a rebellion. He believed the true explanation of this to be, that when the outbreak first occurred the civil servants at Calcutta committed themselves to the assertion that it was only a military mutiny, and that having done that, they were unwilling to retract their assertion. He would now speak of a few of the causes which had led to the rebellion. In the first place, he must say with regard to the cartridges, that, having conversed with hundreds of natives of India, including many wealthy individuals, and a great many soldiers, he had never met with one native by whom the cartridges were put forward as the cause of the mutiny. He believed the cartridges to have been a pretext, and the Persian war an opportunity; but the causes of the war lay much deeper; they had been operating for years, although they had recently taken the form of action. When he was at Benares, he saw a number of prize essays written by the native pupils of the schools there with regard to the causes of the mutiny. It was remarkable that two causes were assigned in all of them; one being the annexation policy, the other the treatment of the natives. He believed annexation to have been the great moving cause. It was said that there was no fixed policy of annexation; but that he denied, and any one who examined the minutes of Lord Dalhousie would agree with him. In 1856 Lord Dalhousie annexed states containing no less than 10,558,943 inhabitants, and altogether his annexations included a population of 15,000,000, or more than half the population of the United Kingdom. Oude could not, perhaps, now be restored to its native sovereign; but nations never committed a great crime without suffering for it; and, as Poland was a millstone round the neck of Russia, so Oude would, he believed, be a millstone round the neck of England. (Hear, hear.) He then referred to some length to the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie towards the Nizam of the Deccan, contending that arrears of debt had been allowed to accumulate in order that non-payment might afford a pretext for taking possession of the territory. If annexation were not unjust, it would still, he maintained, be impolitic, inasmuch as it tended to create distrust in the entire native population. It was, moreover, impossible to govern such extended territories: eight or nine hundred civil servants could not rule the enormous population of India. Among other evils which this extension of territory created was the employment of military officers in a civil capacity. Hence some regiments had, he was told, been left with a single lieutenant, and this was no doubt one cause of the outbreak. He then referred to the confiscation of a large portion of the estates—property which corresponded, he said, to our own church property—in cases in which the possessor could not show a title going back forty or fifty years; and asked whether any one present would like to have a title questioned after an occupation of such long duration. It was a mistake, he said, to suppose that only the large landed proprietors complained of confiscation; many of the poor of the country pointed to ruinous dwellings, which they once occupied with servants and the luxuries of life. The most painful part of his subject was the police and judicial systems of India. Nothing that he might have read on that subject could have given him a proper idea of the evils which prevailed. He would read to them extracts from authentic documents, showing that torture was rife throughout the land, and that there was no justice for the poor. He then read extracts from the petition of the missionaries in and near Calcutta, dated December 15, 1856, which was presented to Parliament last year, having reference to the evils of the police, and the judicial systems, and giving a picture of the miserable condition of the mass of the natives, and he afterwards referred to the case of the boy who was found hanging on a tree, and the conduct of the Darogah employed to discover the murderer, the particulars of which have been given in the report of a committee of the House of Commons. He did not believe there was a man in India who would not admit that torture had been on the increase during the last twenty years. The estimation in which the natives had held many Europeans—for example, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Lord William Bentinck, and Sir Charles Napier—showed that they could fully appreciate kindness. He did not believe they were ungrateful when they were well treated. One cause of the rebellion was interference with the customs and religion of the natives. The abolition of the law of adoption was regarded as a very great grievance, the custom of adoption having always been recognised by the native princes. As to the marriage of widows, it should be recollected that in India widows were not much disposed to re-marry, and there was a clear distinction between customs that were opposed to morality and customs that were not opposed to it. With regard to the missionaries, he wished to observe that he went out to India with an opinion which was not very favourable to them, but he must now declare that he never heard missionary labour assigned by any native as a cause of the outbreak. (Cheers.) On the contrary, the natives always expressed their admiration of these men—(hear, hear)—they always said that they believed them to be good men, and that so long as the Government did not interfere they should be happy to see them teaching their children. To this he must add that Dr. Duff, the able head of the Scotch mission, said,

"Only save us from one thing, do not let the Government interfere with us." Lord Dalhousie's conduct in annexing Oude, involving as it did a breach of faith, was, he believed, after all, the chief cause of the Indian rebellion. Such was the feeling which his lordship's conduct in that matter had created, that when he (Mr. Layard) mentioned his lordship's name to any of them they held up their hands. [Here Mr. Layard held up his hands in a manner expressive of strong repugnance.] They said in effect, "For God's sake don't speak of him." As to Lord Canning, when the government of India was placed in his hands he was led to believe that all was peace within and without, whereas he was standing on a mine which was ready to burst, and ere long the whole country was in a state of revolt. He had no wish to blame Lord Canning. His lordship had the misfortune to be supported by a weak council, instead of the giants that formerly assisted the Governor-General, and he was in fact ill-advised. There were some in this country who had been taunted because they wished the truth to be spoken; they had been taunted by those who arrogated to themselves the character of representatives of their holy religion, because they endeavoured to find out whether or not certain cruelties and horrors had been perpetrated. Now, on this subject he must remark, that while he was in India, considering it desirable that that question should be settled, he endeavoured, with the utmost conscientiousness, to find out whether or not there had been any case of mutilation, and he had been assured by men who had been employed by the Government to make inquiries, and men who, he was sorry to say, would have joyfully pounced on any case of cruelty on the part of the natives, that they had not found one case of mutilation. ("Hear, hear" and cheers.) On the other hand, there had been numerous cases of fearful revenge on the part of their own army. At Jhansi persons whom the Ranees sent out to treat were hanged. No doubt she was a great monster, but that was no reason why her ambassador should have been hanged. Again, he heard an educated English gentleman declare, in the presence of a large assembly, that he had watched for two days a Sepoy who was wounded so that he could not get away, when the crows and the eagles had begun their horrible repast on his eyes and his vitals. Recollecting such things as these, when he stood over the well at Cawnpore, overcome by feelings which every Englishman could imagine, if there were one feeling in his mind more bitter than the rest, it was that possibly their own acts might justify that deed of hell. He appealed to the members of Parliament whom he saw around him to raise their voices against deeds of blood on our own part, and above all, he appealed to the ladies of England to call upon their countrymen to imitate God's attribute of mercy. (Cheers.) Many persons regretted that the King of Delhi had not fallen. He saw the King of Delhi, and he would leave the meeting to judge when they had heard him whether he was punished; he would not give any opinion as to whether the manner in which they were treating him was worthy of a great nation. He saw that broken-down old man, not in a room but in a miserable hole of his palace, lying on a bedstead with nothing to cover him but a miserable tattered coverlet. As he beheld him, some remembrance of his former greatness seemed to arise in his mind. He rose with difficulty from his couch, showed him his arms, which were eaten into by disease and by flies, partly from want of water, and he said in a lamentable voice that he had not enough to eat. Was that a way in which, as Christians, they ought to treat a king? (Hear, hear.) He saw his women, too, all huddled up together in a corner with their children, and he was told that all that was allowed for their support was 16s. a-day. Was not that punishment enough? (Hear, hear.) Did they wish to add more? Did they wish to punish rebellion with universal confiscation? He did not wish to enter, on that occasion, into any of the party questions of the day; but, as regarded a certain document which had lately been published—speaking of it merely as a state paper, and without saying whether or not the publication of it was prudent (he referred to Lord Ellenborough's last despatch)—he must say, that there were two principles laid down in that despatch in which he entirely concurred. Those principles were expressed in the following terms: "We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people; and there cannot be contentment where there is general confiscation." These words should be written in characters of gold, and exhibited in every public place in India; and if they were acted upon there would probably be no other rebellion. India must, of course, be governed in India, and as to the council in this country, it should, he thought, consist partly of old civil servants, partly of military men, and partly of natives. In Ceylon there was a council founded on liberal and civilised principles, the Buddhist and native half-caste race being represented. Let them try the experiment of governing India on the same principles, and then, even if they should lose India, that would be no disgrace to them, provided they left the country civilised, prosperous, and happy, and, if they could effect that by their example, he would add Christian. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of Lord Bux, seconded by Sir E. PERRY, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Layard for his address.

There were then loud calls for Mr. Bright; but, instead of their being responded to by that gentleman,

Mr. M. GIBSON stated on his behalf that his recent indisposition, and the necessity of his avoiding excitement, prevented him from addressing a public meeting. The right hon. gentleman then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was agreed to; after which the meeting separated.

THE REVOLT IN OUDE.

In the debate of Friday evening in the House of Lords on the tenor of Lord Canning's proclamation to the people of Oude, Lord Ellenborough declined, on grounds of public policy, to lay on the table the whole of the despatch to the Governor-General in which the home Government expressed to him "its disapproval in every sense of the course" he had adopted. A portion of the despatch, Lord Ellenborough had discovered, "contained reasoning upon the subject," the publication of which would be attended with inconvenience to the public service. The document, therefore, with the reasoning omitted, was duly ordered to be produced for the information of the Upper House. It is impossible to conceive why the mutilation of the despatch was insisted upon before its communication to the Peers, as on Saturday it was published with all the "inconvenient" reasoning at length, in return to the order of the House of Commons. The following is a complete copy:—

"The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.

"April 19, 1858.

"Our letter of the 24th of March, 1858, will have put you in possession of our general views with respect to the treatment of the people in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.

"2. On the 12th instant we received from you a copy of the letter, dated the 3rd of March, addressed by your secretary to the secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter enclosed a copy of the proclamation to be issued by the Chief Commissioner, as soon as the British troops should have command of the city of Lucknow, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons in execution of the views of the Governor-General.

"3. The people of Oude will see only the proclamation.

"4. That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons, who are named as having been steadfast in their allegiance, are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them; that others, in whose favour like claims may be established, will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honour; and that, with these exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government.

"5. We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this decree, pronouncing the disinheritance of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the re-establishment of peace.

"6. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous manner in which, without regard to what the chief landholders had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had in a large portion of the province been carried out by your officers.

"7. The landholders of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive with respect to the rights in the soil they deem themselves to possess, as the occupiers of land in any country of which we have a knowledge.

"8. Whatever may be your ultimate and undisclosed intentions, your proclamation will appear to deprive the great body of the people of all hope upon the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the substitution of our rule for that of their native sovereign, has naturally excited against us whatever they may have of national feeling.

"9. We cannot but in justice consider, that those who resist our authority in Oude are under very different circumstances from those who have acted against us in provinces which have long been under our Government.

"10. We dethroned the King of Oude, and took possession of his kingdom, by virtue of a treaty which had been subsequently modified by another treaty, under which, had it been held to be in force, the course we adopted could not have been lawfully pursued; but we held that it was not in force, although the fact of its not having been ratified in England, as regarded the provision on which we rely for our justification, had not been previously made known to the King of Oude.

"11. That sovereign and his ancestors had been uniformly faithful to their treaty engagements with us, however ill they may have governed their subjects.

"12. They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any hostile disposition on their part towards our Government.

"13. Suddenly the people saw their king taken from amongst them, and our administration substituted for his, which, however bad, was at least native; and this sudden change of Government was immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which, in a very considerable portion of the province, deprived the most influential landholders of what they deemed to be their property; of what certainly had long given wealth, and distinction, and power to their families.

"14. We must admit that, under the circumstances, the hostilities which have been carried on in Oude have rather the character of legitimate war than that of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than made the objects of a penalty, exceeding in extent, and in severity, almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

"15. Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of punishment, but have, with a generous policy, extended their clemency to the great body of the people.

"16. You have acted upon a different principle; you have reserved a few as deserving of special favour, and you have struck, with what they will feel as the

severest of punishments, the mass of the inhabitants of the country.

"17. We cannot but think that the precedents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.

