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HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing-room, in celebration of her birthday, on Saturday afternoon, in St. James's Palace.

The Queen and Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, and were conducted by the Great Officers of State to the Royal Closet, where the Queen received the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the following Bishops:—viz., London, Winchester, Oxford (Lord High Almoner), Chester, (Clerk of the Closet), Worcester, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, St. Asaph, Hertford, Peterborough, Carlisle, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Llandaff, St. David's, Sodor and Man, Cabel, Derry, Cape Town, Montreal, Calcutta.

The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address of congratulation to the Queen on the auspicious return of her natal day.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, and their Serene Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe were present at the Drawing-room.

Her Majesty's body guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant. The sub-officers, Lieutenant-Colonels Nevill and Cooke, were on duty with the corps. The Yeomen of the Guard were commanded by Captain Sir John Kincaid, the Exon in Waiting.

The Lord Chancellor arrived in State, attended by Mr. Scott, his principal Secretary; Mr. Goodbody, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, the Purse Bearer, and the Train Bearer. The noble lord and the other equity judges present, the Master of the Rolls, and Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard T. Kindersley, wore their gold robes.

Lord Campbell wore his gold collar of SS, with the portcullis, as Lord Chief Justice of England.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons arrived in State, attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Lord Charles Russell; the Secretary to the Speaker, the Hon. George Waldegrave; and the Chaplain to the House of Commons, the Rev. Henry Drury.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Palmerston, and the Earl of Clarendon, wore the "Garter," together with the Collar of that most noble Order.

The Duke of Montrose and the Duke of Atholl wore the Collar of the most ancient Order of the Thistle.

The Marquis of Clanricarde wore the Collar of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Lord Seaton, Lord Brougham, Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, and Sir George Pollock wore the Collar of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

Earl Fortescue wore the Collar of the Garter and the Earl of St. Germans that of the Bath, and both noble earls appeared with the Badge worn by those who have filled the office of Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere wore three Collars of Orders of Knighthood—the Bath, the Tower and Sword, and the Guelphic Order.

The Earl of Westmorland wore the Collars of the Bath and the Guelphic Order. The

Queen and Prince Consort entered the Throne-room, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and attended by the Duchess of Manchester (Mistress of the Robes), the Countess of Desart (in Waiting), the Duchess of Atholl, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Churchill, Lady Macdonald, and the Countess of Caledon, Ladies of the bedchamber; the Hon. Caroline Cavendish (in Waiting), the Hon. Flora Macdonald (in Waiting), Hon. Lucy Kerr, Hon. Mary Bute, Hon. Horatio Stopford, Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Hon. Beatrice Byng, and Hon. Emily Cathcart, Maids of Honour; Lady Charlotte Copley (in Waiting), and Viscountess Forbes, Bedchamber Women; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness; Lord Claud Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Newport, Vice-Chamberlain; Colonel the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Controller of the Household; Lord Bateman, Lord in Waiting; Lord Bagot, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps,

Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse; the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Groom in Waiting; Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Lord Colville, Clerk Marshal, Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness; and Messrs. Farquharson and Macpherson, Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen wore a train of white silk, brocaded in wreaths and bunches of flowers in green, gold, and red, trimmed with white blonde and ruches of green satin. The petticoat of white satin, trimmed with white blonde and white satin ruches. Her Majesty wore a diadem of opals and diamonds as a head-dress.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a petticoat of blue crepe, double skirted, over blue glacé silk, trimmed with ruches of crepe, pink and white blush roses, with two flounces of Honiton lace. The train of blue moire, trimmed with ruches of blue crepe, blush roses, satin riband, and Honiton lace. The corsage to correspond, with a stomacher of diamonds and pearls; a diamond necklace and earrings. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of a diadem of diamonds, feathers, Honiton lace lappets, and diamond ornaments.

The Queen was attended at the Court by the following Ministers of the Crown:—viz., the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President; Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; General Peel, Secretary of State for War; the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, President of the Board of Trade; and Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced, when the following presentations to Her Majesty took place in the diplomatic circle:—By Mrs. Dallas: Miss Margaret Astor Ward, of New York, U.S.—By the Countess of Malmesbury: Madame la Baronne de Brunnow, wife of the Russian Minister at this Court.—By the Prussian Minister: The Duke of St. Arpino, a Neapolitan nobleman.—By the Russian Minister: Le Baron Louis de Nicolay, General Major a la suite de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie; Lieutenant G. de Bunting, Imperial Russian Army.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the Ambassadors and their Secretaries of Legation. The general circle was very largely attended.

The Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury gave a State banquet at his official residence in Downing-street, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, to the following members of the House of Peers:—The Dukes of Hamilton, Manchester, Rutland, and Cleveland; the Marquis of Ailsa; the Earls of Dartmouth, Warwick, Macclesfield, Pomfret, Wilton, Lonsdale, Nelson, Beauchamp, Howe, Stradbroke, Amherst, Darnley, Egmont, Seafield, Mayo, Erne, Lucan, and Desart; Viscount Canterbury; Lords Berners, Sondes, Dynevor, Walsingham, Ravensworth, Forester, Wynford, Feversham, Abinger, and Willoughby de Broke; and Mr. Maurice Drummond.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, entertained at dinner at his private residence, Grosvenor-gate:—The Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Earl of March, M.P., the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord John Manners, M.P., Lord Henry G. Lennox, M.P., Viscount Galway, M.P., Viscount Elmley, M.P., Viscount Curzon, M.P., Lord Colchester, Lord Montague, the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Fremantle, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, M.P., the Hon. Charles Gore, the Hon. James Howard, Sir William Jolliffe, M.P., Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, M.P., Sir C. Burrell, M.P., Sir John Yarde Buller, M.P., Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P., Col. Taylor, M.P., Mr. Whitmore, M.P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., Mr. Pressly, Mr. Graham, Mr. Edward Romilly, Mr. Haines, Mr. S. Neave, Mr. Dobree, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Mr. Dupré, M.P., Mr. Bernard, M.P., Mr. Miles, M.P., Colonel Piers Williams, M.P., Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Grant, Mr. Trevor, and Mr. Earle and Mr. Ryan, private secretaries.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, gave a State dinner in honour



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of the day, at his residence in Arlington-street, to the following:—The Hon. H. Annesley, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Earl Bantley, Colonel Boldero, Mr. G. S. Beecroft, Mr. W. Cubitt, Colonel Conolly, Mr. T. Collins, Viscount Cranbourne, Lord de Vesci, Viscount Doneraile, Lord Downes, Lord Delamere, Mr. Charles Du Cane, Mr. George Dundas, Mr. W. Franks, Sir George Forster, Lord Grantley, Mr. A. L. Goddard, Colonel Gilpin, Mr. C. Darby Griffith, Mr. J. T. Hopwood, Lord Kilmaine, Lord Kenyon, Hon. H. G. Liddell, Viscount Lifford, the Earl of Limerick, Mr. C. J. Leslie, Mr. Arthur Miles, Mr. C. O. S. Morgan, Mr. J. Neeld, Hon. Gerard Noel, Mr. Lawrence Palk, Mr. Ker Seymour, Major Sibthorp, Mr. Robert Stephenson, Colonel Talbot, Sir H. Willoughby, Sir J. Walsh, the Hon. E. T. Yorke, and Mr. E. C. Johnson.

The Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department, gave a grand dinner at Grillion's Hotel to celebrate the Royal birthday. The company consisted of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Sir C. Cresswell, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Baron Channel, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Crowder, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Byles, Mr. Baron Martin, the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, the Lord Mayor, the Recorder of London, Lord Naas, the Lord Advocate, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Allen, Sir James Duke, Mr. Crawford, Baron Rothschild, the Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Percival.

Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, entertained at dinner the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. H. Merivale, Mr. J. F. Elliot, Mr. J. W. Murdoch, Sir Frederick Rogers, the Bishop of Jamaica, Sir Allan Macnab, Sir Henry Watson Parker, Mr. Alexander Johnston, Sir William Manning, Mr. Justice Halburton, Sir James Brooke, the Bishop of Grenada, Mr. J. Leslie Foster, Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. Westmoreland, Mr. J. B. Davall, Sir James M. Higgins, Mr. H. D. Thomson, Major Blackall, Sir Joshua Rowe, Sir George Bonham, and Mr. W. F. Higgins, Private Secretary.

The dinner annually given on Her Majesty's birthday by the Archbishop of York was this year attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Bishop of Derry, Archdeacon Musgrave, &c.

The Attorney-General gave a State dinner at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, to the Queen's Counsel and leading members of the bar. Covers were laid for eighty-four. There were present—Mr. W. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. B. Andrews, Mr. R. B. Armstrong, Mr. R. P. Amphlett, Dr. J. Addams, D.C.L., Mr. B. Bagshaw, Mr. B. Bliss, Mr. G. M. Butt, Sir H. Cairns, M.P., Solicitor-General Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. Coulson, Mr. J. Deanes, Mr. W. Elmsley, Mr. P. Erle, Mr. J. Evans, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. B. S. Follett, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. J. Greenwood, Mr. F. W. Greene, Mr. W. R. Grove, Sir J. Harding (Queen's Advocate), Mr. A. Hayward, Mr. C. A. Hoggins, Mr. J. W. Huddleston, Mr. R. Ingham, Mr. J. James, Mr. J. E. James, Mr. G. W. M. James, Mr. C. J. Knowles, Mr. W. Lee, Mr. J. Locke, Mr. R. Lush, Mr. K. Macaulay, M.P., Mr. J. Malins, M.P., Mr. H. Manisty, Mr. J. Mellor, Mr. H. Merewether, Mr. J. Monk, Mr. W. Overend, Mr. K. S. Parker, Mr. Pashley, Mr. J. Phillimore, Mr. Phinn, Mr. P. A. Pickering, Mr. M. Prendergast, Mr. D. Power, Mr. R. Roupell, Mr. C. J. Selwyn, Mr. J. Shapter, Mr. H. M. Skinner, Mr. M. G. C. Smith, Mr. J. G. Teed, Mr. C. Temple, Mr. J. G. Temple, Mr. S. B. Toller, Dr. T. Twiss, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. S. Warren, Mr. W. Whately, Mr. C. Whitmore, Mr. Sergeant Woolrych, Mr. J. B. Wilde, Mr. C. F. Wordsworth, Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Sergeant Storks, Mr. Sergeant Kinglelake, M.P., the Common-Sergeant, Mr. C. Beavan, Mr. J. B. Fearon, Mr. W. H. Bodkin, Mr. H. Cleasby, Mr. W. Welsby, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. H. Watson, Mr. F. J. Hamel, Mr. M. B. Peacock, and Dr. Phillimore, D.C.L.

The Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, gave a State dinner on Saturday evening, at his residence in Grosvenor-square, in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. The company consisted of Lord Claude Hamilton, Colonel the Right Hon. George Cecil Forester, Mr. E. M. Browell, Mr. W. Hampshire, Earl Talbot, Lord Crofton, Lord Bateman, the Earl of Verulam, General Sir Edward Bowater, Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, Mr. Charles Henegau, Mr. John Ormsby Gore, Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, Lord Burghley, Lord Edward Cecil, and Captain King, R.N.

The Earl de La Warr, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, gave a State banquet in honour of the day at his residence, in Upper Grosvenor-street, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The company consisted of the Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Sheffield, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Polwarth, Major-General Berkeley Drummond, the Hon. Frederick Byng, Mr. Ramsden, Sir William Martins, Mr. Arthur Blackwood, Capt. Green, Major-General Diggle, Captain Bedford, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Mr. March, Colonel Charles Bagot, Mr. Glover, and Sir Henry Holland.

Her Majesty's Body-guard of the Hon. Corps of

Gentlemen-at-Arms had a full dress dinner in celebration of the day.

The Queen's tradesmen dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household forwarded two bucks for the entertainment.

[On page 325 we have given a selection of the more distinguished costumes worn on this occasion.]

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

After the Drawing-room on Saturday, the QUEEN, with the Princess Louise and the Prince Arthur, drove out in a carriage and four. In attendance were the Hon. Flora Macdonald and Lord Colville. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. In the evening Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Anna of Saxo-Weimar, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Foley, Lady Bloomfield, Lady Fanny Howard, the Lady in Waiting to Princess Anna of Saxo-Weimar, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Sir George Couper, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Bowles and Admiral Maynell.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, 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 Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace to pass the night at the White Lodge in Richmond-park.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, attended by the Countess of Desart and Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, returned to Buckingham Palace on Monday, from the White Lodge in Richmond-park. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, rode on horseback from the White Lodge. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen. The Princesses Alice and Helena took a carriage drive. The Prince Consort, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, went in the afternoon to the Royal College of Physicians, in Trafalgar-square. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the performance at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Lord Bateman, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort received, early on Tuesday morning, the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans at Richmond, after an attack of influenza, which had lasted a few days without giving any cause of alarm. Soon after 10 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace, attended by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, to pay a visit of condolence to their Royal Highnesses the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres, at Richmond. The Queen took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. In attendance were the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Lord Colville, and Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey. The Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Louise, visited the Botanic Gardens, in the Regent's park, in the forenoon. The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen, and Lord Polwarth and Gen. Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Lord Bateman and the Hon. Mortimer S. West, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by the Duchess of Atholl, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, went on Wednesday afternoon to Twickenham, and paid a visit of condolence to the Duke and Duchess d'Aniane, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres. The Princess Anna of Saxo-Weimar visited the Queen. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold took a carriage drive.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS D'ORLEANS.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Orleans died on Tuesday morning, shortly after five o'clock, at her residence at Richmond, of the inexpressible grief of her sons, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, and the other members of the exiled Royal Family of France. The demise of her Royal Highness is a deep affliction to the ex-Queen Amelie, who has only consolation under the mournful circumstances in the presence of the Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess d'Aniane, and the Prince and Princess Joazeville, who with their families are located at Twickenham and Claremont. The lamented event was quite unexpected. The Duchess only a fortnight ago died at the Marquis of Lansdowne's, and was apparently in the possession of excellent health and spirits.

The deceased Duchess Hélène, Louise Elizabeth d'Orleans was youngest daughter of Frederick Louis, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by his second marriage with the Princess Caroline, daughter of Charles, Grand Duke of Saxo-Weimar. Her Royal Highness was born on the 24th January, 1814, consequently was forty-four years of age. The Princess was brought up in the Protestant faith, and it is said, from the pious and unostentatious character of her early life, that she only reluctantly embraced the brilliant prospect of her union with the Prince Royal of France, the Duke d'Orleans, who was

at the period of the negotiation of the marriage the hope and pride of the French people. On leaving her retired home at Ladwigshut, for her adopted country, the Princess was delicately reminded that it would be necessary to conceal her regret for leaving the land of her birth. The Princess replied, "I shall endeavour henceforth to love and admire everything in France." The marriage of the Princess and Duke d'Orleans was celebrated on the 13th of July, 1837, at the Palace of Fontainebleau, in the splendid Gallery of Henry II. After having had two sons, the Count de Paris (born 24th August, 1838,) and the Duke de Chartres (born Nov. 9, 1840), the Duchess met with an overwhelming domestic calamity by the sudden death of her husband. On the 13th of July, 1842, the Duke d'Orleans was killed by a fall from his carriage. The Duchess bore her loss with heroic resignation, and alone gave vent to her harrowed feelings in retirement. She then, and has ever since, in most eventful times, devoted herself to the education and protection of her infant sons, to whom she was the most affectionate and loving of mothers. Her Royal Highness rarely appeared in the gaieties of the Court of Louis Philippe. The Duchess d'Orleans and her sons were staying with the King and Queen at Paris when the revolutionary outbreak took place in February, 1848. She behaved with great courage and dignity upon that occasion, making her way through an armed and infuriated mob to the Chamber of Deputies, to whom she appealed in vain for the recognition of her son's title to the crown. The Republic having been proclaimed, she quitted the French territory, and after much trouble and anxiety, escaped to Belgium. Since that convulsion the Duchess and her sons have chiefly passed their time at her residence in Germany, and in visiting the members of the French royal family in this country.

Her Royal Highness had been staying since the summer of last year at Mr. Paynter's villa, at Richmond. The exemplary propriety of her conduct during all the trials Her Royal Highness experienced after her alliance with the house of Orleans, gained the admiration of all observers.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort shortly after the sad news reached the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, left town for Richmond, on a visit of condolence to the sorrowing relatives of the Duchess. The Duchess of Cambridge and the other members of the Royal family likewise paid visits to the ex-Royal family of France soon after the intelligence was received.

INAUGURATION OF THE JENNER MONUMENT.

On Monday the Jenner monument, recently erected in Trafalgar-square, was inaugurated by Prince Albert. The monument consists of a bronze statue, representing the great discoverer in a sitting posture, and is placed next to the statue of Sir Charles Napier, at the west side of the square. Contributions to the fund for its erection have been received from all parts of the world. The statue was uncovered during the day, and at three o'clock in the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Royal College of Physicians, in Pall-mall East, where it had been arranged that the inauguration should take place. His Royal Highness was conducted to his seat by Dr. Mayo, the president of the college, and a number of the fellows, all habited in their robes of office. His Royal Highness said that he attended there to do honour, with those present, to the memory of Jenner, that being the anniversary of Jenner's birthday, and in order to mark his sense of the inestimable benefits bestowed upon the human race by that great philosopher and philanthropist. The discovery of vaccination was not the result of mere accident, like many other discoveries, but it was the result of long and thoughtful observation and reflection, to which the discoverer's whole life was devoted. This country might be justly proud to number among her sons such a man as Jenner, for no man had been able to save so many lives as he had been enabled to do. (Loud applause.) His contemporaries had testified their approbation and feeling of gratitude for the important public service he had rendered, but it was reserved for them that day to inaugurate a memorial as a mark of their appreciation of Jenner's services in the cause of humanity. (Applause.) He hoped that statue would be long preserved to give the features of this benefactor of humanity for the contemplation and admiration of generations to come. (Great applause.)—The Hon. Secretary then read a report of the committee's proceedings; and Dr. Connolly delivered an address, containing some account of the discovery, and the benefits which had ensued from it.—Sir James Clark moved, and Dr. Searson seconded, a vote of thanks to the foreign states for the assistance they had rendered to the committee.—The Marquis of Lansdowne moved, and Dr. Mayo seconded, a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness.—His Royal Highness briefly replied, expressing a hope that vaccination would be still further spread, for it was deplorable to think that through neglecting it there were still in this country about 5,000 individuals annually numbered among the victims.—His Royal Highness then took his departure, and the proceedings terminated.

The Gazette of Tuesday announces the promotion of Colonel Sir William R. Mansfield, K.C.B., to the rank of Major-General in the army, in recognition of his valuable services as Chief of the Staff in the East Indies.

An influential public meeting was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, with a view to delay the carrying out of the main drainage scheme—the reasons assigned being the want of sufficient information on the part of the taxpayers, and the differences of opinion existing among practical engineers as to the way in which the drainage of the metropolis could best be effected.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JANET.—The weight of the smallest chest is fourteen lbs. We cannot recommend any particular party, but any East India firm might be safely applied to.

LADY MARIA.—Rowland Hill has already received a public testimonial of a substantial description, being the sum of thirteen thousand pounds, subscribed in appreciation of the benefits derived by the community from his plan of the penny postage. He succeeded Colonel Maberly as Secretary to the Post Office in 1854.

SUNSHINE.—There is an autograph signature of Shakespeare which was purchased by the Corporation of London, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five pounds, and deposited in their library among many other valuable documents.

A. B. Z.—The law of Germany differs from that of England in the cases of great criminals. In this country no culprit can be condemned on his own evidence. In Germany no execution can take place unless a confession of guilt is made.

HESTER JANE.—Carelessness in writing is much to be condemned. Ladies are frequently transcribers of the laws of legitimacy and perspicuity. In some cases the inconvenience of not being able to decipher writing is extremely great. May we suggest to ladies generally, and to one in particular, that there is great room for improvement on this point.

PRESTON.—Mr. Layard is not an Englishman by birth. He was born in Paris. He studied for the law, but preferred the erratic life of a traveller to the dry studies of that profession. His knowledge of the languages, manners, and customs of the East, have enabled him to become a high authority on matters relating to those countries.

Fire Veil.—We gave a very pretty paper one last season, June the 6th. We also beg to call the attention of our correspondent to what we believe we may justly style a particularly handsome article of this kind, much more durable than paper, which we supplied last week.

NEWBRIDGE.—It would certainly save a little time and trouble to omit working the border at the top of the fire veil, (given in our last week's paper) and it could be dispensed with without injuring the effect. We think the most one third of an inch would form a proper size for the ground.

ELEN.—Both the holes and the circle of flowers are to be worked in buttonhole-stitch in the guplate border.

EDITH.—Good housekeeping reflects the highest credit on a mistress. The happiness it dispenses must be felt to be appreciated. To remove every shadow of doubt on the subject, we refer you to the opinion of Solomon in the last chapter of Proverbs. The heart of every woman ought to rejoice at such a description of her influence.

BURTON HOUSE.—We hope the prediction will not be verified. A general election entails the expense of from one million and a half to two millions of money. This must naturally withdraw it from the usual channels of trade, which always experiences a great check from the event.

MARTHA.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is the oldest missionary society. Its charter bears the date of 1701. Previous to that time it was in operation under a slightly different name. Its labours are chiefly directed to those colonies and possessions which belong to the crown of Great Britain. A colonial population of three millions are now receiving the inestimable blessings derivable from the influence of this society.

ROSE M.—It is always a source of pleasure, as well as of encouragement to us, to know that the productions of our Work-Table are found acceptable to the subscribers of this Journal. We are constantly receiving similar tokens of kind approbation, and we are very happy to think that our suggestions are often so useful. The present request shall receive early attention.

MATILDA.—There would not be the slightest indecorum in such a course, though we fear success might not crown the measure. We recommend the attempt, though we beg that preparation may be made against disappointment.

EMMA J. P.—Next week.

META.—The aphorism, correctly quoted, runs thus:—"Truth is the basis of all excellence." Dr. Johnson is the author.

CONSTANCE.—We enumerate, as follows, various preventatives against the ravages of the moth:—Have all drawers, ward-ropes, and boxes which are to contain dresses, &c., lined with cedar wood. The perfume emitted from this wood is obnoxious to the moth. Or, procure some chips of cedar wood and saw them to the bottom of trunks or drawers. Chips of cedar wood, or slips of Russia leather, strewed among the articles to be preserved will also be found useful; dried tobacco leaves placed in the folds of blankets or woollen cloths have been found efficacious. Furs should be kept in a roomy box or drawer, so as not to be pressed closely together. At least once a month they should be taken out, beaten with a light cane, and allowed to remain for some time exposed to the light and air.

W. W.—Lord Ellenborough was appointed Governor-General of India in the early part of the year 1842. His lordship was recalled in April, 1844, by the Court of Directors. In the instance, the Court of Directors exercised the right with which they are empowered of recalling a Governor-General without conferring on the subject with Her Majesty's Government.

D. E. L.—The language spoken in England for some centuries before the Norman invasion was a pure Saxon dialect.

PRISCILLA.—The practice of appointing sponsors at baptism is of high antiquity in the Christian Church. It was originally intended to prevent children from being brought up in idolatry, in the event of the parents dying before the children should arrive at the years of discretion. In the Catholic Church the number of godfathers and godmothers is reduced to two, in the Church of England to three; but formerly the number was unlimited.

