

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

## and Pictorial Times

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### MR. DISRAELI, M.P., AT SLOUGH.

On Wednesday the Conservative electors of the southern part of the county of Buckingham entertained their representatives, Mr. C. G. Dupre and Mr. Disraeli, at dinner in the Royal Hotel gardens, Slough. A handsome tent was erected on the grounds in front of the hotel, and tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and a profuse display of flags and banners. At four o'clock about 500 gentlemen sat down to dinner, Colonel Howard Vyse in the chair. Among those right and left of the chair were the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Orkney, Colonel P. Williams, M.P., Colonel Knox, M.P., Mr. Bernard, M.P., Mr. Vansittart, M.P., General Hall, M.P., and Viscount Curzon, M.P.

After dinner the Chairman gave in succession, "The Queen," "The Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal family," and "The Army and Navy," for which General Higginson returned thanks. Mr. Wanklyn proposed the health of the "Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," and the Rev. Mr. Lloyd acknowledged the toast. Mr. Atkins proposed the "House of Lords," which was responded to by the Duke of Buckingham. The Chairman then proposed the healths of the "Conservative County Members," and Mr. Dupre having briefly returned thanks, this was followed by the toast, "Her Majesty's Ministers."

Mr. DISRAELI, on rising to return thanks, was received with loud cheers. He said he was glad to avail himself of the occasion—the first, he believed, that any member of the Government had had an opportunity of meeting a large body of his fellow-subjects—of recalling to them for a moment the

circumstances under which the Government had acceded to office. (Hear, hear.) Relating the circumstances under which Lord Derby had accepted office, he observed that the heritage of difficulties to which the Government succeeded was not a slight one, and it would have been difficult to encounter them, even if they were supported by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) It was well now to think lightly of those perils and to forget them, but when he told them seriously that the question of peace or war, when the Government acceded to office, was not a question of weeks or days, but even of hours, they would remember that peace had been preserved by the Government, while the honour of the country had been vindicated. (Cheers.) Let them also remember that at the same moment two of their fellow-subjects were lingering and had lingered in a foreign dungeon, and that the efforts of a Government which boasted of being irresistible in its domestic strength and in its foreign policy, had not succeeded in mitigating their miseries and in vindicating the honour of the country, but that in a few weeks, he might almost say in a few days, the present Government succeeded in freeing those two neglected and suffering Englishmen—(cheers) brought them back in triumph to that country which long felt indignation at their unmerited suffering, and shame for the weakness of the Government that so long had permitted them to endure it. The finances of the country were in a position of great and extreme difficulty, but the difficulty was encountered, and he, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed measures to meet the emergency, which met the singular and unprecedented fortune of

being passed, he might say, with general acclamation. (Cheers.) The Government had also to consider the state of India, and the principles on which they proposed to reconstruct their empire in India would contribute to the happiness, welfare, power, and glory of the country. (Cheers.) They declared themselves in favour of a discriminatory amnesty, and resolved that the manners and customs of the people should be respected. Three great subjects had been arranged by them since they entered office, and they had only been in office three months. (Cheers.) There exists at this moment in England that which has not existed since the days of Charles II. There is in England at this moment a cabal—(cheers)—a cabal which has no other object but to upset the Government of the Queen, and to obtain their ends in a manner the most reckless, but the most determined. (Renewed cheers.) And when it was proposed to make the improvements which the spirit of the age demanded—whether they be social, financial, or constitutional, and the settlement of which was the first duty and most precious task of real statesmen, they would have their attention distracted from Conservative progress by incoherent wars—carried on in distant parts—commenced for no earthly purpose, and terminating probably in the wasting of their resources and perhaps of their reputation. So deluded was the cabal, so entirely did they think that the people of England would go against those who, in a moment of considerable difficulty, at Her Majesty's twice expressed wish, came forward to assist the Queen, that thinking the occasion was ripe—having, as they believed, a packed House of Commons—having every advantage in their favour,

they brought forward a vote of censure upon the Ministry that, in three months, had effected those great results to which he had alluded. All the wise and experienced politicians considered that the game was up with the Government. It was arranged to gain a number of members to the cabal—the signal was given by the leader of the cabal—solemn and pious tools were always at the command of the cabal—the thing was to be done off-hand, and fixing upon India, for an example, by which to settle their tactics and which revealed their purposes, those gentlemen were resolved to loot the Treasury. (Laughter and cheers.) I can assure you that when the right honourable gentleman who brought forward the motion in the House of Commons rose to impeach me I was terrified at my own shortcomings, and I listened attentively to a *nisi prius* narrative, ending with a resolution, which I think must have been drawn up by a conveyancer. In the other House of Parliament, a still greater reputation condescended to appear upon the human stage. Well, gentlemen, what happened under these circumstances? Why something, which I am quite sure is unprecedented in the Parliamentary history of England. When we hear of faction, when we hear of the arts and manœuvres of party, when we read sometimes that party spirit will be the ruin of this country, let us take a calm review of the affairs of the last fortnight, and I think we must come to the conclusion that in a country, free and enlightened, as is England, there are limits to party feeling which the most dexterous managers of the passions of mankind cannot ever pass,—(hear, hear.)—and that in the great bulk of those who sit in Parliament, and in



KARLSBAD, NEAR MERGENTHEIM, IN WURTEMBERG.—(See next page.)



the great bulk of the people of England, there is a genuine spirit of patriotism which will always eventually triumph. (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Government, during the discussion on the motion, were prepared to defend at every point their position, and to vindicate their deeds; but the defence of the Government, in opposition to the cabal, was conducted, not by the members of the Government, but by independent members of Parliament of great eloquence and intellect, and authority. (Cheers.) They were not connected with the Government in politics—they did not profess the same general principles, but they saw through the flimsy web of the Opposition, and despised the authors of such perfidious and yernicious manoeuvres. (Cheers.) He referred to that debate with confidence and triumph, when he asked for the verdict of the people of this country. (Cheers.) That verdict had been already given, and if the debate had proceeded, and if they had been obliged to go to the hustings, where there was little doubt they would have gone had they failed elsewhere—the overthrow of the cabal would have been the most signal in history. (Cheers.) The danger had been overcome by no unworthy concession on the part of the Government. There is nothing like Friday evening in the history of the House of Commons. We came down to the House expecting to divide at four o'clock in the morning, I myself expecting probably to deliver an address two hours after midnight, and I believe that even with the consciousness of a good cause that is no mean effort. (Hear, hear.) Well gentlemen, we were all assembled, our benches with their serried ranks seemed to rival those of our proud opponents, when suddenly there arose a wail of distress—but not from us. (Laughter.) I can only liken the scene to the mutiny of the Bengal army. Regiment after regiment, corps after corps, general after general, all acknowledged that they could not march through Coventry. It was like a convulsion of nature rather than any ordinary transaction of human life. I can only liken it to one of those earthquakes which take place in Calabria or Peru. There was a rumbling murmur—a groan—a shriek, a sound of distant thunder. No one knew whether it came from the top or the bottom of the House. (Laughter.) There was a rent, a fissure in the ground, and a village disappeared, then a tall tower toppled down, and the whole of the Opposition benches became one great dissolving view of anarchy. (Loud cheers and laughter.) I ask you, and I ask the people of this country,—Will you stand by the Queen's ministers against a cabal? ("Hear, hear," and "Yes, yes.") If the country decides to stand by us, and to extend to us permanently that generous confidence instead of that which perhaps has temporarily arisen from a sense of the injustice which we have experienced, we shall endeavour, with all the means at our command, to retain that confidence by introducing such measures as in our opinion are demanded by necessity, and our study will be constantly to promote the welfare of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) With regard to our foreign relations, we shall still pursue that determined, but yet prudent and conciliatory system which, while it will in our opinion maintain peace, shall do so with honour. (Hear, hear.) We shall endeavour, in the management of our finances, to reduce taxation, while at the same time our measures will duly respect the maintenance of public credit. (Hear, hear.) We shall pursue in India that policy with which I believe the late debate has made you familiar, because we believe that it is the only policy by which we can retain that empire, and we ought to wish to retain it by considering the happiness of those 180,000,000 of persons who have in spirit long been subjects of the Queen, and who now, by the literal letter of the law, will owe her an undivided allegiance. (Hear, hear.) We shall endeavour to obtain and retain that confidence by temperately addressing ourselves to the solution of all those difficult questions which have too long agitated and disunited the commonwealth in which we live. We hope by the measures which we shall bring forward, whether relating to legal reform, and upon this head our measure is prepared—or to social reform, which demand the attention of any Minister, or whether relating to those constitutional improvements which all wise men who are lovers of their country would wish to see effected in such a manner that they should be improvements and not mere changes—(hear, hear)—whatever may be the character of those measures, we will not shrink from bringing forward such as we shall conceive to be the best adapted for the solution of the difficulty. But, gentlemen, we shall not be able to do so unless we are supported by the confidence and good feeling of the people of England.

The right honourable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long-protracted cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and other manifestations of sympathy. Several other toasts having been proposed, and responded to, the company broke up.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says that the Princess Frederick William is still suffering from the effects of a fall she had on the staircase at the Royal Palace at Berlin. Queen Victoria inquires daily by telegraph of the health of her daughter. The Prince and Princess are residing at the castle of Babelsberg.

A letter from Rome in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that six murders occurred at Rome in the first week of the present month. Two of these occurred in a brawl not far from the Piazza del Popolo, the victims being wine-shop-keepers; in another brawl at Le Ragolia, two brothers wounded each other mortally; and lastly, in the Borgo Santo Spirito, a waterman and his son were waylaid by some private enemies of theirs, and murdered.

#### NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Osborne on Saturday morning for Weybridge, and attended the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans. The Prince was attended by Lord Bagot, Lord in Waiting, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. Lord Polwarth, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, also attended the funeral on behalf of Her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Prince Leiningen and Prince Victor, of Hohenlohe, arrived on a visit to Her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by Viscount Valletort and Mr. Gibbs, and Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, have also arrived at Osborne.

Her MAJESTY, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Prince Leiningen and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero.

THE QUEEN, Prince Consort, and the Royal family walked in the grounds at Osborne on Monday. Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, her Royal Highness Princess Alice, his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Viscount Valletort, Sir George Couper, Sir James Clark, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, Mr. Gibbs, and Mr. Cowell. The band of the Royal Marines played during dinner.

Tuesday being the birthday of her Royal Highness Princess Helena, the band of the Royal Marines played on the terrace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, drove out in an open carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred have returned to the White Lodge and Alverbank. Signor Carlo Andreoletti had the honour of exhibiting his feats of legerdemain in the evening, before Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the Royal children, and the party assembled at Osborne.

#### MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal, after having put into Corunna, in consequence of the boisterous state of the sea upon the coast, arrived at Lisbon in the Portuguese steam-corvette *Bartholomeo Diaz*, on the 17th, which anchored opposite the Palace at six o'clock in the evening. "No sooner," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "had the yacht anchored in front of the Palace, than Don Pedro V. went on board in the state barge, rowed by a hundred lusty Algarvians, along with his father the ex-Regent, and the elder branches of the Royal Family. I believe the meeting—the first for the young couple—was somewhat embarrassed; and the King, who, by the way, is rather too much covered with the dust of the schools to be well versed in matters of gallantry, showed more reserve and nervousness than was expected." The visit being a mere matter of ceremony, was soon disposed of, and his Majesty, with the rest of the Royal Family, remained on board, dined with the Queen, and returned to the Palace between ten and eleven o'clock. The 18th was appointed for the Queen's landing, and the King having gone off to fetch her in his state barge, their Majesties landed about noon in the Commercial square, better known by Englishmen as Black House-square, and after receiving an address from the municipal corporation proceeded in one of the beautiful antique state carriages to the church of St. Domingos, where they took the Sacrament, ratified the marriage vows, and ultimately reached the Palace of Necessidades about five o'clock, when they appeared in the balcony to see the troops file by, and were then left to the comparative quiet of the domestic circle.

#### FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

The interment of the remains of the late Duchess of Orleans took place on Saturday, at the Catholic chapel erected by Miss Taylor, a short distance from the railway bridge, at Weybridge, Surrey, where the bodies of the late King Louis Philippe and the Duchess de Nemours are deposited. Many eminent Frenchmen, statesmen, and military men availed themselves of the mournful opportunity to leave the Continent for our shores, to testify their respect to the fallen Royal family of France, and to offer the last tribute of esteem for the virtuous Princess whom it has pleased Providence to remove from the turmoil and anxieties of this world. The whole of the members of the ex-Royal family assembled at the late Duchess's residence at Richmond shortly after nine o'clock. A chamber in the mansion was prepared as a *chappelle ardente*, being hung with black draperies, and illuminated with high wax tapers. The coffin, placed on a raised platform, was covered by a velvet pall, on which were emblazoned the armorial escutcheons of the Orleans and Mecklenburg families. In that apartment the preliminary prayers used for the burial of the dead were read by the Rev. Mr. Schoell, the pastor of the Lutheran Church, at which the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, and most of the members of the Royal family, were present, and many of the attendants on the late Duchess. The funeral procession left Richmond shortly after eleven o'clock. The funeral cortege consisted of mutes, preceding a mourning coach and two horses, containing the four officiating clergymen. Next came the hearse, drawn by six horses, with black velvet trappings and mourning plumes, and hung with the emblazoned and armorial escutcheons of the houses of Orleans and Mecklenburg Schwerin, escorted by the usual body of pages, &c., bearing the mortal remains of the

Duchess, enclosed in three coffins. The outer coffin was covered with black velvet and silver ornaments, and the plate bore the following inscription:—

"HELENE LOUISE ELIZABETH, "PRINCESSE DE MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Née à Ludwigslust le 20 Janvier, 1814, mariée à Fontainebleau le 30 Mai, 1837, à Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans, Duc d'Orléans, Prince Royal, veuve le 13 Juillet, 1842. Morte à Richmond, Angleterre, le 18 Mai, 1858."

Then followed nineteen mourning coaches and two horses richly caparisoned, containing the following mourners: The Countess de Montesquieu, the Countess d'Hautpoul, the Marquis de Chanaleilles, the Marquis de Beauvoine, the Baronne de Sael, the Baronne de Fingerlin, the Countess de Coiffier, the Marquise de Laseryrie, Madame Bocher, Madame Marjolin, Mademoiselle Bernard, and Mademoiselle de St. Aubin. A great number of distinguished persons were present, and among them the ambassadors of Belgium, Austria, Russia, Portugal, Bavaria, Sardinia, the Netherlands, and Brazil, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, and the Charge d'Affaires of Spain; M. Guizot and M. Thiers. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, arrived at Weybridge from Osborne some time before the funeral cortege had reached the village from Richmond, in order to be present at the solemn ceremony. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also came from town to attend the obsequies of his illustrious relative. An immense congregation of persons, chiefly respectable inhabitants of the villages in the vicinity of Weybridge, the majority of whom were ladies, also attended. The Princes had come direct from Richmond; the female members of the Royal family resident in this country were present on the solemn occasion—namely, the ex-Queen Amélie, widow of Louis Philippe; the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, only sons of the lamented Duchess of Orleans; the Duke de Nemours, Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, with the youthful members of their respective families. The funeral cavalcade reached Weybridge at one o'clock, and the body having been taken from the hearse, and the mourners having alighted, the mournful company proceeded to the garden attached to Miss Taylor's chapel, where the concluding part of the service appointed for the burial of the dead was impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Vallette, Minister of the French Lutheran Church in Paris, who came over expressly for the purpose, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. A. Walbaum, L. Cappel, and C. Schoell, ministers of the German Lutheran Church in London. Several of the French princes, including the sons of the departed Duchess, then saw the coffin removed to the vault beneath the chapel, wherein lie those of Louis Philippe and the Duchess de Nemours, where it was deposited within a stone tomb, corresponding with those of the illustrious king and his daughter-in-law. By two o'clock the funeral ceremony was over, and those assisting on the mournful occasion had taken their departure.

#### KARLSBAD, NEAR MERGENTHEIM, IN WURTEMBERG.

(See First Page.)

We have given our readers from time to time views of some of the German watering-places which possess the greatest attraction by their beauty of situation, or the medicinal properties of their waters, and this week we beg to introduce to the notice of those persons seeking for recreation and health away from the bustle and turmoil of this commercial Babel, a spot rarely surpassed for beauty of situation, and by that no less attractive charm, cheapness of living—Karlsbad, near Mergentheim, in Franconian Wurtemberg. The waters are efficacious in several complaints, particularly in those of a nervous character. The spring was discovered in 1826, and shortly after began to attract the attention of medical men by its utility in the above class of diseases, and the length of time it retained its medicinal qualities. Within the last few years several persons have visited it and from the large influx of visitors, it has been necessary to provide increased accommodation, and it now possesses good apartments for guests, hotels, and assembly-rooms. The town of Mergentheim is situated on the river Tauber, and a good wine is made in the neighbourhood. The country about it is very beautiful, and it has the further advantage of being out of the beaten track of our travelling countrymen, and is not yet spoiled by extortion. The living is very cheap, and good roads connect it with Wurtzburg, and Bishofsheim. Wurtzburg, near the baths, is the residence of Duke Paul Wilhelm of Wurtemberg, situated in a beautiful park abounding with nightingales, and in the palace is a celebrated collection of scientific objects and natural history.

A few days ago, a tom-tit was seen to go into a hovel at Over, Cambridgeshire, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Symonds, and his brother having suspicion that it had a nest somewhere about, at last discovered it in the pocket of one of his own waistcoats. It had laid six eggs, and is now sitting upon them undisturbed.

A writer in the *Athenæum* observes of the late Duchess of Orleans: "All her views and sentiments were high and great. Never, in the most intimate conversation, was a particle of resentment against those who had so cruelly ill-treated her discernible. She always spoke with the deepest attachment of the French people, and the most earnest wishes for their prosperity; nor would she suffer any severe comments upon them. On one occasion, shortly after her marriage of Louis Napoleon, somebody repeated one of the many stories told to the disadvantage of the present Empress of the French. The late duchess immediately put an end to the conversation, and requested that nothing to the disparagement of that lady might ever be said in her presence."



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- ROSEMOND.—Will be attended to more fully as soon as engagements permit.
- CONSTANT READER, GREENOCK.—Received; but cannot say when we can comply with your request.
- A MOTHER.—At Christ's School for nearly two hundred years a certificate of baptism has been required with each boy, and for sixty-five years a certificate of marriage has also been demanded.
- AN OLD FRIEND.—The Neapolitans obtain ice from Vesuvius.
- OLDFIELD HOUSE.—The Pacific Ocean derives its name from its comparative exemption from storms, in consequence of its wide expanse.
- OLIVIA.—The natives of Java dip their arrows in the juice of the Upas tree, which is its only poisonous part.
- A LOVER OF FLOWERS.—Flower-pots of earthenware are of very ancient date. They were used by the Athenians, and were then, as now, placed at the windows to form an artificial garden.
- X. Y. Z.—Her Majesty presented the Charter House with eighty-six volumes of the "Quarterly Review" only a few years since. There are several interesting works descriptive of this old and wealthy establishment.
- BASINGSTOKE.—When the subscription was raised to assist O'Connell, the Duke of Bedford's name was added to the list, which so much displeased William the Fourth, that he ordered the bust of that nobleman, which was in the gallery of Windsor Castle, to be taken down and sent to the lime kilns. This is a case in point.
- FRANCISCO.—This is well expressed by an able writer. "A conspirator knows before hand, that by the laws of all countries he is playing for large stakes—Victory or death; and playing with his eyes open, he has no right to complain if he loses."
- CONSTANCE.—We are sorry to be compelled to postpone this request for a little time, until we have discharged some of the engagements already on our list. We shall, however, give it the earliest attention in our power.
- THEOBORA.—We believe that Mr. Wyld took a ten years' lease of the ground in Leicester-square on which his Exhibition stands. It is lighted by day by a dome in its centre, like the Pantheon at Rome.
- NORA.—Every unmarried lady was called Mistress till the time of George the First.
- ASHBURN LODGE.—It is certainly true that the German and Irish peasant solve the problem of living upon the least possible amount of food, and that of the very worst quality.
- P. L. T.—Soft woody sorts of plants produce the best charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder.
- Mrs. W. W.—When potatoes are frozen, they should be thawed out of contact with the air, as under water that has been recently boiled, otherwise they have an unpleasant sweetness when dressed.
- A QUERIST.—It is scarcely credible that such unjustifiable waste should be permitted as the destruction of goods of all description which are consigned to be burnt in the kiln of the London Docks, but it is no doubt perfectly true. When they cannot be sold to realise the amount of duty affixed to them, and the charges of the customs, they are ordered to be destroyed by fire.
- A MOTHER.—We acknowledge the case to be one of great anxiety, and yet many a prodigal son has returned to a sense of duty, and turned out an upright man. Reproaches usually harden. A mother's love may win. In moments of tender recollection, when far away from home and friends, the heart may be softened and the conscience touched. We can only say "Hye on."
- A DAUGHTER.—It is a curious fact that the month of May is the one which the oculists prefer for operating on the eye for the cataract. No doubt there are many and important reasons for this custom, arising perhaps out of the condition of the bodily system at the opening of summer.
- EMMA J. F.—We feel some degree of difficulty in framing an answer to your query, relative to the colour of hoods as indicative of University degrees. What with D.D.'s, M.D.'s, D.C.L.'s, &c., &c., a vast deal of confusion is created. Then again, the distinctions are not the same at Oxford and Cambridge, but branch out into a host of sub-varieties. At Ackermann's, in Regent-street, you will find some illustrated authorities on the subject; and in the towns of Oxford and Cambridge the printers' windows are set out with these enduring "Fashion Books" for the use of Freshmen. The majority of Under-graduates, however, limit their ambition to the Bachelor's hood.—In answer to your second question, we have to inform you that no University confers Holy Orders. That is the function of a Bishop or Archbishop. A degree at a University is not indispensable for the attainment of Holy Orders, as the Bishop or Archbishop may test the qualifications of the candidates.
- REBECCA.—A little fine white gum arabic is sometimes used instead of starch for stiffening articles of lawn and muslin. Iron them carefully on the wrong side.
- L. L. A.—A mezzo-soprano is a female voice of a lower pitch than the soprano, or treble.
- A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the invitation may be issued by the married sister and brother-in-law, they being the lady and gentleman of the house in which the ceremony is to take place. Of course the bridegroom should invite his own friends.
- SEVEN.—We know nothing of the nostrum to which you allude, and we do not recommend the use of such things. They are always objectionable, and frequently highly injurious. Early rising, exercise, and fresh air, are the best cosmetics for young ladies.
- MISS W.—MR.—Received, and shall be answered next week.

The *New York Times* complains that the present month of May has been most "dismally damp, drizzly, and disagreeable" even on that side of the Atlantic. It also says that in May, 1857, there were no less than twenty-one (out of the thirty-one) thoroughly wet days. So much for maypoles and merry-making.