"18. We desire that you will mitigate, in practice, the stringent severity of the decree of confiscation you have issued against the landowners of Oude.

"19. We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people. There cannot be contentment where there is a general confiscation.

"20. Government cannot long be maintained by any force in a country where the whole people is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be desired.

THE BATTLE OF AREQUIPA.

A combatant in this sanguinary affair writes: "But although on the 6th we had lost more than 400 men I had no idea of the immense sacrifice we must submit to before we should finally plant our banners over the whole extent of the city. The night of the 6th was a horrible one for us. With the dead and dying all around, our force almost without water or provisions, the enemy attacking the positions we had gained on all sides, we waited for the light of day, which it seemed to us God in his wrath had deprived us of for ever, so slowly passed the hours. At an early hour on the morning of the 7th, our decimated battalions renewed the attack against the redoubts and barricades, which we had gained one by one, walking over the bodies of our dead and wounded, until more than two hundred strong stone defences were overcome. Our loss was terrible. We went into battle with 4,500, and came out of it with scarcely a thousand fit for duty. Our dead are calculated at over 1,300 men, and our wounded at 2,000. Vivanco, who had 1,600 men, besides a great number of the citizens enrolled, lost nearly 500 killed and several hundred wounded. The battle, which had raged for thirty-three hours, ended at about noon on the 7th, and for hours after the blood literally ran down in rivulets the gutters of one of the streets, in the quarter of Santa Marta, which was a point contested the most obstinately. Every house, almost, is a hospital, and the few surgeons we have in camp have been working day and night, until nature is almost exhausted, and they can work no more. An order has been sent to Lima for surgical assistance, and we hope to have down in a day or two fifteen or twenty more doctors and surgeons."

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO OFFICERS.

On Monday two officers of the Royal Engineers at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, named Lieutenant George Mansell Collings, and Lieutenant Robert Hamilton Vetch, were charged before the county magistrates at Rochester with having each presented a loaded gun at George Edward Osborne, a market gardener at Gillingham, and threatened to shoot him. The statement made by the prosecutor in preferring the charge was to the effect that on the previous Friday afternoon he saw the two defendants, each with a gun, in a field of his through which there was no thoroughfare. There were two dogs with them engaged in trailing. Prosecutor sent one of his men to order them away, on which Lieutenant Collings acted in a very disgusting manner, and at the same time made use of a filthy expression to him. He then demanded what they meant by such conduct, when they both became greatly excited, and flew into a violent passion, asking prosecutor what right he had to say anything to them, and threatened to shoot him if he spoke another word. They at the same time cocked their guns, which were capped, and presented them at him, repeating their threat. Fearing they would carry their threat into effect, prosecutor called for assistance and gave them into custody, but on the constable attempting to take them they knocked him down, and were so violent that another police-constable had to be sent for, when they were both handcuffed and taken to the station-house. The magistrates, without hearing any evidence in support of the complaint, and without calling on the accused for any answer to the charge, refused to allow the prosecution to proceed, and declined to entertain the charge against the defendants for threatening to shoot the prosecutor. The prosecutor then stated his intention to employ counsel, and make a charge against the defendants on the next court day, but the magistrates told him if he did so, they would not entertain it. The two officers were then charged with assaulting the constable who took them into custody whilst in the execution of his duty. The bench, however, declined to receive this charge also, saying that as they had refused to allow the charge of attempting to shoot to be proceeded with, the constable had no right to take the accused into custody, and therefore had exceeded his duty. The two defendants, who had been seated near the bench, then left the court. The names of the magistrates on the bench were the Rev. G. Davies, J. Smith, Esq., W. M. Smith, Esq., Major H. Boys, and the Rev. J. J. Marsham. It is stated that the whole matter is to be laid before the Home Secretary.

An inquest has been held at Stonehouse, on the bodies of William Nott, ship's steward, and Moses Ferris, quartermaster, lately belonging to Her Majesty's ship Renown, who were among those drowned on the 30th ult., in Plymouth Sound, by the filling and sinking of a boat, which was proceeding from Mutton Cove to the Renown, then lying in the Sound. It appeared that Charles Rowe, the waterman, had taken thirteen persons on board, though the boat was only licensed to carry ten, and the jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against him.



THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

Last week we spoke of the good effect of national competition, as evidenced in the results of the rivalry between the French and English glovemakers. Now, let us give an instance of the influence of an opposite policy, still with reference to a manufacture, without which our Work Table would be inex-pressibly impoverished—we speak of silk. Then a question of English interest was involved; now, it is to French interest that we look back. When the distinguished Colbert was Minister in that country, he thought that the wealth and prosperity of the nation might be largely promoted by encouraging the silk manufactures. With this view, he made stringent enactments what should be the exact length and breadth of each piece of silk, attaching to deviation from the rules laid down that the violator of this law should be punished by standing in the pillory. This stringent measure was intended to keep up the credit of the manufacture; but, with the view of promoting and increasing the demand, he introduced other restrictions, by which the Dutch were prohibited from bringing certain articles into France which the Minister supposed to operate disadvantageously to the interests of the silk trade. The result of this policy proved that it was as short-sighted as it was injurious to the real good of both nations. The Dutch ceased to take the wines of France, and thus great misery was the result of this narrow-minded policy. That which was intended to promote the wealth of the community led to its impoverishment. Thus we have another proof that exchange of benefits between nations is not merely a measure of liberality, but one of prudence, and that even self-interest is on the side of liberal dealing, not only between individuals, but between nations.

BATTLE-AXE INDIAN HANDSCREEN.

At a time when India has invested herself with an unhappy notoriety, and numberless families have fled from its threatened barbarities warned by the fate of those denied the opportunities, it has followed, as a natural consequence, that various of those trifles which are the appendages of luxury and yet peculiar to that land have found their way over to this country. Among them, the Battle-Axe Handscreen has presented itself to our notice, and being invested with some interest on these various accounts, we give it a place in our pages. When we say this, we beg to be understood that we are not giving an exact imitation of the details of the work. The nature of its materials rendered that impossible, but its shape is accurately re-

peated, and its general character preserved; and this, in such a way, as to render it easy of reproduction to the extent of similarity desirable for our purpose.

Commencing this work, it will be necessary to choose a canvas which will correspond with the size

intended to be produced, as being either coarser or finer will either increase or diminish the proper dimensions, to its disadvantage. A canvas slightly coarser than that given in our scale will be most suitable, as being a little larger than our design, and better agreeing with the size of the bead, it will be

most agreeable to employ, as when these are of the smallest size the work becomes irksome.

The materials are very simple. The outline of the whole of the central design, simply excepting the sprays, of which there are one on each side, is done in steel beads, the interiors being filled up with white crystal beads. The sprays, of which we have just spoken, branching from the centre, have an outline of gold beads, filled in with pale lavender colour. The little border pattern has an outline of gold beads, filled in with black. The ground is worked in crimson Berlin wool.

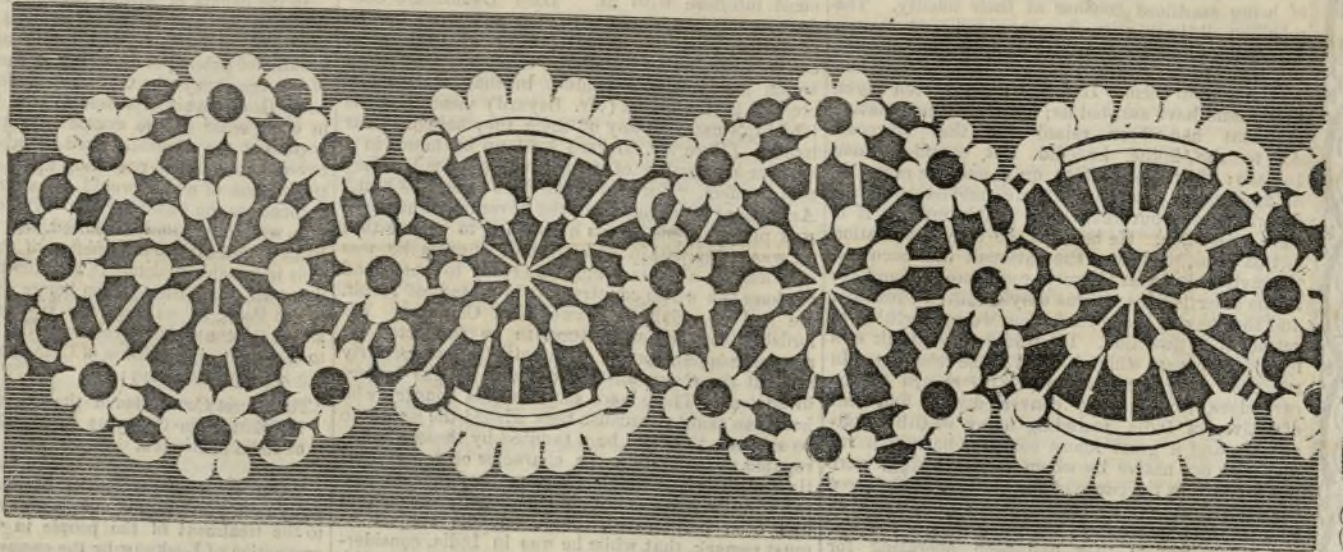
When made up, one of the prettiest ways of finishing off the edge is by carrying a twist of three strings of beads all round, namely, of gold, lavender, and steel. The tassels, also, can either be of silk or beads, the latter being much the most durable.

This is one of the articles which a lady cannot make up herself. It must be sent to some skilful hand, as it requires neatness and ingenuity of workmanship to do it justice. Yet, when completed, it will be found one of the most effective novelties of its kind that we have lately had the pleasure of introducing to the notice of our readers.

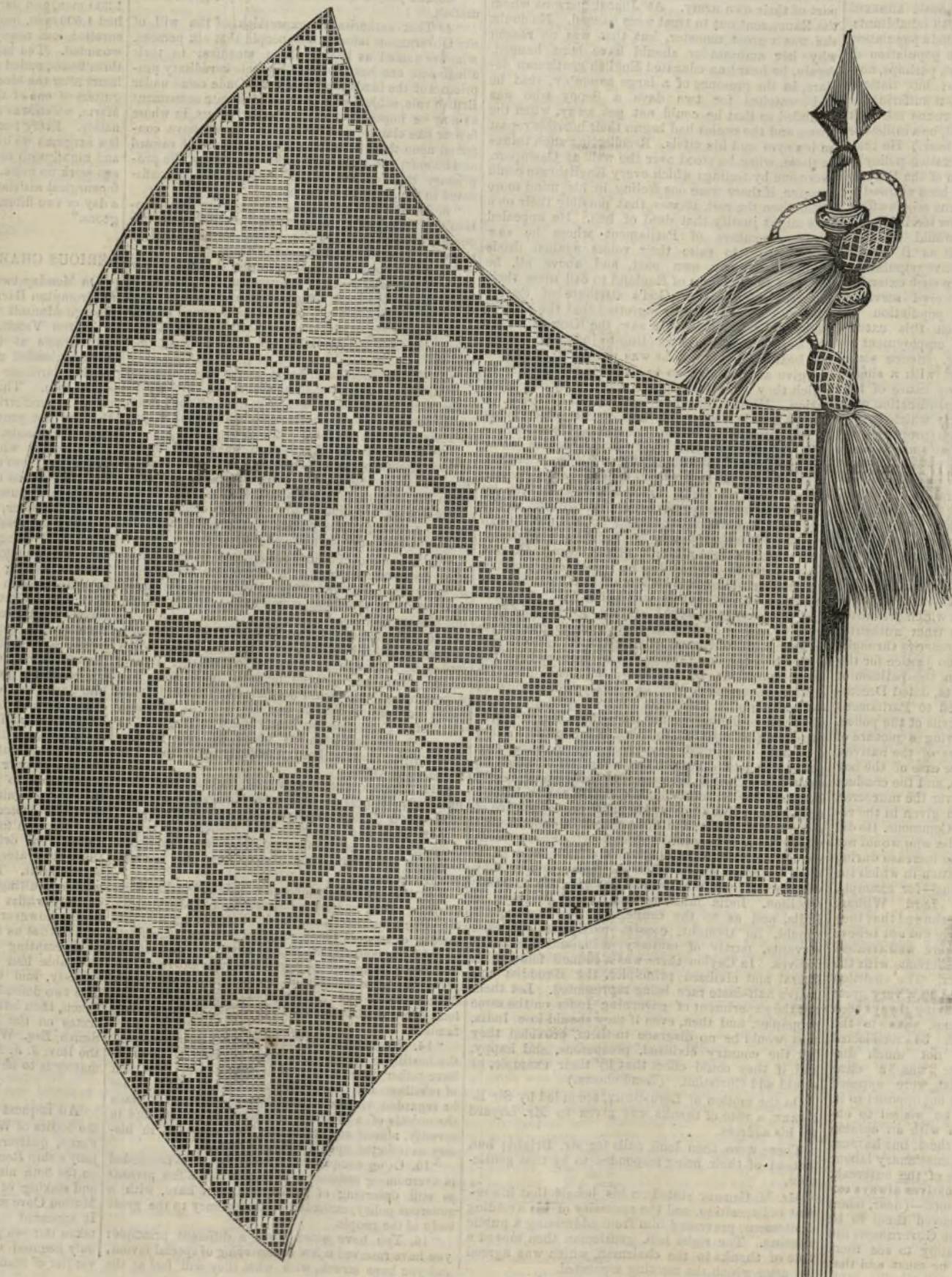
DRAWING-ROOM FIRE-PLACE VEIL.