THERESA A.—Turbot, when good, should be thick and full, and the belly of a yellowish white, or cream colour.

A CONSTANT READER.—Wallend coal is so named because the colliery producing them is situated near the extremity of the old Roman Wall, which terminates mid-way between Newcastle and the sea.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The aspect of the interior has, on each occasion, been particularly charming, the dresses of the fair *habitués* displayed an attractive taste far in advance of any former season. Great curiosity was excited on the opening night at the conclusion of the National Anthem. Audible whispers were uttered in all parts of the house. "What a charming opera cloak!" proceeded from one box. "Oh, how lovely!" from another. "What a becoming hood, and so very convenient, does not in the least disarrange the head-dress, and is so warm these chilly nights." Numerous observations of this kind resulted in the discovery that they applied to a graceful opera cloak, appropriately styled the "Bosio," for the design of which the public is indebted to Messrs. Farmer and Rogers, proprietors of the fashionable emporium in Regent-street, whose success in the production of elegant novelties is fast becoming a household word. Our advertising columns contain a full description of this new cloak.—*Morning Post*.

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

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

On Friday last was commenced in both Houses of Parliament the debate on the publication of the secret despatch of Lord Ellenborough. In the House of Lords the matter was brought to a close on the night it was introduced, and resulted in the Ministry obtaining a majority of nine votes. With the exception of Tuesday and Wednesday, the subject has occupied the time and exercised the powers of both friends and opponents of the Ministry in the House of Commons ever since its introduction, and the decision had not been arrived at up to the hour of our going to press. Notwithstanding that several of the speakers in favour of Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure repudiated the idea of this being made a party motion, and although this may be truly said of some, the public will not fail to see that the majority of the supporters of the resolutions desire chiefly to oust the present Administration. It is a matter of the first importance that the interests of 200,000,000 human beings should be considered apart from the question of Whig or Tory Governments; and the idea naturally occurs, what influence will the course adopted by the Governor-General have in India? Mr. Cardwell and those who agree with him have been at some pains to show that they do not desire an expression of opinion on the Oude proclamation of Lord Canning; and at the same time it has been asserted that the construction put upon the confiscation clauses is incorrect. Would it not have been possible to use such language as would have prevented the possibility of misconstruction in a matter of so much importance? On the one side, it is held that the whole proprietary right in the soil of Oude is confiscated; and on the other, that a few middle-men only are affected. The friends of the Government maintain that the only proper way to come to a vote on the secret despatch is, by considering the effects likely to be produced in India by this proclamation of the Governor-General. There is opposition to this course, on the ground that further information is necessary, as to the state of Oude when the proclamation was issued, as well as a desire to know Lord Canning's reasons for issuing it. Some very high authorities are quoted as having expressed opinions adverse to the proclamation. Sir John Lawrence, who assuredly did not err on the side of clemency when severity and firmness were required, instead of confiscation, proposed an amnesty. To sustain this view we have Sir James Outram, who actually annexed Oude under Lord Dalhousie, and who was the first commissioner, also recommending an amnesty. Of the same opinion is Sir George Clerk, late Governor of Bombay, who, on his own responsibility, ordered General Nott to retake Cabul after the disasters which had occurred there, and who is well known as one of the most efficient servants of the East India Company, and is now permanent Secretary to the Board of Control. Next we have the authoritative voice of Sir Colin Campbell, who is certainly equally responsible with the Governor-General, and whose advice ought to have proportionate weight. Sir Colin, be it remembered, commanded a division in the Punjab during a period of four years after it was annexed. When the gallant general first saw the proclamation, he is reported to have said, in his own brusque way, "What the devil is the use of the army fighting, if all their victories are to be undone by the proclamation?" On the same side we have General Franks, who marched a column from Benares to Lucknow, and won on the same day, on the frontiers of Oude, two most brilliant victories over two separate forces of the enemy. This gallant officer has now retired on sick leave, but has declared that the proclamation has set all Oude in a flame, and neutralised our conquests. An officer holding a high station on the general staff of the army writes to this effect:—"These Bengal civilians will ruin all. The result of the

proclamation is that we shall want a new army—one to hold what we have got, the other to conquer the country." It is worthy of remark, also, that nearly all those peers who have been personally, or by birth, connected with Indian affairs, supported the Ministry in the House of Lords. Thus the evidence of persons who have the best means of judging seems greatly to preponderate in favour of clemency, rather than of a course which, it is feared, would render the mutineers more desperate. Circumstances have transpired in the course of the debate likely to interfere with any calculation being safely made about the result. Independent members were staggered by ugly facts which now and then came to light. It will not be forgotten that a letter reached the late President of the Board of Control, which was not forwarded to the Earl of Ellenborough. Mr. Vernon Smith, it seems, consulted Lord Palmerston as to whether he should forward the letter; and therefore the late Premier became jointly responsible with Mr. Smith for withholding it. The plea that the contents were unimportant did not satisfy all the members; and in the course of Tuesday evening an effort was made by Lord Vane Tempest to induce Mr. Smith to produce those parts of the letter which had reference to public affairs; but this was at last declined, and members were left to draw their own inferences as to the reasons for such refusal. However, the difficulty about letters does not end here. Since the debate commenced, a mail has arrived from India; and while it brought no statement from Lord Canning of reasons for the Oude proclamation, it conveyed three private letters which make such references as would seem to imply that those reasons had already reached England. The late Premier immediately declared that such information had not reached the members of the late Government; and here for the present the mystery of missing letters seems likely to stop. If the vote of the House of Commons is adverse to the present Administration, it is believed Lord Derby intends to appeal to the country.

THE ROYAL BIRTHDAY AND THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE day that witnessed the publication of the last number of our journal was one especially signalled in London. It had been chosen as that on which Her Majesty's birthday was to be celebrated, and it also witnessed the opening of Covent-garden Theatre, like a new Phoenix, rising out of its own ashes for the third time.

Now, why a natal day should be transplanted just nine times twenty-four hours backward, we confess that we are at a loss to comprehend. Had the event, which all the loyal people of England are called upon to commemorate with a general rejoicing, happened in December, we might have felt that nature and fashion were both on the side of choosing a new birthday—the first, for the sake of the sunshine and blue sky, and the sweet spring flowers which make May the merry month of the year; the other, because her votaries through the town and make the parks and the operas brilliant with more than fabled and imaginative splendour.

And this brings us to that other event which made the celebration of the Queen's birthday last Saturday the date of what really deserves to be called a most remarkable event.

We mean the opening of Covent Garden Theatre, which may well deserve to be called the crowning triumph of human industry. In six short months the massive structure has arisen from the ground a mighty monument of man's industry, man's energy, man's perseverance, working with all the effectiveness of a prolonged impulse, and producing results which fill the mind with equal wonder and admiration.

Six short months ago the site of Covent Garden Theatre was a mere heap of blackened ruins. Last Saturday the doors of a splendid theatre were opened, a brilliant company flowed in, and the walls echoed for the first time to the strains of our national anthem, thus inaugurating the opening by singing "God save the Queen."

The sustained effort which has accomplished this result, has indeed been all but superhuman. We believe that Mr. Gye lies prostrate now that his work is done. We are very proud of these triumphs of English industry, of English enterprise. They make us feel that there is a

stamina in our island constitution both of mind and body, equal to any enterprise, however arduous, coming within the limits of human power. We are sorry to repeat it, but no doubt we are a slow people when the right spring of action is not touched. We want such instances as this which Mr. Gye has given us, to reconcile us to our national character. We suppose that we choose to be a slow people just in the same way that many of our military men choose to be effeminate until they are turned out into trenches and battle-fields, when they seem to have no longer the choice of such an affectation, and nature breaks out, proving them the bravest of the brave. In our public works we suppose that we have no occasion to hurry ourselves. The Houses of Parliament, for instance, were commenced in 1836; the Lords were fortunate enough to have a place to meet in as early as 1847; the Commons had to wait until 1852. London Bridge had a moderate rate of growth, being completed in seven years. Nelson's Column was commenced in 1839, and we are patiently curious to know whether it will be finished in this generation or the next, in this century or its successor. These are not at all picked specimens, but simply mentioned as they come. Let us place by their side the result of individual energy and individual zeal, and we are bound to thank Mr. Gye for showing us that if we do go nationally to sleep sometimes that condition comes as a matter of choice and not as a necessity of our nature.

This wonderful effort has been made on behalf of a theatre. The stage has great power over the public mind. There are many of the most upright amongst us who conscientiously believe its influence evil. We know that it is much abused, and we would have it purified, reformed, made a true school of morals and of manners. Why should there ever be a word upon the stage but "what modesty without a blush might hear?" Why should evil float in softest song, when we are led to believe that music is the only earthly science that will ever be transported to heaven? Why should not true sensibility find its own faithful response in honest hearts and unsophisticated natures? Why should not striking examples "point the moral and adorn the tale?" Why should not the spell of music, the charm of painting, the power of histrionic art, send the spectator away from the scenic enactment impressed with what we venture to call the *experience of the heart*, not only more deeply, more vividly, but also more lastingly, through instrumentalities which thus reach the soul, not thwarted but aided by the senses.

Let the stage be made worthy of its own influence, and all will be well. These comments on its capabilities would not have dropped from our pen but for an incident which occurred on the opening of the House on the Queen's nominal birthday. It was late when the performance began—the wonder was that it began at all. The consequence was that even omissions could not compress the piece within the limits of the last day of the week. At the end of that act of the *Huguenots* in which Valentine and Raoul sing Meyerbeer's famous duet, her Majesty's chosen natal day was done and a greater day had dawned—we mean the Sabbath. Grisi and Mario had rivalled themselves in their happiest days in giving that duet. They had awakened up an ovation of the old enthusiasm. Before its heat had abated, Mr. Harris appeared upon the stage. He came to remind the audience that the last day of the week had gone and that the first day of the week had come, and on that account he asked them to dispense with the remainder of the opera, and to allow the National Anthem to be sung as its closing performance. There was, we are sorry to say, some dissentient voices among the audience, but the right had the might, and the "ayes" carried it.

We consider this public mark of respect to the sacredness of the day in the light of an auspicious omen in the opening of this theatre, and we look forward with strong hope that its management may prove in what way the stage may teach while it charms, and elevate the mind even while it delights the senses.

The Archbishop of Santiago had issued a pastoral, in which he complains of the existence of a Protestant Chapel in Valparaiso; this intolerant act, says the *Mercurio*, has been treated with contempt by the citizens of Valparaiso.

WEEKLY RESUME.

THE latest news from India bears melancholy testimony to the amount of work that still remains to be done before India can be tranquillised. The rebellion has now been in existence for more than a year, during which time our troops have been successful in almost every encounter. Delhi has fallen, and Lucknow; no fortified place of consequence remains in possession of the rebels; no base of operations for their continuance of the struggle. And yet we hear of large masses being assembled at various parts of Western and Central India; formidable in their numbers; still more formidable in their despair. And now the hot weather is at hand, when the Sepoys will have an ally more powerful than themselves to waste the British forces. Our dominion is no doubt established, but the settlement of the country is yet far from being accomplished.

The New York mails arrived on Monday. On the night of the 1st, the President and some members were serenaded, in consequence of the passing of the English Lecompton Bill.—The question of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was under discussion by the House of Representatives.—The Kansas Bill had received the President's signature, and is now law. Ex-Governor Walker was about to proceed to Kansas, in order to organise opposition to the new law.—A great fire had occurred at Boston. Two firemen had lost their lives; and the destruction of property was estimated at 250,000 dollars.

The general state of Europe is not pacific. In one part actual war is raging; in another, preparations for war are in progress; while elsewhere coolness and jealousy exist, which may at any moment become serious. A very severe engagement took place between the Turks and Montenegrins, on the 11th inst., in the Valley of Grachovo, and resulted in a victory to the Turks; but on the 13th the Montenegrins captured a transport of provisions belonging to the Turks, and in the evening attacked and completely routed, and almost annihilated, the Turkish forces. The representatives of England and France had interposed, but at present, it seems, with little effect. The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Naples, respecting the capture of the Cagliari, is still unsettled, and each Power is increasing its armaments, to meet the contingency of a conflict. Meanwhile our representative has made a demand on the Neapolitan Government for compensation to the engineers, Park and Watt, which has not been satisfied. France and Austria, too, are eyeing each other with jealousy, on account of their respective positions in Italy, where neither, in strict justice, ought to be. Altercations between the ambassadors of these Powers are said to have lately exceeded the bounds of moderation. And the French papers tell us that there is to be a grand military and naval demonstration in July at Cherbourg, when every available gun will be within seven hours of Spithead. A contemporary suggests that some English ships should be present, merely, of course, to honour the occasion, but with the same number of guns as the French.

The sittings of the Paris Conference are likely to be postponed till next month, in consequence of the conflict in Montenegro. The *Nord*, of Brussels, affirms that telegraphic communications take place almost daily between the French and Russian Cabinets, on the state of affairs in the East.

Sir Charles Napier moved in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the manning of the navy by the most efficient and least expensive means, which was agreed to.

The post of Ambassador at Constantinople has been filled up by the appointment of Sir Henry Bulwer. That gentleman has the advantage of great diplomatic experience, from the day he was dismissed from Madrid down to his recent arrangement of the Danubian boundary. He will need all his acquired experience, as well as his great natural ability, to enable him to hold a direct path in the atmosphere of Constantinople, foul and loaded as it is with intrigue and corruption. While there can be no doubt that the absence of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will be severely felt, we believe that no more able successor could be found than Sir Henry Bulwer. Before he is settled in his office, his attention is called to a subject of more than common difficulty. The relations of Turkey to the small and mountainous country of Montenegro has long been a subject of uneasiness to Europe.



The Willful Wife.

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

CHAPTER V.

To keep a carriage without keeping a great deal of company also would be a thing next to impossible. Leaving the pretty little cottage of their honeymoon sort of life the Singletons had made a leap into a new kind of existence. Maude had taste, had spirit, had a sharp, quick, lively appreciation of the pleasures of life, and saw no reason in the world why she should not drink of the brimming cup, and, like the butterfly, enjoy the sunshine of a butterfly existence. Maude had another quality which not unfrequently leads its possessor into pits and bogs and different kinds of disagreeableness. She had taste, and the gratification of that quality is really a very dangerous thing. Taste made Maude Singleton buy a great many expensive things. Wishing very much to make her house delightful, she began to tamper with china ornaments, to coquette with bronzes and statuettes, and to flirt with pictures. It is true she did not get very deep in such matters, but having already dipped tolerably low down into her husband's purse for damasks, and carpets, and cornices, and looking-glasses, and trifles of that sort, she left the other things for a year or so longer, by which time she hoped she should have cured Charley dear of that tendency to the old-gentlemanly vice which was in her eyes his single defect of character.

Meantime it was really surprising to see how their connection extended, and how popular that charming Mrs. Singleton was growing in every circle. Who was so full of life and spirits as Mrs. Singleton? Who threw so much animation into everything, and carried enjoyment everywhere she went like Mrs. Singleton? Who gave such delicious little suppers, and who presided over them with such a fascinating grace? Who made such delightful dinner parties, and whoever in the world had such an excellent cook, and where could Mrs. Singleton have found her? To be sure she made a point of that, even though she did give a few pounds a-year more than her neighbours, for she was resolved that Charley dear should never come home to some horror of a dinner when he had been fagging all the day, and wanted comforting. Not a few of the husbands of her acquaintance envied Charles Singleton his beautiful wife, who not only dressed for him, but made his home so bright, so enjoyable, and yet so full of that English word—comfort. All the dowdy wives disliked Maude, and that so much the more for hearing her praised for all those qualities in which they were themselves so woefully deficient.

But was Charles Singleton a happy man in the

midst of all this provision for enjoyment? It is true he looked pale and thin, and his appetite failed, but then all that must be owing to the City atmosphere; and besides there were some men who never could be pleased with anything. It was noticed that when Mrs. Singleton gave her most brilliant parties, her husband often scarcely spoke to anybody. He was moody, and his thoughts always seemed occupied by something that was somewhere else. The men said that he was a stupid, the women that his wife plagued him, notwithstanding all her seeming good humour.

No doubt there could not be so many enjoyable things brought into the house without a good deal in the shape of money going out of it. Sometimes fits of prudence developed themselves in Mrs. Singleton, especially after some outlay in which she had inward misgivings, which she pacified by resorting to housewifely saving. Thus after a certain day, on which they had indulged in a champagne dinner, and finally sent the guests away comforted by mulled claret, she announced to Charles that she was going to turn over a new leaf, and have a thorough reformation in the house.

"Charley dear, I want to tell you something. I know you think I spend a great deal too much money—now own that you do."

"Since you ask me—since you put the words into my mouth—perhaps we do spend a little too much. You know it would not be fair to be offended since you led me into saying so."

"It would be base, treacherous, abominable. I'd beat myself with my own fan if I could do so, but that wouldn't be of much use in the way of penance, because its only made of feathers. Well, its quite right that you should say so, and do you know I've a strong belief that I think so too."

"My dear Maude, would it make you very miserable to retrench?" he said eagerly.

"That's the very thing. I've begun already, this very day. What do you think I bought only this morning?"

He shook his head.

"You give it up? Not a dress, not a gold chain, not an Indian shawl—by the by, Charley dear, Colonel Romlinson says my new shawl is a thorough bargain. He guessed it at a hundred and fifty pounds, and I only gave a hundred. You know he is a good judge, for he hasn't been long home from India."

"But your morning's purchase? You have not told me of that."

"I'll tell you, for you will never guess, and I won't tease it. It shan't be teased. A pair of scales!"

"A pair of scales!"

"Charley dear, I'm going to begin housekeeping in good earnest. Would you believe it that they came and told me this morning that the last

chest of tea was finished. I thought it was only just begun. Shameful extravagance, isn't it?"

Charles Singleton looked grave, but did not speak.

"I tell you, Charley dear, because I won't have little mean petty secrets and keep them from you. We haven't come to that stage of matrimony yet. So far on in our married life, I'm not afraid to tell you everything, small or great, trifling and important. When we get to paltry concealments it will be all over with romance. Do you know that some of our friends are actually afraid to show their lords and masters the bundles of bills that come pouring in week by week, and so they keep them back till the poor tradesmen pester, and plague, and tease, and torment, and dun, and threaten all sorts of ridiculous disreputable things. Do you know, Charley dear, that I think I should give over loving you if I could once be afraid of you. Afraid of you!"

And then Maude laughed her own musical laugh, that was sweeter than any song, and looked into her husband's face with her beautiful trusting eyes, as though he could not choose but share her sentiments.

The fear of being an object of dread, instead of an object of love, sealed Charles Singleton's lips. A sort of lambent smile supplied the place of answer.

"Well, Charley dear, as I tell you, I'm going to begin housekeeping in good earnest. This very morning I've had the store-room arranged and set in order, and I've had a new lock put upon the door, a real Bramah, for I didn't quite like hearing that the old key was lost—it doesn't look well for people to mislay keys—and, after that, I sent and ordered a pair of scales."

"Always energetic, Maude."

"Don't laugh at me. Vulgar though it may sound, I'm going to put the servants on regular allowance, and to weigh everything out to them with my own hands from the store-room. I expect to save something worth mentioning next quarter; but, in the meantime, Charley dear, here is a bundle of bills—bakers, and butchers, and brewers—sadly unromantic concerns, and not breathing of roses; but never mind, will you pay them yourself, or give me the money?"

"As you please."

"Bring me the money, then—it will save you the trouble—that is, if you are not afraid of trusting me with it—ha! ha! ha! Do you know what that pretty, silly, Mrs. Delawny did the other day? She paid her milliner's bill with the money her husband had left for the rent, and then durst not tell him, and so an execution came into the house, and all because she was afraid of her husband!"

"Or because she was extravagant, Maude."

"Like me, you mean. Ha! ha! ha! Well, I have just been telling you that I am going to

weigh and measure everything out of the store-room myself, and be as exact as though I kept a shop. Besides, I have been reckoning everything up, I mean all our housekeeping expenses, and do you know, Charley dear, we have only exceeded a poor hundred and fifty pounds in our last quarter's expenses; and that is not so very much, considering, is it?"

"It all depends upon circumstances," said Charles Singleton, with an air of hesitation.

Again Maude laughed her light musical laugh.

"Reservations, Charles; but I forgive you. Now own that I am very generous."

"You are above deceit, Maude, which of all things in the world would grieve me most."

"Well, I like to have compliments from my husband, though it is rather old-fashioned; and do make haste home, for I always want you back again as soon as you are out of sight, though, do you know, most of the married ladies of our acquaintance can't bear to have their husbands in the house, even if they are ill, and perhaps the less for that, they are always so horribly cross for every trifle. Now, Charley dear, promise me to be home one hour sooner than usual. Don't say that you can't, because you must. I invite you, Mr. Singleton, in Mrs. Singleton's name, to make your appearance in this identical place not a minute later than five o'clock."

"I accept with pleasure the honour of your invitation," said Charles Singleton, as he bowed himself out from her presence, with an air half grave, half gay.

Punctual to his time, Charles Singleton returned home. As he walked up the steps he caught a glimpse of the wave of a feather through the window. Going into the dining-room he found Maude in a costume which almost made him doubt the evidence of his own eyes. She was dressed in a riding habit, with a hat and drooping feather.

"Allow me to introduce Mrs. Singleton to Mr. Singleton, in a new character," said Maude, breaking into one of her merriest laughs at the sight of his blank amazement.

"What does it all mean, Maude?"

"It means, Charley dear, that you said once upon a time that you were fond of riding before we were married, and that you wished we could ride together, and it means that thereupon I have been taking lessons, and it means that I have ordered Black Oliver and White Chester to the field, and that when you have taken this one glass of sherry and this one pretty little biscuit, we are going to mount, and that I am prepared to show you that I can ride like an Amazon, and that all the loungers of Rotten-row will envy you your wife, who rides so well."

It seemed as if a certain struggle were going on in Charles Singleton's mind, a struggle between pleasure and pain. Maude either did not or would not see his irresolution. Forcing upon him the wine, and overruling all opposition, through the force of her own joyous animation, leaving him no time to reflect or take counsel with himself, he presently found himself riding by her side among the crowds of notabilities of Rotten Row, and in spite of himself not a little pleased at the admiration which her presence excited. In truth, Maude Singleton's sparkling eye, her glowing cheek, her bright smile, her infectious gaiety, all combined to render her not a little fascinating and attractive.

(To be continued.)

YANKEE TRADE.—"I calculate I couldn't drive a trade with you to-day?" said a true specimen of a Yankee pedlar, at the door of a merchant in St. Louis. "I calculate you calculate about right, for you cannot," was the sneering reply.—"Wall, I guess you needn't get huffy about it. Now here's a dozen real genuine razor strops, worth two dollars and a half; you may have 'em at two dollars."—"I tell you I don't want any of your trash, so you had better be going."—"Wall, now, I declare I'll bet you five dollars if you make me an offer for them are strops, we'll have a trade yet."—"Done!" replied the merchant placing the money in the hands of a bystander. The Yankee deposited the like sum; when the merchant offered him a couple of cents for his strops.—"They're yours," said the Yankee, as he pocketed the stakes. But he added, with apparent honesty, "I calculate a joke's a joke; and if you don't want those strops I'll trade back."—"The merchant's countenance brightened as he replied—"You're not so bad a chap, after all. Here are the strops—give me the money."—"There it is," said the Yankee, as he received the strops, and passed over the couple of cents. "A trade's a trade, and now you're wide awake in earnest. I guess the next time you trade you'll do a little better than to buy razor strops." And away he went with his strops and his wager, amid the shouts of the laughing crowd.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Plain Dinner Costume*).—Double skirt of Royal blue glacé. The lower skirt is plain, and the upper one trimmed with a broad band of blue velvet, set on in a zig-zag direction, and at each side forming lozenge-shaped quilts, graduating in size as they ascend from the lower part upwards. The sleeves are loose, open in front of the arm, and trimmed in the same style as the skirt. The corsage is high to the throat, without a basque, and has *bretelles* or braces of blue velvet. Under-sleeves and collar of Honiton lace.