On Sunday afternoon, Miss Buck made her second appearance in the pulpit of Salem Chapel (Methodist New Connexion), and preached from the words in Romans, 1st chapter and 16th verse: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth: to the Jew first and also to the Greek." It is but justice to say that in the treatment of her subject, Miss Buck displayed extraordinary talent—very far surpassing that of the majority of the "rising hopes of the church," or churches, in this country at least. Her command of language was great, her logic profound, and the analysis of the character of the "Apostle to the Gentiles," with which she prefaced the discourse, was a masterpiece of pulpit oratory, showing a thorough appreciation of human character. The sermon, which lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, was very eloquent, and never on a single occasion, did she descend to common-place or hackney-phrase. Originality and genius were pre-eminent, and her theology was such as the most orthodox would approve.—*Belfast Mercury*.



**A LADY, 32 years of age, having lately** terminated a three-years' engagement as GOVERNESS, is desirous of a SITUATION in a family. Qualifications—English, with the rudiments of French and Music. Address, in the first instance, to Mr. Alfred Beddall, 17, Stonefield-street, Lonadale-square, Islington, London.

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

THE  
**LADY'S NEWSPAPER**  
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**Pictorial Times.**

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858

**LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DIFFICULTIES.**

In the onward march of civilization the people of England are especially interested. Possessing a great measure of civil and religious liberty ourselves, we are not uninterested spectators of the struggles between despotism and liberty in other lands. This feeling of sympathy with the oppressed is not confined to any particular class among us, but shared in by all who can appreciate the blessings of a mild constitutional Government. With feelings of gratitude and pride we contrast the security enjoyed by our own beloved Queen, confiding in the affection of her subjects, with the despotic rule and consequent insecurity of the Monarch of France. In the present day more or less is known of foreign countries; but, of course, close neighbourhood and many bonds of union lead us to view with peculiar interest whatever advances or retards the prosperity of the French nation. The internal condition of France is calculated at the present moment to inspire her Imperial Ruler with mistrust and uneasiness, while it fills impartial bystanders with doubts as to the wisdom of his policy. Louis Napoleon aims at being the supreme regulator of all things throughout the Empire, and we are willing to believe that he is animated by a sincere desire to make the best arrangements for all classes. But, unfortunately, he cannot persuade those who are to be governed that his arrangements for them are better than those they could make for themselves. This flaw in the foundation of his system extends through all its ramifications. Interference such as his, minute and extending to every department of political and social life, can produce only annoyance and irritation; and irritation requires an army for its suppression. That army must of necessity become favoured at the expense of the rest of the nation; and here is laid the foundation for a war of classes which threatens to rend France in twain. Much of the hatred now existing between them must of course be smothered; but the occasional outbreaks that take place are on that account all the more significant. The late barbarous duel that was fought between a satirical writer and a sub-lieutenant of the army is the latest proof of this; and the embittered state of feeling of which it is the index, is not diminished when we are told that while some thirty or forty other reckless young officers were prepared to challenge the satirist, for what at worst was a joke in questionable taste, there are several civilians who have come forward, anxious to take up the writer's quarrel with the military. In other countries this unfortunate state of things would only be an indication of the demoralised state of general society; in France it is universally understood as a mode of warfare between the adherents and the opponents of the Imperial Government. So that this aiming of the Emperor at universal regulation, only ends in multiplying to himself enemies at every point of contact with the people. A more direct blow at the Imperial system has just been sustained in the department of the Haut-Rhin, on the borders of Germany. A certain M. Migeon, who seems in some respects to bear a resemblance to our own Wilkes, presented himself at the last election to the inhabitants, pretending that he was the Government candidate. The Prefect of the department protested, but M. Migeon declared that the Prefect misrepresented the opinions of the Emperor, and that he would have him dismissed from his office. Migeon was elected, and sure enough the Prefect was dismissed; but it was for not having used greater diligence to procure a different result. The election was annulled on some trifling pretence, and the unlucky candidate was sent to prison. Had the Government been wise, they would have

made his imprisonment of longer date. As it was, he was set at liberty just as preparations were making for a new election, and he again offered himself a candidate. All the authorities in the district, lay and clerical, united in declaring, this time, that he was not the Imperial candidate; and the Home Secretary, General Espinasse, himself condescended to despatch a rescript to the department, explaining that no friend of the Emperor would or could vote for him. The result is only to show that the electors have no regard either for the Emperor or his agents, for they have again returned M. Migeon as their member, by a large majority over the candidate whom the Government had set up. A decision so very marked, in the face of remonstrances so urgent, has not before occurred. In Government circles it is looked upon as little short of an overt act of rebellion; and the annoyance and even dismay caused by the result are difficult to be understood in England, where the existence of an Opposition is considered as an essential part of our representative system. Two facts may at least be gathered from this election—first, that representative institutions under the Empire were never intended to be more than a delusion; and next, that the wide-spread disaffection of the people, seizing every opportunity of expressing itself, is fast converting this sham into a reality.

**CHURCH ACCOMMODATION AT WATERING PLACES.**

SUMMER weather and the approach of Midsummer gives us notice that our crowded cities will soon be relieved from their plethora of human beings, and that the tides of their population will commence ebbing and flowing to the margins of our island home, to meet the ebbing and flowing of those other mighty tides which come "so far but no farther." It is one of the felicities of our day that multitudes of the classes whose view of the heavens was wont to be confined to such glimpses as could be gained through chimney pots and their breathings of smoke, and whose conceptions of landscape scenery was chiefly comprised in the verdure of cabbages and sickly flower-pot vegetation, now see something of the works of God in the broad sunshine on the hill side, in the booming waves which break at their feet on the wide-spread sands, in the flickering light chequering the green grass through the waving branches of forest trees, in the far spreading out of nature's delicious carpet, the green grass, enamelled over with England's darling daisy, that "wee modest crimson-tipped flower," while "the purple heath and golden broom o'er moory mountains catch the gale," and the world looks like the garden of Eden to those who escape from noisy cities, with their clatter of commerce and their Babel of tongues.

All honour to the scientific monster steam who puts such cheap pleasures into our grasp. We would have every artisan in London carried off by the great dragon at least once in the year to snatch a draught of Nature's nectar to slack the fever of his parched spirit, and come back strengthened for the toil of his every-day life.

There is little need that we should advocate a feeling which already almost amounts to a passion. Since railways came into fashion, every trifling cluster of cottages has grown into a hamlet, and every village swollen into a town, all round our coast. We have watering-places in every nook and corner of our shores, desolate enough through the dreary seasons of our year; but full of merry life when the children of toil take holiday in the bright summer tide.

All this is right, and well, and good; and if the people who traffic in accommodation for excursionists squeeze purses as they would oranges, that is not the present question. There is another grave, serious, and momentous one, springing out of it, which imperatively demands remedial measures.

We believe that it has always been the boast of England that admission into every place of public worship in the land should be free, and yet it seems to us that the Established Church is the first, virtually, to break its own law, at least by a violation of its principle. We wish it too well, not to make our protest against a practice which is fast growing up in our numerous places of summer resort, and which may well be called a blot and a reproach upon its integrity. We go from place to place, along our coast, and we find that free admission is a sort of equivocation, a

thing without a meaning, a mockery. Abroad people may be content to pay their franc at a chapel-door; they know it is a necessary stipulation. At home, a demand for as many shillings as there may be members of a family violates the feelings as much as it opposes the spirit of our laws and the customs of our land.

For fear of misconception let us explain ourselves more fully. The shilling is not demanded for the admission but for the seat. What is the alternative? There are always a certain number of free seats in every church or chapel in the Establishment. It will do you good to be humble-minded, and sit down with your poorer brethren. Ah, but the seats are already crowded with exceedingly well-dressed people, who have hurried in at the first opening of the doors, and there is not an inch of room. Yet, all the while, there are numbers of pews entirely empty. The smallest individual could not squeeze into the free seats, and if you either could or would stand, those vergers wouldn't let you. If you won't pay your shilling, you must walk out and go to the nearest chapel of your dissenting brethren, where you will be received with kind courtesy, and be installed at once in the best places.

We are too sorry to be angry on this subject. The Word of God should be open and free to all, "without money and without price." To buy a shilling's worth of religion seems to us a frightful anomaly. We are afraid to think that ministers of the Church of England see opportunities in these summer watering-places and open chapels as profitable speculations. We are willing to admit everything that can be said in palliation. We know that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," but we cannot admit that his wages should be gathered by shillings at his chapel door, either in direct or in indirect violation of that law of free admission into every place of worship in the kingdom, which is at the same time an honour to our country, and one of the strong bulwarks of its religion.

And besides all this, not only is the custom offensive in itself, but it is offensively carried out. Either rude and sullen individuals are chosen as best suited to the office, or the office has the effect of producing those characteristics. Whichever way that may be, it is bad. A door-keeper in the House of God ought to be imbued with something of the spirit of the place.

Let it not be said that the evil is local, trifling, unimportant. Gradually the fashion has been spreading, until we believe that there are few places on our shores where the Gospel is freely preached by the ministers of the Established Church. Not only do the modern chapels sell the right of sitting and hearing at so much a-head, but even some of the old churches follow the example. As an instance of the first, we could point to a pretty spot, some hours' ride from the busy city, where, at the end of a terrace walk, scented by a sweet briar hedge, beyond which you may see the broad sea, bearing on its bosom many of man's floating dwellings, stands a little house of prayer to which the Sabbath bells seem to be inviting you. As you approach you are struck with a placard, which requests that visitors will not occupy the free seats appropriated to the poor, and when you enter, you find another conspicuously displayed, which tells you that a shilling is the price of every seat, if you wish to have one. Going farther from home, take one of the most distant points of South Wales, and you will find a church, venerable in its antiquity, spacious enough for a moderate cathedral, with a sufficiency of room to hold more church-going people than the town is likely ever to contain, and here you meet with precisely the same demand, put as offensively as a well-cultivated disagreeableness can be made to accomplish.

These things ought not so to be. When the heart is rejoicing in relaxations from labour and care, and regarding with the keen zest of novelty the glorious wonders of ocean, land, and sky, then is the time for gratitude, looking "through Nature up to Nature's God," and rejoicing to hear that all we, however poor and helpless, are His children, and that for us He made this round world so bright and fair.

Mr. George Crawshaw will move, at the next Court of East India Proprietors, a vote of censure on Lord Canning, and on the Directors, for their conduct in reference to the confiscation proclamation.

**WEEKLY RESUMÉ.**

DESPATCHES from the Commander-in-Chief and General Outram, detailing the operations against Lucknow, have been received, and were published in a Supplement to the *Gazette* of Tuesday. The taking of the capital of Oude occupied our army from the 2nd to the 16th of March. On the day first named, the force under Sir Colin Campbell consisted of 827 European officers, 147 native officers, and 18,797 rank and file, with 4,517 horses. That is to say, it may be put down as an effective force of 20,000. Of this number, after Lucknow fell, it was found that 127 officers and men had been killed, 505 had been wounded, and 14 had been missing—total loss, 646. A return is given of the pieces of ordnance captured at Lucknow, 113 in all, and which for the most part appear to be of English and foreign manufacture. There is a long list of officers deemed deserving of honourable notice.—The Calcutta mail arrived on Monday morning, but the news brought by it is very meagre. It merely confirms intelligence already published, but states that, at the fall of Jhansi, our loss was more severe than was at first thought. The rebels were, however, being dispersed over the country. A telegram from Acting Consul Green, dated Alexandria, May 18, states that Azinghur had been relieved by Sir E. Lugard, and that Brigadier Douglas had driven the rebels out of the city. A standard and much ammunition had been taken.