IN NETTING AND RUNNING.

This style of work is now so much in favour, and is so extremely pretty, that handsome patterns for different purposes are much required. For covers for drawing-room furniture, there is nothing which has such an ornamental effect as netting and darning. A set of chairs and the cushions and ends of sofa worked to match, besides being useful, are really elegant. There is also an additional article which may be added to the set, for which our illustration is especially suitable, and that is a drawing-room fire-veil, worked in the same manner. We have not seen any summer arrangement for this purpose so ornamental as these worked veils. Those which are made of paper are so fragile that a week's wear frequently finds them torn and sullied. These, which bear the process of the laundry, are always new and uninjured, and the end of the summer finds them as fresh as the beginning. This is a great recommendation, as anything in the shape of faded finery throws an aspect of sorrowful uncomfartableness over any room. After the darning is finished, we should advise that a handsome knotted fringe should be added to the lower edge. The size must depend upon the fire-place. They look much more handsome when made of an ample size. The border can be removed to the edge of a large square, as easily as if it were worked from the illustration. After it is completed it must, when washed, be a little stiffened and carefully



GUIPURE BORDER.



BATTLE-AXE INDIAN HAND-SCREEN.

stretched. A piece of coloured lining, to match or contrast with the drawing-room furniture, must be arranged, the same size as the veil, and both gathered together at the top into a ribbon bow of the same colour. We can speak with much confidence of the very ornamental character of this new fire-veil. If the ground work is netted by hand the proper cotton would be No. 10 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Boar's Head Crochet, and for the

darning No. 8 of the same makers' Knitting Cotton. We certainly greatly give the preference to hand knitting, from its superior durability and clearness.

GUIPURE BORDER FOR BOY'S DRESS.

Great changes have, within the last few years, been introduced in the costume of children. At one time embroidery on muslin was considered only suitable for the dress of a girl. It is now adopted

even more freely for that of a boy. There is much taste displayed at the present day in the dress of children of all ages, and we have lately seen how much richness embroidery is capable of adding to the dress of a boy, by the trousers, the front of the shirt, the sleeves, and the collar, all being worked to match. The open embroidery has an extremely handsome effect for this purpose, contrasting so well with the dark jacket either of velvet or moire

antique. It is desirable that the pattern should be of a bolder character than when intended for the dress of a girl. The design given is very showy and suitable for a set of this kind, as it is both rich and open. It is to be worked in guipure and button-hole stitch, on a muslin not too thick. The proper cottons for this design are No. 20 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*, and No. 12 of the same makers' Boar's Head Crochet.



DRAWING-ROOM FIRE PLACE VEIL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains the following important official announcement: "Turkey now threatens to invade Montenegro. In order to avoid a conflict, the French Government has invited England to co-operate with it, and thus prevent hostilities. In consequence of this it has been decided to send commissioners to Turkey to arrange the difficulty."

In the debate in the Corps Legislatif, on Saturday, objections against the "Paris Improvements Bill" were urged with considerable force and spirit by several members. The bill was voted by 189 suffrages against forty-five, and the session being over, the House then separated with the customary cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* The minority in a House consisting, with four exceptions, of Government nominees, is strikingly large. One hundred and sixty-five bills have been presented during the present session, of which one hundred and sixty-one have been voted. The four which stand over till next session are the bills relative to the conversion of woodlands into arable or private estates, the customs laws, the manufacture of percussion caps, and the law of patents for inventions.

M. Picard, the Opposition candidate, has been elected for the Fifth Circumscription by a large majority. The numbers, as far as they are yet known, are: Picard, 10,323; Eck, 8,976.

The Paris police continue their crusade against the secret societies, and during the last few days have made a capture of several individuals forming the staff of the Société Icarienne, one of the many subdivisions of La Marianne. This arrest took place in one of the central departments. A domiciliary visit has taken place at the house of a Madame Lefrançois, whose husband, formerly one of the editors of *Le Siècle*, is at present a refugee in London. Nothing of a compromising nature was found on the premises.

The *Revue du Nord*, a highly intelligent periodical published at Lille, has been suppressed. The Tribunal at Amiens has sent the editor and printer to prison for a month.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 5th and 6th are chiefly occupied with the resignation of M. Diaz, Minister of the Interior, and the suspension of the Cortes, already announced by telegraph. The cause assigned for the Minister's resignation was that he did not think that the Cabinet adopted a sufficiently decided policy. That its measures for the preservation of order were not what circumstances required, and that it would not undertake to prevent public functionaries in the Chamber from opposing the measures of the Government. M. Orozco, governor of Madrid, was spoken of as his successor. The principal functionaries whose dismissal M. Diaz demanded for their hostility to the Government in the Cortes were, M. Martinez de la Rosa, Vice-President of the Royal Council; M. Gonzalez Bravo, Ambassador at London; M. Colanates, Member of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice; and M. Herrera, Fiscal of the Royal Council. The suspension of the Cortes was effected very quietly; the President of the Council presented himself in full uniform, read a royal decree, and the two Chambers immediately broke up. The ministerial *Espana* declares that the suspension was desirable, in consequence of the Queen's absence at Aranjuez, and the necessity of the Ministers being in frequent communication with Her Majesty rendering their attendance on the Cortes inconvenient, and preventing them from properly examining the measures discussed. It, however, intimates that the suspension will only be for a few days.

ITALY.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Naples, describes the substance of a communication made to him by one who has long been, and is still, in the service of the Government there. He says: "After expressing himself as hopeless of all change for the better, and as being now convinced that things were going on very ill, he drew the following picture. The King, now really afraid, is a prisoner in Gaeta, influenced by the representations continually made to him. He regards every Neapolitan as a bandit, and neither visits his capital himself nor receives visitors from it; even the royal princes have not been for several months to Gaeta, and though men of pleasure, without any political influence, still they are said to regret a state of things which they cannot prevent or remedy. Whilst the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies is thus shut up a prisoner in a fortress, his Ministers are men who approach him with the self-humiliation of slaves, and affect to ask permission to perform even the most insignificant of public duties. Thus the King is flattered into an idea of his absolute power, is encouraged in his love of descending into the details of government, and is ill-obeyed by the very men who lead him to believe that he is almost an incarnation of the Deity. I know a person, said my informant, who has had a credit on Government for many years of 40,000 ducats. Three royal rescripts have been signed in his favour, yet not a grain has he ever received; it would not be difficult to multiply such instances, and thus there is general disorder in the public offices, and general discontent without. Things are projected and promised in the public interest, yet never executed."

A letter from Turin, of the 8th, gives some explanations which have an air of probability, touching the discrepancy between the parliamentary statements of Count Cavour and Lord Malmesbury. Count Cavour, it is said, declared in answer to a despatch of Lord Malmesbury, that he would not submit the question of the restitution of the Cagliari to arbitration, but that he would be happy that friendly powers should use their influence to obtain the delivery of the ship, and that when it was restored the Sardinian Government would be quite ready to listen to a proposal to refer to arbitration the amount of damages to be paid to the crew. Under these circumstances Lord Malmes-

bury, anxious to get rid of Mr. Kinglake's motion, thought himself justified in saying that Sardinia had acceded to his advice, and Count Cavour only spoke the strict truth when he said that he had not submitted the question of the restitution of the Cagliari to arbitration.

Letters from Milan state that strong symptoms of agitation prevail throughout the whole of Lombardy. The speeches which were delivered in the Sardinian Parliament on the subject of the law on the press are read publicly in the *cafés* and in the clubs. A third edition, in one volume, of the principal speeches, is about to be printed and distributed in every part of Lombardy.

The *Piedmontese Gazette*, which published the reply of M. de Lamartine, was arrested by the police of Milan. It was afterwards distributed, and a crowd of persons hastened to the *cafés* to read it, and in several of them the police were obliged to interfere to disperse the assemblages.

A circular from the Austrian Cabinet has been forwarded to its various legations, laying down the course intended to be pursued on the Italian question. The principal point urged is that Sardinia is not to be allowed to speak in the name of entire Italy; and it is believed that the smaller Italian Courts have been urged to express themselves in the same way.

Accounts from Rome mention that the state of the Pope's health is causing anxiety, and that his medical attendants had been compelled to resort to active depletory remedies. He is about to take another tour, and intends to journey towards the Neapolitan frontier.

The Duke of Modena has issued a decree, forbidding all parents and guardians to send their children or wards to foreign schools or universities without a previous permission obtained from the Minister of the Interior. The youths who may have been clandestinely sent to such foreign establishments are to be precluded from entering the University of Modena, or filling any public office in that State; moreover, their parents, guardians, or relations, who have sent them thither, shall be fined to the amount of from 500*fr.* to 2,000*fr.*, be dismissed, if public officers, from their functions, and lose the titles and distinctions which they may possess.

Another earthquake in Naples has completed the destruction of the houses in the provinces already devastated.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

A frightful and fatal accident occurred on Monday night about a mile south of the Nunceaton station, on the Trent Valley Railway, to the 9.0 A.M. down passenger train of that morning, through the simple straying of a cow upon the railway at the small village of Attleborough, about one mile and a half south of the Nunceaton station. A gatekeeper on duty near the spot saw the animal immediately after she was upon the railway, and chased her for some distance, but while in the act of doing so he heard the sound of the approaching down express train, when he suddenly halted and exhibited his danger signal. The cow proceeded along the "six feet" towards Rugby, and when she saw the train approaching she calmly turned round and stood still between the metals of the down line with her back towards the engine. In this position she was observed by several persons to be knocked down and run over. It would appear, however, that while a portion of her carcass became entangled with the gear of the engine and tender, the larger bones remained upon the line, and presented an obstruction in the guard's break immediately behind the tender, which was thus thrown off the rails, and the coupling irons snapping by the shock, the whole of the carriages, save the last two, toppled over, and fell in one indiscriminate mass down the embankment, which at this point of the railway is about ten feet high.