Fig. 2. (*Evening Costume*).—Dress, with double skirt, of mauve-colour silk. Each skirt is trimmed with a *plissé* of mauve velvet and silk, and at the sides are bows of silk, edged with the same *plissé*, and finished by long tassels of silk and chenille. The corsage and sleeves are ornamented with the same trimming as that on the skirts. Under-sleeves of Brussels lace.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Dresses of silk and moire antique, now generally adopted in out-door costume, will be laid aside for those of lighter texture as soon as the warm weather fairly sets in. Fringe will be a fashionable trimming for dresses composed of light summer fabrics. If the skirt is flounced, the fringe is placed at the edge of the flounces; or, when the dress is made with two skirts, the fringe is placed at the edge of the upper skirt only. The fringe is usually of a colour corresponding with that of the dress, but it may be of a totally different tint. A dress of grey barege, for instance, would be suitably trimmed with green or blue fringe. The basque, if the dress has one, and the sleeves, should also be trimmed to correspond.

A much admired ball dress, worn a few evenings since, was of white tarletane. It had three skirts trimmed with broad rows of violet colour ribbon, disposed perpendicularly, the ribbon being edged with a narrow light fringe. The sleeves were formed of three puffs, and trimmed with violet ribbon. On the uppermost skirt there was a bow of the same ribbon, with long, flowing ends. A wreath composed of twenty small bouquets of violets was worn in the hair, and a necklace and bracelets of amethysts completed the costume.

We may also mention an evening dress composed of white silk, with ten flounces, pinked at the edges. Five of the flounces are of white silk, and five of blue; and they are ranged one white and one blue alternately. The corsage, of white silk, has a *fichu Antoinette*, trimmed with small bows of blue ribbon. The head-dress consists of a double wreath of blue convolvulus, mounted in the style of a diadem, with pendant sprays falling over the neck and shoulders. Bracelets, ear-rings, &c., of turquoise and diamonds, are worn with the dress just described; and the shoes are of white satin, with heels of blue silk, and ornamented with bows of blonde.

Ribbons in new and pretty patterns have been introduced for the summer season. Some are figured with very narrow stripes of green, blue, brown, &c., on a white ground. These ribbons are effectively employed in trimming straw bonnets. A Leghorn bonnet, just completed in Paris for the Princess Ipsilanti, is trimmed with emerald green ribbon and wild roses, intermingled with bunches of small green fruit; the same ornaments are intermingled with the under trimming. A bonnet of Belgian straw, which has just appeared, presents a striking novelty. It is edged with black silk. The curtain is formed of black silk, and the trimming consists of black and cerise colour ribbon, intermingled with clusters of berries.

A carriage and morning visiting costume, just prepared for a lady of rank, consists of a dress of grey silk, lined with green and violet. The pattern is in horizontal stripes. The skirt of the dress has four flounces, pinked at the edges, and confined at each side by broad Pompadour quilts of silk, the same as the dress, but figured with a broad wreath pattern. The quilts are edged at each side with narrow ruffles of green ribbon. The corsage has no basque, but has braces, corresponding in design with the quilts. Mantle of black Chantilly lace, lined with violet silk. The hood is of lace, and it is fastened with a bow of lace. A small collar of white Valenciennes, with neck-tie of violet ribbon. The under-sleeves are formed of puffs of tulle, with turn-up cuffs of lace. Straw colour kid gloves. Boots of black moire antique. Bonnet of violet colour crape and black lace, and bows of violet velvet. The under trimming is a ruche of white tulle, with a wreath of violets. Strings of violet ribbon, and lappets of black lace, flying loosely.

STERNE used to say: "The most accomplished way of using books, is to serve them as most people do lords—learn their titles, and then brag of their acquaintance."

I WILL believe in the right of one man to govern a nation despotically, when I find a man born into the world with boots and spurs, and a nation born with saddles on their backs.—*Algernon Sydney*.

LADIES' DRESSES AT HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT.—Costume de cour, composed of a train of white glacé, lined with silk, very elegantly trimmed with blonde and vert Azoff; crepe corsage to correspond, with blonde bouquet of white lilacs and diamonds; skirts of tulle over glacé silk, with trimmings of vert Azoff and blonde. Coiffure of ostrich feathers, blonde lappets, wreath of white lilacs, and diamonds.

DUCHESS OF BUCKLEUCH.—A train of rich mauve moire antique, trimmed with a magnificent border of Brussels point lace; the corsage draped and ornamented with Brussels lace and diamonds; a double petticoat of rich white satin trimmed with Brussels lace, tulle, and ribbon. Head-dress, white ostrich feathers, diamonds, and lappets.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL.—Train of blue moire antique, lined with white glacé, and trimmed with Brussels lace and tulle; skirt composed of double flounces of silver tulle over blue glacé, trimmed with bouquets of white water-lilies. Head-dress, feathers and lace lappets, with spray of lilies and diamond ornaments.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.—A train of white gros d'Afrique, ornamented with bouillons of tulle, crimson

glacé. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, tiara and stomacher of magnificent sapphires and diamonds.

MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD.—Train of rich white and gold moire gothique, with garniture of tulle bouillonné, fastened with bouquets of hawthorn and gold and green leaves; over a rich white poult de soie petticoat, three skirts of double tulle, and tunic, embroidered in gold, looped at the side, and fastened with a bouquet of the same fine flowers; corsage à la Grecque. Head-dress, plume and veil; ornaments, *parure* of diamonds.

COUNTESS OF DERBY.—Train of blue moire antique, trimmed with Brussels lace and bows of glacé; skirt and tunic of blue glacé, trimmed with tulle and flounces of Brussels lace. Head-dress, feathers, and lace lappets, with diamond ornaments.

JANE COUNTESS SOMERS.—Train of rich fawn and white broché, trimmed with ruches of Eugénie blue satin ribbon, berthe and sabots of blonde lace; dress of white satin trimmed with Eugénie blue satin ribbon. Head-dress of blonde and blue flowers, with white plume and diamonds.

COUNTESS OF GALLOWAY.—Body and train of rich vert de mer moire antique, lined with white poult de soie and richly trimmed with Spanish point and ruches of ribbon; petticoat composed of two skirts

fure of ostrich feathers, lace lappets, and a profusion of diamonds.

VISCOUNTESS JOCELYN.—Train and corsage of rich grey moire, interwoven with silver, and trimmed with Brussels lace and crescents of violets; petticoat of grey glacé, with trimmings of tulle and four flounces of Brussels lace, looped on either side with crescents of violets. Head-dress, violet plume, coronet of diamonds, and veil spotted with silver; ornaments, diamond necklace and ear-rings.

VISCOUNTESS STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.—A dress of rich amethyst poult de soie, with double skirt, ornamented with bouffants of white tulle; train of fine Brussels point, looped at the sides, and festooned with bows of ribbon; train and corsage of moire gothique, covered with fine Brussels, en suite. Head-dress, plume, veil, and diamond ornaments.

VISCOUNTESS GAGE.—Train and corsage of white silk, brocaded pink and gold, trimmed with Brussels lace and bows of ribbon; skirt of white glacé, with two flounces of Brussels lace, and trimmed with ruches and bows of ribbon. Head-dress, flowers, feathers, and lappets; ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

VISCOUNTESS GALWAY.—Train of grey and white brocade, trimmed with tulle and bouquets of silver wheat; skirt of grey tulle over glacé, trimmed with blonde and bouquets of green and silver. Head-dress, feathers and blonde lappets; ornaments, diamonds and pearls.

VISCOUNTESS BOYNE.—Dress of the richest white crystallised antique glacé, ornamented in points of bouillons of white sparkling tulle, with *nœuds Louis XV.*; corsage to correspond, with bouquet of silver water-lilies and blue centres; train, from the shoulder of the richest turquoise blue moire antique, trimmed in points to correspond, and *nœuds Louis XV.* of white satin ribbon, bordered in blue. Head-dress, tiara of diamonds and pearls, silvered water-lilies, feathers, and long tulle veil; ornaments, magnificent diamonds and pearls.

VISCOUNTESS NEWPORT.—Train of pink moire antique, lined with white glacé, and trimmed with bouquets of white lilacs; petticoat of pink crape over glacé, trimmed with ruches of pink and white crape and bouquets of lilacs. Head-dress, feathers and blonde lappets; ornaments, diamonds and pearls.

LADY BAGOT.—Train of blue moire antique, trimmed with guipure lace and ruches of tulle; skirt of blue tulle over glacé, trimmed with guipure lace and ruches of crape. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, diamonds.

LADY GEORGINA GURDON REBOW.—Train of grey moire antique, lined with glacé, and trimmed with Brussels lace; skirt of glacé trimmed with tulle, Brussels lace, and bows of ribbon. Head-dress, feathers, lappets, and wreath of variegated hollyhocks; ornaments, diamonds.

LADY CHARLOTTE WATSON TAYLOR.—Train of white satin, lined with glacé, and trimmed with crape lisse, Brussels lace, and ruche of Napoleon blue crape; skirt of Napoleon blue tulle over glacé, with flounces of Brussels lace over tulle flounces, trimmed with bows of crape and ribbon.

LADY EMILY FOLEY.—Costume de cour, composed of a head-dress of white taffetas d'Italie, with double skirts very elegantly trimmed with rubay, imperial white and grey velvet and blonde; train from the shoulders in white moire antique, lined with silk trimmed with blonde and rubay, imperial white and grey velvet. Coiffure of ostrich feathers, tulle veil.

LADY MACDONALD LOCKHART.—Train of groseille des Alpes velvet, lined with white glacé, and trimmed with Brussels lace; crape skirts over glacé, with flounces of Brussels lace, trimmed with bouquets of white lilacs. Head-dress, feathers and veil, with tiara and stomacher of diamonds.

LADY GLADSTONE.—Train of chine pompadour, trimmed with lace and bows of green shaded glacé ribbon; skirt and tunic of white glacé, trimmed with tulle and lace, with bows of glacé ribbon. Head-dress, feathers and lace lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

MRS. CARDWELL.—Train of white moire antique, lined with glacé and trimmed with Brussels lace and ruches of lilac crape; skirt and tunic of white muslin over glacé, spotted with black velvet, and trimmed with bouquets of lilac primroses. Head-dress, feathers and lace lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

MRS. WHITESIDE.—Train of white spotted moire antique, trimmed with bouillons of tulle and white and lilac hyacinths; skirt of mauve glacé, covered with bouillons of white and lilac tulle, and two rich Brussels lace flounces over the tulle, bouquets of same flowers; corsage trimmed to correspond. Head-dress, white and lilac hyacinths and ostrich feathers, veil of white tulle spotted with silver; ornaments, emeralds and diamonds.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS.—Train of rich gros d'Italie, trimmed with tulle bouillonné, ornamented with coronnes en marguerites des champs et feuillage de velours grenat; corsage élégamment orné de tulle en fleurs; jupe de cour composée of five tulle skirts, forming un usage de tulle relevés par des écharpes de tulle, edged with blonde, et coronnes en marguerites des champs, feuillage en velours grenat.

MISS FAIRBAIRN.—Train of white glacé, trimmed with bands of green glacé; petticoats composed of puffings of tulle over glacé, trimmed with wreaths of green leaves. Head-dress, feathers and lappets.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

velvet, bows, and bouquets of cherry frosted leaves and gold fruit; the corsage richly trimmed to correspond with train; the petticoat of white glacé, trimmed with tulle, rubans, and white blonde, ornamented with crimson ruban velvet bows, bouquets of frosted leaves and gold fruit, and also of large spans of frosted grass. Head-dress formed of feathers, diamonds, and a rich veil of tulle, trimmed with gold spots.

DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.—Train of rich pink and silver moire gothique, with garniture à la vieille of areoplane and tulle, petticoat of rich pink poult de soie, a dress of tulle de Lyons, with double skirt bouillonné and trimmed at the sides with bouffants and wreaths of pink and white cactus, and over it a veil of silver tulle. Head-dress, splendid tiara of diamonds, plume, veil, and flowers en suite.

MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.—Train of peach moire antique, lined with white glacé and trimmed with tulle and Brussels lace; petticoat of peach tulle over glacé, with flounces of Brussels lace, over which was an open tunic of white glacé, trimmed with ruches, and fastened with bows of peach and white. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, tiara, stomacher &c., of sapphires and diamonds.

MARCHIONESS OF ABERCORN.—Train of silver grey moire antique, trimmed with point lace; petticoat of grey glacé, with bouffant trimming of tulle, and tunic trimmed with point lace and bows of

of white glacé silk, richly trimmed with fringe and ribbon. Head-dress, feathers, point lace lappets, and diamonds.

COUNTESS OF YARBOROUGH.—A train of rich white moire antique, lined with glacé silk, and richly trimmed with blonde lace, tulle, and frosted roses; corsage ornamented to correspond; petticoat of white glacé silk, covered with tulle bouillons, and crape petticoats ornamented with blonde lace and frosted roses. Head-dress, feathers, lappets, and diamonds.

COUNTESS OF DESART.—Train and corsage of the richest white gothic moire, trimmed with ruches of crêpe and silver blonde; petticoat of glacé, covered with bouillons of tulle, and a tunic of most exquisite point d'Angleterre, looped at the sides with large bows of green velvet.

COUNTESS OF FIFE.—Train of rich satin gris perle, handsomely trimmed, magnificent Bruxelles dress over grey, with attaches of racines de coral and silver. *Parure* of coral and diamonds, with neck-lace to correspond; veil and feathers.

VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON.—Costume de cour, composed of a train of magnificent orphelia moire antique lined with silk, elegantly trimmed with lace and ribbons; corsage to correspond, with fine point lace, and stomacher of diamonds; skirts of the same costly lace over moire antique, and bouquets of variegated leaves, with agraffes of diamonds. Coif-

POETRY.

MAY.

BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE.

May! May! song-honoured May!
Whom the youthful poet has loved alway,
What has become of thy genial air,
Thy voices of music everywhere,
The blessed blue of thy kindly skies,
Thy bloom that greets us with sweet surprise,
Thy hedgerows covered with odorous snow,
Thy waters that laugh with joy as they go?
Why art thou sullen and sad to-day,
Song-honoured May!

May! May! ever welcome May!
How strangely thou lookest on earth to-day,
Cloudy and tearful, cold and wild,
Like a petulant woman, or wayward child!
Has winter been striving to keep thee back?
Has his bullying gales waylaid thy track?
Or is there a change 'mid the skies sublime?
Or a fitful pause in the flight of time?
Thy name is here, but thy presence away,
Ever welcome May!

May! May! salubrious May!
We were wont to make merry thy natal day,
But custom and feeling are altered now,
And the people are changed even more than thou;
But we need to wander in days of old,
Through fields of floral silver and gold,
Catching the apple tree's breath and bloom,
And the ancient hawthorn's heavy perfume,
While our glad hearts beat with a healthful play,
Salubrious May!

But nothing goes wrong in the land of God,
For His bounty lives in the quiet soil,
Whether clothed in the garb of frost or flower,
Or the liberal harvest's golden dower,
With a thoughtless spirit we oft complain,
But the domes of Nature are never in vain;
For Wisdom governs the humblest things,
And Love overshadows with guardian wings,
In God's just power there is no delay,
Oh, glorious May!

NEW MUSIC.

Sur les Flots, Barcarolle, No. 1, op. 30.

Jours Heureux, No. 2, op. 30, for Pianoforte Solo. By LINDSAY SLOPER. Schott and Co., 159, Regent-street.

These pieces are evidently composed in imitation of Mendelssohn's celebrated songs without words, the interminable model for the young England school of pianoforte music. They display some ingenuity in their construction and general working, but the subjects are neither as distinct or melodious as we should like; this is the general fault of Mendelssohn's imitators. There is a certain peculiarity in Mendelssohn's works by which the composer can always be identified, but as he was the creator of that style, his works had the merit of originality added to their consummate genius and skill. Any attempt at imitation must suffer by comparison. Mr. Sloper's *Barcarolle* and *Jours Heureux* are as good as many pieces of a similar nature, but we would advise him to attempt something original; in that he may stand as good a chance of success as his contemporaries. We would also recommend him to pay attention to the degree of difficulty; none but a really good pianist could execute the two pieces under review, and such a performer would in nearly every case select works of a higher class. Like all Mr. Schott's publications, they are beautifully brought out.

No. 1 of *Sacred Hours*. For Flute and Pianoforte. Selected from the works of the Great Masters, and arranged by J. CLINTON. Published by Clinton and Co., at their Flute Manufactory, 35, Percy-street, Bedford-square.

To the admirers of sacred music, as well as those who require flute music for Sunday performance, this will be a very welcome publication. No. 1 contains "Comfort ye my People," from Handel's *Messiah*, and "Honour and Arms," from his oratorio of *Sampson*, both well arranged, with just enough ornament to make amends for the absence of the words.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN SCULPTOR AT NAPLES.

An eminent American sculptor, Signor Bartolomeo, recently died in Naples, with whose life and death circumstances are connected which are worth recording. He came to Rome about eight or nine years ago without a farthing in his pocket, and at the time of his death he had orders to the amount of 40,000 piastres or 8,000*l.* Perhaps his finest piece was his "Eve after the Fall," a figure in repose, as Angellini's Eve represents Eve before the fall. Bartolomeo sold his to a Parisian gentleman for 5,000 piastres. For some time he has been suffering very severely from erysipelas, which appears to have settled in his throat, and his medical advisers recommended him to visit Naples, but he died a few days since of ulcerated sore throat. On some of the friends going to visit the body it was found that the seals had been placed on the doors of the room where it lay. Intelligence of it was immediately communicated to Mr. Adlin, the American Minister, who directly went to the judge and questioned him about it. The judge asserted his ignorance of the fact, and maintained that he had ordered only the effects to be sealed up. On being informed that the body, too, had been sealed up, he called his chancellor and abused him, and threw all the blame upon him; and the chancellor, imitating the example of his superior, threw the blame on the landlord, and the landlord retorted upon both; and the long and short of it is that the chancellor was sent to break the seals in a hurry, and the body was taken out and buried. Such was the end of poor Bartolomeo, the sculptor, who has worked well, and won a name by dint of talent united with unwearied perseverance.—*Daily News*.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

BETTING AMONGST BIRDS.—A considerable number of hens this year laid eggs on the Derby day. Not a few chickens also came in for the plate.

A HALFPENNY CATCH.—Abuse the toll of Chelsea Bridge as much as you like, but let others praise it. To our mind, it would be rather a relief to hear that the bridge had been *ex-tolled*.

SHOCKING CHURCHWARDENISM.—The Vestry of a great Metropolitan parish have, we are informed, come to the determination of having the sides of the church doors in all the churches under their control fresh painted every Saturday, with the savage and brutal view of putting some limit to the expansion of petticoats.

A POINT IN PRIVATE FINANCE.—Two sixpences are preferable to a shilling. A cabman never has any change; and the dignity which a largess of the smaller coin would maintain, would be incompatible with a donation to the amount of that sum, effected by giving twice as much, and receiving half of it back again.

A STALE PROVERB REPEATED.—"Cleanliness is next to Godliness." We applaud this truth with both hands, and are happy to acknowledge that it is correct in most things, except in picture-cleaning; for there the cleanliness, as laid on with the strongest scouring brush, frequently amounts to a sin of ungodliness. *Vide* the National Gallery, open five times a week.

DYING FOR ONE'S COUNTRY.—Nearly as much as 4,000,000*l.* have been spent on soldiers' barracks, and yet they are but little better than human pig-sties. We suppose the grant is not sufficient for the mortality amongst them is almost as great as that of an engagement. The French understand military defences better than this. Louis Napoleon would not allow his *braves* to drop down in this cruel way, falling martyrs to the weakness of a barricade (*barrack-aid*).

A NEW PLEASURE FOR ENTOMOLOGISTS.—We are sorry to see, by a statement in the *Times*, that a most destructive disease termed the "auger-worm," nearly as ruinous as the rot, has been discovered in the Royal paddlewheel steam sloop *Barracouta*. We suppose that the auger-worm is another and a bigger insect than the *teredo navalis*, and is called "auger," to signify that it bears to the *teredo* the relation of an auger to a gimlet, and thus constitutes a greater bore. What, however, may be a bore to the nation at large, may be a subject of interest to the Entomological Society.

THE NEW COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Covent Garden has sprung, like the phoenix from its ashes, more bright and beautiful than ever. When we remember, only a few months back, the desolate-looking piece of waste ground on which the stately pile now stands, we may liken it, without very violent exaggeration, to Aladdin's palace which rose in a single night. Mr. Gye has shown himself a mighty enchanter: the magic of his enterprise and energy has surrounded him with troops of "slaves of the lamp," bound to obey his behests by the great spell which quickens modern exertion. With unheard of efforts, and in the face of the most formidable obstacles, he has achieved what may almost be called the miracle of erecting his new temple of the muses on the site of the old; and has fulfilled his pledge to the public by opening its doors on the very day he had promised from the beginning. To the last, the possibility of accomplishing this Herculean labour seemed problematical. People passing along Bow-street, picking their steps among heaps of bricks and rubbish, and gazing at walls and pillars covered with scaffolding and swarming with workmen, could not "realise" the idea of sitting, within a few days, in a magnificent theatre, complete in all its multitudinous details, and witnessing once more one of the splendid entertainments of the Royal Italian Opera. "Open or not open" was the question raised and debated among all sorts of people—discussed, too, after a fashion peculiarly English. It was taken up by the betting men, who made Saturday a sort of Derby day. Numberless wagers, great and small, were taken on the event; and when, in the evening, the doors were thrown open, a hundred thousand pounds were lost and won.

Before the doors were open, a great crowd had assembled, and was every every instant increasing. The adjoining streets were full of advancing carriages and groups of curious people. But though there was plenty of bustle and excitement, all appearance of confusion had vanished. The approaches were completely cleared, and everything was regular and orderly. It was nearly half-past eight when the doors were thrown open; but thanks to the good arrangements and the convenience of the entrances, the visitors to every part of the house found their places with perfect quietness, and in a few minutes the whole theatre was full of people sitting at their ease, and gazing with curiosity at the scene around them.