The Paris Conference met on Saturday. With the exception of Count Walewski, the president, none of the first plenipotentiaries who met on the memorable occasion of the termination of the Crimean war, were present. Austria was represented by Baron Hubner, England by Lord Cowley, Sardinia by the Marquis de Villamarina, Prussia by Count Hatzfeldt, Russia by Count Kisselef (in the place of Baron Brunnow), and Turkey by Fuad Pasha (instead of Djemil Bey). The representatives meet again to-day (the 29th).

From Berlin we learn that the King of Naples has consented to the arbitration of the King of Prussia in the dispute between the Neapolitan and Sardinian Governments. The decision of the latter on the subject is not yet known. A Madrid telegram announces that the postal treaty between England and Spain, now a long time in negotiation, has at length been signed; and a Lisbon letter gives an account of the ratification there of the marriage of the King of Portugal.

The question of manning the navy has recently engaged the attention of the Legislature. It seems now to be a fixed idea with our statesmen, that any attack upon England will be made suddenly, without warning or previous quarrel, for which purpose the introduction of steam into war navigation has given obvious facilities. And while our danger on that score is increased beyond all former precedent, it happens that we have lost a means of coping with it on which our ancestors were accustomed securely to rely. On all emergencies, and often without emergency, they had resort to the press gang; it is now declared, on all hands, that that terrible instrument of oppression can never again be resorted to. We are not sure that the very men who made these protestations would have much regard to them if an invasion were really threatened; but in the mean time, it is quite right that all possible means to prevent such a high-handed stretch of power should be adopted. A Commission has been appointed to consider the question, and suggestions were thrown out, that much might be done to increase our supply of seamen by extending a system already to some extent put in practice. The Coast Guard is now the reward for service in the Royal Navy, on the understanding that the men who thus retire on light duty and good pay shall return to the Navy if their services are wanted.

The weather on Whit-Monday was as unpropitious for holiday-makers as it could well be. Still, thousands were afoot in good time, bent on making the best of the day. The Crystal Palace had a company of nearly 30,000; the British Museum, between the hours of ten and six (when the doors were closed), had received 15,000 visitors; the Royal Polytechnic, Colosseum, the Great Globe, the Alhambra Palace, and the theatres, are reported as having been crowded. The excellent entertainment given at the Surrey Gardens by the committee of the Early Closing Association was not, however, patronised to the extent which it deserved.





### The Wilful Wife.

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

#### CHAPTER VI.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the comforts, the pleasures, the luxuries, and the enjoyments of his home, it became apparent to all the five hundred dear friends of the Singletons, that the health of its proprietor was gradually declining. Passing through crowded thoroughfares it is wonderful to notice how seldom the eye is gladdened with the sight of a countenance free from care or anxiety, or that does not give you the impression that there is some live monster fastening its fangs into the heart, and for ever gnawing and gnawing away. So it was with Charles Singleton. He was getting very sallow, and a certain slight quivering of the muscles round his lips gave indications that his "bosom's lord" was not sitting very "light upon his throne." Now this was the more aggravating and provoking, inasmuch as Maude provided for him pleasures and enjoyments out of count; yet through the perversity either of human nature in general, or his own nature in particular, the more that the means of enjoyment were gathered round him, the more miserably uncomfortable did Charles Singleton get to look.

As for Maude, though she was constantly trying to find out something that might please and amuse him, she was the individual person of his acquaintance most blind to the change that was working in her husband. With all the avidity of enjoyment natural to bright, buoyant, animated natures, who have never felt the weight of the crushing foot of care, she could by no means imagine why everybody should not be as happy as the day is long, and sleep peaceably all the night through, that they might wake with strength enough to be happy again the next day. Although we are compelled to acknowledge that our Wilful Wife might be considered an exceedingly selfish being, the inference, like many of those drawn from appearances, would be a great mistake. With all her extravagance, Maude had no interest and no pleasure separate from her husband. Nothing could make her taste of any luxury without his participation. Not yet had *mine* and *thine* come into operation between them.

No wonder that Maude saw less than other people of the indications of malady of some sort or another in her husband, because not only did he wish to keep every idea of its inroads from her, but her very presence was always sufficient to dissipate the gloom which ordinarily rested upon his countenance. Maude's animated smile, her cheery voice, her little snatches of jocund song, her keen zest for trifling and innocent pleasures, threw round her a sort of atmosphere of enjoyment not to be easily resisted by those who did not love her particularly well, but perfectly irresistible with those who did. So it followed, as a consequence of course, that even if Charles Singleton were buried fathoms deep in gloom before she came into the room, her step coming trip, trip, trip, down the stairs quickened the circulation of his blood, sending a reviving glow into his thin care-worn face, and thus blinding her to the change that was constantly going on, and to the mischief which only returned with greater force when she was absent.

"Charley dear," said Maude, one bright summer's morning, "I am sure you really are not doing yourself any good with spending so much time in that suffocating city, and I know that the noise of the carts and waggons is giving you the headache every day. What nonsense it is to make haste to be rich. Just having enough to spend and nothing to spare is quite sufficient for me. I'm sure people shorten their own lives with fagging after money—as if that could make them happy!"

"It is a necessary evil, Maude. Can we be happy without it?"

"It is not necessary to try."

"But if the time were to come, could you, could you, dear Maude, submit?"

He spoke very earnestly. She looked up into his face and laughed.

"Time enough to answer when it does come. I wish, Charley dear, that you wouldn't think quite so much about money. Forget it, as I do."

"Can I do that when you so often remind me of it?"

"Well, then, only just remember it when I ask you for a cheque. There now, don't say that that is very often. I won't hear you! I won't hear you!" and Mrs. Singleton ran to the piano and rattled off a polka.

When she saw that Charles was silenced, she came back to him. Laying her hand upon his

shoulder she said, "I'm so glad that the dear bright sun is so kind as to shine to-day. We are going to have such a nice excursion, and such a delicious white bait dinner to-day at Greenwich. We are to drive down and then take a stroll under the trees and over the grass to get a good appetite. The trees have all dressed themselves in their best for our company, and the birds have got up a concert, nature taught, to sing to us from their branches. There are only to be a dozen of us—just three carriages. Come, Charley dear, forget the city for once, and amuse yourself with a book or a newspaper till I am ready."

"My dear Maude, if I forget the city I am afraid that the city will not forget me."

"No demurs, Charley dear, no demurs."

Maude spoke in her pretty, pettish, positive tones, which there was no resisting.

"Do you know, Maude, that to-day it is a little inconvenient."

"Do you hesitate about a little inconvenience when I have set my heart upon it?"

"A great inconvenience, then, if I must say so, Maude."

"I should not have said to you that gratifying a wish of yours would put me to great inconvenience," said Maude.

"I will try to come, Maude, if possible."

"First demurs, then reservations. You can certainly do as you like. You have no one to dictate to you."

"Only you, Maude," he said, trying to smile. "Only you, and—circumstances."

"I will not be beaten out of the field by 'circumstances,' so if I come to the city and take you away by force of arms you need not attempt resistance."

"I know from experience how futile it is for me to attempt to resist you," he said, with a sickly smile.

"It is well that you have learnt even that. So then if I let you go into the city you will promise to join us at Greenwich long before dinner time?"

"If I can—but Maude—" he broke off.

"What?"

"I have a frightful headache."

"That is the very reason you should come. The air will do you so much good. Now, Charley dear, you have made me inexorable! You promise that you will come soon, very soon."

"If possible—of course—Oh, yes—everything is possible when one wishes it—and when one hasn't the spirit to resist."

"The spirit?"

"The heart, I suppose I mean."

"When heart goes with heart there can be no resistance."

"That is the secret of your sovereign rule," he replied.

"Prettily said, so of course you will be as good as your own word."

Charles Singleton went out of his house that day with rather a vacant look. Maude watching him from the window, thought that he slipped over something upon the pavement, but he turned round and smiled one of his kind smiles, so she thought she had been mistaken.

So Maude dressed with care, and with taste, as she always did. She looked in her glass and was satisfied with the picture painted there. In truth her eye fell on a very blooming face. The "red and white nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on" were brilliant in their brightness. In truth, Maude's share in the joys of life had hitherto been a very large one. Society treats handsome women with a great deal of consideration, until they are past their prime. Admiration is as good as alcohol for raising the spirits. When looking in her glass a lady sees something there that it would be bad taste not to admire. The complacency is pleasant; we will not have this called vanity. It may be so in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, but it was not so in that of Maude Singleton.

When Maude tied her bonnet she gave a parting look to the bright reflection. What an image of happiness smiled back her own smile upon her. When next she looked upon its faithfully unfeeling surface, would the same expression respond from the same unclouded brow, the same untroubled eye, the same joyous lip? The progress of our tale will best answer that question.

Maude Singleton kissed her children, got into her carriage, called for a couple of friends, care-

fully keeping Charles's seat vacant, joined her party, and drove to Greenwich.

Having ordered dinner, sipped a little sherry, and broken a few biscuits into fragments, they sauntered through the Park-gates. Maude had told Charles where he was to find them.

Climbing the hill-side, they bivouacked upon the grass. At their feet lay the stately palace-home of our worn-out sailors; and, beyond that, flowed the smiling, winding river. The trees were wearing their freshest green; the sky was blue, with a few clouds, like islands in the heavens, giving interest to the geography of its immeasurableness; and, though but a cockney suburb, the graceful deer were making themselves very much at home among the sylvan clumps of the distant trees.

So they were all merry as the birds that had taken summer apartments in the greenwood shade, and Maude was gayest of the gay, as she was always fairest of the fair. Not a shadow fell over her sunlight until a faint idea came over that Charles was late. The moment the thought came into her head it seemed to seize upon her mind. At first like a seed cast into the earth it began to take root, and put out branches, until, like a sort of Upas tree, it overspread every other interest. Maude no longer took any share in the conversation, and she being the chief moving spirit of the party, everybody flagged. First she counted the striking of the quarters, and then with her watch in hand she reckoned the minutes. Her friends thought her exceedingly ill-bred thus to mar their pleasure, but that now was quite a third or fourth rate consideration with Maude, even if it were any consideration at all.

Correspondently with Maude's over-shadowing of mind, the heavens darkened, and those clouds, which before had only seemed like rich domains of the far-off heavens, came rolling over them until they burst in a deluge over flowers and silks no better for the watering. It is perfectly astonishing how soon a party of pleasure loses its temper. A few large drops brought on the transition state. They did think Mrs. Singleton a little wilful not to go to the hotel directly for shelter; and then the idea developed itself in hints, that she was extremely deficient in consideration for other people.

What did Maude Singleton care for their thoughts? A sense of alarm had taken possession of her mind, and, in a moment, the hollowness of those friendships became manifested. There, against that tree, in that very spot, she had appointed to meet Charles, and there she would stay, no matter what should betide. She knew he would come to her through storm, tempest, deluge. Everything should interpose, and she would remain at her post in spite of all these. Not come! They did not know Mr. Charles Singleton, who said so. They could go to the hotel. She would remain. Go with them! Meet him on the road! No. There were two entrances to the park, and she might miss him.

Losing all patience with the Wilful Wife, the party scampered off to the hotel. One gentleman remained with Maude for very shame. Presently he offered to go and see if Mr. Singleton had arrived at the hotel. She accepted his proposal with a smile of scorn, and he left her alone with her obstinacy. Then the rain fell, and the thunder rolled, and the lightning flashed, but Maude still stood under the tree waiting for her husband.

(To be continued.)

The deaths registered in London, which in each of the two previous weeks were about 1,050, rose in the week ending Saturday, May 22, to 1,082. During the same week, the births of 846 boys and 779 girls, in all 1,625 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,548.