The train consisted of eight carriages, and was made up as follows: The head guard's break van, an Edinburgh first class, a Glasgow first-class, a second class break carriage, two Manchester composites, a Huddersfield composite, and the second guard's break van. The engine and tender did not leave the rails, but ran on a few hundred yards, and then pulled up. The head guard's van was the first to break away, and this rolled over several times in its passage into a field below, where it received the shock of the succeeding first-class carriage, which fell upon it, and was completely broken up. All the other carriages were more or less shattered, except the Huddersfield composite, and the second guard's van, which came to a standstill within a short distance of the scene of the accident. There were nearly 100 passengers in the train, and of this number only a small proportion seem to have been injured. The catastrophe was witnessed by a great many persons, and assistance was soon upon the spot. The extent of the disaster was not at first readily ascertained, but as soon as the debris could be removed it was found that three fatal casualties had occurred, and that several other persons were more or less injured. The authorities from Nunceaton station were early in attendance, and Mr. Nason and Mr. Bourne, medical gentlemen, resident at that place, were immediately summoned to give the aid of their professional skill. The best means at hand were at once taken for the relief of those who were hurt, and, under care of the medical men, the cases which would bear removal were at once sent on to the hotel at Nunceaton. One gentleman who was more severely injured than the rest it was deemed prudent to detain at a small inn in the village of Attleborough, where he still remains.

The wires of the electric telegraph were broken by the carriages falling over the embankment, and the time necessarily lost in their repair occasioned some delay in sending intelligence to London. It was about half-past eleven when the accident occurred, and no news of it reached Euston square until nearly four o'clock. As soon as the catastrophe was known in London, a telegraphic message was sent to Man-

chester, directing Dr. Harrison and other eminent medical men of that city to repair at once to the scene of the accident for the purpose of rendering every assistance in their power to the local medical men. Dr. Harrison arrived at Attleborough shortly after eight o'clock, and joined Messrs. Nason and Bourne in consultation.

The casualties, as far as could be ascertained, were as follows:—

DEAD.

Mr. Richmond, a gentleman, about sixty years of age, who was accompanying his invalid daughter from London to Maryport, in Cumberland, where he resided with his family. He was dead when discovered.

The Rev. Thomas Miller, a Presbyterian clergyman, about thirty years of age, who was en route for Belfast, where he resided. This unfortunate man is said to have exclaimed, "I'm insured!" immediately after which he expired.

Mr. Morgan, barrister-at-law, aged twenty-eight years, who was proceeding on a visit to his friends, near Shrewsbury.

These bodies were all lying at the Bull's Head Inn, in the village of Attleborough. In each case the deceased persons appeared to have been struck on the head, and two of them had compound fractures of their legs. The bodies otherwise did not bear any external marks of injuries.

INJURED.

Mr. Henry Brett Ince, barrister-at-law, aged thirty. This gentleman, who is the son of the publisher of the *Law Journal*, has sustained a compound fracture of the right wrist, and suffers from cerebral irritation. Mr. Bryson, of the firm of Bryson and Co., of Glasgow, aged sixty years. This gentleman is suffering from a severe contusion over the kidneys and from a general shock of the system. His injuries are not considered dangerous. Mr. Dallas, of Glasgow, aged fifty-eight years. This gentleman was sitting in the same carriage with Mr. Richmond, who was killed. He has had a rib fractured on the right side, but his case is not dangerous, and he is considered to be doing well. Miss Richmond, aged seventeen years, daughter of the deceased Mr. Richmond. This lady has received several severe contusions about the face, and has some indication of having suffered cerebral mischief. Her distress of mind on learning the fatal result of the accident to her father was painfully acute; but she has since exhibited uncommon fortitude under her accumulated distresses. Mr. Jennings, a leather factor of London, received a blow over the eye, and was otherwise slightly injured, but he went on in the train to Manchester, and is doing well. Two ladies whose names have not been obtained were also slightly cut about the head, but both of them proceeded to their destination after having obtained medical attention. Lieutenant G. E. Corrance, 76th Regiment, was considerably shaken, and has a contusion upon the shoulder, but he was well enough to return to London on Monday night.

Among the remarkable escapes is that of the guard of the first break van, Wyatt. His van rolled over three times before it settled in the field, and afterwards bore the concussion of a first-class carriage, which was broken to pieces upon it, some of the inmates being killed. Wyatt was found buried under the luggage contained in his van, and he was so little injured as to be able to return to Nunceaton. Edgar, the conductor of the train, who was in the second-class break carriage, sustained a contusion of the leg, and with this case the list of known casualties is closed. It is stated above that the gatekeeper, on hearing the express approaching, immediately exhibited his danger signal. This is quite true, but unfortunately at this point of the railway there is a sharp curve, and the red flag was not observed by the engine-driver until too late to slacken his speed effectually.

THE INQUEST.

The coroner for the district having received information of the accident, and its fatal result, caused a jury to be empanelled on Tuesday afternoon at the Bull's Head Inn, Attleborough, for the purpose of investigating the cause of the catastrophe. The duties of the jury on Tuesday were confined to viewing and identifying the bodies, and inspecting the scene of the accident, after which the inquiry was adjourned. While viewing the *locale* of the accident, the attention of the jury was called to the state of the hedge over which the cow jumped on to the railway, and it was unanimously pronounced to be a fence capable of resisting any ordinary amount of pressure, independently of the additional protection afforded by a deep ditch on the field side. On Wednesday, on the resumption of the inquest, several witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not shed any additional light on the causes of the accident. The coroner proposed to call the policeman on duty at the spot where the accident occurred, as the next witness; but Mr. Girdwood and Mr. Moorad, who appeared as solicitors for the deceased, objected to this man being examined, as they might have to prefer a criminal charge against him. The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

The deaths in London, which were 1,221 in the first week of April, in subsequent weeks underwent a reduction, and in the first week of May the number returned was 1,056. The period between the cold of winter and the heat of summer is that which is most favourable to the health of the London population, and under ordinary conditions the mortality may be expected to fall till the middle of June. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,055, 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 proportionally to the increase—a correction which will make it 1,161. Hence it appears that the public health was so far in a satisfactory condition that 105 persons survived who would have died if the average rate of mortality at the beginning of May had prevailed.

SPIRIT RAPPING EXTRAORDINARY.

A respectable family residing in Nippel-lane, Stony Rock, Leeds, have been for the past six or eight weeks seriously disturbed in mind by the extraordinary noises heard from time to time in their dwelling. These noises took the form of rappings, and were heard at all times of the day and all periods of the evening until after midnight. At dinner the family would be alarmed at the violent rappings at the dining-room door; at tea, the front door and the sitting-room door would be similarly affected; and if the family adjourned to the garden, the rappings could still be distinctly heard. Treated at first as a novelty, the "visitation" at length became a serious nuisance, and various methods were considered with the view of terminating it, but all apparently without avail. Scientific friends were called in, and the mysterious visitant was obliging enough to attend their *seances*, and to manifest itself in every possible way, except by palpable appearance, and so as to give them an opportunity of speculating upon its character. But the men of science went away as puzzled as they came, and the agency remained undetected. Stony Rock being situated over coal workings, it was at one time suggested that the noises heard might be occasioned either by the workmen in the pit, the souging of the air through the gates, or be the result of some atmospheric phenomenon. But it was held that if the rappings were caused naturally, they would not be confined to vibrations of the doors, but the windows, foundations, &c., of the house would be likewise shaken. It was then suggested by some good-natured friends—Mr. — being a large coal owner—that the noises were a retributive punishment upon Mr. — for allowing his men to be out on strike, but, unfortunately for these theorists, the noises commenced several weeks previous to the men leaving the pits. "Grave" rumours began to be circulated about the neighbourhood; a certain Dame Nippet, who lived at Stony Rock a century ago, being the subject, and her legend the general matter of consideration. Stony Rock, a century ago, was a kind of tea-garden for the Leeds citizens, Dame Nippet being especially celebrated for her cheese-cakes, her crumpets, her possets, and her fruits and flowers. An unfortunate parish apprentice of a servant girl was the old dame's assistant at Stony Rock, and the legend went on to recite that the ill-treatment of this poor lass led her to commit suicide one morning, in the barn, by hanging herself. The story goes on to say that the dame never prospered after the suicidal act had been committed—she never recovered the shock; her nerves were thoroughly unstrung; she was unable to rest during the hours of night; in the whistling wind she heard the reproaches of her expiring maid; all her cattle died off by wholesale; and ultimately the old beldame, wretched and unpitied, died raving mad. It was scarcely to be expected that Mother Nippet would rest in such an unholy and unconsecrated grave; and it was soon whispered that she regularly "revisited the glimpses of the moon," and her influence for evil was soon appallingly evident by the mortality which attended any unfortunate animal which strayed within the circle of her walk. Ultimately an exorcist was employed to charm Nance Nippet again into her grave; her wandering spirit was laid by some mystic spell, and she was warranted to rest in peace so long as the "holly bush should grow green at Stony Rock." A cycle of time has since been described; the spell has been broken; the holly bush no longer grows green at Stony Rock; that erst lovely retreat of the Leeds citizens is now pit-hills and brick-yards; and the troubled spirit of the dame was said again to be abroad in the night, and causing the disturbances in the coalmaster's house. The health of the inmates began to be affected at this mysterious and annoying visitation, and, by way of catching at the last chance, the coalmaster dolorously invoked the assistance of his spiritual pastor. The minister of religion came, and so did the spirit; but whether it was that old Nance was a Dissenter, or that the parson was not sufficiently earnest in his task, we are unable to speak, but this much was evident—he had failed to lay the perturbed spirit. The inmates were seriously contemplating a removal to some less noisy tenement, when a startling discovery was made. Spirits are generally held to be immaterial, but one morning when Mr. — was about to pull on his boots, he discovered, to his great astonishment and annoyance, that the leather had been literally cut into ribbons. The servant girl generally acted as the shoe-black, and to her he appealed for an explanation. She boldly affirmed that the mischief must have been done by the ghost; but on being threatened with a policeman, her tone visibly altered, and she acknowledged, in contrite and penitent strains, that all the mysterious noises of the past two months had been caused either by her, or in conjunction with the abigail of the adjoining house. The mystery was solved. Mr. — now remembered that no noises had ever been heard after Jane had retired to rest, and that she was always in the house when the rappings took place, and he consequently discharged her with a suitable caution; no doubt, heartily glad to get rid of her without an exposure of a more public nature. Since Jane's discharge there has been an end of the "spirit rappings" at Stony Rock.

The Rev. Dr. English was out walking with some of his children, on Wednesday, when, in crossing Dorset-street, one of them, a little boy, five years old, was knocked down by a cab and killed.

The Poles residing in Paris have just celebrated, by a religious service at the Assumption and a public sitting at the Quai d'Orleans, the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791. At the meeting, Prince Czartoryski, as in preceding years, delivered an appropriate address, in which, after dwelling on the changes which are being effected in Poland, he spoke of the great satisfaction which he felt at seeing the alliance of the two great Governments of the West maintained, in spite of the dangers which threatened it.

DESPERATE BURGLARIES.