The interior of the building presented a more finished aspect than the exterior. The staircases, passages, &c., were still in a rough state; but the *salle* itself was completed and decorated down to the most minute particulars. Outside there is still a good deal to be done. The architecture is of a composite kind—more Italian than Greek. The front in Bow-street consists of a portico and two wings, and has a character of grandeur and solidity. The bottom of the portico forms a covered way for carriages as well as persons on foot; so that the visitors can enter any of the doors under the portico without being exposed to the weather. There are no steps to the doors, and people walk into a spacious entrance-hall on the same level, from which the ways to the different parts of the house branch off. The columns, five in number, of beautiful Portland stone, are thirty-six feet high and of proportionate diameter. These pillars are of the Corinthian order, and are to be surmounted by a richly sculptured frieze, which (to judge from the pictorial representations we have seen) will be classical and imposing. The front, when completed, will exhibit many fine pieces of sculpture. Flaxman's celebrated figures of the Tragic and Comic Muse are already

on each side of the portico; and a number of others, connected with the ancient and modern drama, are in course of being placed in niches provided for them.

The theatre, inside, is larger than its predecessor, though at first sight this does not seem to be the case. Its proportions are exquisite. The area, which includes the stalls and pit (and of which the stalls occupy at least two-thirds,) is much broader than the corresponding part of the old house, but does not extend to so great a distance backwards, so that no portion of the audience appears to be so far removed from the stage. There are only three tiers of boxes; but the theatre, nevertheless, is more lofty than the former, the boxes in each tier being high-roofed, and consequently spacious and airy. The circles of boxes are richly decorated, the colours (and generally through the theatre) being white and gold. The lower tier, or pit boxes, have a sort of lattice-work of gold, supported by figures; the grand tier have a profusion of foliage, winged figures, and other pretty devices; and the second tier is similarly adorned. The boxes (as in the old house) have draperies of dark crimson, a colour which is found to relieve admirably the gay toilettes and blooming faces within. The extraordinary breadth, as well as depth, of the stage, is calculated to give greater effect than ever to the grand scenic spectacles for which the Royal Italian Opera has always been renowned. The proscenium is singularly magnificent. On each side are richly gilt and carved pillars; and over the centre there is a medallion of the Queen, with figures representing the fine arts and music. The ceiling is very lofty, slightly concave, of a sky blue colour, and without any figures or elaborate decorations; but the eye rests upon it with great pleasure, from its simplicity and effect of refreshing coolness. The great centre chandelier is gorgeous in the extreme. It is said to be eighteen feet high, to contain three tons of cut glass, and to have seven hundred gas burners. The seating in every part of the house is roomy and comfortable; and, from the freshness of the air on Saturday night, notwithstanding the crowd, it appears that the building is excellently ventilated.

The opera of Saturday night was *The Huguenots*, performed exactly as it used to be before the destruction of the old house. Grisi was Valentina; Mario, Raoul; Zelger, Marcel; Maria, Marguerite of Navarre; Didée, the Page; Tagliafico, the Count de Nevers; and Polonini, St. Bris. Fornes was announced in the part of Marcel, but in consequence of his non-arrival, Zelger took the part, which he had often taken before.

At the end of the performance a rather untoward circumstance occurred. When the curtain rose again, after the end of the third act, the company were assembled on the stage, and began to sing "God save the Queen." The denizens of the upper regions interrupted the performance by calling loudly for the fourth act. The clamour continuing, Mr. Harris came forward, and having with difficulty obtained a hearing, explained that, in consequence of the length of time necessarily consumed on this first night in setting the scenes between the acts, it was now past midnight, and the fourth act could not be given. This did not satisfy the malcontents, who hissed and yelled during the whole time the National Anthem was sung. The curtain at length fell, and they, as well as the rest of the audience, departed peaceably.

ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT.

So long has Mr. Albert Smith been linked to Mont Blanc, that the public will not be a little startled to learn that he is about to take a last farewell of the Monarch of Mountains, and to visit China in order to collect materials for a new entertainment. His intentions are expressed in the following address:—

"TO MY AUDIENCE."

"After nearly seven years, and 2,000 representations of my entertainment—connected with the most pleasant associations and acquaintances, and the most interesting memories of my life—it can be conceived that it is not without some rustling of mixed feelings I announce the present as the last season and the last representations of 'Mont Blanc.'

"Not that the popularity of the subject has decreased, or that its interest appears to be worn out with my old and firm friends, the public; but since the 15th March, 1852, on which evening it was first presented to them, I have scarcely had what can be called a holiday—the spasmodic scamper of six weeks which I have annually made about the Continent, at the end of the season, having been as much occupied in collecting and arranging materials for the new route as in recovering from the fatigue of constantly—day after day, week after week, month after month—illustrating the old one.

"I have, therefore, come to the determination of applying to myself for a much longer leave of absence than has been hitherto allowed me; and, at the same time—not wishing by any means to break my pleasant relations with my public friends, but still to be meditating something fresh for them—I hope—future amusement, and with the interesting points of the whole world before me for selection, I have settled, after much deliberation, upon making China the subject of my next season's entertainment. I purpose to start, as soon as my audience will permit me, *via* the Mediterranean, Egypt, Ceylon, and Singapore, for Canton, and wherever else chance may take me.

"I believe the country eminently calculated to afford matter for an entertainment after my own fashion. It is, at present, a point of concentrated interest with us all. It has the quaint advantage of remaining now, at this present time, just what it was thousands of years ago. Its popular productions have a wide hold on us, from the 'Wonderful Lamp' of childhood, and the dinner-gong and dessert-service of the prime of life, to the 'strong family congo' of our declining years, to say nothing about that celebrated blue landscape in enamel so very

faithful in its attendance on us throughout our entire lives. And as far as we are yet informed everything about China seems to be quaint, and strange, and madly comical.

"I hope that no foreign wars nor home occurrences will interfere with my present intentions, and that I may be enabled in a short time to say 'Good bye'—I trust only for a while—to all my friends, full of bright hope and expectancy."
"ALBERT SMITH."

SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS.

From the returns which have now been received by the council, it appears that on the whole 54 local boards of examiners have been formed, of which 38 have been organised sufficiently long to have been enabled to examine candidates at the previous examination, the remainder having announced their intention of preparing candidates for next year's examinations. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the 38 local boards was 1,098, and from the returns it would appear that 356 are declared qualified for examination by the society's board. The following is the return of the local boards: Louth, 4; Wigan, 6; West Hartlepool, 3; Leeds (Christian Institute), No. 1, 14; Northwram, 1; Portsmouth, 2; Warminster, 1; Banbury, 2; Macclesfield, 29; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3; Lynton, 1; West Brompton, 4; Leeds, No. 2, 10; Wakefield, 4; Pembroke Dock, 4; Ipswich, 6; London Mechanics' Institution, 8; Manchester Mechanics' Institution, 35; Selby, 9; Bradford, 18; Halifax, No. 1, 15; Salisbury, 1; Liverpool, 35; Lockwood, 1; Halifax (Working Men's College), No. 2, 21; York, 7; Berkhamstead, 19; Bristol, 11; London Domestic Mission, 1; Royal Polytechnic Institution, 28; Birmingham, No. 1 (Messrs. Chance's Reading-room), 2; Sheerness, 1; Sheffield (People's College), No. 1, 15; Sheffield (Mechanics' Institution), No. 2, 3; Blackburn, 5; Crosby Hall (London), Evening Classes, 19; Windsor and Eton, 10; Greenwich, 1. The following prizes are offered to the candidates, viz.: One first prize of 5*l.*, and one second prize of 3*l.* in each of the 26 subdivisions of the subjects of examination. No prize in any subject will be awarded to a candidate who does not obtain a certificate of the first class therein. The prizes will be given in money or in books, at the option of the candidate. The following prizes are offered to the local boards, viz.: To the local board whose candidates obtaining certificates of the first class (not fewer than ten) bear the largest proportion to its whole number of candidates—one prize of 10*l.*. To the local board whose candidates obtaining certificates of the first class (not fewer than eight) bear the largest proportion to its whole number of candidates—one prize of 8*l.*. To the local board whose candidates obtaining certificates of the first class (not fewer than six) bear the largest proportion to its whole number of candidates—one prize of 6*l.*. To the local board whose candidates obtaining certificates of the first class (not fewer than four) bear the largest proportion to its whole number of candidates—one prize of 4*l.*. No local board can receive more than one of these prizes. These sums may be applied by the local boards to the payment of the expenses of the examination, or otherwise, as the board may deem best for the promotion of the objects for which it was instituted.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Cologne Gazette*, announces that the fortifications of Königsberg are to be considerably strengthened. The works are to be commenced immediately. Additional forts are about to be erected at Spandau. A line of eighteen detached forts, extending as far as the heights of Pichelsdorf, about a mile and a half beyond the town, are to be erected, and Spandau will become a fortress of the first rank.

The gentleman named Austin Maggs, arrested on a warrant from Sir Richard Mayne, on a charge of writing a letter to the Queen, demanding Her Majesty to hand over to him the headship of the Church, was brought up on Monday. The evidence left no doubt of the insanity of the gentleman, and on his brother appearing, and undertaking to provide for the defendant's safety, the matter was at an end. The defendant will be removed to an asylum, wherein he may receive that care which his malady requires. The demeanour of the prisoner, since the first ebullition, has been very tranquil.

The Government, we understand, have expressed their willingness to abandon the prosecution of Mr. Truelove on condition that Mr. Adams, the author of the pamphlet on "Tyrannicide," would give himself up. Mr. Adams's offer to do this has been resisted by the Defence Committee, who are unwilling to consent to this arrangement, unless the expenses incurred in the defence be defrayed by the Government, who have placed themselves, they say, in a false position by arresting Mr. Truelove on a warrant, and originally refusing to substitute Mr. Adams for him as the person to be prosecuted.

"M. Scribe, the dramatist," says the *Paris Sport*, "is getting a charming hotel fitted up in the Rue Pigalle, and is having it decorated with great elegance. In his study are five panels, on which are pictures representing a sort of history of his life. The first shows an old shop in the Rue de la Cordonnierie, with the inscription above the door, 'Scribe, cloth dealer.' It was the place of business of his father, and leaving it is the whole of the Scribe family, with a nurse carrying a child in her arms, that child being the dramatist—to church to be baptized. The second panel represents 'The entrance of the Gymnase Theatre,' which was the house in which M. Scribe achieved his celebrity. The third is called 'Happy days,' and represents his country house at Sericourt, with a boat floating on a calm lake. The fourth is called 'Honours,' and shows the portals of the Palais Mazarin, the seat of the French Academy, to which M. Scribe belongs; and the last, entitled 'Repose,' represents a comfortable brougham going quietly along the streets of Paris, with the dramatist reclining inside."

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The following telegram from Mr. Acting-Consul Green has been received at the Foreign-office:—

"ALEXANDRIA, May 9.
"The Bombay steamer Ottawa arrived at Suez this morning. The following intelligence, telegraphed from Suez, has been forwarded to Malta by Her Majesty's ship Wanderer:—Sir C. Campbell had an interview with the Governor-General at Allahabad on the 12th April, and was about to proceed on the 29th of April from Lucknow to Rohilcund, which is said to be entirely in the hands of the enemy. The bulk of the Oude army continues at Lucknow. Lugard's column, which left on the 28th March, expected to relieve Azimghur about the 20th April. The Nepaulese troops had returned within their own frontier to protect it. Bareilly and Calpee are still in the hands of the rebels, who are also in force along the river near Futteypore and near Benares. The Kotah rebels are moving about the country, but have lost their guns. General Roberts's army (force?) has orders not to break at Kotah immediately, as was first proposed. Sir H. Rose has been unable to advance on Calpee, where he was expected by the 10th. Up to the 19th he continued at Jhansi, where large bodies of the enemy were understood to be marching from the eastward, with the view of getting into his rear. A flying force under Major Evans was scouring the Cor rebels and refugees in Kindsra. General White-lock's force remains guarding Saugor. The Punjab and Sind continue quiet, and order was being restored in the northern Mahratta country. Lord Canning was about to leave Allahabad for Calcutta. The hot weather was setting in everywhere, accompanied by the usual squalls and storms. "G. GREEN."

The following telegram, signed by the Secretary of the Government of Bombay, "April 24," has been received at the East India House:—

"Sir H. Rose's advance on Calpee has been delayed by the fear that the Kotah rebels will fall on Jhansi. Orders have been issued to General Roberts to advance to Kotah, to co-operate with Sir H. Rose. This military movement is reported since the capture of Kotah. The Rajah is on trial before a commission for not having saved Major Burton and his sons from being murdered."

"The Sikh (?) force, under Major Evans, after an obstinate battle of some hours, inflicted a severe defeat on a large body of Bheels and Meekree (?) in the Sant-pore Hills on April 11. Sixty men and 400 women were captured. Our loss was severe, seventy-one killed and wounded; among the latter five officers—Captain Birch, Lieutenant Basevi, Lieutenant Blair, Lieutenant Atkins, and Lieutenant Parent (?)."

"The disarming of the Myhee Caunta is in progress. No new disturbances are reported in the Southern Mahratta country. The rebel Dessayees are said to have entered the Sawant Warree country with a few followers. The outbreak, it is hoped, is nearly suppressed."

A supplemental message from Allahabad says:—

"On the 15th April Sir E. Lugard relieved Azimghur. The enemy retreated with regularity, but lost three guns and a great number of men. In the pursuit Mr. Venables, Civil Service (?), and Lieutenant Hamilton were wounded. Sir E. Lugard is pursuing the enemy to the Gogra."

"It is thought the enemy will make a stand at Calpee. The rebel Rajah of Mynporee has arrived at Oursu (Sirs?) with some forces."

Another telegram published by the Times says:—

"General Grant had marched from Lucknow on Fyzabad. The Commander-in-Chief had sent his staff to Cawnpore on the 12th, and was to march to Futteyghur. Brigadier Seaton had defeated the rebels near that station; they were totally routed, lost two guns and all their ammunition. Our loss was slight; the enemy had some 300 killed and wounded."

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail we have private correspondence and files of papers from Calcutta to the 10th of April, and from Hongkong to the 29th of March. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times gives a very unsatisfactory account of affairs. He says:—

"It seems clear that we have a hot weather campaign upon our hands. The Sepoys, some 3,000 expected, have escaped, and are swarming into Rohilcund and the provinces east of Benares. Bareilly overflows with them and with the armed ruffians who, beaten everywhere, still congregate wherever there is a chance of plunder or of anarchy. Bahadur Khan is rapidly building up a regular administration, collecting revenue, founding families, striking coin in his own name. All the discontented seek his protection, and leader after leader, the Nana being the first, submit to a man risen from the ranks. He has, I am told, a strong body of cavalry, in which he reposes great confidence, some 25,000 Sepoys, and an armed rabble, which may be estimated at any number you please to fix. A week of victory would bring it up to a hundred thousand, and a day's reverse reduce it to a few desperate fanatics. There is a strong desire in some quarters not to attack him till the cold weather. Our troops, it is argued, will melt away; we are too few to invest the province, and the Sepoys, the nucleus of the rebellion, will again escape, as they did from Delhi and Lucknow. It would be better to wait for reinforcements, and pour down in cold weather in irresistible strength. On the other hand, it is said the existence of one province in rebellion keeps the remainder in excitement, encourages the disaffected, fosters plotting, and prevents the re-establishment of order, now as necessary for the people as for us. To remain inactive during the hot weather, is, moreover, peculiarly dangerous. The natives usually select the hot weather for active operations, because they know it paralyses the Europeans. They did so in the last great war in the Punjab. They did so last year, and there are apprehensions, vague, but not groundless, that they may do so this. These reasons, I am informed, have prevailed, and the hot-weather campaign is to be commenced at once. The Commander-in-Chief has evidently distributed his army with this view. Eight thousand men—6,500 of them Europeans—remain in Lucknow under Sir H. Grant. Goruckpore, Cawnpore, Benares, Allahabad, and Dinapore, have been weakly garrisoned, and the

remaining 8,000 Europeans and 2,500 natives proceed to the north-west, that is, to Rohilcund. The headquarters are transferred to Cawnpore, and Sir Colin Campbell is expected to command the great attack in person. His plans, however, have been somewhat disarranged by an unfortunate incident."

"Colonel Milman, with 350 of Her Majesty's 37th, 200 Madras Infantry, and 400 Madras Cavalry, was ordered from Allahabad to reinforce Azimghur. He diverged towards the Oude frontier, as I previously informed you, to attack Atrowba, and encounter Koer Singh, who, with 8,000 followers, 1,200 of them Sepoys, was rushing from Oude homewards to Behar. Colonel Milman, full, I presume, of European ideas, thought it impossible to resist such a force, abandoned his camp, made a forced march of forty miles, and flung himself into Azimghur. Koer Singh, delighted, followed at speed, and Colonel Milman, deceived, some say, by reports as to the fidelity of his Madras cavalry, instead of defending the city, abandoned it, and retired into a little mud fort on the opposite side of the plain. Koer Singh followed and besieged him. The garrison had no supplies, and a sortie was suggested by the younger officers. It was made and mismanaged, and the garrison found themselves back in the fort with Azimghur lost, Captain Bedford and eleven Europeans killed, and the enemy all round. The Governor-General immediately ordered General Franks, with some 300 Europeans collected at Benares, to raise the siege. This might have been done, but the Commander-in-Chief, unaware of this plan, telegraphed an order prohibiting all offensive operations, and ordering the garrison to await the arrival of a column from Oude. Accordingly, General Franks proceeded on his way to England—he is very ill—and Sir E. Lugard, with a column of 4,000 men, has left Lucknow. The march will occupy fourteen days, and the enemy, driven out of Azimghur, must of necessity retreat to the south-east. A portion of the column will therefore, it is said, proceed rapidly to Benares, advancing, if necessary, to Patna. There are no troops available to protect Behar, for we cannot leave Calcutta without a regiment, the recruits, 1,000 of whom have just arrived per Jason, are not yet fit for service, and the only other regiment, the 19th, is engaged watching the disarmed regiments at Barrackpore. I doubt if Koer Singh, once beaten, can keep his men together, but the affair is considered serious, and Behar, with its opium factories, is left very much exposed. Panics have, of course, spread through the stations of the province, but Sir E. Lugard is an excellent officer, and the danger cannot be long protracted. It places our true difficulty, however, in a strong light. These districts must be garrisoned after they are won, and we have not the force to do the work. There are upwards of forty of them, exclusive of Bengal proper, all in more or less danger, and varying in size from districts as large as Scotland to districts as small as Suffolk. Each requires for the present one wing of an European regiment. Where are they to come from? Certainly not from the force now in the country, for Sir Colin Campbell, after garrisoning only a few stations, cannot collect more than 8,000 Europeans for the attack on Rohilcund. We need more men if the war is to be brought to an early termination. It was want of men which frustrated the operations before Lucknow—so frustrated them, that officers of experience hold our position actually worse than before we entered Oude. This is, no doubt, an unjust view, dictated in part by the dislike a section of the army feel for Sir Colin Campbell. It is, however, I fear, thus far correct, that we have to defeat an enemy as strong as before, and scattered over a very much wider surface. I must mention that the escape of the Sepoys has for the time impaired the confidence of the army in Sir Colin Campbell. The soldiers cannot, or will not, see that, had the Sepoys been surrounded, and had they fought with the desperation they showed in the detached houses by the river bank, we should have suffered a loss which would have left the Sikhs and Ghoorka masters of the situation. The Commander-in-Chief had that contingency to think of as well as mere victory."

"In Bengal there is little doing, but the Coles are still restless, and about ten days ago a great battle was fought between fifty sailors from Chyebassa on one side, and some 4,000 Coles on the other. The Coles were beaten, of course, but they fought angrily, and had a few flint muskets. They rose apparently at the instigation of the Rajah of Powhat, whom our officers are endeavouring to catch, and who has an hereditary influence over the tribe. They cannot do a great deal of harm so long as the fancy for insurrection does not spread, and it has not spread during the past three months."

"A traveller who has lately passed through the eastern districts of Bengal, and who has peculiar means of obtaining information, tells me the rich are buying up grain and salt. They say Government expect a famine, and intend when it arrives to give all the people rice cooked by Europeans, and so break down their caste. They are very sulky about it, and receive all assurances and explanations with perfect incredulity. What is to be done with a race which can believe such folly?"

"The magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. Pratt, has carried out a plan, the success of which may convince old Indians of the change that has passed over Indian ideas. He was ordered to create a station guard of 150 armed men of castes excluded by the regulations from the army. He accordingly collected about thirty casteless and caste Hindus, and 100 Christians, armed them, had them carefully drilled, paid the catechist or native missionary as a soldier, and sent them to church every morning. They turn out capital guards, five feet three inches high, bigger than Bengalees, for they eat meat, and are most orderly and obedient. They are faithful, for the simple reason that the Hindus would murder them, if they dared, and Hooghly is as well protected as if it had a company of Europeans. The lesson is invaluable. The men receive bare Sepoy pay without

pensions or uniform, and as they eat bread and meat it is not too much. Their embodiment removes the stigma that has rested on the Christians for ever, for in India, as in France, a man with a sword is respected."

PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

The following extraordinary proclamation was issued by Prince Mirza Mahomed Feroze Shah on the 3rd of Rajab, 1274, corresponding with the 17th of February, 1858:—

Be it known to all the Hindoo and Mohammedan inhabitants of India that to rule over a country is one of the greatest blessings from Heaven, and it is denied to a tyrant or an oppressor. Within the last few years the British commenced to oppress the people in India under different pleas, and contrived to eradicate Hindooism and Mohammedanism, and to make all the people embrace Christianity. The Almighty Power observing this diverted the hearts of the people to a different course, and now every one has turned to annihilate the English, and they have nearly done so. Through avarice and ambition the British have shown some resistance, though in vain. Through Divine mercy that will in a short time be reduced to nothing. Let this also be known to all Hindoos and Mussulmans that the English bear the bitterest enmity towards them. Should they again become predominant in this country—which God forbid—they will destroy religion, property, and even the life of everyone. A brief sketch of the views and intentions of the Supreme Court and Parliament is hereby given, in order to warn the people that they should get rid of the habits of negligence and strive in unity to destroy the infidels. When the Indian troops mutinied to save their religion, and killed all infidels in several places, the wise men of England were of opinion that had the British authorities in India kept the following things in view the mutiny would never have broken out:—

1. They should have destroyed the race of the former kings and nobles.
2. They should have burnt all books of every other religion.
3. They should not have left even a biswa of ground to any of the native rulers.
4. They should have intermarried among the natives, so that after a short time all would have become one race.
5. They should not have taught the use of artillery to the natives.
6. They should not have left arms among the natives.
7. They should not have employed any native until he consented to eat and drink with Europeans.
8. The mosques and Hindoo temples should not have been allowed to stand.
9. Neither Moulvies nor Brahmans should have been allowed to preach.
10. The several cases brought into the courts should have been decided according to English laws.
11. English priests should have performed all nuptial ceremonies of the natives according to their English customs.
12. All prescriptions of the Hindoo and Mussulman physicians should have been prohibited, and English medicines furnished instead.
13. Neither Hindoo nor Mussulman fakerees should have been allowed to convert people without the permission of English missionaries.
14. European doctors only should have been allowed to assist native women in childbirth.

But the authorities did not take means to introduce these measures. On the contrary, they always encouraged the people, so much so that they at last broke out. Had the authorities kept in view the maxims above alluded to, the natives would have remained quiet for thousands of years.