Master Kennedy, the boy preacher, gave a sermon in the lecture-room of the Oliver-street Baptist Church, on Thursday evening last. The large audience-room was crowded, and many persons were unable to obtain seats. Kennedy came in at the appointed hour. He was dressed quite neatly in a dark jacket and coloured neck-tie, with a side pocket containing a white handkerchief, and he looked not unlike a school-lad on the stage about to "speak a piece." His sermon was on the text—"His blood be on us and on our children." He admonished his hearers that though many of them had come from "curiosity to see how a boy of fifteen years old could preach," yet if he spake God's truth, they would be as guilty to reject it as if spoken by men or angels.—*New York Times*.



## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

OUR Illustrations of Fashion, this day, represent four of the newest and most elegant mantles of the season. The mantles and dresses, shown with them in the figures, are engraved from drawings made in the establishment of Messrs. Grant and Gask, the extensive silk mercers, to whose kindness we are indebted for the privilege of presenting these attractive novelties in the pages of the *LADY'S NEWSPAPER*. We may avail ourselves of the present opportunity to direct the attention of our readers to the extensive assortment of silks, and every article of fashionable summer costume, contained in the establishment of Messrs. Grant and Gask, 59, 60, 61, and 62, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—This mantle is formed of a point of black glacé, and a deep fall or flounce of rich black lace. The whole is completed with handsome gouffred

gauze trimming. The dress, which is of rich broché silk, has a double skirt, with quilles of a darker hue than that of the silk. Dresses of the same pattern and style may be had at Messrs. Grant and Gask's, in barege and *mousseline de soie*. Bonnet of white crape.

Fig. 2.—Dress of *Mousseline de Soie* with double skirt. The design is a rich arabesque in a tastefully blended variety of tints. The mantle is formed of a combination of black glacé and perforated velvet. It has two deep flounces of rich French lace, finished at the ends with handsome tassels of Maltese lace and jet. Bonnet of fancy crinoline, trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

Fig. 3.—The mantle shown in this figure is the Spanish mantilla, at present highly fashionable in Paris. It is straight on the shoulders, and has long square ends. Steel or jet is intermingled with the trimming. The dress is of rich mauve colour French silk, with two skirts; the upper one having six quilles trimmed with fringe. Bonnet of mauve colour crape, with a *voilette* of white blonde.

Fig. 4.—This style of mantle is at present much in favour, and is exceedingly elegant and becoming to the figure. It is composed of glacé silk, and has a hood arranged so as to fall gracefully over the back of the mantle. It is handsomely ornamented with gouffred trimming. The dress is of glacé silk, of English manufacture, and has twelve flounces edged with rich fringe. Bonnet of French chip, trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Notwithstanding that the weather proved unpropitious, many gay and elegant costumes enlivened Epsom Downs during the race week. Among those which attracted most attention we may mention a dress of rich grey silk, figured with small chequers formed by very narrow lines of the same colour as the ground. The skirt was trimmed with perpendicular rows of Mazarin blue ribbon edged on each side with narrow fringe; the rows of ribbon were placed at regular intervals—one on each of the seams and one in the centre of each breadth. The under-sleeves

consisted of one puff of worked muslin, confined at the wrists by bands, over which were worn bracelets of gold. A pelisse of black silk, trimmed with ruffles of the same, was worn as a wrap. The bonnet was of French chip, trimmed with bouquets of blue-bells and crossings of blue ribbon, matching in tint that employed in trimming the dress. Tufts of blue bells were intermingled with the blonde in the under trimming, the strings were of white ribbon figured with blue. Gloves of straw-colour kid, and a parasol of Mazarin blue silk, edged with pinked frills of silk, completed the costume. Another costume consisted of a dress of green silk figured with black. The skirt was trimmed with three deep flounces each edged with a wreath, in black, woven in. On the shoulders was worn a black silk shawl mantelet, trimmed with lace headed by a gouffred ruche of silk. Bonnet of Belgian straw, trimmed with drooping blades of grass and green ribbon. Parasol of white silk covered with lace. Many dresses of mauve colour silk were worn at the races.

One lady wore a dress of mauve colour silk with a mantelet of the same, trimmed with black lace. The bonnet was of leghorn, trimmed with mauve and straw-colour ribbon.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

## MR. EX-COMMISSIONER YEH.

Mr. Wingrove Cooke, the special correspondent of the *Times*, late in China, sends home from Calcutta a few more particulars respecting the ex-Commissioner Yeh:—

"Since I last wrote a change has come over the behaviour of our Chinese *détenu*. At that time he would scarcely answer a question. A celebrated Eastern scholar called upon him to try to learn Buddhism from him. Yeh would not know anything about it. Mr. Layard tried to get him to admit that he knew of such an assembly as the British Parliament, or of such a thing as public opinion in England. Yeh knew not of such things. Mr. Layard told him that, thinking he was in the right, he tried to prevent the expedition to China. Yeh answered him only by a grunt. The fat unwieldy King of Oude, who occupies the house immediately opposite, and actually applied to the Town Major to have some trees cut down which intercept the view of Yeh's verandah. The King would have called upon the Mandarin if the latter had given him the least encouragement; but Yeh treated all mention of him with the utmost scorn,

refused to believe that he ever had been a king, and would not look towards his dwelling.

"Suddenly, however, all this apathy has given way. The mandarin now converses with freedom: he condescends to deny all knowledge of the Hongkong poisonings. He endeavours to explain away his proclamation for English heads. He expresses a special contempt for the East India Company, and their magnates. 'That is a very stupid man,' was his short observation, after he had chin-chined to the door of his apartment an official of high rank, who had paid him a visit of ceremony.—It is evident that he has no talent."

"The change has been brought about by the Calcutta journals and the British House of Commons. With the desperate hope of amusing his fellow prisoner, Mr. Alabaster translated to him a few phrases from the debate upon the India Bill. From that moment Yeh has been a transformed man. He gets up early, and is restless until the *Calcutta Englishman* is brought; he is miserable if it does not contain its usual modicum of Parliamentary eloquence. His particular delight is in the speeches which are most vehement against the Company. He thought Mr. Ayrton a great orator. When the interpreter came to that paragraph of Lord Palmerston's speech wherein he says that nations have suffered much through ill-considered changes, he was much excited, and said, 'Good, good, good,' but when

the translator completed the sentence, 'But they have suffered much more by obstinate resistance to necessary reforms,' he threw himself back and grunted. He was delighted to hear that Lord Palmerston had been turned out, and he chuckled all through his great body when he heard Lord Derby's declaration that he hoped for a speedy peace with China. These readings are interspersed with many explanations and inquiries, and Yeh is really beginning to acquire some glimmering notion of the British Constitution.

"Yeh was never so palpably moved as by the information that the letter which Mr. Oliphant delivered at Soochow contained enclosures from the Ambassadors of England, of America, and also of Russia. He started and rose from his seat. It was quite evident that he had some secret cause for great surprise if not for great indignation. You will recollect what the Chinese believed and told me as to an understanding between Russia and China. I cannot help recurring to my early belief that Count Putiatin has cards in his hand which he does not show Lord Elgin. Yeh gave us his version of the murder of the French missionary. He says the man was dressed as a Chinaman and spoke Chinese, and no one suspected him of being a Frenchman; that the people accused him of having stolen women, and also of being a rebel, so his head was cut off. 'If,' said Yeh, 'any one had had a notion that he was a Frenchman, he would have been sent to the French Consul.' There

is probably not one word of truth in this. The two common stock accusations by the Chinese against the missionaries of all denominations is, that they steal women and that 'they pick out sick men's eyes.' What they mean by this latter imputation I could not discover, but I believe it is intended literally and not figuratively.

"Yeh received the edict which degraded him with great equanimity. Sir John Bowring had forwarded a copy in the original Chinese. 'I expected this,' he said, 'May I keep it some time to consider it?' 'As long as your Excellency pleases.' 'Then I will keep it a week.' The decree requires some consideration. It is much milder than was anticipated—much milder than the translation which went to Europe would lead us to think, for the translator has interpolated some words of censure not in the Chinese. It does not appear that, although Yeh is removed from his government, he is degraded from his rank, or from his post as Grand Councillor. He read it so; for he remarked, 'Henceforward then I have nothing to do with foreign affairs.' 'Your Excellency must be glad to have escaped from so troublesome a post?' 'I am neither glad nor sorry. It was at the Emperor's command I took them up, and at his command I lay them down.' Yeh has been tenderly dealt with. He has evidently some great protecting interest in Peking, and will probably become again a great Power in China."



## LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the Editor, 63, Fleet-street, London.

*The Poetical Works of Robert Story.* London: Longman, Green, and Co.

A HANDSOME volume of Poems, on a variety of subjects, by one of Nature's poets. The record of Mr. Story's life, as given in the preface, is a most interesting and instructive sketch; and calculated to impart encouragement to those who, like the author, have had but few educational advantages in early life, and yet feel impelled to give utterance to their thoughts in verse. Instead of selecting where so much is excellent, we prefer quoting a passage or two from the preface. After giving an outline of his life, and rendering a grateful acknowledgment to the late Earl of Ellesmere (who publicly declared that he should have been proud to be the writer of one of the author's loyal songs), Mr. Story adds: "What Goldsmith says of his muse, I may, with little variation, say of this spirit. It 'found me poor at first,' and it has not made me rich. It found me in a very low position, and it has not raised me to a very exalted one. But it has ever been 'my solitary pride,' and the 'source,' if not 'of all my bliss,' at least of the greater portion of it. It taught me to embody my feelings in verse, the very act of which is an exquisite pleasure. It directed my boyish eye to the beautiful in nature—a never-failing spring of enjoyment. It diffused a purity through my youthful amours. It shed a charm round my domestic hearth. It poured a light over many a scene, the dearer for being distant. It threw a rainbow on the gloom of political strife. It made me hundreds of friends, whose friendship has been repeatedly proved by the most trying of all tests. It introduced me to circles, from which my birth and my breeding would—but for it—have excluded me. And finally, it has, at a late period in life, procured me the highest honour to which a Borderer would dream of aspiring—the patronage of the great chief of my native county. To the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland both the reader and myself are indebted—the reader, for the beautiful volume now before him, and myself, for the sunset gleam thrown upon a day which has never been without its clouds."

*Bradshaw's General Railway and Steam Navigation Guide.* London: 59, Fleet-street. Manchester: 47, Brown-street.

WHAT the "London Directory" is to the mercantile world, "Bradshaw" is to the nation at large; and the similarity is not only in each supplying a particular need: both increase in size and usefulness at every successive publication. The Railway Guide for May contains some new and important features. The map now embraces the whole of the United Kingdom, and shows in a clear and distinct form every line of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, bold figures over the surface directing the traveller, at a glance, to the page in the Guide where the Time Tables of each particular Railway are to be found. The tracks of the Steamers from all the principal ports are also given, showing the course of the voyage, the distance in miles, and the average rate of sailing, with other exclusive and useful information. The classification of Railways is drawn up on an entirely new plan, and greatly enlarged. The official names of the Railways are given alphabetically, and in connection therewith, the principal places on, and all the junctions of branches with, the main line are mentioned. There is likewise an unique Index to Towns, showing every Railway Station in the United Kingdom, and indicating the pages in which a communication with all places may be found. Great care and vigilance have been exercised to render the work as complete and as clear and easy of reference as it is possible to make it to the most uninitiated traveller.