During the past ten days great alarm has been caused in Shields and its neighbourhood by a series of audacious burglaries which have been perpetrated in the residences of some of the leading inhabitants of those towns. Last week Etal Villa, the residence of the Mayor of Tynemouth, was entered while the family were asleep, and every room was ransacked. Above 150*l.* worth of silver plate was stolen, and since then three notorious fellows have been apprehended offering for sale from sixty to seventy ounces of silver melted down into bars. The residence of Mrs. Hall in North Shields was also entered last week. The thieves took away all the keys of the house, and made an attempt to effect a second entrance the same night, but were frightened away. The next night they administered poison to a large watchdog and attempted the residence of Mr. George Baynes, but did not succeed in making an entrance; and on Sunday morning the residence of Mr. John Carr, of King James-street, Gateshead, was robbed of silver and electro-silver plate. Mrs. Carr, having been alarmed, got up, and saw one fellow leap out of the window and escape. Having discovered that part of the stolen property was electro-plated, they had deposited what they considered the worthless portion on the seashore near South Shields the same day. Two persons have been apprehended on suspicion of having committed this robbery. On Tuesday morning one of the most audacious burglaries on record was committed in Weston Villa, near South Shields, the residence of Mrs. Wood. The family retired to rest about half-past twelve o'clock, and about three some of the household having got up, discovered that in that short time the house had been broken into through the only window that had not a bell, and that every room had been ransacked. The villains had entered the bedrooms where the domestics were sleeping, and took what little money they had out of their dress pockets, and a small sum out of a chest in one of the girls' rooms. It is supposed that they had used chloroform to the girls to cause stupor. There is little doubt that they had also "doctored" two dogs that are kept about the place. After clearing out of the house with some 10*l.* or 12*l.* in gold and silver, they had regaled themselves on the green with provisions and beer, which they had stolen out of the pantry.—On Monday night a serious accident arose out of the excitement consequent on these burglaries. Persons are arming themselves, and it seems that Miss Emma Waun, daughter of Mr. J. T. Waun, a county magistrate residing at West Beldon, found a pistol in one of the bedrooms, and attempted to fire it out of the window. As it missed fire she thought that it was not loaded, and, putting a cap on it, she ran downstairs, and presenting it at her companion, Miss Niece, said in a playful manner, "Your money or your life!" Miss Niece bent her head aside and said, "Don't point that at me," and by swerving her head she appears to have saved her life, for the pistol went off and its contents were lodged in her shoulder. Sixteen shots have been taken from her shoulder. She is not in any danger.

EQUALISATION OF THE METROPOLITAN POOR-RATES.

A very numerous deputation, introduced by Mr. Ayrton, M.P., waited upon the Earl of Derby, on Monday, in Downing-street, for the purpose of impressing upon the Prime Minister their views respecting the expediency of having one equal and universal Poor-rate for the whole of the metropolis. The deputation numbered nearly 100 gentlemen, and among them were Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Roupell, M.P., the Rectors of St. George's-in-the-East and St. Clement Dances, and representatives of the majority of the metropolitan parishes. Mr. Ayrton explained the object of his bill, and several members of the deputation afterwards expressed their views on the subject. The Earl of Derby said his strong impression was that, however much the evils complained of were to be deplored, the remedy pointed to was little better, going as it did to the subversion of the whole principle upon which the poor-law was founded. Therefore, he did not see how the Government could sanction a second reading of the bill *pro forma*, with a view to a select committee, seeing that the second reading of a bill was the stage in which its principle was sanctioned by the House. He feared that if they altered the area of rateability, the interest in good local management now felt by the inhabitants of each district would disappear, and that we should soon return to all the frauds and abuses of the old poor-law. The case of the metropolis was peculiar in its grievances, but if you once established a uniform system of rating there, he did not see how it could long be withheld from the whole country, when all individual interest in the proper management of the rates would be destroyed. With respect to the question of irremovability, which some members of the deputation had urged as a grievance, he had recently received a deputation composed chiefly of Irish members, whose complaint took an entirely opposite direction. They prayed for inquiry with a view of considerably shortening the period required to give a legal settlement, and of making residence within the union instead of the parish sufficient. In his opinion the practical working of the law might be a very fit subject for inquiry, but he must say candidly that, looking at the great difficulty of the question, his present impression certainly was not in favour of Mr. Ayrton's Bill, not because it might not afford relief, but because he thought the generally injurious effect would completely counterbalance the particular advantage. Of course the decision lay with the House of Commons; but, as the deputation asked the opinion of the Government, he gave it. The deputation having thanked his lordship for his courteous attention, withdrew.

A letter from Seville states that the Duchess de Montpensier is suffering from a nervous malady which causes great uneasiness to her friends.

MISCELLANEA.

The Teviot arrived at Southampton on Wednesday. She has brought home eighty-four passengers, chiefly from Australia. Amongst her cargo is gold dust from Australia, valued at 207,486*l.*

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Lords that the right of Thomas Earl of Ranfurly to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland has been established to his satisfaction.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has appointed the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A., of Caius College, to be the Lady Margaret's Preacher for the year ensuing.

The births of 868 boys and 820 girls—in all 1,688 children—were registered in London during the first week in May. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,629.

On the 2nd of May the villages of Santa Anna and Komlos were destroyed by fire. Nine hundred houses, a church, and a considerable quantity of grain, are said to have been consumed.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Henry Watson Parker, Esq., late First Minister and Principal Secretary for New South Wales.

It is stated that M. Thiers is about to follow the example of M. Guizot, and publish his memoirs. It will be a single volume of 400 pages, entitled "Simple Notes, par Adolphe Thiers, ex-Ministre."

During the past ten days, the catch of mackerel has been above the average on the Cornish coast, some of the seines bringing home more than 2,000 fine fish, which realised about 12*s.* 6*d.* per 120.

The James Baines, recently burnt to the water's edge in one of the Liverpool docks, is now afloat, the remainder of the hull having been pumped dry. No examination has yet been made by the surveyors.

The Vienna journals state that about twenty pupils of the Greek Non-union University at Lemberg, in Galicia, have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in a political and religious conspiracy; but that the affair is of no great gravity.

The King of Prussia has conferred on the Prince Bishop of Breslau, who officiated at the marriage of the Queen of Portugal, the order of the Red Eagle, first class, and the third class of the same order on the Canon Seldram.

The *Globe* states that a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held on Monday, at which a vote strongly expressing the confidence of the Court in Lord Canning was passed, "we believe unanimously."

On Wednesday morning, a man unknown, was discovered by a policeman suspended to the iron railings of the burial ground in Cross-street, Islington. Life was extinct. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

The Minister of the Interior and Public Safety has sent a circular to the managers of all the theatres in Paris, complaining of the growing tendency to use coarse, vulgar, and slang terms in stage plays, and announcing his determination to be very severe in censuring all pieces for the future.

Three candidates are already in the field for the seat prematurely vacated by the unseating of Major Gavin. They are Mr. John Ball (for the second time), Mr. James Spaight, Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Synon, brother of the Rev. James Synon, an influential parish priest.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Turin, and whose awkward transcript of Sir James Hudson's despatch relating to the Cagliari was recently the subject of much comment, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Washington. He is to be succeeded at Turin by the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, now at Turin.

An Isle of Wight paper states that a bird has built its nest in the letter-box at the post-office, Whippingham, a small village near Cowes, in the parish church of which Her Majesty attends Divine service when she is at Osborne. At the present time there are six eggs in the nest. The little songster is said to be quite tame, and is not disturbed when a letter is thrown into the box.

Robberies and murders are becoming frequent again in Constantinople. The audacity of one Greek is very remarkable. Being close to his Consul's house, to which he fancied he could escape, he actually fired a pistol at one of the police soldiers marching past him. The pistol fortunately hung fire, and the desperado took to his heels. He was caught by his pursuers just in time, before he could enter the consular sanctuary, and marched off to prison.

On Saturday the bark *Flora Mino*, with 160 emigrants for Quebec, obtained her final clearance from the Government officers at the port of Belfast. In Ireland this spring, the emigration tide seems to be chiefly from the northern counties. In the south and west there is an apparent lull in the movement, while the numbers taking shipping at the port of Dublin are far less than in any previous season since the commencement of the exodus ten years ago.

The annual meeting of the friends of the London Female Penitentiary and Reformatory Institution, No 200, Euston-road, was held on Friday se'night, at the Music-hall, Store-street, Lord Ebury in the chair. The institution receives not only those who have fallen into vice, but those who are exposed by destitution or other circumstances to danger. Since last September fifty persons have been admitted to its benefits. The committee, in their report, relate many cases illustrating the advantage of having such an institution, the door of which is at once open to

those wishing to leave a life of sin. The institution is conducted, as far as possible, on the model of a private family. Its affairs are in the hands of the contributors, and the committee ask aid of those who can give or collect for it either money or clothing. Lord Ebury warmly advocated its cause, as did also the Rev. T. P. Dale, the Rev. R. Littler, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Rev. Mr. McCree, and other gentlemen.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, the Emperor Napoleon III. is said to have received a petition, with numerous signatures, in which the Count de Morny is asked for as Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia!

At a large public meeting held at Sheffield on Tuesday, the annexation of Oude was denounced as an act of spoliation and robbery. Lord Ellenborough's despatch was quoted as a document which rendered speaking unnecessary. The inauguration of Lord Macaulay as High Steward of Cambridge took place on Tuesday. The noble lord, being in delicate health, did not venture upon an oratorical display.

The new bell for the clock tower at Westminster has been taken out of the mould in a perfectly sound state, so far as can be ascertained on the closest inspection, although it will be impossible to know this with complete certainty until it has been swung. It has been struck as it laid on its side, and from the sound emitted its makers confidently expect that the tone will be powerful, rich, and clear, and that the desired note will be attained. It is at present undergoing the process of cleaning.

A frightful accident occurred a few mornings ago, the 6th instant, at Lenton, a village one mile from Nottingham. About nine o'clock, a boy, named Rowland, seven years of age, went to the Old Abbey Flour Mill, occupied by Mr. Kirchin, and became entangled by a chain connected with the machinery, which being at work at the time dragged the unfortunate lad to the ceiling, pressing his throat so severely that when extricated the head had fallen from the body; both thighs also were broken. The deceased had been frequently cautioned not to enter the mill.

A rich manufacturer, named Oppelt, died about fifteen years since at Reichenberg, in Austria, and a vault was built in the cemetery for the reception of the body, by his wife and children. The widow died about a month ago, and was taken to the same tomb; but when it was opened for that purpose, the coffin of her husband was found open and empty, and the skeleton of the deceased discovered in a corner of the vault in a sitting posture. A commission was appointed by the authorities to examine into the affair, when they gave their opinion that M. Oppelt was only in a trance when buried, and that on coming to life he had forced open the coffin.

The following extract from a letter, written by the wife of a "deceived and ruined shareholder," shows the whereabouts of Colonel Waugh, of Eastern Banking Corporation notoriety: "We heard yesterday from the — of the clergyman at —, that the servants of a friend going on shore at Cadiz met some of Colonel Waugh's attendants, who stated their master was residing in a good house, with a carriage, &c., and Mrs. Waugh with her two ladies' maids. If the servants may be believed, they are living in luxury, much greater than Mrs. Waugh's 600*l.* a year would pay for, and he is said to be living on the plunder of the bank."—*Maidstone Journal*.

The increase in the number of persons employed in the public offices last year was 727, and that of the salaries and emoluments 66,200*l.* The concurrent diminution was one of 1,242 persons, and 128,761*l.* in salaries and expenses. The Post-office figures for an increase of 747 persons, and the convict establishments for one of 143; while 1,208 persons have been struck off the lists in the Inland Revenue Department, with a saving to the country of 70,336*l.* In the Customs a saving of 17,663*l.* has been effected, minus 2,522*l.*, the amount of the concurrent increase.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Emperor of Russia has decided that theatres shall be established in the nineteen chief towns of the governments of Great Russia, four in Little Russia, four in the Baltic provinces, five in the kingdom of Kasan, three in the kingdom of Astrakan, five in Southern Russia, eight in Western Russia, Finland, and Silesia, and five in Poland. All these theatres are to receive subventions. Schools for superior instruction are also to be established in all the chief towns of governments and other large places.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed to succeed Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as Ambassador at Constantinople. For the last thirty years Sir Henry has been almost constantly employed in the diplomatic service. At Vienna, at the Hague, at Paris, at Brussels, at Constantinople, at St. Petersburg, at Madrid, at Washington, at Florence, his name will be found recorded in the lists of the various Embassies. For three or four years, indeed, during this long period, he remained at home, but even then he was in the House of Commons. For the last two years he has been engaged as Commissioner at Bucharest in investigating the state of the Danubian Principalities, and in this capacity has been brought into immediate contact with modern Turkish diplomacy.