These are now the real intentions of the English, but all of us must conjointly exert ourselves for the protection of our lives, property, and religion, and to root out the English from this country. Thus we shall, indeed, through Divine mercy, gain great victory over them. I (the Prince) now draw a brief sketch of my travels, and I hope the people will pay attention to what I say. Before the destruction of the English I went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on my return I observed that the English were in a bad and hazardous position. I therefore offered thanks to God because it is in my nature to follow the principles of my religion and to promulgate justice. I persuaded many at Delhi to raise a religious war; I then hastened towards Gwalior, where the majority of the military officers promised to kill the English and take up my cause. A small portion of the Gwalior army accompanied me. I had not the least intention to announce war before I had everything in order, but the army became very enthusiastic, and commenced fighting with the enemy (the English). Though our army was then but a handful, and that of the enemy very large in numbers, still we fought manfully, and, though apparently we were defeated, in reality we were victorious over our enemy, for we killed 1,000 of them. Since then I have been collecting as well as exhorting the people. I have exerted myself in procuring ammunition up to this day, now four months since the commencement. Thank God, an army of 150,000 old and new men are now bound by a solemn oath to embrace my cause. I have collected considerable treasury and munitions of war in many places, and in a short time I shall clear the country of all infidels. Since the real purpose of this war is to save religion, let every Hindoo and Mussulman render assistance to the utmost. Those that are old should offer their prayers. The rich, but old, should assist our sacred warriors with money. Those in perfect health, as well as young, should attend in person. But all those who are in the service of either Mirza Birjish Kadur Bahadur, in Lucknow, and of Khan Bahadur Khan, at Bareilly, should not venture out to join us, for these rulers are themselves using their best endeavours to clear the country of all infidels. All who join us should do so solely with a view of promulgating their religion, not with that of worldly avarice. Thus victory will certainly smile upon us; then distinguished posts will be conferred on the people at large. The delay in defeating the English has been caused by people killing innocent children and women, without any permission whatever from the leaders, whose commands were not obeyed. Let us all avoid

such practices, and then proclaim a sacred war. Lastly, The great and small in this campaign will be equal, for we are waging a religious war. I (the Prince) do now proclaim a sacred war, and exhort all, according to the tenets of their religion, to exert themselves. The rest I leave to God. We shall certainly conquer the English, consequently I invite the people again to my assistance.

Printed at Bareilly, by Shaikat Nisar Ally, under the supervision of Moolvie Mahomed Kootob-Shah.

THE LATE SIR MOUNTSTUART JACKSON.

The following letter, recovered from the wreck of the Ava, gives a few particulars as to the death of Sir M. Jackson and his companions, and we insert it as throwing some light on that sad event:—"A'umbagh, Jan. 24.—I had not the courage, in my last hurried note, to give you a detailed account of my beloved brother's sad end, neither can I now bear to dwell on this subject. It would appear that when we left the Bailey guard or residency, on the memorable night of the 22nd of September, the fiends at Lucknow were much enraged as soon as the intelligence reached their ears. They had been thirsting for our blood, and for the large amount of treasure that we possessed. Through God's help, women, children, sick and wounded, passed through the midst of the city; the treasure was also safely carried away, and every soul reached the Dilkosha in safety. The demons felt themselves outdone, and, probably stung to the quick by a sense of their own cowardice, which had permitted such a splendid move to have been executed without their having struck a single blow or made the slightest endeavour to baffle it, enraged at this and at the loss of the treasure, they wreaked their cowardly vengeance on helpless prisoners. They rushed to the Kaiser Bagh, the Moulvie, some say, at their head, and seized upon their victims. The ladies, it is said, were saved at the interference of the Begum. This may be true, and I hope it is so. The poor prisoners were tied together and blown off a gun—poor Patrick, Barnes, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, and Martin, the sergeant-major. I have seen the man who buried their poor mangled remains three days after the fearful act had been committed. It appears that a man named Tirhoos-ul-Husum, whom Patrick Orr himself introduced to the Rajah of Mirhoul, and whom the Rajah employed as Vakeel at Lucknow, persuaded the Durbar to send for the refugees from Mirhoul. They were consequently sent for, and were brought in with fetters."—Homeward Mail.

SAVED FROM THE AVA.

During the last three or four days the newspapers and letters recovered from the wreck of the Ava have been delivered in London, and the work must have entailed a large amount of extra labour on the post-office officials. All the letters and newspapers were, completely saturated with water, and their long immersion had impregnated them with salt. Wherever the letters and papers had come in contact with the metal boxes, in which they were packed for transmission by the overland route, they are discoloured with a rich orange stain, so as in many cases to efface the writing and render the printed matter undistinguishable. We heard of one letter that contained a piece of a lock of a revolver, which was so eaten away by rust, that the stain spread through many sheets of paper. Previous to delivery, all the letters were carefully dried, and each one was stamped, "Saved from the wreck of the Ava." Books and newspapers were, however, delivered in an unpleasantly damp condition. It is curious to notice the effect of the action of salt water on different kinds of inks, of which the following may be taken as an example. An account current was received, which had been ruled with faint blue lines, with money divisions in red ink, and with copper-plate heading. In this case the blue lines were completely obliterated, while the red were only faintly discernible. The writing ink, on the other hand, was only excessively pale, and the copper-plate heading was entirely uninjured.—Homeward Mail.

It is understood to be the intention of the authorities, with the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge, to send no more reinforcements for Her Majesty's regiments serving in India from this country until the end of the next month or the beginning of July, unless additional troops should be required in India before that period, by which time it is calculated that about 10,000 cavalry and infantry will be ready to embark for the purpose of reinforcing the Queen's Regiments now serving in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, John Durrant pleaded guilty to a charge of having unlawfully attempted to obtain money with intent to defraud. The prisoner went to Mr. Alderman Copeland's, New Bond-street, and presented a parcel, which he said contained a pair of new boots for the alderman, and handed in an invoice. The clerk opened the parcel, and found it contained a pair of old boots, quite worthless, and the prisoner attempted to escape, but was stopped and given into custody. The amount on the invoice was £1. 7s. 6d. The Assistant-Judge said the prisoner was convicted in February last of larceny, and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

The Queen and the Prince Consort received, early on Tuesday morning, the melancholy intelligence of the sudden death of the Duchess of Orleans, at Richmond, after an attack of influenza, which had lasted a few days without giving any cause of alarm. Soon after ten o'clock the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, to pay a visit of condolence to the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres, at Richmond. The Queen took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Louise visited the Botanical Gardens in the Regent's-park in the forenoon.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

THE callings connected with those articles which demand the labour of the needle are of great antiquity, and some of the circumstances, springing out of their operations, have become interwoven with the thread of history. Thus, when we glance at a certain red brick building, in Mincing-lane, we find in the Hall of the Clothworkers, bearing that name, a richly wainscoted apartment, well worthy of its old appropriation, ornamented with figures the size of life, carved as resemblances of James I., and his son Charles, of unhappy memory. An anecdote of the first of these kings, of Scottish lineage, associating royalty with the old Clothworkers, shows in what honour these Guilds were held in former times in this great commercial country. King James, paying a royal visit to the incorporated body, and standing in their hall, surrounded by his suite, having been received by a number of the goodly citizens of those days, publicly demanded who was the Master of the Company. The duty of reply fell on the Lord Mayor, who told his Majesty that it was "Syr William Stone." Then to him the King said, "Wilt thou make me free of the Clothworkers?" "Yes," quoth the Master, "and think myself a happy man that I live to see this day." Then the King said, "Stone, give me thy hand; and now I am a clothworker." Such anecdotes as this must, we think, help to surround our Work-Table with interests that have gained in importance from being thus handed down to us, as well as those which are constantly springing up in the way of novelty.

GENTLEMAN'S EMBROIDERED WAISTCOAT.

Why gentlemen generally should so lightly esteem every approach to ornament in their own dress, we are at a loss to imagine. English gentlemen are fast becoming as anti-decorative as their American brethren, and are following their example of wishing to dispense with even the time-honoured embroidered coat and waistcoat, the recognised costume of Court etiquette. Sundry expostulatory letters have lately been addressed to the *Times* on this subject, with lamentations from gentlemen, deploring the stringent laws of fashion, and begging permission to be allowed to appear before her Majesty in the sober suit of every-day apparel. If we look at the gorgeous ceremonies of any country, what would they be without the aid of colour and the decorative arts. If gentlemen lead the way in this matter, who knows what effect it may have upon ladies. They may also wish to present themselves before the Queen in dark and gloomy colours. There is no nation yet so sufficiently intellectual as to be able to dispense with the influence of outward magnificence and brilliant display. As long as stars and ribbons and crosses are considered the highest prizes of life, gentlemen ought not to raise a depreciatory voice against a gala-dress for a gala occasion.

The waistcoat we have given, although it is certainly ornamental, is still perfectly consistent with the strictest taste, as it is intended to be embroidered on a black material with the same



GENTLEMAN'S EMBROIDERED WAISTCOAT.

coloured silk. Plain or watered silk is best suited for evening dress, and shows the work to more advantage than when cloth is used. The work is very similar to satin-stitch. All the centres of the leaves and the branches of flowers are filled in with *point d'or*. This very much lessens the labour, and also gives additional richness to the effect. This waistcoat, if worked on white silk, would be extremely elegant for any bridal occasion, and would be a very pretty present. The long pattern is the half of the collar. The broadest part towards the front. The best silk should be chosen for the embroidery, and should be selected to match in shade the material on which the work is executed, as two different blacks would have a very injurious effect.

STRAW WATCH POCKET.

Our illustration represents a pretty variety of the watch pocket—an article always in requisition, both for use and ornament. It has a sort of rustic effect, being principally formed of straw, with which its pink silk bag and pink satin ribbon bows contrast remarkably well.

It is necessary to commence by forming four rounds of straw, similar to those which are on the centres of the crowns of the straw bonnet. Having done these, and pressed them under a warm but not hot smoothing-iron, having a piece of damp muslin laid between them and the iron, they must be bound round with narrow pink ribbon. These rounds, when complete, measure two inches and a-half across.

The back or foundation on which these are afterwards fastened is a piece of card-board five inches and a-half long, the bottom part being circular and a little smaller than the rounds of straw; the upper part must be narrowed towards the top. A second complete round of card-board to match the lower part must also be cut. These are both to be bound round with narrow sarsenet ribbon.

Then take a piece of pink silk, six inches long and two inches and a-half wide. Narrow it about half an inch at its four corners. A piece of pink ribbon of the required width will answer the same purpose. This should be lined, to give it stability. It must be gathered at both edges, and full in on the back to the round which terminates the card-board shape, and in the front to the corresponding round, leaving a sufficient opening for the watch. The four rounds of straw must then be attached, one in the front, three behind; a little wadding, covered with silk, laid and fastened inside, to protect the watch, the bows of pink satin ribbon placed at the top and the two sides, and this pretty little article will be found complete.

Those ladies who may wish to avoid the trouble of forming the straw into the required rounds, can easily procure them of any straw bonnet maker, at a very trifling expense, and perhaps this would be the most eligible mode, as, from long practice, they would have the advantage of greater exactitude.

INSERTION, IN EMBROIDERY.

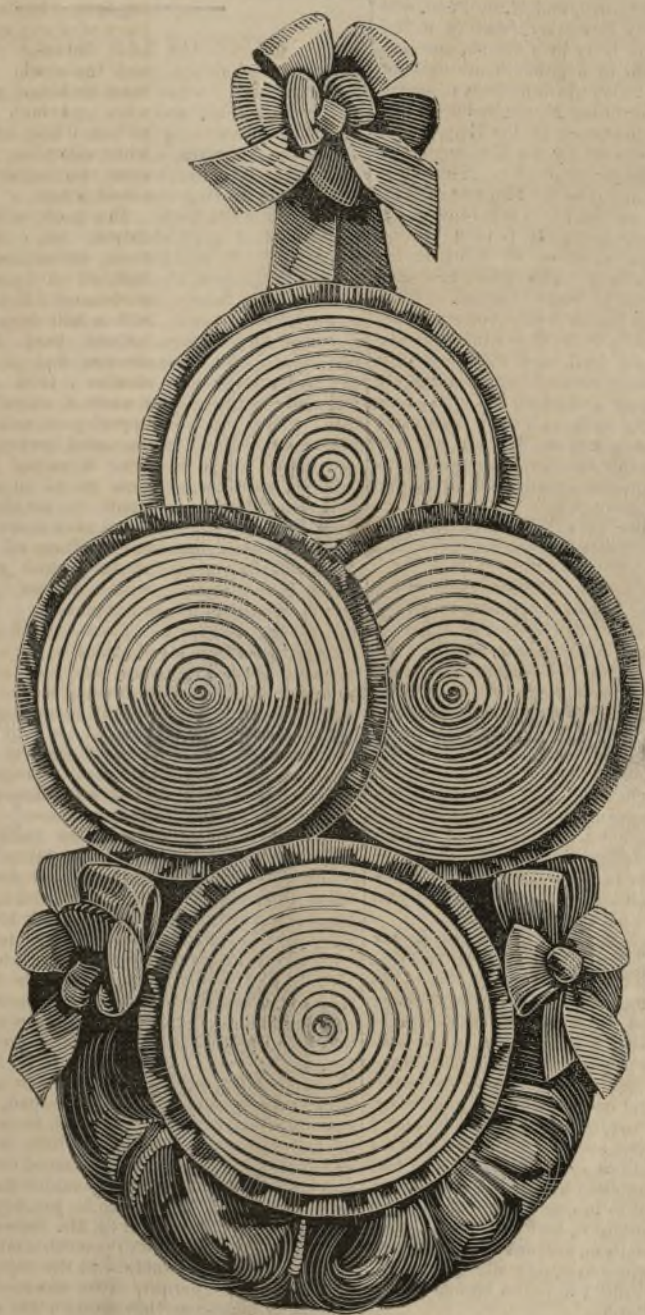
Narrow insertions are now so much admired that they claim a place among our illustrations as much as the richer and deeper patterns. The introduction of embroidery into the dif-

ferent portions of a lady's dress renders it necessary to offer a continual variety. The one we have given this week is extremely suitable for trimming night-dresses, or any under garment. It should be worked on fine cambric muslin, with Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 20 *Perfectionné* cotton.

GENTLEMAN'S HANDKERCHIEF, IN COLOURED EMBROIDERY.

There are few styles of ornament admissible for gentlemen's dress handkerchiefs, as general embroidery would not be considered as appropriate. We have lately seen a set worked which had an extremely genteel effect, without in the least degree assuming too much of the decorative character. The pattern consists of a deep border all round, worked in rather small spots in ingrain red cotton, very fine; the spots being about one third of an inch from each other, in alternate rows, to a depth of about three and a half inches. These spots are worked deeper at the corners, so as to leave a circle in the centre of the handkerchief. This pattern,

menced at eleven o'clock, and was attended by a very numerous congregation, including many of the gentry and clergy of the town and neighbourhood. The Rev. — Wilson and the Rev. F. Barker, curate of Broomfield, intoned the service; the Rev. H. Hawkins, late curate of Moulsham, read the First Lesson, the Rev. F. J. Manning, the Second Lesson, and the Rev. C. R. Muston, the incumbent, read the Epistle. The choir well sustained the arduous duties which devolved upon them; and in the Anthems, particularly Dr. Boyce's from the 28th chapter of Job—"Oh! where shall wisdom be found and where is the place of understanding," and Dr. Calcott's "Give Peace in our time, O Lord," they were especially effective. At the conclusion of the service the Rev. C. W. Arnold, M.A., delivered an eloquent sermon upon a text selected from the 5th chap. 2d Book of Chronicles, 13th and 14th verses:—"It came to pass, as the trumpeters and the singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord, and when they lift up their voice with the trumpets and cymbals and instru-



STRAW WATCH POCKET.

worked with great neatness and regularity, with the initials embroidered in the same colour, forms a very peculiar and stylish ornament for this article of a gentleman's wardrobe.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, MOULSHAM.

The opening of the organ recently erected in this Church was celebrated by the performance of full cathedral service, four gentlemen and five choristers from St. Paul's Cathedral, and three gentlemen and four choristers from St. Paul's, Wandsworth, being engaged for the occasion. The organ, built by Mr. Rust, of Chelmsford, at a cost of £170, and placed in the south transept, is a fine full-toned instrument, and its solemn majestic sounds reverberated with grandeur and beauty through the sacred edifice. The instrument has two rows of keys, with a compass of C C to G. It was ably presided over by George Cooper, Esq., organist at Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, and that gentleman's opinion of its tones and capacity fully confirmed the previous estimate of the excellence of its qualities. The service com-

ments of music, and praised the Lord, saying, for He is good; for His mercy endureth for ever: that then the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the Lord. So that the priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud; for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of God." Having traced the history of the use of music in Divine worship the rev. gentleman, alluding to the special object of the day's proceedings, said, the inhabitants of that hamlet, being deeply impressed with the important position occupied by music in the praise of God, and having but a very indifferent organ, determined to supply its place by a superior instrument. They thought they ought to have such an instrument as would give confidence to the whole of the congregation in singing to the praise of their Creator. They knew how contagious the passions were; that hope, joy, great exultation and rapture always awoke sympathy in the minds of others around, and naturally inspired them with similar feelings. But good intentions were very often defeated by the want of means to carry them out. The greater part of the sum necessary for the pur-



GENTLEMAN'S EMBROIDERED WAISTCOAT.

chase of the organ, whose tones had so delighted them to-day, had been collected, but there still remained a serious deficiency of nearly £70. £70 seemed a large sum, but he was sure that if each of those who had shown their appreciation of church music to-day, would only do their utmost by their own contributions and by soliciting the contributions of their friends, there would be but a very small balance left unpaid. Let each give according to his means, and out of that entrusted to them, let them set some portion apart for that object with which He was well-pleased.—At the conclusion of the sermon the 150th Psalm was sung, during which a collection, which realized £35, was made.—On the above day, a new stained-glass window at the western end was completed. It is in the centre compartment, and is a medallion figure of St. John the Evangelist, beautifully executed by Clutterbuck. It is the gift of Miss Livermore, of Horsefrith-park, Writtle.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Two great fêtes are to take place at the Surrey Gardens on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, in aid of the funds of the above association. The entertainments are of a varied character, and cannot fail to ensure a large attendance. During the day there will be an abundance of sports and pastimes, including national Scottish games, Highland reels, sword dance, old English pastimes, broad sword exercise. In the evening a grand concert, in which many eminent vocal and instrumental performers will take part. The entertainments will conclude, each evening, by fireworks on the lake.



INSERTION IN EMBROIDERY.

HOW IS IT THAT GIRLS CAN ALWAYS TELL A MARRIED MAN FROM A SINGLE ONE?—The fact is indisputable. Blackwood says that "the fact of matrimony or bachelorship is written so legibly in a man's appearance that no ingenuity can conceal it. Everywhere there is some inexplicable instinct that tells us whether an individual (whose name, fortune, and circumstances are totally unknown) be, or be not a married man. Whether it is a certain subdued look, such as that which characterises the lions in a menagerie, and distinguishes them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell; but the truth is so, we positively affirm."

NO RULE WITHOUT EXCEPTION.—The *Athenaeum* says: "Some years ago, we saw among the answers to correspondents in a Sunday newspaper the decision of a bet by the editor. A bet B that he, B, would not name a rule without exception. B took the bet, and propounded as his rule that a person must be present in the place in which he is shaved. A demurred, and contended that the bet was not won. The parties referred to the editor of the Sunday paper, who decided in favour of A—for, said the editor, that a person must be present when he is shaved is not a rule, but a fact. We thought the editor wrong; we thought that 'must' made a rule, for, as the proverb says, 'Must is for the king,' and the king is a ruler."

THE DERBY DAY.

As there is one day in the year sacred to the solemn rites of the mayoralty, when the Corporation becomes publicly demoted and parades its folly, so also is there at least one fixed holiday for the public, when not alone the City, but the whole metropolis, even to its remotest suburb, goes mad in concert and becomes boisterous, extravagant, and noisy without restraint. Who can resist the infectious gaiety of a fine Derby-day? No true Londoner, certainly. But there is no disguising the fact that the actual race has but little to do in the matter. It is a good excuse for a day out—a change from the eternal talk of shares and book accounts to "odds," "dark horses," and turfite "shaves" in general. It is the only one great holiday in the year to which all else gives place, and to gratify which even loss and profit are thought of as words of no account. What can be said of the road that is not a thrice-told tale? Kennington-turnpike was as obstructive as ever, and all Stockwell, as usual, was on the *qui vive*. The windows of the "eligible family mansion" and "detached villa residence" were occupied three deep, and all the houses seemed stacked over with babes and nurslings. The road to the Derby without dust would be as incomplete as if the race itself were left out. Accordingly this gritty but necessary adjunct to the "day" was as rampant as ever. The evil, however, was not of long duration, and a heavy shower laid it effectually at least till after Sutton was passed. For some half-an-hour or so it rained with a steady pertinacity peculiar to our climate on great public holidays and festivals, especially of an out-door character. The roadside was cleared of all its gay spectators as if by magic; the coaches were hidden under a cloud of umbrellas, the noisy juveniles upon the roofs were reduced to quietness, and for a time each vehicle moved on as silent as the Flying Dutchman. The shower, however, was neither very long nor widely extended, and at that most intolerable of all nuisances the double gate at Merton, riders and drivers were alike concealed in one dense cloud of dust, which lasted till the Downs. At Epsom the road is covered with pedestrians from the railway station, where train after train arrives and swells the numbers with fresh hundreds every minute. From this point up the hill to the Downs, the stream is incessant.

It is useless attempting to describe the Course for those of our readers who have seen it, and still more hopeless to attempt to portray it to those who have not. The Downs on a Derby-day stand alone as a spectacle. And there is nothing else on earth with which one can compare them. There appeared more pedestrians than usual, and fewer of those splendid turnouts that used to form the glory of the road. For the rest all was much as usual. The Grand Stand, with the subordinate galleries at either side, looked like a monstrous ridge of people—a very mountain of human beings—while every part of the course and hill swarmed with a crowd of thousands upon thousands. There were card sharps, organ grinders, nigger melodists—genuine and counterfeit—dancers upon stilts, acrobats, German bands, gentlemen, ladies, thieves, and policemen, all mixed into that indescribable crowd that goes to form a Derby racecourse.

Among the numerous distinguished visitors assembled in the grand stand were—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Conyngham, the Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Airlie, Lord Annesley, Lord Bateman, Lord Bessborough, Lord Canterbury, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Clifden, Lord Colville, Lord Curzon, Lord Dalkeith, Lord Derby, Lord Durham, Lord Enfield, Lord Euston, Lord Exmouth, Lord F. Fitzroy, Lord Glasgow, Lord Granville, Lord Howth, Lord Lascelles, Lord A. Lennox, M.P., Lord Lichfield, Lord Lincoln, Lord G. Manners, M.P., Lord Newport, M.P., Lord Portsmouth, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord John Scott, Lord Strathmore, Lord Seaborough, Lord Torrington, Lord Wilton, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Jersey, Lord Zetland, Captain Alexander, &c. &c.

The numbers preceding the names correspond with those on the correct card.

THE DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs. each h. fl., for 3-yr-old colts, 8st. 7lb., fillies 8st. 2lb. The second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. One mile-and-a-half. 200 subs.