In the books of the parish church of Darlington, the following entry may be seen: Item, for six quarts of sack for ye minister who preached when he baddie no minister to assiste him, 9s. Item, for one quart of sack for Jillett ye days he preached, 2s. 6d. Item, for one pint of brandy for Mr. George Bill ye day he preached, 1s. 4d. Item for a stranger who preached a dozen of ale, 3s. Item, for ale and brandy ye daye ye Deane of Durham preached here, 9s. 6d.—*Darlington Times.*

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—The announcements next week present varied attraction. On Tuesday, the *Huguenots*; Thursday, the *Nozze di Figaro*; Saturday, the ever popular *Troatore*; and on Monday a morning performance of Mozart's *chef d'œuvre*, *Don Giovanni*, which evidently has been selected as bringing together Titens, Piccolomini, Giuglini, and the greatest amount of talent belonging to the establishment. The new opera, *Louisa Miller*, is to be produced on Tuesday, 8th June. Reports speak highly of the music, and of the part of the heroine, for which Piccolomini has been selected. Signor Giuglini has also an interesting character, and some music peculiarly adapted to his charming talent.

## COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

ALMACK'S REVIVED.

Sing for joy, superior classes,  
But of course, in tones subdued,  
Do not bellow like the masses,  
Bawl not as the multitude;  
But your joy should be outpoured,  
For behold Almack's restored!

There shall Beauty, in exclusive  
Circles, waltz again with Wealth,  
Sharing exercise, conducive  
More to pleasure than to health,  
Whilst the sun ascends the skies,  
And the common people rise

Linen-drappers, oh! be joyful,  
French modistes rejoice ye all,  
For you'll now be of employ full,  
To provide for every ball,  
That the gay and festive scene,  
May abound with crinoline.

Jewellers too, and perfumers,  
Highly should you be elate,  
For an increase of consumers  
Doth your articles await;  
Scents and diamonds, and pearls,  
Wanted by expensive girls.

Jullien! thou should'st be delighted  
Since thy genius, and thy hand  
Must inspired be, and invited,  
To inspire and lead the band;  
To compose quadrille and waltz,  
Music which the mind exalts.

Oh! ye Flunkeys, holla louder  
Than the rest for rampant mirth,  
In the pride of plush and powder,  
You'll attend on rank and birth.  
How transported you must wax,  
Thinking on revived Almack's!

**OPRESSED NATIVES.**—It may be all very well to cry out against confiscation in Oude for those who imagine that any property in Oude has been unjustly confiscated. But Justice, as well as Charity, should begin at home. Does not confiscation exist in this great (good of a) country in the shape of a partial and unequal income-tax?

**RIVAL PEACEMAKERS.**—Friends of the drab denomination, and other members of the Peace Society, met, on Tuesday evening last week, to talk in behalf of their principles at the Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields. On the very same evening the interests of Peace were advocated in a more practical manner in another place. Sir Charles Napier moved for, and obtained, a commission to inquire into the best way of manning the navy. Mr. Joseph Sturge may depend upon it, that the best thing we can do to insure the object of the society over which he presided on the occasion above mentioned, is to keep up the Channel Fleet, and that the next best thing is, not to make speeches, inculcating pacific feelings, but to maintain an army capable of repelling invasion. Denounce war—inveigh against robbery and murder—but maintain a thoroughly sufficient force of policemen, soldiers, and sailors.

**SPORTIVE BLADDERS IN THE BEAMY SUN.**—A report got into circulation that Mr. Edwin Forrest, the American actor, had become a Christian, and that he was an active member of the revivalist party. How far such a statement was justified may be gathered from the following extract from a letter, dated March 27th, which he has published in the *New York Herald*: "I do not know the time since, when I was a boy, I blew sportive bladders in the beamy sun, that I ever was so tranquil and serene as in the present hour. . . . I love my friends, hate my enemies, and try to do unto all men what I would they should do unto me." As a study, logical and psychological, the mind of Mr. Forrest, as set forth in the above *morpiece*, presents a treat. And the "sportive bladders" and the "beamy sun" are flowers of elegance which we admit are common in the Transatlantic Garden, but so rare here that Mr. Punch is charmed to cult them. As Dr. Beattie remarks, "And yet poor Edwin is no vulgar boy."

**THE COURT OF COMIC COUNCIL.**—At a Court of Common Council held the other day at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding.—Mr. John Matthews moved that "the resolution of the Court of the 6th instant, suspending its order allowing £700 per annum for payment of expenses of the several summer excursions, be rescinded." Is there not a slight misprint in the newspaper report whence we extract the statement foregoing? Instead of reading "payment of expenses of the summer excursions" of the aldermen and their companions, would it not be better, seeing that the allowance amounted to the large sum of £750 per annum, to read, "payment for excesses?" Mr. Matthews, however, designated the pretence of economising to the extent of £750 as a "paltry saving" which was unworthy of being entertained. Proposed on account of the cry raised for corporation reform, it was, he said, "a sprat to catch a whale." A very good simile; but a more appropriate one would perhaps have been, "a white-bait to catch an alderman." To the motion above quoted an amendment was proposed, whereon ensued "a long discussion of an amusing and somewhat desultory character," during which, the anti-swan-hopping resolution of the Court was denounced as "a piece of trifling, petty legislation," and its supporters were characterised as men who "strained at gnats, but swallowed camels with the greatest ease." The individuals in question may or may not be accustomed to strain at gnats, but one would think that facility in swallowing camels would be more likely to distinguish that party in the Corporation which votes for the continuance of the grant to keep up the summer excursions. We are happy in adding, that the excursionists had the day, the amendment having been negatived; for we should be sorry to see the weight of the Corporation diminished, as it would be by any retrenchment affecting the most important functions it performs, which, as of course everybody knows, are those of eating and drinking.

The telegraphic news of Sir Henry Bulwer's appointment to succeed Lord Stratford as ambassador to the Porte has occasioned very lively satisfaction both to the Turkish Government and to the great majority of the British colony resident in and around Constantinople.

## WHITSUNTIDE FESTIVITIES.

On Monday, the different metropolitan railway termini were besieged by thousands of eager excursionists. At London-bridge station and the South-Western Railway great numbers assembled. One immense train, driven by two engines, left the London-bridge station for Brighton, carrying several hundred passengers, and all the other excursion trains were equally well filled. Immense numbers flocked by every train to the Crystal Palace, and from an early hour the trains to Gravesend, Greenwich, and Woolwich, were crowded. The trains on the South-Western line, especially those to Hampton Court, Richmond, Twickenham, and Windsor were filled to an overflow. Large crowds patronised the excursion trains on the Eastern Counties, Great Western, and North Western lines, upwards of 15,000 leaving the metropolis by railway during the morning. Some thousands also departed by the river steamers for Woolwich, Greenwich, Gravesend, Sheerness, and Southend. Despite the threatening aspect of the weather, London was determined to go out of town. It does so as if it was a duty, and carries out its "pleasuring" as if it was a desperate undertaking. In the meantime there was a great rush of country cousins to London, and it was a good time for the man at the top of St. Paul's and at the bottom of the well at the Polytechnic. Persons of all ages discussed superficially French politics and Orsini in connection with Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. Some small boys, with their tutor, from Essex, made the tour of Trafalgar-square, and expressed their dissatisfaction with the fountains, but became more contented on being allowed to inspect the birds, &c., at the Pantheon in Oxford-street, which they did for nothing. Richmond, Kew, and Hampton Court, were alive with visitors, and Greenwich revived from its usual torpor, forgetting that it had been deprived of its fair. The piers on the river were dangerously crowded, but owing to the excellent arrangements of the superintendents, no accident occurred. The return of the visitors was in sad contrast with their departure in the morning. The gay dresses were tucked up, and the fine bonnets covered with handkerchiefs—and oh! such boots! The ladies with straw hats were particularly pitiable, for all the jaunty air was quite taken out of them. Indeed it is a great calamity when the weather interferes with one of the people's holidays in London. We have few enough holidays it is true, "and pity 'tis 'tis true."

**HOLIDAY FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The three days' amusements for Whitsunide commenced on Monday, and were patronised by 29,731 visitors. During the day there were several showers, but between them the appearance of the grounds and surrounding scenery was such as thoroughly to delight the numbers who availed themselves of the intervals of sunshine to survey them. The building seemed sufficiently attractive to keep the larger number within it. Many appeared deeply interested at the sight of the centrifugal pump, machinery in motion, great water towers, and the great gold nugget—the latter being only at the palace for a short time. The orchestral band of the company, and the Handel Festival organ, the former musical attractions, are now assisted by a wind band, which is worthy of being placed with them. A portion of it attended in the grounds during the Morris and Maypole dances, and other holiday amusements, arranged by Mr. Nelson Lee, and which had about 12,000 of the visitors for spectators. The spot for these pastimes was so well chosen, that more than 20,000 people might have seen them easily from the surrounding high ground. The new arrangements for exit by the station worked admirably, and saved at least two hours in the time of the party leaving. The sports and pastimes, which it had been arranged should have been held in the open air, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, were transferred to the central transept. A party of upwards of 1,200 of the working population of Bermondsey, by the exertions of Dr. Challice, were provided on Tuesday with the means of enjoyment at the Crystal Palace—a bounteous dinner provided in the north wing adding materially to the satisfaction of the party.

**THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.**—The first of two fêtes in aid of the early closing movement, which has already done so much to introduce a rational arrangement of the hours of business, was given at the Surrey Gardens, on Monday. A very elaborate programme was prepared, but the unfavourable state of the weather exercised a sadly unfavourable influence upon the out-door portion of the scheme. Nevertheless there was a tolerably large attendance, and the Highland sports appeared to excite equal interest and curiosity as the spectators happened to belong to the northern or the southern portion of the kingdom. The concert in the evening afforded, however, a common ground on which Southern and Scot could meet on equal terms. The list of the performers included the well-known names of Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Byles, Miss Messent, the Distins, and other favourites of the public, who met with a very cordial reception. The Polyhymnical Choir also sang several of the choicest part-songs of Mendelssohn, which were greeted with a heartiness that must have been extremely gratifying to the lovers of musical high art. Owing to the rain it was found impossible to exhibit the fireworks, which would have included several appropriate devices.

**POLYTECHNIC.**—This excellent institution never fails in the production of appropriate novelty on the recurrence of every popular festival. The Whitsun novelty consists in a first-class diorama, directing us where to go and what to see on the Continent. We start from London-bridge in the John Bull steamboat, and, after landing at Hamburg, we visit in succession Berlin, Dresden, Ratisbon, Prague, Vienna, Pesth, Constantinople, Rome, Venice, the Lago Maggiore, and some of the principal Alpine scenery of Switzerland. All that is historically interesting or artistically beautiful is noticed by the way, and the scenes are so accurately delineated and clearly outlined that no traveller can repent of a peregrination