The largest omnibus in France is to be found in the small town of Cayillon (Vaucluse), and the origin of it is somewhat singular. The proprietor of an extensive silk-spinning mill in that place employs about eighty women or young girls, most of whom belong to the surrounding villages, and are in the habit of spending the Sunday with their families. For that purpose they were accustomed to start on the Saturday evening and walk distances varying from three to twelve miles, and return on the Sunday evening more fatigued than by a long day's work. In order to remedy that inconvenience, their employer had this omnibus constructed, which has two rows of seats, one over the other, and can contain about sixty passengers. When the mill is closed on Saturday

evening, four strong horses are attached to it, and it conveys the females to their respective villages, and on Sunday evening proceeds to collect and bring them back.

A despatch from Malta states that a reinforcement of 3,700 Ottoman troops, in a steam line-of-battle ship and transport, passed Corfu on the 7th, for Kieck, on the Adriatic.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Lee and Dr. Bennett had, on Tuesday, an interview with the Earl of Derby on the subject of the University (Scotland) Reform Bill.

The screw-steamer *Candace*, from Africa to Plymouth, sank, on the 4th of May, after being in contact with the ship *Ida Elizabeth*, bound from Cardiff to Batavia. The captain, several of the passengers, and four seamen of the *Candace* were drowned. The remainder of the crew and passengers, numbering about fifty, are on board the *Ida Elizabeth*.

The submarine cable between Portland and Alderney will not be much above fifty miles long. Cherbourg can be effectually watched from the neighbourhood of Alderney, and when the cable is laid down instant notice can be given to all parts of England of any movement of the French fleet at Cherbourg.

Letters from Alexandria, of April 28, mention the arrival there of ambassadors from a sovereign little known to fame, but who, it appears, desires to become famous—Theodore, King of Gonda. This prince, who perhaps is a descendant of Rasselas, rules over the most important kingdom of Abyssinia, and carries on, it is said, a considerable trade with Egypt and Europe by way of the Red Sea. His envoys have had a private audience with the Viceroy of Egypt. Several representatives of foreign powers at Alexandria have called upon them. It is reported that King Theodore intends to send extraordinary embassies to France and England this summer.

Mr Edwin Forrest, the actor, whose conversion was lately announced at a crowded revival meeting in the American papers, has written a letter printed in the American papers, and says that "there is not one word of truth in it." He says he knows and deeply regrets that there is much in the past that might have been improved, but he feels sustained by the thought that his whole conduct has been actuated solely by an honest desire to adhere strictly to the rule of right, and that this rule for the future will be to love his friends, to hate his enemies, and to live in accordance with the divine precept, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

The first of the three exhibitions of the Royal Botanical Society for the present season took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's-park. The extreme unfavourableness of the weather in the early part of the afternoon subtracted considerably from the attendance, which at no period amounted to more than half what it has generally been. Among the visitors were the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary. The exhibition was for extent and variety equal to any preceding one. The prizes varied from 15*s.* to 20 guineas. The total amount intended for distribution at the three exhibitions is 1,600*l.* The roses were perhaps on the whole the most remarkable feature in the exhibition, some of the plants having as many as fifty open flowers and an equal number of buds. Rhododendrons were exhibited on a large scale for the first time, and the display was very good. A double-flowered pelargonium—an entire novelty—attracted a great deal of attention.

About five o'clock on Sunday morning, three men, well known as poachers, named William Glenn, James Morley, and Charles Colcott, called at the house of Mr. Newbold, farmer, of Ryton, near Coventry, and stated that they had found the dead body of a man in the high road. Mr. Newbold went to the spot, and found that the body was that of a labouring man named Owen, occasionally employed as gamekeeper by a Mr. Boddington. He had received a gunshot wound in the neck, and had evidently fallen without a struggle, as his right hand was in the pocket of his shooting-jacket. The three men were afterwards taken into custody, as were two others named Kingrow and Kimberley, who were known to have been near the spot at the time the murder is supposed to have been committed. Kingrow admitted this, and said he heard a gun go off a little before five o'clock that morning.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Boddington stated that he had the right of shooting over Ryton manor, and he had told the deceased to look sharp after poachers. The day before Owen was killed he told the witness that two men had been shooting, and he should be early enough for them the next morning. The inquest was adjourned. A reward of 100*l.* is offered for the apprehension of the murderer—80*l.* by Mr. C. F. Dilke, lord of the manor, and 20*l.* by Mr. Boddington.

A most interesting recovery from a vast complication of diseases, such as indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous biliousness, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, without the aid of medicine, by Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, is recorded in the following letter (cure 52,422).—"Bridgehouse, Frimley, 3d April, 1854.—Thirty-three years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears, are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.—James Roberts, Wood merchant." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castletown; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 11*lb.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; 21*lb.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; 51*lb.* 11*s.*; 121*lb.* 22*s.* The 121*lb.* 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."

BOSNIA.

BOSNIA is one of the countries which, to the disgrace of the rest of civilised Europe, is still with its neighbours under the rule of the successors of Mahomet, and is suffering from the rapacity of its governors. The province is a pachalic. It is very little known, not having joined with the neighbouring province of Servia in the struggle for independence, which ended by the latter obtaining a government of its own. The loyalty of its inhabitants has not, however, been of much service to them, for scarcely any of the Turkish provinces are in a more deplorable state than Bosnia. It is situated between Croatia and Servia, and is bounded on the north by the river Save. In so neglected and wretched a condition is it, that one can scarcely imagine, in crossing that river from Austria, that it belongs to Europe, or that in the nineteenth century so much ignorance and wretchedness could exist throughout a whole province. The people are miserably poor, poor even to excite pity; no trade; industry depressed by the excessive burdens imposed upon the inhabitants; railroads, of course, there are none, and roads are almost unknown. Such is the state of a people in civilised Europe. Bad as its state is in a commercial point of view, in its moral and intellectual state it is worse: there is not a single printing press in the whole country; schools, even of the lowest description, are rarities, and in them books are so scarce, that one must serve for several children. If, in addition to all this, we only consider the utter lawlessness and oppression to which the Christian inhabitants are exposed from the tyranny and fanaticism of Turkish rule, a faint idea may be formed of the state of Bosnia. This is very different from what it formerly was ere the Mahomedan power extended itself northwards, for, strange as it may appear, its condition in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was much better than it is in the nineteenth. After the conquest of the country by the Turks, the large landed proprietors embraced Islamism in order to retain their lands, and from henceforth calling themselves Agas and Beks, introduced a feudalism of the worst kind, and exercised a despotism over their Christian countrymen far greater than that of the born Mahomedan. The Bosnian Turk is a Mahomedan



THE BOSNIAN DEPUTATION AT VIENNA.

Servian; he does not speak a word of Turkish, but he looks upon himself as the most faithful of the Osmanlis, and entertains the most utter disgust and hatred towards the "Gaiour," and according to his notion the Rayah, or Christian, exists out of pure favour and as a slave; these Agas and Beks consider themselves as the only rulers in Bosnia, and think that neither the Rayahs nor the Sultan have any business to meddle in their affairs, and say indeed, that the Sultan may make concessions to the Rayahs if he please, but for their parts they will not. The discontent which now prevails among the people is not so much against the Sultan's government as

against the oppression of these petty tyrants. We have mentioned the wretchedness of the people, and our readers will see the cause of that wretchedness and poverty in the extortions to which they are subjected. These Agas extort from the Christian inhabitants in the first place the exorbitant tax of the third of all the produce of the land, that is to say, they put a price upon it themselves, which the Rayahs are obliged to pay, and that often is more than the whole produce is worth. Then comes a tithe, which goes to the farmer of the taxes; these two are quite sufficient to bring the unfortunate peasant to beggary.

But there is further a tax for freedom from military service, another heavy tax for the bishop, and one for the priest, and in addition to all these burthens, the rapacity of the Turkish officials. When the Hatti Humayoun was published by the Sultan, hopes were entertained that this state of affairs would be altered, but two years have now passed and the unfortunate Bosnian is just as badly oppressed as ever; indeed, in Bosnia, since its publication, the state of affairs, as regards the Christian population, is much worse. Last summer the Christians wished to send a deputation to Constantinople, to lay before the Sultan their grievances, but the Agas and the Turkish officials prevented it, and punished the promoters by imprisonment and bastinado. A number of men, however, determined to state their grievances, and for that purpose escaped from the country. These men have been some time in Vienna; they tried to gain an audience of Prince Callimachi, the Ambassador from the Porte: he, however, with the wisdom which seems to pervade Turkish ministers, imagined that they had something to do with the disturbances in the Herzegovina, and intended to apply to have them arrested. Fortunately, a Servian gentleman explained to the Prince the object of their mission, and he not only received their petition, but promised to lay it himself before the Sultan. These men are now waiting the reply from Constantinople, and should a negative be returned, it is not unlikely that the feeling which pervades the Herzegovina will spread to Bosnia, and a flame be kindled in this and the surrounding provinces, that may threaten the existence of the Turkish empire. The sooner the better, Austria, who has the greatest interest in the peace of these provinces, is using all her influence at the Porte, in furthering the views of the deputation for the reduction of these oppressive taxes, and in the carrying out the provisions of the Hatti Humayoun. These poor men, who have braved so much for their country, present a most wretched appearance, and may fairly represent the state of their countrymen. The engraving which accompanies this notice is from a photograph.

The value of early rising is manifest in the House of Commons. The early riser catches the Speaker's eye.



SIDE VIEW OF OF THE RHINE FALLS, DURING THE DROUGHT.

THE RHINE-FALLS NEAR SCHAFFHAUSEN.

THE year 1857 has been marked by an unprecedented want of water in the Swiss and Swabian Alps. So great has been the drought that in many parts the inhabitants have been completely deprived of that most necessary article, and have been obliged to send some leagues for it; and in many places the price has been as high as from two shillings to half-a-crown, English money, for a pailful. This may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact. The effect of the drought has been most observable in the Rhine, particularly in the neighbourhood of Karlsruhe, where numbers of persons have crossed over, having only had to wade up to the armpits. Those of our readers who have seen the Falls at Schaffhausen will hardly imagine that the two views which we give are representations of that spot last winter.

In the Lake of Constance large banks have been left dry, upon which fairs, target shooting, and other amusements, have taken place. In the higher regions of the Alps there has been scarcely any snow, and at the Hospice of St. Bernard the ground has been almost entirely free from snow, which, in ordinary seasons, is from ten to twelve feet high. In the lower valleys, on the contrary, where snow seldom lies, it is several feet deep. Should the drought

continue, it is feared that serious consequences may ensue. A similar occurrence has not taken place since the year 1672.

"WORSHIP GOD."

In the centre of a beautiful bay, on the southern coast of Devonshire, there stands a little village, commanding at once the two bold headlands that stretch out into the sea, and all the intervening panorama of corn-field, meadow-land, and white cliff nodding over snowy beach. Within sight of this village, and in full view of the lovely scene of which I speak, there stood some years ago a whitewashed cottage, ill-shaped and utterly unworthy of the spot, yet dear as ever home had power to be to Horace Brandon and his heart's throned idols.

These idols were but two, but they sufficed to fill his life with joy;—whether that joy had strength, and could endure, he asked not, nor dreamed of asking. Enough for him, it seemed, that he had power and will to bring his offering to the shrine, and bow before it with an absolute devotion; enough for him that he was beloved by those he worshipped, and that their lives were blended with his own so truly, that to think of parting had been agony beyond all earthly pain.