6. Sir Jos. Hawley's Beadsman, 8st. 7lb. (Wells)	1
1. Lord Derby's Toxophilite, 8st. 7lb. ...	2
14. Mr. Harrison's The Hadji, 8st. 7lb. ...	3
3. Mr. Howard's Eclipse, 8st. 7lb. ...	4
2. Lord Ribblesdale's The Happy Land, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
4. Mr. Howard's Sedbury, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
5. Mr. Howard's Carmel, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
7. Sir J. Hawley's Fitz Roland, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
8. Mr. Crawford's East Langton, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
9. Mr. Robinson's Pelissier, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
10. Mr. La Mer's Dumfries, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
11. Captain White's Jordan, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
12. Mr. Sargeant's Physician, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
13. Mr. Murland's Longrange, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
15. Mr. R. Jones's Ditto, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
16. Mr. Higgin's Harry Stanley, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
17. Captain Lamotte's King of Sardinia, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
18. Sir J. B. Mill's Cymba colt, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
19. Mr. Gratwicke's Deceiver, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
20. Mr. Gratwicke's Ethiopian, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
21. Mr. T. Parr's Kelpie, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
22. Mr. Saxon's The Ancient Briton, 8st. 7lb. ...	0
23. Lord Glasgow's Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing, 8st. 7lb. ...	0

THE RACE.

Ditto and Physician were the first to make their appearance on the course, and they walked up it as the other competitors approached the Grand Stand from the paddock. The preliminary canterers were quickly over, and the horses proceeded to the post in a body, and had no sooner quitted the paddock than the spectators were startled with a shout

of "They're off," so sudden and unexpected was the start. The lot got away in a cluster, and a hum of satisfaction was occasioned by the fact with which Mr. Hibbard had dropped his flag, and relieved the spectators from all suspense. Eclipse was the first to show in advance, but immediately the horses had "got off their legs," Physician rushed to the front, Eclipse keeping close company with him for a short distance, when he dropped back, and Fitz-Roland went on second, with Ditto, Eclipse, Beadsman, Jordan, Harry Stanley, and the Cymba colt in a cluster next, and as nearly as we could make out in the order named, East Langton, and Pelissier showing in the middle of the pack, Carmel toiling on several lengths in the rear. At the top of the hill Eclipse ran into the second place, Jordan, Ancient Briton, and Toxophilite lying well up behind him, and King of Sardinia joining Carmel at the extreme end of "the tail." At the mile-post Fitz-Roland repassed Eclipse, who went on third; Ditto and Beadsman showing well up in their wake, with Toxophilite just behind them. On descending the hill at Tattenham corner Fitz-Roland headed Physician, who soon afterwards gave way, Toxophilite taking second place, with Eclipse, Ditto, Happy Land, Beadsman, The Hadji, Kelpie, East Langton, Longrange, and Elhi—an next in pursuit. Just before reaching the roan Ditto disappeared from the front, and Beadsman took his place. They ran thus to the distance, where Fitz-Roland was beaten, Eclipse being left with a slight lead, Toxophilite lying second, Beadsman third, and the Hadji next. About half-way up Eclipse declined, and Beadsman took close order with Toxophilite, quitted him opposite the Grand Stand, and won easily by a length, Lord Derby's colt beating the Hadji by two lengths for second place. Four lengths off, Eclipse was fourth, East Langton was a bad fifth, and Fitz-Roland sixth. The next lot comprised Ethiopian, Dumfries, Ditto, and Longrange. The last four beaten off, were Jordan, Happy Land, Deceiver, and Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing. Lord Glasgow's colt was absolutely last.

On returning to scale a little sensation was created by the inability of Wells to draw his weight, and it was not till after Beadsman's bridle was brought in that he was declared "all right."

Time—two minutes fifty-four seconds. Value of stakes, 5,400l.

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

A very shocking duel was fought on Friday in the Bois de Vesinay, near St. Germain. M. Henry de Pène, a well-known literary man, who for some time wrote the feuilleton in the *Nord* of Brussels which was signed "Nemo," and who has lately written in the *Paris Figaro* under the same signature, made some playful remarks in a recent article about the sub-lieutenants of the army, and said, among other things, that, owing to some new orders concerning their uniform, they would no longer wear ladies' dresses with their spurs. This article gave offence in a measure at St. Germain, and in his weekly article of last Sunday "Nemo" observed that he had received a very coarse letter from a person who signed himself "A Sub-Lieutenant," and who talked a great deal more about fighting than a gentleman who means to fight usually does. This article produced a challenge from the sub-lieutenant. When M. de Pène and his seconds got upon the ground they found some forty officers there belonging to the garrison of St. Germain. The duel was fought with swords. M. de Pène wounded his antagonist in the wrist, and disabled him. Thereupon an officer of cuirassiers of the guard stepped out from the group, and said, "Now, Sir, you will have to fight me." The man of letters accepted this second challenge, although it was obvious that the men of the sword had come out in great numbers with the deliberate intention of taking his life. In a few seconds he was run through the body. Dr. Guérin, who accompanied him from Paris, found it impossible to staunch the blood, and he was removed to a little inn at Pecq, near the railway, being to all appearance mortally wounded.

The *Daily News* correspondent writing on Sunday evening, says:—

"Everybody is talking to-day of the disgraceful duel; and public indignation runs high against the conduct of the officers. I am happy to say that M. de Pène is not dead, and that there is even some hope of his recovery. He is dangerously wounded in the abdomen. Some say that the sword passed through his body twice, but his seconds do not think this can possibly have been the case. Not one of the *Paris* journals has, up to this time, dared to say a word of the matter, so great is the fear of a prosecution for 'false news' in an affair which concerns the army. The number of officers who came upon the ground with the determination of ensuring the death of M. Pène was forty-three. It seems that a number of officers met at the Café du Helder, on the Boulevards des Italiens, to discuss M. de Pène's articles in the *Figaro*, and there it was that a list was settled of the officers who were to call him out in succession. It is said that the names were written out on slips of paper, and that a colonel's hat was used to draw lots to see who should fight first. M. de Pène's seconds were the Duke of Rovigo and M. Peira, a Breton gentleman, who was formerly in the 3rd Guards of Charles X. He was also accompanied to the ground by Dr. Guérin. These four then found themselves in the face of forty. The officer with whom he first fought is a nephew of General Espinasse, the Minister of the Interior and Public Safety. When this officer received the wound which disabled his right arm, M. de Pène said a few words to him expressive of his sorrow for what had happened, and assuring him that his article was not meant to be offensive. The combatants shook hands. The Duke of Rovigo, thinking all was over, gathered up the swords, and was walking away with them off the ground when another officer stepping out from the group struck M. de Pène on the face with his glove and challenged him on the spot. How it was that the seconds did not in-

terfere to put a stop to this manifest butchery I am unable to state. Probably the second combat took place so rapidly and with such determination that they were unable to interfere. It is impossible but that the circumstances of this extraordinary case must be publicly investigated. M. de Pène is a man of noble family and charming manners, who was the idol of the circle in which he moved. He was married only six months ago."

The *Times* correspondent, after describing the first duel, says that, after it was over, "to the surprise of the civilians, another subaltern, named Hyène, who was one of the seconds, stepped forth, and said that the affair could not end thus, that the pleasantry of the *Figaro* had offended the whole body of the sub-lieutenants of the French army; and that he, as one, demanded satisfaction on the spot. M. de Pène declared that he did not consider himself bound to renew the contest; he had already exposed his life by giving satisfaction for the presumed offence, and if he consented to expose himself to the sword of another adversary for the same cause, he might be called upon to fight the whole army. Sub-Lieutenant Hyène was not satisfied; he answered angrily; the rejoinder was equally warm; a discussion arose; hard words were exchanged; according to some a blow was struck by the officer—according to others, he flung a glove in the face of De Pène, while, on the other hand, others affirm that neither the one nor the other occurred. The upshot was that a second duel ensued, and M. de Pène, who had already escaped one adversary, was in a few minutes run through the body by a second, and now lies in a desperate state in a public-house near the bridge of the Pecq. There is little or no hope of saving him. The principal editor of the *Figaro*, named Villemessant, demanded an audience of the Emperor; it was declined; he was referred by the Emperor's private secretary to the Minister of Justice. The officer has been ordered under arrest by the Minister of War, and a report has been presented to this functionary by the Ministerial department. It is thought that the result will be the adoption of some severe measures to check duelling. The effect produced in Paris by this duel is most painful. It is the subject of conversation in every society, and, though I do not well see how the Government can be made responsible for these fatal encounters, yet it is undeniable that the military element, which so largely enters into its composition, and which has gained for it so much unpopularity, tends to excite discontent among the population in an unusual degree; you may judge of this by the fact that this duel is regarded as an important and even ominous event, and it is this only which induces me to notice it."

The *Figaro Programme* (a supplemental sheet of *Figaro*), published on Monday afternoon, gives the following account of the affair:—

"As *Figaro* will not appear till Wednesday next, we avail ourselves of the *Figaro Programme* to give a precise account of the facts relative to the unhappy duel of our dear friend and collaborateur, M. Henri de Pène. These facts are now in the domain of justice, to which, as it will presently be seen, we have been ordered to appeal. A *boutade* of a journalist, which was most wrongfully interpreted as an insult to a particular class of society, drew down upon our friend several challenges, the first of which came from M. Courtiel, an officer of the 9th Chasseurs. A meeting was inevitable. M. de Villemessant, the editor of "Figaro," who was at the time absent from Paris, sent by telegraph from Blois the following letter, which he intended to be published in the *Courrier de Paris*, in the hope that the explanation of the intentions of *Figaro* might reduce the affair to a single encounter.

"My dear Children,—It seems to me that in my absence *Figaro* has run off the rails. You tell me that a *nouvelle à la main* of our friend M. de Pène has excited the honourable susceptibilities of very many officers, who have found matter of offence in a mere slip of the pen. You ask the opinion of your old comrade—here it is: M. de Pène was right to accept the first challenge, but only because that course was necessary to show that he did not shrink from a meeting. For my own part, I declare, frankly and loyally, and I am sure that both de Pène and you will agree with me that it would be a ridiculous and almost an act of bad faith to allow it to be supposed by our silence that we approve the unlucky article in question. For my own part I entirely disapprove of it, both in form and substance, and more especially on account of the interpretation which has been given to it, and allow me at this moment to call to mind that I have the honour to be a son of a colonel of the Empire.

H. DE VILLEMESSENT.

"Redacteur en Chef du *Figaro*."

"M. de Villemessant arrived in Paris a few hours after his despatch, and learning the manner in which the duel had gone off, he withdrew the letter, which was already composed and about to be printed in the *Courrier de Paris*. M. de Pène fought with M. Courtiel and wounded him in the hand. The latter then assured him in the most courteous manner of the esteem he had for his person and character. At this moment a scene which we abstain from describing necessitated a second duel with M. Hyène, one of M. Courtiel's seconds, and our unfortunate friend fell, run through the body in two places. The circumstances were so serious that M. de Villemessant thought it fit to refer to the head of the state. At three o'clock he went to M. Mocquart, and asked for an immediate audience of the Emperor. At half-past three he received the following letter:—

"Palace of the Tuilleries, half-past three.

"I hasten to inform M. de Villemessant, that the Emperor not being able to receive him, begs him to go to the Minister of Justice and to confer with his excellency as to the best means to avoid the serious consequences which seem likely to result from the very unfortunate affair of which we were just now speaking.—I am, &c.,

"MOCQUART."

"On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, M. de Villemessant accordingly waited on the Minister of Justice, and was immediately admitted to an audience."

A second duel, arising out of the first, was fought on Monday morning, between M. Pommereux, a member of the Jockey Club, and the Marquis de Galliffet, the officer whose marriage two or three years ago with Mlle. Constance, the actress, will be remembered. It is said that M. Pommereux was killed, but another rumour is that he is only seriously wounded.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord*, communicating some details relative to the duel at Vesinay, states that Madame de Pène arrived from Paris soon after the duel. To some remarks from the seconds she replied, "For three days, gentlemen, I have been in agony." M. Pène, it appears, had not concealed from her the fact that he was to fight a duel, and for three days the young lady had awaited with anxiety the end of this lugubrious drama. The same correspondent states that at the very moment when the unfortunate man was lying without any apparent hope of recovery, two captains presented themselves and demanded that M. de Pène should fight them. They gave as their reason that they had been sub-lieutenants. It was replied that on that understanding each of the 400,000 soldiers in the French army might insist upon fighting M. de Pène, on the ground that each of them had been, or might be some day a sub-lieutenant.

Several civilians have sent letters to the *Figaro* office, offering to fight duels with the military.

WRECK ON THE IRISH COAST.

During the recent heavy gale which visited the Irish coast, the barque Mary Stoddart got embayed in Dundalk bay, and dragged both her anchors. She went on shore on the south hull, where she lay broadside on the sea, which made a complete breach over her. A correspondent writing from Dundalk, says: "On hearing the news, I took a car and proceeded to the Black-rock, on the opposite side of the town, where I could clearly see her crew clinging to the rigging. It was blowing at the time a complete gale of wind from the S.E., to which our bay is all open, with a heavy sea running. I mustered two boats' crews of hardy, willing fellows, to attempt the rescue of the poor men. I took charge of one of them myself, and both boats proceeded out in the teeth of as heavy a gale as ever blew on this coast. The boats were only common open yawls, each manned by six men. They manfully pulled through the heavy breakers for nearly three miles, and within a short distance of the unfortunate men; but to our great grief, we were compelled to put back, as the sea was now actually running mountains high, and both crews were completely prostrated and exhausted, and were hardly able to keep the boats from filling. Captain Joseph Kelly, of the steamer Pride of Erin, also manned and commanded another yawl; but, like us, he was obliged to return unsuccessful to the shore. By this time a steamers' lifeboat arrived on the spot, but she was of no more service than an ordinary boat, and was compelled to return to the shore. Indeed it is to be feared that few of what are called ships' lifeboats are deserving of that name. We all now returned to town, almost broken-hearted, compelled to leave the poor fellows to spend an awful night in that cold, icy rigging. A meeting of the inhabitants was immediately convened, and three of the most experienced master mariners nobly volunteered to take command of three more ships' lifeboats, with a picked crew each. Captain Kelly again readily consented to take off one of the boats. The boats pulled out of our river through as heavy a sea as ever men contended with. Two of the boats succeeded in getting nearly alongside the ship, when poor Captain Kelly's boat was overwhelmed with a heavy sea, and went down stern foremost. Captain Hynd's boat, being nearly fifty yards off, pulled up from the wreck, dashed through the foaming breakers, and succeeded in picking up all Kelly's men; but the noble man himself had sunk to rise no more, exclaiming, as he went down, 'Lord, have mercy on me! Farewell, boys; take care of yourselves.' A braver man never breathed; he had, on many previous occasions, risked his life to save a fellow-creature. Three of his crew soon died in the boat from cold and exhaustion. The other boat returned to the shore, and was compelled to leave again unaided the shipwrecked crew to their fate. To our great joy, however, we perceived a boat commanded by Mr. Robert Shankey, of the Coast Guard, had left the northside of the bay, and was seen struggling nobly with the foaming waves to gain the ill-fated barque, which was now on her beam-ends—her main-mast having been cut away, and her unhappy crew still in the rigging. The boat succeeded on the first trip in taking off seven of the crew, who were brought on shore more dead than alive—not one of them having had any food for three days. The boat, again commanded by the brave Shankey, returned on her errand of mercy, and succeeded in taking off four more of the ships' crew—the master being the last to leave his ill-fated vessel. Seven of his crew had perished on board the barque."

Captain Cubins, of the Liverpool ship Carillon, has reported to the Admiralty that, in the course of a voyage in the Pacific, he had fallen in with a cluster of islands not marked in the charts. They lie in the track to Australia. Strange to say, an American vessel with crew, were found safely moored in a bay. The Captain stated that they called the island Kurd's Island, and had discovered it eighteen months before, since which they had used it as a whaling station, and had sent to America therefrom 25,000 barrels of oil.

The Archbishop of Paris has lately visited Marshal Bosquet, and great was the dismay of the Marshal's household at the circumstance. No hope of his recovery seems to be entertained, and it is now generally known that it is not the wound incurred in the duel which has caused the paralysis of the system, but that it is occasioned by the injury done to the spine by the fall which took place during the struggle which led to the duel, wherein the Marshal was but slightly wounded in the arm.

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED ON THE DURHAM COAST.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Alexander McDonald, the manager of Messrs. Philipson and Hare's book-selling establishment, in North Shields; Mr. John Cookson, chemist; a rigger named Conthwaite, and a young lad, named Wheatley, left Shields harbour in a foyboat, with two lugger or square sails for a cruise to Marsden Rock, on the Durham coast. Mr. McDonald and Cookson were probably two of the best swimmers on the Tyne; both of them holding silver medals for prowess in that art. There was a smart breeze from the north-west, and a considerable roll of sea upon the coast as they left the harbour. In the early part of the afternoon the voyagers arrived off Marsden, and Conthwaite, who had charge of the boat, put her in towards the shore. In the bay of Marsden there is an outer reef of sand across which the sea breaks. Of this it seems that Conthwaite, who was not a very good boatman, was ignorant. The consequence was, that upon approaching this reef, a sea about two feet high struck the boat and half filled her with water; and a second following, she was capsized, and the four young men were precipitated into the water. They could all swim; and Cookson, who had made a plunge into the sea when he saw that the capsizing of the boat was inevitable, shouted to his companions that there was no fear. He kept away from the boat, but the other three got on to her bottom, and clung there until another sea came and turned her over again. Cookson saw them all struggling in the water again, and called to McDonald, and they swam towards each other. McDonald clasped Cookson by the hand, and rested with his other hand on his shoulder. He said to Cookson that he was dreadfully weak, and asked him if he saw any help. Cookson told him not to lose heart, as the Allens at Marsden were sure to see them, and they must try and escape the waves. McDonald having dropped off Cookson's shoulder, Cookson picked up an oar and shot it towards him, and he also saw McDonald's dog swim up with a piece of plank to his master, and leave it with him. McDonald and the other two persons again managed to get hold of the boat, which was filled to the gunwale with water; but Cookson kept his distance from it. While swimming by himself, he observed another sea coming in, and dived to avoid its force. On rising again, he saw that the breaker had swept his companions away, and had entirely sunk the boat. He says that he then felt a sudden and awful blank, and for a moment his heart sank within him; but he determined to make an effort to reach the shore, which was sixty or seventy yards off. The more he approached it, his clothes clinging to him, heavy with wet, the more he felt the back sweep of the waves, and had to dive and roll to avoid their force. As he approached the land, he observed a young lady who was standing at the foot of the rock waving to him, and he made in that direction. After a hard struggle he managed to touch the ground with his feet, and the young lady (Miss Allan, daughter of the landlady who keeps Marsden Grotto) ran into the water and helped him out. Mr. McDonald was paying his addresses to her; and as young Mr. Cookson got to land, she asked him, "Were there any more of you? If Mac (meaning McDonald) had been here, he would have saved you all." Cookson replied, "He was amongst us;" upon which she went off into a paroxysm of grief. Mr. Cookson fell down on the sand from weakness, but was soon afterwards taken to the Grotto. An express was sent for a medical man, and a surgeon quickly arrived from Harton; and by his treatment Mr. Cookson soon began to recover.

The *Courier de la Gironde*, alluding to the arrangements said to have been entered into by the French Opera and the Italian Theatre with M. Tamberlik, the singer, says: "In order to escape solicitations of every kind, and to avoid entering into an engagement with any one, Tamberlik has written to us to say that he is about to set out for Rome to visit his aged mother, whom he has not seen for many years, and that he will on his return proceed to St. Petersburg, where he has been engaged for the season at the fabulous sum of 50,000*fr.* a month."

The Government emigrant ship, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, which sailed from Plymouth on the 27th of November, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent J. Peter Hill, with 23 married couples, 110 single men, 40 single women, 16 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 13 girls between the same ages, and 2 female infants, making a total of 227 souls, equal to 210½ statute adults, of whom 174 were Irish, 29 English, and 24 Scotch, arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, on the 9th of March. Three births occurred during the voyage.

Richard Forshaw, a man employed as a horse driver at the Edge-hill station of the London and North Western Railway, was accidentally killed last week by being run over on the line. He was attaching a horse to some waggons when an engine came up, struck the row of waggons, and Forshaw, who was knocked down, was so injured that he died a few days afterwards. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

A child of six years of age named George Hogg, residing with his father in Nicolson-square, Edinburgh, was playing the other day along with a number of companions about his own age, on the staircase of the top flat of a house there, when he incautiously approached too near the open staircase window, and fell over, a height of nearly fifty feet. While in the act of falling, the poor child caught hold of the sill of the window; and a neighbour, alarmed by his cries, was hurrying to his assistance, when, apparently exhausted, he let go his hold and fell. When taken up, he was conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, where it was found that both his arms were broken, and his head fractured; and where, after lingering a short time, he expired.

MISCELLANEA.

A requisition has been signed by a section of the electors of Greenwich, requesting Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., to become a candidate on the first opportunity.

Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P., has received some weeks' leave of absence from Parliament, "in consequence of domestic affliction and urgent private affairs."

A letter from Pesth, of the 10th, says: "The steamer which left to-day for Constantinople, has on board the historian Frederick Rammner, who is about to make a tour in the East."

Mr. Chaffey, of Doddington, steward to Sir John Croft, committed suicide a few days ago, by shooting himself. The deceased, who was generally liked in the village, on account of his liberality and kindness of disposition, has left no children.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains returns of the casualties in the force under command of Sir Colin Campbell from the 10th to the 15th of March inclusive. It appears that in those days we had seventy-one officers and men killed and 367 wounded.

The election of a new representative peer of Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Morton, has been delayed until a second proclamation can be issued to remedy a defect in the date which, under an Act of Parliament, passed so lately as 1831, would have made the election invalid.

On Tuesday morning the marriage of Lady Kepe Charlotte Phipps, daughter of the Marquis of Normanby, with John Wallis Alexander, son of Sir Robert Alexander, of St. James's-place, was celebrated at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Piccadilly, in the presence of a brilliant circle.

The whole of the tents forming the encampment for the troops of the first battalion at Chatham, having been pitched on the spot selected near the Spur battery, adjoining the Lines, the depot of the 53rd Regiment went under canvas for the first time on Monday evening.

Some of the friends of Mr. Allsop have ascertained from the law advisers of the Crown that Government does not intend to proceed against the exiled gentleman, as the case against him is almost identical with that against Dr. Bernard, and would undoubtedly terminate in the same way.

An extraordinary prosecution is now going on in the Sheriff's Court, Edinburgh, in which a Scottish Presbyterian, of the name of Cochrane, has brought an action of damages for an attempt to impose the rite of the church of Rome on him at a period of serious illness, against an Irish priest of the name of Donahoe.

The *Daily News* states that Sir James Outram, "who is on the spot, and who has perhaps had a larger experience of Oude than any man now living," has entered an "earnest protest" against the confiscation policy of Lord Canning. "Sir George Clerk, avowedly, and Sir John Lawrence, it is understood, concur in opinion with Sir James Outram."

We (*Athenaeum*) learn from the Mauritius that Madame Ida Pfeiffer is on her way to England. She sailed on the 11th of March, and may be expected in London about the second week in June. She has fully recovered from her Madagascar fever, and is preparing her account of that wonderful island, together with a description of the Mauritius.