so pictorially pleasant. But in addition there are to be seen and heard at the Polytechnic the lively carols of the coloured opera troupe, in the court dress of the second George's epoch, the always welcome dissolving views, and the entertaining and instructive lectures of Mr. Pepper himself, on subjects of popular and universal interest, illustrated by striking experiments, which the large and effective apparatus at the command of the institution enables him to exhibit with entire success.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—The recurrence of the Whitsun holidays was signalled at Astley's by the first presentation of an Equestrian Chivalric Spectacle, in two acts, written, says the play-bill, by "a popular author," and entitled *The White Palfrey or, the Wild Boar of the Fens*. The locale of the piece is the fen district of the north-eastern counties; the period is left very much to the imagination, but it was probably somewhere about the reign of King John, as the baronial regime appears to have been at its acme, and society to have reached a condition the very opposite of that which exists under the restraining influence of the new police baton. The natural capabilities of the fen country for defying anything like judicial control are pretty well known, and history relates that it was the last portion of England to yield to the subduing march of the Norman Conqueror, our Saxon forefathers playing their assailants many sprit-like tricks, with the aid of the sea and the marsh, before they were finally subjugated. Somewhere in this unique region of the dyke and the wild fowl lived, when the events of the performance transpired, Baron de Montford, commonly called "The Wild Boar of the Fens" (Mr. J. Holloway), in a castle where he enacted many a villainous deed, and whence he and his myrmidons continually prowled forth to oppress the peasantry, and the terrors of whose name led numbers of them to keep him abundantly supplied with all sorts of provisions. In this same district dwells Baron de Mowbray, of Mowbray Castle (Mr. M. Howard), who has an adopted child, named Florence de Mowbray (Miss Dowton), attended by a tall-grown gilliant, Roland (Mr. W. Cooke, jun.), as her page. This page is a suitor for the hand of Florence, but his suit is frowned upon by De Mowbray, as that of one beneath the lady in rank; and in the dialogue in which this appears comes out the romantic story that the lady had been found by the baron, or some of his retainers, when an infant, on a desolate moor, apparently abandoned to the tender mercies of the birds of prey. The Baron de Montford, having resolved that the lady shall be his, comes to the castle of De Mowbray with an armed force, and having demanded the hand of the young lady and been refused, declares that he will have her in spite of the parental veto, but that she shall not be his wife, and in a *melée* which ensues he succeeds in carrying her off to his castle. Thenceforth the interest of the piece lies in schemes of rescue formed by De Mowbray and Roland. In pursuit of this object Roland performs several chivalric exploits, one of which was the effecting an entrance into the castle and attacking the baron in the very nick of time, so as to save Florence from his deadly revenge for her pertinacious refusal to become Baroness de Montford. In this part of the performance appears Beatrice de Montrevre (Mrs. W. Dowton), a victim of the baron for a period of eighteen years, and whom he supposed to have been long since despatched by his gaoler; and, from her revelations, made in the presence of her oppressor, and addressed to Florence, it is elicited (the prime medium of discovery being, as usual, a letter) that De Mowbray's adopted child was her own daughter, who was left to perish after her father had been murdered with the baron's own hand in the presence of Beatrice. The denouement soon follows. The castle is attacked by De Mowbray and his followers; the "wild boar" shows his tusks for the last time on the battlements, where he appears with his intended victim, Florence, whom he is threatening to slay with a dagger, when Beatrice approaches from behind, and snatches the weapon from his hand. A grand battle ensues, infantry and cavalry do their worst, victory speedily declares for the right, and as the curtain falls, Roland, the page, has the dying baron clutched by the throat, while the object and the reward of all his heroism is mounted on a charger, ready to return with him to Mowbray Castle.

In Boone County, Kentucky, a young man named Hardisty has been tried and acquitted for having killed a man named Grubb, who had seduced his sister. Upon acquitting him, the judge congratulated the prisoner, and stated that had he been wronged in the same manner he would have done the same thing.

The *Calcutta Phoenix* announces the death of an extraordinary impostor called Tut Sain. The man was believed so holy that he was allowed to wander about at large, and feed with as little opposition as the Brahminy bulls. Every morning he went out from his house with a large bag, which he filled with grain and spices from the various shops in the bazaar, taking here and there a handful. None of the bunnahs ever interfered. The man, it was supposed, could work miracles, and was reputed to sleep at night hung by the heel to one of the rafters of his hut. We are not told who let him down when he succeeded in hanging himself.

Since the memorable storm, or typhoon rather, of April, 1850, Dublin has not been visited by weather of such peculiar severity as was witnessed there on Sunday. For nearly four hours the rain fell with but slight interruptions as though a water-spout had burst overhead, the intervals being filled up by the descent of hail showers which from their density almost darkened the air. Some of the hailstones were the size of small marbles, and did considerable damage in the smashing of windows in places exposed to the full fury of the storm. The wind all the while blew wildly from the north-west, and it is feared that the fruit blossoms have suffered to a terrible extent. No thunder was heard during the day.



## THE OUDE PROCLAMATION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR JAMES OUTRAM AND LORD CANNING.

The following are the important dispatches from India to which reference was made in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday and Friday evening:—  
From George Couper, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

[Political.]

"D. Camp, Chilmut, March 8, 1858.

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 191, dated the 3rd inst., enclosing a proclamation to be issued to the landholders, chiefs, and inhabitants of Oude, upon the fall of the capital.

"2. In this proclamation an hereditary title in their estates is promised to such landholders as have been steadfast in their allegiance, and with these exceptions the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated.

"3. The Chief Commissioner desires me to observe that in his belief there are not a dozen landholders in the province who have not themselves borne arms against us, or sent a representative to the Durbar, or assisted the rebel Government with men or money. The effect of the proclamation, therefore, will be to confiscate the entire proprietary right in the soil; and this being the case, it is of course hopeless to attempt to enlist the landholders on the side of order; on the contrary, it is the Chief Commissioner's firm conviction, that as soon as the chiefs and talookdars become acquainted with the determination of the Government to confiscate their rights, they will betake themselves at once to their domains and prepare for a desperate and prolonged resistance.

"4. The Chief Commissioner deems this matter of such vital importance that, at the risk of being deemed importunate, he ventures to submit his views once more, in the hope that the Right Hon. the Governor-General may yet be induced to reconsider the subject.

"5. He is of opinion that the landholders were most unjustly treated under our settlement operations, and even had they not been so that it would have required a degree of fidelity on their part quite foreign to the usual character of an Asiatic to have remained faithful to our Government under the shocks to which it was exposed in Oude. In fact, it was not till our rule was virtually at an end, the whole country overrun, and the capital in the hands of the rebel soldiery, that the talookdars, smarting as they were under the loss of their land, sided against us. The Chief Commissioner thinks, therefore, that they ought hardly to be considered as rebels, but rather as honourable enemies, to whom terms, such as they could without loss of dignity accept, should be offered, at the termination of the campaign.

"If these men be given back their lands they will at once aid us in restoring order, and a police will soon be organised with their co-operation, which will render unnecessary the presence of our enormous army to re-establish tranquillity and confidence.

"But if their life and freedom from imprisonment only be offered they will resist, and the Chief Commissioner foresees that we are only at the commencement of a guerilla war for the extirpation, root and branch, of this class of men, which will involve the loss of thousands of Europeans by battle, disease, and exposure. It must be borne in mind that this species of warfare has always been peculiarly harassing to our Indian forces, and will be far more so at present, when we are without a native army.

"6. For the above reasons the Chief Commissioner earnestly requests that such landholders and chiefs as have not been accomplices in the cold-blooded murder of Europeans may be enlisted on our side by the restoration of their ancient possessions, subject to such restrictions as will protect their dependents from oppression. If his lordship agree to this proposition, it will not yet be too late to communicate his assent by electric telegraph before the fall of the city, which will probably not take place for some days. Should no such communication be received, the Chief Commissioner will act upon his present instructions, satisfied that he has done all in his power to convince his lordship that they will be ineffectual to re-establish our rule on a firm basis in Oude.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "G. COUPER,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

"Chief Commissioner's Office, Camp,

Chilmut, March 8."

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Governor-General, to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner, Oude.

"Allahabad, March 10, 1858.

"Sir,—Your secretary's letter of the 8th instant was delivered to me at an early hour this morning by Capt. Birch, and it will receive a detailed reply in due course.

"Meanwhile, I am desired by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to subjoin a clause which may be inserted in the proclamation (forwarded with my letter, No. 191, of 3rd instant), after the paragraph which ends with the words, 'Justice and mercy of the British Government'—

"To those amongst them who shall promptly come forward, and give to the Chief Commissioner their support in the restoration of peace and order, this indulgence will be large, and the Governor-General will be ready to view liberally the claims which they may thus acquire to a restitution of their former rights.

"2. This clause will add little or nothing to your discretionary power, but it may serve to indicate more clearly to the talookdars the liberal spirit in which the Governor-General is prepared to review and reciprocate any advance on their part.

"3. It is expected that you will find means to

translate this additional clause into the vernacular languages, and that you will be able to have copies of the proclamation so amended prepared in sufficient numbers for immediate use. If more should be required, the magistrate of Cawnpore will lithograph them on your requisition.

"4. It is very important, as you will readily see, that every copy of the vernacular version of the proclamation sent to you with my letter of the 3rd instant should be carefully destroyed.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

"Allahabad, March 10, 1858."

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, to Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner of Oude.

"Allahabad, March 31, 1858.

"Sir,—In replying at once, on the 10th inst., to your secretary's letter of the 8th, in which you urged reasons against the issue of the proclamation to the talookdars and landholders of Oude, which had been transmitted to you by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, my answer was confined to communicating to you the addition which his lordship was willing to make to that proclamation, without entering into the general questions raised in your letter. The Governor-General desires me to express his hope that you will not have supposed that the arguments adduced by you were not fully weighed by him, or that your opinion upon a subject upon which you are so well entitled to offer one has not been received with sincere respect, although he was unable to concur in it.

"2. I am now directed by his lordship to explain the grounds upon which the course advocated in your letter—viz., that such landholders and chiefs as have not been accomplices in the cold-blooded murder of Europeans should be enlisted on our side by the restoration of their ancient possessions, subject to such restrictions as will protect their dependents from oppression—is in the opinion of the Governor-General inadmissible.

"3. The Governor-General entirely agrees with you in viewing the talookdars and landholders of Oude in a very different light from that in which rebels in our old provinces are to be regarded. The people of Oude had been subjects of the British Government for little more than one year when the mutinies broke out; they had become so by no act of their own. By the introduction of our rule many of the chiefs had suffered a loss of property, and all had experienced a diminution of the importance and arbitrary power which they had hitherto enjoyed; and it is no marvel that those amongst them who had thus been losers should, when they saw our authority dissolved, have hastened to shake off their new allegiance.

"4. The Governor-General views these circumstances as a palliation of acts of rebellion, even where hostility has been most active and systematic. Accordingly punishment by death or imprisonment is at once put aside by the proclamation in the case of all who shall submit themselves to the Government, and who are not murderers; and whilst confiscation of proprietary rights in the land is declared to be the general penalty, the means of obtaining more or less of exemption from it and of establishing a claim to restitution of rights have been pointed out, and are within the reach of all without injury to their honour. Nothing more is required for this than that they should promptly tender their adherence, and help to maintain peace and order.

"5. The Governor-General considers that the course thus taken is one consistent with the dignity of the Government, and abundantly lenient. To have followed that which is suggested in your secretary's letter would, in his lordship's opinion, have been to treat the rebels, not only as honourable enemies, but as enemies who had won the day.

"In the course of the rebellion most of the leaders in it, probably all, have retaken to themselves the lands and villages of which they were deprived by the summary settlement which followed the establishment of our Government in Oude. If upon the capture of Lucknow by the Commander-in-Chief, before our strength had been seen or felt in the distant districts, and before any submission had been received or invited from them, the rights of the rebel chiefs to all their ancient possessions had been recognised by the Government, it is not possible that the act would not have been viewed as dictated by fear or weakness. It would have led the people of Oude, and all who are watching the course of events in that province, to the conclusion that rebellion against the British Government cannot be a losing game, and although it might have purchased an immediate return to order, it would not assuredly have placed the future peace of the province upon a secure foundation.

"You observe, indeed, that the landholders were most unjustly treated under our settlement. The Governor-General desires me to observe that if this were unreservedly the case, or if the proceedings of the commissioners, by which many of the talookdars were deprived of portions of their possessions, had been generally unjust, he would gladly have concurred in your recommendation, and would have been ready, at the risk of any misinterpretation of the motives of the Government, to reinstate the talookdars at once in their old possessions. But it is not so. As a question of policy, indeed, the Governor-General considers that it may well be doubted whether the attempt to introduce into Oude a system of village settlement in place of the old settlement under talookdars was a wise one; but this is a point which need not be discussed here. As a question of justice, it is certain that the lands and villages taken from the talookdars had, for the most part, been usurped by them through fraud and violence.