Kate Brandon was not unworthy of her husband's love. Educated in France, yet full of deepest en-

thusiasm for her native country, she united in this quiet home beside the sea all the refined politeness of superior continental manners with the true-hearted frankness of an English lady. To her fair hands the cottage owed its waving garlands of pale woodbine and climbing rose trees; and all the perfume of the little garden that called the solitary stranger to rest long beside its fences was the result of her wise forethought in the days of early spring. They had one child. As Ettie Brandon grew beside that cottage hearth, and day by day increased in all those nameless graces which make up the beauty of the inner and outer life of such a being, her father felt that new love rose up within him, to claim place on his heart's throne, beside the passionate affection for his wife which hitherto had reigned unrivalled there. And yet he loved Kate all the more for this, and felt that she was dearer to him now, than when he had nought else to cherish and adore. Unhappy Horace! how many millions of our race have, like thee, built their joys on shifting sands.

For years had this idolatry found a shrine within the cottage by the shore, and in those years the people of the hamlet had seen strangers come and go—some to the home in heaven—but never yet had one of those who walked beside the sea, and looked up wondering at the solitary cottage, found opportunity for intercourse with its reserved and yet interesting inhabi-

tants. Known was it by them all that it was to economise that Mr. Brandon in his pride came hither; known was it by them all that he desired no friendship beyond his threshold, no social intercourse beyond the hearth where his beloved ones smiled; but they knew little more. Morning and evening, by a route which others seldom trod, the three came down upon a distant beach, and walked there till the noontide heat or the cold night breeze warned them to be gone. At such times the tall figure in the midst was seen to bend in gleeful frolic with the child beside him, or to point out the glories of the ocean and the sky to the less active of his fair companions; but when, attracted by the little one, children ran on and would have watched, or even joined her play, the trio walked at once down to the very margin of the waves, and stood there till the strangers had withdrawn. Hitherto, therefore, visitors had found it impossible, even in that secluded spot—where ceremony might reasonably have been expected to have found no rest for the sole of her foot—to become acquainted with the inmates of the cottage.

It was not to be always thus with them. Ettie's seventh autumn came and brought its wealth of ripened fruit and yellow corn, and ever varied tree-hues, while by the heaving ocean they were well content to dream away the cooler portions of the glowing day; and with the autumn there appeared upon the



A FRONT VIEW OF THE RHINE FALLS DURING THE DROUGHT.

shore a form that never yet the eye that could discern or beauty, or intellect, or wisdom, could look upon unmoved. Young, wealthy, gifted, and sublimely taught of God, Charles Grayham could not, if he would, have passed through life without a mighty influence on all around him. Wondrously in his as yet but partially developed character, were united calmest dignity and deep humility; an almost impulsive kindness and a quiet observation that was a constant safeguard against imposition; a temper so within control that few could guess how warm it was by nature; and a deep passion for the good and true that could endure no bound. A poet and a Christian, a student of a lore that is not of the earth, an ardent lover of God's glorious world, in which it was his privilege to prepare for a life beyond, Grayham came down—to—only to die.

What might have been if God had seen it to be well that he should live, it is not ours to know. Blind as we are, we think that he might have become a mighty teacher through the utterance of the grand message of the Christian poet; blind as we are, we dream that a vast wealth might in his hand have worked great good amongst us. Who can stand up and say that so it had been? This only is it ours to understand—"He hath done all things well."

Grayham was not alone at —. One after another the beloved and anxious members of his family came

to watch over him, ready, on slightest symptom of increasing danger, to summon all the rest. But still he would not suffer many to be there, and thus it happened that in those first days when he was strong enough he walked out, often, by the shore alone; and Ettie, whose child-heart discovered as by instinct that this stranger need not, ought not, to be shunned as others were; took compassion on what she at first regarded as a pitiable solitude, and made advances towards friendship which he found it impossible to disregard. The result was not unpleasing to Mr. Brandon, who had himself conceived a sudden liking for Ettie's new acquaintance, and scarcely a week had elapsed before he suffered her to introduce him as they met beside the sea.

That morning some domestic duty had detained Mrs. Brandon, and rendered it needful for her husband and Ettie to commence their walk alone. The child sat quietly at the feet of the two gentlemen, and played with flowers and pebbles, listening, however, to every word they said. Mentally, she took notes concerning that dialogue.

"Mamma," she asked that evening, when her mother bent over the little bed for one more kiss, "is this a good place to die in, mamma?"

The listener grew pale. "Why do you ask, dear child?"

"Because I so much should like to know. Is it a better place than London or Exeter, mamma?"

"No, dearest, I think not. But it is a strange question. What made you think of it?"

"Only what Mr. Grayham said to-day," murmured the child, thoughtfully, as she turned her dark eyes upon the starlit sky. "He told papa that he came here to die; and then I looked up quickly and I saw him smile at the sea. Does the sea know when people smile at it, mamma?"

"No, love. But Mr. Grayham was, I suppose, thinking very deeply, and then he fixed his eyes upon the ocean."

"It is very strange," said Ettie: "I never heard papa speak about dying except once, and then he looked vexed and said 'Begone, don't care!'"

"Begone, dull care!" said Mrs. Brandon, smiling, "I suppose papa did not like to think of leaving mamma and Ettie, even to go to heaven."

"Will papa go to heaven, mamma?" asked the child, brightening.

"Of course he will, dear. Good people always go there," replied her mother, quickly. Alas! it was not the first time she had taught the awful lie that man with his own righteousness can mount to heaven!

"I know. It was naughty to ask like that; only if papa is going to heaven, it is strange that he should say 'Begone, don't care!' when he thinks of it. Do you think papa ever smiles like Mr. Grayham when he talks of dying?"

"I cannot tell, dear. Go to sleep now and forget it."

The large eyes sought the sky once more. "I wonder where heaven is," said Ettie. "Do you think I shall go there when I die, mamma?"

Mrs. Brandon bent again over the bed. "My pet, you must not think of dying yet. You are to live and be a comfort to papa and me. Do you think we could bear to part with you?"

"Ah, but you must, mamma, if God says yes. The box they carried along the beach yesterday was shorter than little Ettie, and they put a child inside that was quite dead. What is the little child doing now, mamma?"

Mrs. Brandon was at a loss. "Singing, perhaps," she suggested.

What about, mamma? About Jesus Christ, do you think? What would she say about him? Does he love her, and speak kindly to her, and would he have me up there too, if I died, mamma?"

"Yes, dear, I am sure he would."

"Then, mamma, perhaps it won't be very long before you have to send me. Mr. Grayham is going, and he is very happy. Couldn't I ask God to let us all go together, mamma?"

But Mrs. Brandon could not answer, for thoughts too deep and strong for quick expression crowded on her mind. How was it that the dying utterances of a mother long since passed away came back upon her

et and made her weep? How was it that the conscience she so long had silenced woke that night and said, "Thy mother, dead, hath taught thee better than thou, living, hast taught this, thy child!" Never before had conversation such as this passed between Katherine and the child she loved better than her own life; never before had she, so anxious in all things beside, spoken of death and heaven and Christ to this soul hungering and thirsting after righteousness. True, she had every evening taught the child to repeat some form of, to her, incomprehensible prayer, and every Sunday she had taken her to the old parish church, but there the religious education of little Etie had been supposed to end. Ah, but she had a teacher, though she knew it not, and He who said of such as she, "Forbid them not to come," was drawing even now that young heart to himself. And when her mother left her the stars saw a snowy figure creep from the little bed and kneel down on the floor to pray in her own simple words to "Jesus up in heaven."

Next morning at the usual hour Grayham went forth to meet his new companion, but he found her not. Noon passed and evening came on, but still no Etie came. The twilight of a second day found him before the cottage, bent on the removal or the confirmation of the fears that clustered round his heart. Already he began to love this child; even now something whispered in his ear that she was almost ready for the home to which he was himself no longer traveller.

She was not dead; he knew that by the fact that blinds were raised, and that the surgeon's horse stood by the door. He entered and found Mr. Brandon in the hall.

"Your little girl—" was all he said, but those three words conveyed at once his anxious interest and sympathy.

The answer but confirmed his fear. Etie had been seized with fever, and there was little hope. Who that has seen an idol-worshipper, when his heart's deity is tottering on its shrine, can fail to picture all the father's wild and terrible distress? In vain were holiest words of consolation spoken; the maddened heart would hear no voice but that of dark rebellion against God.

"I have not deserved this, sir," he exclaimed bitterly. "The Book you quote would make me believe that it is right that she should die, and I should thank God for the loss of my only child! I will not, cannot do it. She shall live. Why should I lose the treasure I have learned to prize so dearly?" and he looked sullenly upon the darkening sea.

For ten days after this Mr. Grayham called in vain on his new friend. True, Mr. Brandon sent him constant messages of unmistakable cordiality, but he was never visible. At the end of that time, Etie, whose life ebbed fast, desired to see him, and he went up into her room, to find her changed indeed.

Upon the fair white bed, beneath the window through which she had gazed upon the stars, the child lay quietly, her bright orbs fixed, and her hands clasped to yether.

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Grayham. I want you to pray to God aloud. Ask him to take all together up to heaven, if he likes; and tell him I can smile like you, now when I think that I shall die."

With warm tears in his eyes, he knelt and prayed. It was a prayer as simple as sublime—such as only a poet could have worded, such as only a Christian could have felt. The child looked at him when he ended, and said thoughtfully, "Whenever I see you in heaven I shall think about that prayer!"

He smiled and whispered, "Then you think that you are going to heaven, Etie? Why do you think so?"

She looked at him again, as if in wonder. "Because you read to me one day out of your little book that Jesus was punished for my naughty ways, and so I need not be punished at all; and you said that, if I only believed what the Book said about him, I should go up to Jesus when I died. And I do believe that he let them kill him because I had been naughty, and because I could never have been quite good, and taken to a good place, if he had said that he would not die for me. And so, if I believe it, you know, I must be going to God."

He looked into the faces on the other side of the bed, and thanked God that they heard those simple, childlike words. The mother's face was at once earnest, thoughtful, and resigned; the father would not melt. Surely, if any teaching could have won its way into his heart, it had been this from Etie's dying lips. But Mr. Grayham could not hope, for on the brow and in the eye of the man who had no room within his soul for God, there sat a dark expression such as he feared to witness.

Within a week they bore her to the grave. Then, in the chamber where she died, you might have heard through the long night the steady tramp of him from whom God *dared* to take that which He had stooped to lend.

Grayham was constantly by the now gloomy hearth, for there was little hope that Mrs. Brandon would be there much longer. At first they all refused to realise her danger, but it soon became self-evident. She was not unprepared. Etie's deathbed had taught her Heaven's great lesson—faith in the Conqueror over death and hell.

Unhappy Horace! Hadst thou but remembered God thy maker; hadst thou but owned the hand that gave thee all; hadst thou but thy faith in Him and in the future, which His Christ has bought, led thee to hold thine earthly treasures with a looser grasp, thou hadst not now been shipwrecked utterly!

She, too, was dead. Beside that senseless clay he broke forth—not for the first time—into dark curses of the day that gave him birth, and of the God who had, even in these deep sorrows, sought to warn and counsel and entreat, and who, till now, had crowned his life with joy! From that hour, never hope dawned in his breast. From that hour, never word of Holy Writ, or dream of death, or message from the

cross, touched his now hardened heart. He lived, he died, unconsoled to God.

Long before this, Grayham had passed away. By God's bright throne he met the souls to whom he had been privileged to bring good tidings. Who can describe their future? But he who had set up within his heart a shrine that excluded God—he, by that very act, shut himself out of the eternal society of those he loved, and saw them never more!