We understand that Sir Charles Napier's theory of an iron-sided ship is to be put to the test at Portsmouth. The Alfred, a razed line-of-battle ship, is to be fortified by iron plates stripped from the floating battery Glatton, and to be moored in Portsmouth Lake to undergo the fire of the Excellent.—*United Service Gazette*.

An inquest was held at Flockton, near Wakefield, on Monday evening, on the body of Thomas Kilner, butcher, a young man twenty-three years of age, who was killed with a coal-rake by a man named William Henry Norbury, in a public-house quarrel. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.

Limerick was last week in a state of the greatest confusion, and on Sunday night a desperate mob from the Irish-town, with stones and bludgeons, broke in the windows of several houses; the magistrates investigated several of the cases on Monday, and in the majority of them it appears that the persons whose houses were thus attacked were supporters of Mr. Spaight. The police have been acting on the alert.

A fire of an alarming character broke out at Dockroyd, near Keighley, shortly before Friday midnight, whereby the large new warehouse of Messrs Sugden and Brothers, and all its valuable contents, were completely destroyed, but by the prompt attendance of the fire engines, and great efforts of the fire brigades, the large mills and weaving sheds were saved. The damage cannot yet be ascertained, but will amount to several thousand pounds.

The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace on Monday, from the White Lodge in Richmond-park. The Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, rode on horseback from the White Lodge. The Prince Consort went in the afternoon to the Royal College of Physicians, in Trafalgar-square. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the performance at the Adelphi Theatre with their presence in the evening.

The fourth annual report of the Irish Convict Prison is just out. 2,277 persons of both sexes were in durance in the Government prisons on the 1st of January, 1858, there being accommodation for 3,486 if required. Only 21 were in custody in the county and city gaols. 29 male criminals were sentenced to transportation last year, and 266 to penal servitude

(eight for life). Eight female convicts were transported, and 123 condemned to penal servitude. 590 were discharged unconditionally, 22 on petition, and 298 were released on "orders of licence."

Prince Demetrius Ghika, the son of the ex-Hospodar Gregory Ghika, and nephew of the present Caimacan of Wallachia, has arrived in Paris.

The *Kentucky Grumbler* says: "We regret to learn that several washerwomen have fallen in consequence of the Red Petticoat movement. Irreproachable white is no longer in vogue."

We are sorry to announce the death of the celebrated clown Auriol. For some time past he has been at the head of a travelling circus, and was lately performing at Versailles, where, two days ago, a bill was posted up announcing the "last representation of Auriol." The statement unfortunately turned out only too true, for after the evening's performance he was seized with a fit of apoplexy and instantly expired.—*Galignani*.

A young hippopotamus has been born in the Garden of Plants at Paris. The little creature made its appearance at the top of the water of the tank occupied by its mother about six A.M. on Monday, May 10. After swimming about while the little thing attempted to get on dry ground, but the descent from the sleeping apartment of the parent hippopotami into their bath not being sloped, it had some difficulty in raising its weight out of the water. The mother then came to the rescue, but in her endeavours to assist her little one up the steep managed to bruise and injure its tender body that it died the same evening.

The Parana, with the West India mails, arrived at Southampton on Monday. She brings unimportant news from those colonies. She has, however, brought the interesting intelligence of the discovery of large quantities of gold in Vancouver's Island, which has occasioned great excitement in San Francisco. The discovery of gold on the island will bring settlers, and with settlers the speedy ejection of the Hudson's Bay Company will take place. The labouring population of Antigua still showed a spirit of insubordination, and the more timid of the inhabitants anticipated a riot at the approaching trials of the prisoners. Some gentlemen had sent the female portion of their families to the other islands.

The people of New York ought to be proud of their selections for law makers. Within a short time one has been arrested for beating a woman in a house of prostitution; another for mauling a policeman and trying to bite his nose off; another indulged in a free fight in a theatre saloon; another pitched into a brother member in the Clerk's Office; another not a great while ago was second or better holder in a prize fight; not a few have been keepers of very low groceries; and no one turns up under arrest and held to bail as a common gambler, in an establishment patronised chiefly by the most wretched of the negro population of the Fifth Ward. Remark is needless.—*Tribune*.

A young woman, who gave the name of Mary Jones, and who has recently been an inmate of the Liverpool workhouse, was charged at the Police-court of that town, on Saturday morning, with having attempted to poison her child with ink. She had been often rebuked for her neglect of it, and had been heard to express a wish that it was dead. On Friday evening a woman belonging to the same ward as the prisoner, hearing the infant crying in bed, took it up, when it vomited a quantity of black stuff like ink. A small pan, which had evidently contained ink, was found under the bed, and an ink bottle was also found in the window, behind a board. The prisoner had nothing to say in defence, and was committed for trial at the assizes.

A few days ago, at Coalbrookdale, a Miss Ray took down a gun from a rack, and playfully said she would shoot her companion, Miss Toddington. Observing that the gun was capped, Miss Toddington mentioned the fact, and desired that no attempt so foolish should be persevered in. In reply it was remarked that the cap was a split one, and therefore useless. Perceiving that Miss Ray was determined to present the gun, her companion ran off to a neighbour's house, and took shelter behind a screen, whither she was followed. On peeping from behind the screen the gun was presented, and the trigger pulled. An explosion followed, so close to Miss Toddington's head that the hair was partially burnt, while part of the charge of shot passed through a slice of bacon and lodged in a door beyond.

The adjourned inquest upon the persons who were killed by the recent accident on the Trent Valley Railway was resumed on Monday at Nuneaton, before Mr. W. H. Seymour, coroner. Several witnesses were examined, but no material fact respecting the accident was elicited. A plan of the portion of the railway where the accident took place was exhibited, and some of the evidence turned upon the question whether proper precautions had been taken to prevent animals from getting from the field on to the railway. One witness expressed his belief that the cow which had caused the accident had jumped over a stile three feet high. The inquest was again adjourned. Mr. Ince (who is not yet out of danger) is still slowly progressing towards recovery. Miss Richmond and Mr. Dallas are also progressing favourably.

On Saturday evening one of Messrs. Pickford and Co.'s van drivers proceeded to the "wash" at Nine Elms, for the purpose of watering his horses. Upon driving them down, as the horses stooped to drink, by some accident the reins got under the pole, and kept their heads down. This is supposed to have irritated them, and also to have prevented the driver from pulling them in. The result was that they went forward, and got into the run of the tide in the Thames, which immediately carried out horses, van, and driver. A lighterman named Maynard put off in a boat and succeeded in rescuing the driver just in time to save his life. The bodies of the horses, and

the van, were recovered on Sunday morning a quarter of a mile below the place where they sank. The horses were valued at about 65*l.* each.

M. Soyer is suffering from a most severe illness, which is likely to retard for a time the progress of the reforms which he is now introducing into the army, as regards the dietary of the soldier.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Wingerworth ironstone-pits, near Chesterfield, on Monday, and resulted in the death of four persons, including the manager of the works. About 400 men are employed in the pit, but at the time of the accident only four men were engaged in it, two in mending the gearing connected with the pumping apparatus, and two in fetching up some asses which were in danger from the accumulation of water in the pit. Without a moment's warning of any kind a violent explosion occurred, the force of which carried out the wood and stone-work at the bottom of the shaft, and destroyed the gearing connected with the outer works. The four men were killed instantaneously, but the bodies have not yet been recovered. They have all left wives and families.

We have a new prodigy in this city in the person of a boy preacher. He is about fifteen years of age. His name is Cranmond Kennedy. He is a Baptist, and belongs to the church of the Rev. Mr. Adams in Christopher-street. He is a convert in the late revival has already been licensed to preach by that Church, and is just now attracting large crowds to hear him. His style is vehement; his sermons have in them much method; he speaks wholly extemporaneously; and his system of theology seems to be mature and after the school of the sounder and more conservative schools of the day. He preaches and speaks nearly every night. His houses are crowded to overflowing; and for a season he will be the great attraction of our city.—*Boston Journal*.

The number of deaths registered in London in the week ending Saturday, May 15, was 1,057, which is almost the same as that of the previous week, which was 1,058. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding was 1,050, but, as the deaths occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average, when the latter is raised in a degree proportionate to the increase—a correction which will make it 1,165. The comparison indicates a favourable state of the public health, as showing that the deaths now returned are less by about a hundred than the number estimated from former experience at this season. The same week the births of 798 boys and 752 girls—in all 1,550 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,577.

A Piedmontese writer, the Chevalier Prati, who addressed some verses to the Empress Eugénie, offering his congratulations on her escape on the 14th of January, has just been presented by her Majesty with a handsome snuff-box ornamented with diamonds. The Empress accompanied the present with the following letter, dated from the Tuileries, 1st May: "Monsieur,—The ladies of Turin, in offering me some flowers, with their congratulations on the occasion of an unhappy event, accompanied them with some verses of your composition. This was a happy idea on their part, for your talent gave to these flowers an additional value. The Emperor and myself have been gratified by the expression of your sympathy. I sincerely thank you for them, and beg your acceptance, as a trifling proof of my satisfaction, of the souvenir which accompanies this letter.—EUGÉNIE."

A strange affair has recently occurred at Versailles. One of the notabilities of the town since the year 1817 has been an aged woman, known as Mlle. Savalette, who was always remarked for her old-fashioned dresses. She changed her lodgings every three months, and never received visits, but used to amuse herself by visiting concierges, and listening to their gossip about their masters. She was supposed to belong to a noble family, and it was known that since 1829 she had been in receipt of a pension of 1,000*fr.* granted by Charles X., and that members of the Legitimist party from time to time made her presents. Three days ago she was found dead in her room, and on the usual medical examination of the body being made, it turned out that she was a man, eighty years of age. The sole solution of the enigma appears to be that the real Mlle. Savalette having died some years ago, the deceased possessed himself of her papers, and to obtain possession of her revenue passed himself off for her.—*Galignani*.

THE great jury inflicted on many invalids by drugs increases the interest the public take in Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures without medicine indigestion (Dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility. We quote a few out of many thousand cases of cures by this delicious Food. From the Dowager Countess of Castletuart. Cure 52,612.—"Ross-trevor, county of Down, Ireland, 9 December, 1854. The Dowager Countess of Castletuart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Dr. Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness and irritability of many years standing; this food deserves the confidence of all sufferers and may be considered a real blessing. Enquiries will be cheerfully answered." From the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross. No. 32,836.—"Three years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Dr. Barry's health restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Warren; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decles; the Dowager Countess of Castletuart; 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.*; 2*lb.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5*lb.* 11*s.*; 12*lb.* 22*s.* The 12*lb.* canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."



THE PLANTS OF THE COAL FORMATION, BY PROFESSOR GOEPPERT.—(See opposite Page.)

MONTENEGRO.

We have just received the news of the defeat of the Turks by the Montenegrins, and the despatch of a Turkish force by sea for the suppression of the war which has broken out in Montenegro. Montenegro is, for the most part, a mountainous country, and is bounded on the west by the southern extremity of Dalmatia, on the north by the Herzegovina, on the east by a portion of Bosnia, and on the south by Albania. In former times, it was comprehended in the great Servian Kingdom, and on the dissolution of that monarchy by the battle of Kasso, in

1839, it maintained its independence against the Turks for a lengthened period, and when the eastern portion fell under the victorious arms of the Turks, the western placed itself under the protection of Venice, and so remained till the dissolution of that republic. The Venetians considered Montenegro so completely theirs that, at the peace of Passarowitz, they ceded the country to the Sultan. The Montenegrins, however, maintained their independence, and the Porte has ever since vainly endeavoured to assert its sovereignty over the country. Shortly after the accession of the present ruler, Danilo, in 1852, the Mon-

tenegrins, secretly supported by Russia, endeavoured to obtain a recognition of their independence, and attempted to take possession of the neighbouring districts. The Turks seized upon Piperi, and the Montenegrins took the small fort of Zabljak, in Albania. Affairs now assumed so serious an aspect that the Sultan found himself obliged to send a considerable army, and, in 1853, 60,000 men took the field, and a fleet blockaded the coast of Albania. Selim Bey made a descent upon the western coast of the Bay of Scutari, and Arap Bey threatened the Tschernitza. Omar Pasha, who commanded the whole, formed a plan for uniting

these different forces with Osman Pasha, who commanded a large body of 30,000 men; but the Montenegrins gained several victories. The bad weather which now set in prevented the operations of the Turks, and by the united efforts of the Austrian and Russian Ministers at Constantinople, Omar Pasha was recalled. During the Crimean war, having been deprived of the support of Russia, they were quiet, but they have again attacked the Turks, and, for the present, have the advantage. After the overthrow of Russian influence at Constantinople, Prince Danilo has endeavoured to conciliate the favour of Austria, and in 1853, while at



A VIEW OF PART OF MONTENEGRO, FROM THE DALMATIAN FRONTIER.

Vienna, received the order of the Iron Crown. He has been cautious not to injure his standing by entering into any negotiations with Turkey, and to prevent any infraction of the peace. Till the rising of the Christian population in the Herzegovina, the Montenegrins confined themselves to their own mountains, and not until Ali Pacha invaded Vasojevicz did they take up arms, under Ivo Rakov Radonitz, when they went to the assistance of their co-religionists in the Herzegovina. Ivo Rakov Radonitz is Vajvoda, senator, and brother-in-law of Danilo; and although Danilo has endeavoured by every means in his power to restrain his subjects from attacking the Turks, Rakov cannot understand why they should be prevented from rendering assistance to the Christians of the Herzegovina, whom he looks on as good Christians as the Montenegrins. It is not considered unlikely, if they are victorious, that the other Christian provinces may join in their revolt and throw off the yoke of Turkey. In such a case the diplomatists of Europe will have enough to do, and if they wish to prevent such a state of things, they must see that the Hatti Humayoun be carried out to its fullest extent, and the Christians be no longer subject to the caprices and extortions of the barbarian rulers. We are glad to be able to give a portrait of Ivo Rakov Radonitz. (See First Page.) He accompanied his brother-in-law during his journey to Vienna and Paris. He has two sons, one of whom is in Paris, the other at Vienna, prosecuting their studies.

AN IDEAL PICTURE OF THE COAL VEGETATION.

(See opposite Page.)

PROFESSOR GEOPPERT, of Breslau, exhibited at that city an ideal picture, representing the different plants of which the coal measures are composed; and our readers will see here, in the engraving taken from Nature, a restoration of those plants. It is the generally adopted opinion of geologists, that these plants grow in enormous masses, and, constantly decaying, deposited layer after layer of materials which, in course of time, became coal. The plants which have been found belong principally to the ferns and palms, some of which grow to an enormous size, stems having been traced of forty to sixty feet in length, and bearing all the distinctive marks of the genera to which they belonged. Several of the same description as those in the coal measures are found in a fossil state, and specimens may be seen in the British Museum. Geologists and botanists all concur in attributing the coal fields to enormous masses of plants, particularly ferns, but few give us anything of the formation of the coal itself. The plants have evidently been subjected to very great heat and enormous pressure; the heat must have been so great that the mass was heated almost suddenly, and without the admission of air—something in the same manner as charcoal is made from wood. The only theory which we have seen that accounts for its formation is that of Mr. Ritchie, in his "Dynamical Theory of the Formation of the Earth," a book well worthy perusal, and in which much useful information is contained, and in which also the account given by Moses of the Creation is reconciled with the otherwise seemingly contradictory discoveries of geology.

THE MEMBERS OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES COMMISSION.

We lay before our readers the portraits of the noblemen and gentlemen who were appointed by the different governments to place upon a satisfactory footing the Danubian provinces, the interference with which by Russia was the cause of the late war. The result of this commission has been, that instead of a union under one ruler, which at one time was the wish of Russia, France, Prussia, Sardinia, and England, but against which Austria and Turkey raised objection, two Hospodars have been appointed by the Sultan, and a council for each principality, who are to hold their united meetings in Jassy and Bucharest alternately. The names of the Plenipotentiaries are—1. For England, Sir H. L. Bulwer. 2. Herr von Katte, the bearer of the protocol from Prussia. 3. For Turkey, Sefet Effendi. 4. For Russia, Monsieur de Basily. 5. For Sardinia, Count Pensi. 6. Prussia, Baron von Richtofen. 7. Monsieur de Talleyrand Perigord, for France. 8. The Baron Lichmann von Palmrode, for Austria.

THE MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER.

It was on the afternoon of a warm but delightful day, in the early part of September, that Mrs. Howard reclined upon her couch, with more than her usual air of languor and debility. Supported by pillows, she had been looking out through the open window of an adjoining room, upon a scene most fair and lovely. The beauty of summer lingered upon every object of nature, and lawn, and orchard, and meadow glowed in the mellow light of a declining sun. At a little distance beyond, streamlet, hill, and mountain spread out before the charmed view of the invalid, and fair, tempting, indeed, seemed this earthly dwelling-place of man. Not less beautiful, too, to her eye was the world within. Art, it is true, had not come to her little home with its costly decorations. Works of painting and sculpture did not extensively gild her walls or ornament her apartments, and no hangings of blue, or purple, or scarlet intercepted her gaze; but taste was there, and comfort, and beauty, and love. All that could make home dear and delightful was present before her. Not only was there a chaste little embellishment occasionally found in her rooms, the precious memento of affection, but at her side sat one who was a living, present, constant subject of sweetest regard. The flowers she held in her hands were not, in their freshness and fragrance, more grateful to her senses than were the love and devotion of this young heart to her mother's feelings. Within and without there

thus early to die. Life had never been a burden to her. With the energy, and activity, and hopefulness of her nature, she had met its difficulties, and triumphed over many of its ills. We speak of a mother's cares, as we see them thicken about her, with commiseration; but who does not know that it is easier to endure these cares than to part with them? "Life's cares are comforts"—so says the poet. Certain it is, at least, that in the future there is hope for mothers. They look forward to a time when they shall be free from many anxieties, and harvest the fruit of their sufferings and toil—when love and care shall be returned to their own bosoms. Of them it may be said with truth—

"None would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure from what still remain."

But here, life, with its fairest promises yet unfulfilled, was to be resigned. Thanks be to God, however, for his grace; Mrs. Howard was a Christian, and not in vain had she poured out her supplications to her Father in heaven. Death was losing its terrors; love of earth was fading away; the hope of heaven growing brighter and stronger. It was now rather for others than herself she wept; and, relieved of one more sad duty, she felt that she could calmly await the events of Providence. Suffering the tears to dry from her eyes before she spoke, she turned to her daughter and said, gently—

but worse. There can be but one end to all this—the earthly house of this tabernacle is being dissolved, and I must now look for a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Do not weep so, my Emily; you know how dearly I love you, and how sad at times my heart must be at the thought of leaving you all; but God is wise and good. He knows what is best for us. And besides, for me the prospect is not a gloomy one. I think I can say, 'I know in whom I have believed;' and I can, I do look forward with joy to dwelling with Him, and engaging in the employments and worship of heaven."

Emily's head had fallen low upon her mother's lap, and well did Mrs. Howard understand the nature of her distress. It was not of herself she was thinking—there was something in the idea of her mother, her own beloved mother, going down to darkness and the grave, that overwhelmed her heart. The light of Christian hope did not at that moment shine in her soul. And Mrs. Howard continued—

"The thought of death is not as dark to me as it is to you, and I do not shrink from the grave as I once did. Emily," she added impressively, "'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, the things which God has prepared for them that love Him.' Look up and tell me you would have me go and be so blessed." Emily raised her head, and the sweet smile that stole to her mother's face re-assured her heart.

"And now," continued Mrs. Howard, "I have a few words of importance to say, to which I wish you to listen. My love for you takes me in thought through all your future life, but I can say but little that is in my heart. You are now nearly seventeen—young to be left alone and motherless, but old enough to feel deeply all the responsibilities of life. You will have much to do, as you have also much to love. To you I must commit, in a measure, the happiness of your dear father, and the well-being of your little brother and sister. These last will look to you for every comfort. You know how I have taught you—so teach them. In household duties you will have many perplexities, but you have already had many lessons. It is a pain, indeed, my child, for me to roll the burden of all my cares upon you, but it is a sweet satisfaction to know that you will willingly bear it. Of what you will have yet to do for me, I need not speak; you are a tender and a faithful nurse in sickness, and I thank God for giving you to me. When you are at school I long for you to come back. I raise my head from my pillow, and look for you, and sink back disappointed; now I must have you near me all the day."

"Never, never, will I leave you, dearest mother," interrupted Emily. "I will watch you night and day; but oh, mamma, do not leave me: how can I live without you?"

"The time, my dear Emily, will be short. To us who view death so nearly, all time seems as nothing to eternity; and the last thing I wish to impress on your mind is, the importance of living for the world to come. I trust you are a child of God; oh, never neglect your duties to him. Let every thought, and word, and action be regulated by the principles of the Bible. Then, whether you pass through scenes of joy or sorrow, God's presence will be with you, his grace sustain you, and at last, when life shall close, you shall, through his infinite mercy in Christ, be brought into his heavenly kingdom, and made eternally blessed." Mrs. Howard paused, and her feelings for a moment overcame her. The shades of evening had gathered round them as they talked, and unseen and in silence both mother and daughter wept. At last Mrs. Howard drew Emily to her, and whispered—

"I shall yet, I trust, have opportunity to speak to you more of this; but now, let us each seek aid and comfort where alone it is to be found. Come to me again soon," and imprinting a fervent kiss upon her forehead, she gently withdrew her arm, and Emily left the room.

Alone with God! who shall tell the struggle of each heart in this first and last lesson of submission! With the mother it was soonest passed. Her heaviest task was done. Human affections must now more than ever have a second place in her heart. The life she was leaving seemed nothing to the life that was opening before her, and as she lay long uninterrupted, her soul communed deeply with eternal things.

With the young being who still knelt in her solitary chamber, the case was far different. Emily Howard left her mother's presence with a heart stricken and



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.
THE MEMBERS OF THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES COMMISSION.

was everything to allure the mind and beguile the heart. Earth had its strong attractions, and Mrs. Howard felt it to be so. As at first she dwelt upon the beauties of nature, and continued steadily to take in the prospect before her, it was evident that more than that bright and beautiful landscape was present to her mind's eye! As again she turned and fastened her gaze upon her daughter, feelings deep and painful mingled with the affection her looks betrayed.

Of one thing Mrs. Howard had lately become conscious, that disease was preying upon her frame, and that sooner or later she must fall a victim to its power. Her days and nights of increasing suffering were but too sure tokens of the end that was yet to be. Not always is the signal for our departure from this world made in gentle admonitions or at highly-favoured seasons. It is not often during moments of calm repose or sweet spiritual delight that a voice softly whispers to our souls, "Now shalt thou go." More frequently in the dark watches of night—in hours of torturing anguish or depressing weakness, the truth comes staring us in the face, and wrings out the confession, "We must die!" Death naturally has power to appal the stoutest heart. True courage to meet the great enemy in the last conflict is given to those only who trust in Him who is the Conqueror of Death. This faith Mrs. Howard had earnestly sought for. In her recent hours of solitude she had been struggling with herself to obtain a greater degree of composure, and a more cheerful submission to the will of God. With all her love for the bright and beautiful things of earth, her fine susceptibilities—her fond affection for home, and husband, and children—it seemed hard to be called

"My dear, I have something to say to you. Will you put by your work and listen to me?"