THE BRITISH TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

It is stated that Hull is to be the great intermediate station of the Transatlantic British and Irish Telegraph Company for the transmission of messages between America and the continent of Europe. A four-wire cable is now being laid in the neighbourhood of Hull for this purpose. London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow will be placed in direct communication with Hull, as well as with Valencia, on the Irish coast, whence messages will be received from America. Communications intended for the Continent will be forwarded direct to Hull, and thence along the cable now about to be carried *via* Withernsea to Spurn Point, where it leaves the British Isles and passes directly across the North Sea to Cuxhaven, at the entrance of the Elbe, and thence by land to Hamburg, the principal terminal station on the Continent. Mr. Powell, one of the company's engineers, is now in Hull preparing for the transmission of messages by sound, the vibration being produced by strokes upon a fine-tuned bell, entirely dispensing with the use of the needle. It is expected that the communications between New York and Hull will be completed by July next.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of English wheat are moderate, but we have a liberal arrival from abroad. The trade has been dull, and the prices of this day week were just supported for the best qualities, and rather less taken for the general supply. Foreign wheat sold slowly at late rates. No change in the value of flour. Barley, beans and peas are unaltered in value. We have a large supply of oats, which, however, met demand at a decline of 1s. per qr. from this day week. But few cargoes have arrived on the coast; and the business has been limited, at late prices.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

Haswell	15 6	Tandem Moor Bates	12 6
Eden	15 6	Wylam	14 3
Acorn Close	15 6	West Hartley Netherthorpe	16 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
CAPPEL.—May 8, at Dalton-street, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Cappel, of a daughter.
FENWICK.—May 7, at Needwood Parsonage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. John E. Fenwick, of a daughter.
FISHER.—May 5, at Beyton Rectory, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of Capt. Fisher, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
GLYN.—May 9, at 4 Imperial-square, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Glyn, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
MAGUIRE.—May 2, at 39, Middleton-square, the wife of the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., Incumbent of Clerkenwell, of a daughter.
MONSON.—May 9, at the Grange, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, of a son.
NAPIER.—May 2, at Naples, Lady Miliken Napier, of a son.
TATNALL.—May 3, at the Curragh, the wife of Major Tattall, 2nd Royal Lank Militia, of a son.
WOOD.—May 6, at Colney House, Herts, the wife of the Rev. R. Mountford Wood, M.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.
GARY-KEIGHTLY.—May 11, at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Hon. Lucius Gary, son of Viscount Falkland, to Sarah Christina, only daughter of the late Major Henry Peach Keightly, Judge Advocate-General of the Madras Army, and of Isidore House, Warwickshire.
KERR-LIDDELL.—May 8, at Hampstead Church, James Kerr, Esq., of Gifford-bank, Haddington, N.B., late Principal of Highbury College, Calcutta, to Sybella, widow of the late Thomas Liddell, Esq., C.E.

REID-HACK.—May 6, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Clifton, by the Rev. J. B. Clifford, M.A., Douglas Arthur Reid, Esq., M.D., of Hamilton-place, Pembroke, and late of her Majesty's 9th Light Infantry, to Mary, the eldest daughter of Thomas Hack, Esq., of Durham Down, Clifton.
SCOTT-JOHNSON.—May 5, in the Parish Church of Portferry, by the Rev. the Chancellor of Down, father of the bridegroom, James Edward Scott, Esq., M.D., Rifle Brigade, to Martha, daughter of the late George Johnson, of Portferry, Esq.

STEVENS-FREAME.—May 11, at St. Peter's Church, Kensington, James Edmund Stevens, Esq., of Kensington, to Ellen, second daughter of Jasper Freame, Esq., of Worcester.
WHITE-SWITH.—May 12, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Adolphus L. White, Colonel Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B., to Louisa Mary, second daughter of Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P.

WILSON.—WALKER.—May 6, at St. Peter's, West Lynn, Norfolk, by his father, the Rev. Plamton Wilson, Rector of Knaptoft, Leicestershire, and Rural Dean, assisted by the Rev. G. Taswell, the Rev. Plamton S. Wilson, Curate of Castle Rising with Roydon, to Elizabeth, second daughter of G. Walker, Esq., of North Lynn, Norfolk.
WILKINS-PHINSEY.—May 14, in the Parish Church, Albury, by the Ven. G. Wilkins, D.D., Archbishop of Nottingham, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. E. Auriol, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan's, the Rev. Arthur Drummond Wilkins, M.A., Vicar of Sawbridgeworth, Herts, late Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Amelia Sophia, eldest daughter of Wm. Prinsep, Esq., of Weston House, Albury, Surrey.

DEATHS.
DALRYMPLE.—May 10, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Ann, Lady Dalrymple, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, Bart., and only daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Kirkcubright.

EMERTON.—May 6, at Hanwell, Middlesex, Mary John, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. A. Emerton, D.D., and niece of the late Rev. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., of Cheltenham.
FENWICK.—May 5, at Lower Norwood, the Rev. Gustavus Richard Fenwick, fifth son of the Rev. Collingwood Fenwick, Rector of Brooke, Isle of Wight.

GREY.—May 9, in Eaton-place, in her eighty-eighth year, Mary, widow of the late Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., K.C.B.
HOBHOUSE.—May 7, at Bonremouth, aged seventy-three, Harriet, widow of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadsden, in the county of Somerset.

JONES.—May 7, Hubert, the youngest child of Edward Chester Jones, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, aged six years.
LANGMORE.—May 8, at 40, Finsbury-square, Wm. Langmore, Esq., M.D., in the seventy-fourth year of his age.
LEVINGE.—May 5, at 30, Belgrave-square, Caroline Jane, the wife of Sir R. Levinge, Bart.
MONINS.—May 6, at Brook House, near Sandwich, Kent, the residence of her brother, John Godfrey, Esq., Elizabeth Anne, relict of the late Lieut-Col. Monins, East Kent Militia.
RANDALL.—May 8, in the fifty-eighth year of her age, Harriett, the wife of J. Randall, Esq., of 19, Upper Bedford-place, and King's Bench-walk, Temple.
RIDEOUT.—May 7, Capt. Samuel Rideout, R.N., at his residence, Brewer-street, Woolwich, Kent.
WINGFIELD.—May 8, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Henry Wingfield, late of H.M.'s 32nd Regt.

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DLES, 1s. 5d. per lb.; British Sperm, 1s. 5d.; Genuine Sperm, 2s. 0d.; Transparent Wax, 2s. 2d.; Best Wax, 2s. 6d.; German Wax, 1s. 3d.; Botanic Wax, 1s. 0d.; Patent Sperm, or Wax, 1s. 0d.; Composite, 8d.; 9d.; and 10d.; Monids, 8d.; Store Candles, 6d. and 7d.; Palmer's Metallic, one or two wicks, 9d.; Magnums, 9d.; Yellow Soap, 3s., 4s., 4s. 6s., and 5s. per 112 lbs.; Old Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d. per packet; Common Brown Windsor, 1s.; Honey, 1s. 4d.; White Windsor, 1s. 4d.; Rose, 2s.; Almond, 2s. 6d.; Best Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon; French, 4s. 0d.—for cash, at M. P. DAVIES and SON, 63, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, Charing-cross, London (W.C.)

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST,

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

TO the NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.

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

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

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

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

THE PRUSSIAN VERMIN EXTER-

MINATOR is the only effectual remedy for the destruction of rats, mice, beetles, crickets, cockroaches, and ants. The SANITARY BUG DESTROYER is an infallible eradicator of the above, and all other troublesome insects, from beds, furniture, &c.; and from birds, fowls, dogs, and also from their cages and kennels. Sold in bottles at 1s. each. J. HOWELL JOYCE'S Store depot, 119, NEWGATE-STREET.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship."—Morning Chronicle.

"The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none."—Morning Advertiser.

"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe.

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

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. Silver Watches, from 2 to 50 Guineas; Gold Watches, from 15s. to 100 Guineas. Every Watch warranted and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied.—Watches Exchanged or Repaired. Manufactory, 35 and 31, LUDGATE-HILL, London (E.C.) Established 1749.

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

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—The World-wide noted ALPINE KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d. a Pair, Black, White, and Coloured. The very best PARIS KID 2s. 7d. A Sample Pair by Post for two extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London (W.)

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

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

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

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING, &c. The newest Designs on the best Muslin. Ladies' Jackets, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Caps, &c. Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Caps. D'Oyleys, Cushions, Fish, Chair, and Bread Cloths. Slippers, Smoking Caps, &c. Price List Free. A Collar for 5 stamps. The "Queen" Collar, price 1s.; Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.; The Princess Royal, 9d.; Sleeves, 2s. Are new and beautiful Designs in best Muslin. Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road, London (W.)

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

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

LADIES BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY. These Stockings are very soft and elastic, being made on silk frames. Sample pair sent free for 36 stamps. THORNE'S Merino Under-clothing Warehouse, 23, LUDGATE-STREET, three doors from St. Paul's.

CHESTER'S BEE-HIVE, 83, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—Embroidery, Trimming, Haberdashery, and Fringe Warehouse.—J. C. has the largest and best Stock of Stamped and Traced Muslin in the trade, on the best Material and newest Designs. Ladies finding their own Muslin can have it Stamped or Traced at the shortest notice. Strips from 1 inch to 40. A List of Prices—Collars 3d. each, Braided Collars 6d. per set, Gauntlets 3d., Sleeves 9d. per pair, Habit-shirts 6d., Chemisettes 6d., Night Caps 7d., Pocket Handkerchiefs 9d., D'Oyleys 6d., Bread Cloths 7d., Anti-Macassars 1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 2s. 3d., Caps 2s. 3d., Jackets from 2s. 3d., Infants' Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Embroidery (Cotton) 5d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Stilltoes 3d. each, Toile Ceri 3s. per yard. N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices. Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-office Order or Stamp. Berlin Wools in every shade at 4d. per dozen. Cloth Slippers 3s. per pair. Smoking Caps 3s. each. An immense Stock of Fancy Buttons of the newest Patterns and richest quality. Fringes in every Colour always in Stock, and made to Order in a few days.

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

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

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

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

NO GENTLEMAN should be without WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STROP. Its value cannot be expressed in words. One month's trial given without any charge whatever. Cannot fail. Price 3s. and 4s.; through the post 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.—S. WORTH, Patentee and Brush-maker, 293, OXFORD-STREET, corner of Davies-street.

GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND CO.),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SILK MERCERS AND GENERAL DRAPERS,

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

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

MAGASIN DE PASSEMENTERIE ET DE FLEURS,

135, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

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

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

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

MESSRS. SHETTLEWORTH, ABBOTT, AND WILLEY, Jun.

(SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. R. WILLEY AND Co.)

Respectfully beg to announce that they are NOW SELLING a large parcel of

FRENCH BAREGE DRESSES,

Purchased at a considerable reduction from the original Price.

In addition to the above, they have also an extensive Stock of SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENERAL DRAPERY, &c., to which they invite an early inspection.

15 & 16, LUDGATE-STREET, London.

OPENING OF A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES.

THE LONDON AND PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 & 325, HIGH HOLBORN, opposite Gray's Inn.

NOW OPEN, with an unrivalled Display of MADE-UP DRESSES, SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, LACE and EMBROIDERIES, BAREGES and MUSLINS.

N.B.—Worthy of especial Notice.

The SHEPHERD CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS, Made-up and Trimmed with Velvet	12s. 9d.	The NEW DELHI MANTLE, a great Novelty	1 Guinea.
The NEW FRENCH FLOUNCED MUSLIN, Made-up with Jacket complete	10s. 6d.	The SCARBOROUGH TWEED CLOAK, for the Sea-side	10s. 9d.

Country Orders faithfully attended to.

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