Emily looked up inquiringly; but the serious composure of her mother's countenance caused her to drop her sewing, and to come and take a low bench at her side. Softly brushing away the stray locks from her forehead, and laying her hand lightly on Emily's head, Mrs. Howard said—

"I must not lose this opportunity while I have it, of saying all I would say to you, my child," and her voice faltered as she perceived the quick shade of alarm that crossed Emily's face; "I have many things to talk to you of, which I should be unwilling to defer to an uncertain time. Do not be distressed, my love; it is wise, you know, to think of all that may happen to us, and when one has been sick as long as I have, it is natural that the possibility even of dying should come into the mind. I do not wish unnecessarily to grieve you, but there is much of which my heart would be lightened if I might speak freely to you."

"But, mother, do you think you are so very ill? Dear mamma, I am sure you are looking better to-night."

And well might Emily think so, for the heightened colour, the brightening eye, were, to her inexperience, the indications of health, not the harbingers of death.

"For your sake, dear, I would willingly think I am better; but I must not deceive either myself or you. It cannot be with this failing strength, this increasing pain, that I am recovering health. No, my daughter, I feel that it is not so. We have tried every reasonable means of cure, and I am not better,

oppressed. She could not feel that she was the same being who had, but a short time before, passed so lightly through those rooms. In her soul she felt that "all on earth is shadow." Life had lost its charms for her. The world spread out before her as a dreary waste, and nothing now seemed to stand between her and the grave. In vain, at first, she tried to pray, and it was not until her emotion had somewhat spent itself, that she could turn to the sources of consolation her mother had pointed out to her; but not even then could they afford her all the relief she needed. To try to bow herself to the will of her Heavenly Father—to resolve to interest her heart in the duties of life that were now before her, was all that she felt her heart at present strengthened to do.

How God aided and blessed her; how through months of lingering pain, of alternating hope and disappointment, she tended her dear parent, soothed her sufferings, cheered her heart; how as life was ebbing away, she watched by her side, and received her farewell blessing; how at last, as the spirit departed, she beheld the victory of faith over death, is now a history of the past. Many seasons have rolled by since that dear head was laid low; much of life, with all its vicissitudes, has been passed, but never from Emily's heart can years efface the memory of those scenes. In every change, in every joy, or sorrow, or fear, or hope, there is a remembrance of that early affection and its subsequent loss. Not even to "the quiet sense of something lost," will the soul at all times sink down; for round a mother, when the thoughts revert to others, cling associations stronger, warmer, tenderer, than any that can be thus subdued. And when these associations are hallowed by the recollection of consistent piety, heavenly precepts, patient endurance, and a holy death, how sweet, how sacred, how blessed is their influence!—*The British Mother's Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY AND FRAUD.

A most audacious robbery has just been committed at the residence of Miss Constance Brown, the lady who was so skillfully personated a short time since on the occasion of the robbery of jewels from Messrs. Hunt and Roskill. A few days since, a person presented himself at the house in which Miss Brown resided when in Dawlish, who, on being shown to the proprietor of the house, stated that he was Inspector Field, an officer from London, whence he had come in order to search for a quantity of missing plate which, it was alleged, had been stolen by Miss Brown. He said that he wished to act as leniently as possible in the execution of his duty, but that he was determined, if possible, to find the property, and if any resistance were offered, he had with him other officers from London, who would, if necessary, support him in his search by force. He was informed that all the plate in the house was marked with the crest of the owner. This assurance did not satisfy the individual, and he threatened to clear the house of everybody if any obstacle were opposed to his making a most complete search. With these threats the search was prosecuted. Among other things examined was a dressing-case of Miss Brown's. The pretended officer took from his pocket a bunch of keys, which, he said, belonged to the owner of the case, and, on finding that none of them would open the case, he declared that the lock had been tampered with, and that he would break it open. The proprietor of the house said he would go and fetch a locksmith, but he was told by the robber that he could not be allowed to go out of his sight. The case was broken open, and the pretended policeman took a ring out of it, which he said he had been looking for for the last seven years, which had belonged to Lady Campbell. The trunks of the lady's maid of Miss Constance Brown were next examined, corded, and sent off to the railway station by the proprietor of the house, at the direction of his visitor. The family plate chest was next thoroughly overhauled, having been broken open, as the key could not be found, and the "policeman from London" threatening to give the proprietor of the house into custody if anything were found in the chest which did not bear his name and crest. The examination of the house and its contents having been completed some Madras was ordered, and the pretended policeman remained till a late hour in the house, the female members of the family feeling grateful to their visitor for the manner in which he had performed what they felt convinced must be to him at all times a most disagreeable duty. On leaving Dawlish, the fellow had the cool audacity to call at the police station and request the police of the town to keep a sharp look out on the house, which he had just plundered, and in which he had been so generously treated. Handbills have been issued by Mr. Field, offering a reward for the apprehension of this unprincipled representative, who is stated to be well known to some of the detectives. It is believed that the same individual who visited Dawlish recently obtained from a nobleman in Portland-place, to whom he represented himself as Inspector Field, and stated that his son was in extreme difficulty, a cheque for 50l. This cheque, it appears, was made payable to "Mr. Field or order," and when presented at the bankers' it was necessary that the cheque should be endorsed. The would-be inspector, without thinking of the consequences, made the endorsement when asked to do so, on presenting the cheque, and has thus exposed himself to the penalties of forgery.

"HAVE you improved in riding?"—"Not exactly, I have fallen off a great deal lately."
 WHY is the sun like a good loaf?—Because it's light when it rises.
 WHY is a man in trouble like a German sausage?—Because he's very much cut up.
 WHEN is a soldier not half a soldier?—When he's in quarters.
 IF a false set of teeth cost twenty pounds, what is the value of a false tooth voice?
 BE not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee, thou wilt receive no harm, unless thou hast sore places.
 THE LATEST ATROCITY.—Why is a gardener like a proud farmer?—Because he is a haughty culturist.

INEXPLICABLE FATUITY.

Curious disclosures do take place in the Bankruptcy Court, and much light is thrown by the examinations of bankrupts on the hidden springs of commercial action. Every phase of rascality and swindling may be found transpiring through the current transactions of every-day business; an unscrupulous dishonest recklessness, where not worse, characterising nearly all. There are, however, exceptions. The disclosures made by Mr. James Gray, engineer and ironfounder, of this city, in his examination before the Sheriff on Wednesday, stand out in striking relief to the general run of insolvencies. It is simply a case of inexplicable fatuity, under which spell a man could persevere against hope in carrying on a business of which he knew nothing practically, and, if possible, less commercially, for upwards of thirty years, without having probably in any one transaction ever made a profit. It was nothing but loss from the commencement, and loss continued to the end. The large fortune of a confiding brother was gradually swallowed up in the loam and sand of a ruinous foundry. The handsome competency of trusting sisters was sacrificed to the criminal vanity which would bring ruin upon the nearest and dearest relations rather than confess to misfortune. Mr. Gray never speculated. His private expenses were only 150l a year; and yet, after thirty-two years trading, he stops payment, with a deficit of twenty-six thousand pounds! If the bankrupt's brother, Mr. Charles Gray, had not unexpectedly died in March last an insolvent, the probability is that this gnawing cancer would have been yet unknown; and the facilities afforded by our banks in discounting bills would have allowed the credit of James Gray and Co. to remain still unimpaired on 'Change. When John Monteith pursued the reckless course of trading which he did for ten years before he was called upon to answer the interrogatories put to him before the Sheriff, there was really some philosophy in the course he adopted. He lived like a fighting cock all the time, kept a splendid house, with a large retinue of servants, and might be said to have enjoyed a sensuous life in a high degree. He had no capital to lose. He had no risk. It was heads I win, tails you lose, with him throughout. On an average he probably lost about 30,000l a year during the ten years he was last in business. With Mr. Gray the case was different. He was thrifty in his domestic expenditure, and he never took "a ride of the bills" which he got discounted. It is his own family who are the principal sufferers; and, on reading the examination over, it must be admitted that there appear to be more inexplicable, hidden springs of human action, even in connexion with commercial transactions, than are dreamt of in the philosophy of the majority of mankind.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of English wheat are small, and we have moderate arrivals from abroad. The small quantity of English on sale enabled factors to obtain 1s. per advance on the prices of this day week, and we had more demand for foreign, at late rates. In flour there is no alteration. Barley, beans, and peas are unaltered in value. We have a large supply of oats; but being met by good demand, prices are fully supported, and for fine qualities there is a little improvement. There has been a large arrival of cargoes on the coast, and wheat, barley, and Indian corn find buyers at late prices.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4s 0d to 8s 0d; geese, 3s 0d to 7s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; wild, 8d to 1s 0d; pigeons, 6d to 10d; large Surrey fowls, 5s 0d to 14s 0d; chickens, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; bantams, 3s 0d to 7s; leverets, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; hares, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; goats, 6s 0d to 7s; pheasants, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; partridges, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; woodcocks, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; snipes, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; teal, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; wild ducks, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; widgeons, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; plovers, 6d to 1s 0d; guinea fowls, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; roosting pigeons, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; English butter, 1s 0d to 1s 2d; French butter, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; French cheese, 1s 0d to 1s 2d; of household ditto, 4d to 6d per lb loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.

	s.	d.
Hawell	17	6
Eden	15	6
Stewarts	17	6
Tanfield Moor	12	6
Wylam	14	3
Heugh Hall	15	3

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
BROWN—May 14, at Radley's Hotel, Southampton, prematurely, the wife of Captain Amyatt Brown, 31st Regt., of a daughter.
CAMERON—May 14, at L-amington, the wife of Dr. Cameron, Surgeon, R.M.S. 37th Regt., of a son.
CLAY—May 12, at Portland Island, Dorsetshire, the wife of William Clay, Esq., late Capt. 37th Regt., of a son.
DEIGHTON—May 15, at 110, Bedford-street South, Liverpool, the wife of W. C. Deighton, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
DOBREE—May 12, at Roncaval, Guernsey, the wife of the Rev. P. S. Dobree, of a son.
FARQUHAR—May 18, at Friars-place, Acton, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, of a daughter.
KATE—May 17, at West Hunnington, near York, the wife of Lieut-Colonel George Lister Kaye, of a daughter.
LANGTON—May 16, at 12, Grosvenor-square, Lady Anna Gore Langton, of a son.
PARR—May 15, at Roxeth Lodge, Harrow, the wife of Major-General Chase Parr, of a daughter.
VAILLANT—May 15, the wife of Major Albert Vaillant (retired), H.E.I.C.S., Bombay, of a daughter.
WARNER—May 14, at Tonbridge, Kent, the wife of George D. Warner, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
ALEXANDER-PHIPS—May 18, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Phipps, John Wallis Alexander, Esq., son of Sir Robert Alexander, Bart., to Lady Lepel Charlotte Phipps, daughter of the late Earl of Mulgrave, and sister of the Marquis of Normanby.
CLARK-BROWNE—May 14, at the Parish Church of Marylebone, by the Rev. Henry Clark, M.A., Vicar of Harnham, Lincoln, the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Joseph McCarty, Rector of St. Jude's, Manchester, the Rev. Robert Clark, M.A., missionary of the C.M.S. at Peshawar, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Browne, Esq., 103, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.
HILLS-FITZMAURICE—May 15, at St. Paul's, Southsea, by the Rev. Charles Stewart, William Henry Hills, Esq., Paymaster Royal Navy, third son of Captain John Hills, R.N., to Frances Caroline, third daughter of the late Rev. James Fitzmaurice, M.A., of Hawarden, Flintshire, and St. Pancras, London.
LINFORD-SPANKIE—May 17, at the Church of Our Lady, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. Canon O'Neal, Roger Linford, Esq., of Liverpool, to Isabella, daughter of the late Robert Spankie, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law.

ROGERS-MACLEAN—May 13, at St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, by the Very Rev. the Dean, Captain Henry D. Rogers, C.B., R.N., to Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of Commissary-General Sir G. Maclean, K.C.B.
TAYLOR-ROBBINS—May 17, at Houston Church, by the Rev. H. P. Kelly, B.A., Mr. John Taylor, of Chelmsford, to Matilda, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Robbins, of King-square, Goswell-road, London.
WHITTING-MILLARD—May 18, at St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, by the Rev. John Johnstone, M.A., J. J. Whitting, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 25th Regiment, to Harriett Catherine Dalton, eldest daughter of J. J. Millard, Esq., Cleveland-square, Hyde-park.

DEATHS.
BOWEN—May 13, at Plymouth, Rupert B. B. Bowen, Esq., aged thirty-two, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
DANIEL—May 13, at Cheltenham, Howe Courtenay Daniel, Esq., formerly of the 7th Dragon Guards, aged fifty-nine.
DIXON—May 13, at the Rectory, Niton, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Richard Dixon, A.M., F.R.S.
HARRIS—May 15, at Park Lodge, Cambridge, Ann, the wife of H. H. Harris, Esq., solicitor.
HENDERSON—May 16, at Northlake, aged seventy-three, the Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, D.D.
HUME—May 17, at Olveston, Bristol, Col. John Gwynne Hume, of the Bombay Army.
KENNAWAY—May 16, at Weston-super-Mare, Emily Frances, the beloved wife of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., aged fifty-two.
KINGSBURY—May 14, at Furze Coppice, Severnake Forest, Wiltshire, the wife of the Rev. T. L. Kingsbury, Incumbent of Severnake, aged thirty-four.
MARKBY—May 12, at Tunbridge, accidentally drowned, Frederick William Markby, Ensign in H.M.'s 18th (Royal Irish) Regt., aged twenty, eldest son of Frederick Markby, Esq., of Tunbridge.

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 On Thursday next, May 27, an Extra Night will be repeated, **IL TROVATORE.** To conclude with the new Ballet.
 On Friday, May 28, **A GRAND MORNING CONCERT,** in which all the artists will appear.
 Monday, June 7.—**A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE.** In answer to numerous communications, it is announced that, for the convenience of the Gentry residing in the environs, a Grand Morning Performance will be given on Monday, June 7, in which all the artists of the establishment will perform, including all the artists of the Ballet.
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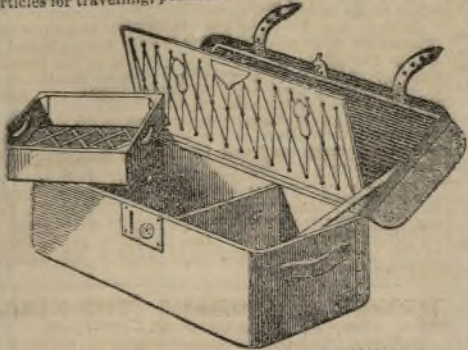
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CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores health without purging, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.
We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids.—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourself and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies, Esq., Cure No. 4232. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47, 121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, giddiness, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48, 314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 46, 814. Mr. Samuel Loxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure No. 52, 612. The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54, 812. Miss Virginia Zaccaria cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."—No. 4, 208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk."—No. 41, 836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—Cure No. 3, 906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."
In Canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. Harry G. Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnam, Mason, and Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 180, Piccadilly; also, at 60; Gracechurch-street; 33; 430, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheap-side; 43, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 198, Oxford-street.

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

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

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

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

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING, &c. The newest Designs on the best Muslin. Ladies' Jackets, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Capes, &c. Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Caps. D'Oyleys, Cushions, Fish, Chair, and 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.).

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Goods for 1858.—20,000 Pieces of ORGANDI and FRENCH MUSLINS are now offering at 2s. 11d. the Dress of 8 yards; or any length cut at 4½d. per yard. They are beautiful Goods, fast Colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. per yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Merchants and wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free. HOOVER, Muslin Printer, 54, OXFORD-STREET (W.). Established 1836.

TO LADIES.—MRS. POLAND, 11, CRAWFORD-STREET, Portman-square, having opened Show Rooms up-stairs, with an elegant assortment of MILLINERY, FANCY and STRAW BONNETS, as well as a great variety of YOUNG LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HATS, of the newest designs, solicits an early inspection, feeling confident she can supply them at considerably less than is usually charged for the same articles.—11, CRAWFORD-STREET, two doors east of Gloucester-place.

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 Magasin, 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 design. 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 post free for 36 stamps. THORNE'S Merino Under-clothing Warehouse, 23, LUDGATE-STREET, three doors from St. Paul's.

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CHESTER'S BEE-HIVE, 88, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—Embroidery, Trimming, Haberdashery and Fringe Warehouse.—J. C. has the largest and best Stock of Stamped and Traced Muslin in the trade, on the best Material and newest Designs. Ladies finding their own Muslin can have it Stamped or Traced at the shortest notice. Strips from 1 inch to 40. A List of Prices—Collars 3d. each, Braided Collars 6d. per set, Gannetts 3d., Sleeves 9d. per pair, Habit-shirts 6d., Chemisettes 6d., Night Caps 7½d., Pocket Handkerchiefs 9d., D'Oyleys 6d., Bread Cloths 7½d., Anti-Macassars 1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 2s. 3d., Capes 2s. 3d., Jackets from 2s. 3d., Infant's Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Embroidery (Cotton) 5d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Stilltoes 3d. each, Tolle Curi 3s. per yard. N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices. Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-office Order or Stamps. Berlin Wools in every shade at 4½d. per dozen. Cloth Slippers 3s. per pair. Smoking Caps 3s. each. An immense Stock of Fancy Buttons of the newest Patterns and richest quality. Fringes in every Colour always in Stock, or made to Order in a few days.

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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, 39, 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 (W.)

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LE JEUNE et Cie. respectfully invite attention to their superior Stock of FANCY TRIMMINGS, suitable for the present Season, and comprising a most recherché assortment of BERTHES, TASSEL and CHENILLE FRINGES, PEARLS, BEADS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, &c.

SHORT LENGTHS OF FRINGES and TRIMMINGS MADE TO ORDER, AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.

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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.

WORTHY OF ESPECIAL NOTICE!

The Shepherd Check Flounced Dress, Made-up in all Colours, Lined and Richly Trimmed with Velvet	£ s. d.	The Scarborough Hooded Cloak, Waterproof Tweed	£ s. d.
Small Cashmere Checks, with Rich Ducape side Trimming, in all Colours, Made-up and Lined	0 12 9	Also our New Registered Self-Expanding Jacket, which will fit any figure, in White Marsella	0 10 9
French Flounced Muslins, Made-up Jacket complete	0 14 9	Buff, or coloured ditto	0 7 6
Our new Paris Mantle, rich Glacé, elaborately Trimmed	0 10 6	Our New Shape French Holland Jacket	0 9 6
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Country Orders faithfully attended to, on receipt of a Post Office Order payable to WILLIAM BOYCE, Manager.

THE BOSIO,

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED OPERA CLOAK OF THE SEASON.

The form of this elegant OPERA CLOAK is peculiarly recherché and becoming; it falls round the figure in graceful, easy fullness, and, though ample in size, has an air of lightness; the hood is formed of a Scarf in Cashmere or Lace, fastened by a tie, and so arranged that it can be worn without crushing the head or injury to the hood, and is quite free from the objections to which these appendages are liable, viz., that of giving undue height to the shoulders of the wearer. This beautiful OPERA CLOAK, designed by FARMER and ROGERS, can be purchased only at their great

SHAWL AND CLOAK EMPORIUM, 171, 173, and 175, REGENT STREET.

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

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

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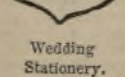
A CHAIR in which the Baby nurses itself. The most useful and the most beautiful invention of the age. Get a Prospectus, or, better still, get a Chair and try it. WILSON, NEWTON, and Co., 144, HIGH HOLBORN, London.

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

The Public should buy while they can, at the following Prices—
 BLACK TEA 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d.
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 COFFEE, WARRANTED PURE 1s., 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d.
 PHILLIPS and Co. send all goods Carriage Free, by their own vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.
 A General Price Current is published every Month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post, on application to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, London.
 Sugars and Colonial Produce are supplied at Market Prices.—See General Price Current.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING.—A Single Packet of Note Paper, or 100 Envelopes, stamped with Arms, Crest, or Initials, free of Charge, and every description of Stationery, full 6s. in the pound cheaper than any other house. Useful Cream Laid Note Paper, full size, 5 quires for 6d.; Superior Thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.; India Note, 5 quires for 1s.; Letter Paper, 4s. per ream; Serpentine Paper, 4s. 6d.; Foolscap, 6s. 6d.; PARKINS and GOTTO'S NEW WRITING PAPER, made from per dozen; Office Envelopes, 5s. per 1,000; Black-bordered Cream Laid Note paper (full size), 5 quires for 1s.; Bordered Envelopes, 6d. per 100; best Wax, 3s. 6d. per lb. Account and Manuscript Books, Household paper, &c.; 100 Super Visiting Cards printed for 1s. 6d. Useful Sample Packets of Paper and Envelopes, by post, 10d. each. List of Prices sent post free. On Orders over 20s., Carriage paid to any part of the Country. Trade supplied.



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24 & 25 OXFORD ST.

Wedding Stationery.

Invitation Note Paper.

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possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from scurf and dandruff—and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size 21s.
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The Patent RHEOCLINE, or EASY SPRING BED, yields an equal, gentle, and grateful support and rest to all parts of the body, is remarkably clean, and so freely ventilated, that even in long illnesses it cannot become heated or unwholesome, and is, indeed, for comfort and health, superior to the air, water, or any other bed. The "Portable Rheocline," forming instantly a neat settee, couch, or bed, is invaluable to an invalid. Price 6l. 10s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S NEW LIST OF BEDS, BEDDING, and BEDSTEADS is NOW READY, and can be had gratis. The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he is able to guarantee; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establishment the most extensive in the kingdom.

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DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated

for more than 150 years, maintains an unrivalled reputation for cheapness and first-rate quality. The Stock is most extensive and complete, including the finest transparent Ivory Handles at 32s. per dozen; choice ditto, Balance Handles from 22s. per dozen; medium ditto, Balance Handles (an exceedingly cheap and serviceable family article), 16s. per dozen. Also, Bone-Horn, Stag, and every variety of mounting, all warranted. Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Silver, Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles, in cases of 12, 18, or 24 pairs. Also, Plated Fish-carvers, of the newest and most elegant designs, always in stock. London Agents for Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons' celebrated Cutlery. DEANE and Co.'s General Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouses (opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE. Established A.D. 1700.

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surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s., very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 2l. 10s. to 3l., 3l. 10s., 4l., 5l., to 10l.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.

No other goods as good as Baker's Bedding only.



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

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

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A LADY, who has had considerable experience

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

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House in London for all descriptions of FLOWERS, and Preparations, Tools, &c., &c., at W. WHITE'S old-established Manufactory, 21, NASSAU-STREET, Middlesex Hospital. Goods sent to any address on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable Cavendish-street.

Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

WAX FLOWERS.—The Cheapest House

in London for Materials for the above Art is HOLT'S Artists' Colour Manufactory, 80, GOSWELL-ROAD (near the Angel, Islington). Prepared Wax, in sheets, 6d. per dozen, 5s. 6d. per gross; Colours, 6d. per bottle. Brushes, pins, wire, &c., equally low in price. Also Holt's Exhibition Box of Water Colours, containing ten superlative colours, three good brushes, and Indian Ink for 1s. only; by post, 1s. 8d. Every requisite for Diaphani and Potichomanie.

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The largest and best Stock in London, in French and English Designs, commencing at 12 yards for 6d., is at CROSS'S, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Marylebone, near the Polytechnic Institution. N.B.—Estimates given for House Painting and Decorating in every style.

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

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