"7. That unjust decisions were come to by some

of our local officers in investigating and judging the titles of the landholders is, the Governor-General fears, too true; but the proper way of rectifying such injustice is by a re-hearing where complaint is made. This, you are aware, is the course which the Governor-General is prepared to adopt and to carry out in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. It is a very different one from proclaiming that indiscriminate restitution of all their ancient possessions is at once to be yielded to the landholders.

"8. That the hostility of the talookdars of Oude who have been most active against the British Government has been provoked, or is excused, by the injustice with which they have been treated, would seem to be your opinion.

"But I am to observe that there are some facts which deserve to be weighed before pronouncing that this is the case.

"9. No chiefs have been more open in their rebellion than the Rajahs of Churda, Bhinga, and Gonda. The Governor-General believes that the first of these did not lose a single village by the summary settlement, and certainly his assessment was materially reduced. The second was dealt with in a like liberal manner. The Rajah of Gonda lost about thirty villages out of 400, but his assessment was lowered by some 10,000 rupees.

"10. No one was more benefitted by the change of government than the young Rajah of Naupara. His estates had been the object of a civil war with a rival claimant for three years, and of these he was at once recognised as sole proprietor by the British Government, losing only six villages out of more than a thousand. His mother was appointed guardian; but her troops have been fighting against us at Lucknow from the beginning.

"11. The Rajah of Dhowra, also a minor, was treated with equal liberality. Every villager was settled with his family; yet these people turned upon Captain Hearsey and his party, refused them shelter, pursued them, captured the ladies, and sent them to Lucknow.

"12. Ushuf Bux Khan, a large talookdar in Gonda, who had long been an object of persecution by the late Government, was established in the possession of all his property by us; yet he has been strongly hostile.

"13. It is clear that injustice at the hands of the British Government has not been the cause of the hostility which in these instances, at least, has been displayed towards our rule.

"14. The moving spirit of these men, and of others amongst the chiefs of Oude, must be looked for elsewhere; and in the opinion of the Governor-General it is to be found mainly in the repugnance which they feel to suffer any restraint of their hitherto arbitrary powers over those about them, to a diminution of their importance, by being brought under equal laws, and to the obligation of disbanding their armed followers, and of living a peaceful and orderly life.

"15. The penalty of confiscation of property is no more than a just one in such cases as have been above recited; and although considerations of policy and mercy and the newness of our rule prescribe a relaxation of the sentence more or less, according to the features of each case, this relaxation must be preceded by submission, and the Governor-General cannot consent to offer all, without distinction, an entire exemption from penalty, and the restoration of all former possessions, even though they should not have been guilty of the murder of Europeans.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

"Allahabad, March 31, 1858."

## THE HORSE-TAMER AND THE ZEBRA.

Mr. Rarey, the celebrated American horse-tamer, whose feats have already attracted the notice both of the public and the press of the United Kingdom, reopened his school in Kinnerton-street on Monday, for one flying lecture previous to his departure for Manchester, Liverpool, and Scotland. On this occasion the little theatre was filled with the professor's most distinguished pupils. Mr. Rarey, it appears, spent the early portion of his life in the state of Ohio, where he had frequent opportunities of studying the nature of the horse, both in his domestic state and when recently caught wild in the prairies. Even in childhood he could manage horses which defied the most active and powerful grooms, and from that period to the present he has concentrated all his intelligence upon the subject, and now comes before the public, offering, and we believe, with a certainty of success, to tame the wildest horse, to make him as docile as a lady's palfrey, and this, too, without the slightest coercion or cruelty exercised upon the four-footed pupil. In the course of the lecture which Mr. Rarey delivered on Monday, he called attention to the fact that the most unruly horses in the world were those of South America, where they were caught by the lasso and controlled by the spur; and that the most docile and obedient were the Arabian horses, which were treated as friends and companions by their wild Bedouin master, shared the latter's frugal dish, and often slept with his infant children. The horse, he said, was an animal of fine nervous organisation, and having much more intelligence than his master would give him credit for—sometimes much more than the said master himself could boast of—and to bring him into complete subjection in a humane manner it was very necessary that due attention should be paid to these two points. The now celebrated "Cruiser" was then introduced, bearing on his body more than one mark of the injuries he had inflicted upon himself before he made Mr. Rarey's acquaintance, but now as gentle as a lamb, following his teacher about the arena like a dog, stopping when he pointed his finger, lying down when he was told, rising again when he obtained permission, and doing all this in a mild, good-humoured sort of way, as if the wish to oblige was the sole ruling

motive, and that the now docile Cruiser was unaware that there were such things as whips or spurs in the world. Mr. Rarey exhibited the terrible array of bits and muzzles with which Cruiser's first teachers had sought to bring him to reason, and gave one or two interesting particulars of his own early interviews with the ferocious animal. Cruiser's habit, it appears, was to scream and yell when any one approached him, to smash up his stall "into lucifer matches," and to attempt to bite and destroy every living thing in his neighbourhood. When he was to be fed or watered the first proceeding with his groom was to ascertain, by thrusting a long pole in at the stable-door, where the enemy stood, and then to deposit the food, shut the door, and vanish as soon as possible. Mr. Rarey changed all this in a moment. He ordered the stable-door to be thrown open, introduced himself according to his system, which is the very quintessence of Chesterfield, to his new friend without a moment's delay, and in half-an-hour the indomitable Cruiser might be ridden by a child, could listen tranquilly to the beating of a drum, and stand unappalled, even if Mrs. Gamp were to flourish her most imposing umbrella in his face. Cruiser, it is true, was a little out of condition on Monday, and his eye had a somewhat saddened expression, but his natural remorse for former turbulence was sufficient to account for these little symptoms, and the promptitude and dexterity with which he performed all that was required of him by his master, proved to demonstration that if he had become a sadder, he was also a wiser, horse than formerly. An ordinary hackney, the property of a gentleman present, was then introduced, and satisfactory evidence having been given that he had only received his first lesson on Saturday last, he was duly submitted to the civilising process, Mr. Rarey lecturing as he proceeded, and giving a clear, satisfactory, and sensible reason for everything he did. This horse followed him about, lay down at the word of command, turned over on the other side at a motion of the finger, allowed Mr. Rarey to sit on his withers, to place his head between his hind legs, to knock his fore legs together, and, finally, to beat a drum all round him. In this case the pupil was in the best of humours all through the lesson, indeed was quite frisky and playful, volunteered an encore of the lie down and turn over movement, and seemed to be quite exhilarated with the consciousness of his own manifold accomplishments. But the great novelty of the day was the introduction of the zebra of the African desert, the latest pupil in Mr. Rarey's school, and one with which, although he ultimately expects to drive him through Hyde-park, he yet makes his account to have a great deal of trouble. The specimen introduced was the most beautiful four-footed beast we have ever seen, with his perfect symmetry of form, bright glossy coat of the richest cinnamon and deepest black, and a pair of eyes that flashed lurid fire as he made his appearance in the lists. This pupil is still only in the rudiments, and yells out his "Propria quæ maribus" in a most uncivilised manner when politely requested to go through his task. But he does it nevertheless, lies down when he is told—though not with the grace and readiness of his more civilised school-fellows—turns over with a helpless whine of despair and sense of subjugation, and finally admits that even he, the hitherto untameable steed of the desert, has at length found a firm although gentle master. Now, we must confess that when at first we heard that Mr. Rarey was going to introduce a zebra to his pupils, we had a shrewd suspicion that something like a theatrical coup was contemplated, and that some venerable "woolly horse," who had perhaps graduated in a circus, was about to be introduced for the sake of novelty and attraction. But all suspicion of that sort was dispelled when we saw this wild ferocious animal, so beautiful and yet so terrible in his beauty, follow the great horse-tamer reluctantly into the ring. There was something positively unearthly in the scream with which he saluted the company, and the fact of the barricade being only breast high set at least one person who was present about making nervous calculations as to his probable stock of agility. As he lay upon the ground he kept up a low whining soliloquy which a person acquainted with the Hounymn language might, no doubt, have translated, "It would give me intense gratification to devour this fellow where he stands, and to kick out the brains of these impertinent lookers-on immediately afterwards, but, unfortunately, there is no 'justice for zebras' now-a-days, so I have nothing for it but to lie quiet, and to behave myself henceforth and for ever like a civilised quadruped and a gentleman." A strong colour of probability was given to this translation by the subsequent conduct of this beautiful and now subdued demon. He retired slowly and with dignity, rather sad than sulky in his deportment, gave only one flying scream as he passed through his stable-door, had one gentle nip at the groom who held it open for him, and subsequently permitted a lady of distinction, who was present, to stroke him down as he lay in his stable exhausted after his recent exertions, or, possibly, conning over his lesson against the next instruction day. This terminated the day's lecture or lesson, whichever it may be called.—Daily News.

Another of the many instances of loss of life at sea, on the fishing boats of the northern shores, occurred a few days ago, near the island of Westray, Orkney, and resulted in the drowning of three promising young men. The day was one of great mildness and beauty, tempted by which the young men proceeded to the saithe fishing, to a well-known fishing ground. It is supposed that, having been successful in the fishing, they prosecuted it with earnestness, that they were unobservant of the progress the boat was making towards a dangerous current known as the "Bore," into which she was drawn, and before the unfortunate crew had time to pull out of the stream, the little boat was filled with water, and went down with all on board.



## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

There are many familiar household words constantly on our lips, of which we seldom stop to satisfy curiosity respecting their derivation. We take the sound of the syllables as we find them, and ask no question as to their antecedents. The word milliner is one of these. We understand from it that it represents a fabricator of caps, bonnets, and such slight feminine articles as luxury rather than necessity demands. At no time have the productions of the milliner been more in requisition than at the present day. The bonnets for some two or three seasons past have been rather crowns and head-dresses of flowers than a covering for the head, to protect it "in summer's heat and winter's cold." These fabrications of gauzes, *passementerie*, and floral decorations, are considered as the artistic efforts of the milliner's fancy, from whose ideal emanates the head gear at least of all Europe. Thus the milliner, being in these days a woman, holds a high position of influence in the female half of the world, and we think her present office quite sufficient in itself to give interest to the inquiry as to whence it has been derived.

Thus, what we very much fear the gentlemen of our day are accustomed to consider the most frivolous of feminine occupations, leads us to the lore of the antiquary; while, at the same time, another serious study might well show how Nature wraps the gossamer web round the spiral point of the ship's mast, shadowing out the idea of a lady's veil. We go back to the haberdashers, or, as they were then called, the Hurrers of old times, and find that they were incorporated into a company by Henry VI., in the year 1447. These men were also called milliners, because they dealt in merchandise from Milan. Here we have the derivation of the familiar word. By degrees the title changed to man-milliner. Then the more dignified prefix was dropped, and now the appellation presents to us a meaning too familiar to need a word of explanation.

## HAND-SCREEN, IN WHITE-WATERED SILK BRAID AND EMBROIDERY.

As the hand-screen is always both useful and ornamental as an article of drawing-room decoration, we have much pleasure in offering one which will, we think, be acceptable as a very pretty variety, and which can be introduced as suitable to any other class of chimney-piece adornments of whatever colour with which it may be associated.

The material of which this hand-screen is made is white watered silk. The wide braiding is in a green silk braid, with a narrow gold braid carried at each edge all over the same portion of the pattern, and giving the appearance of a green silk braid with a gold border. The other part of the design is in a narrow braid of scarlet and gold, one edge being gold, the other scarlet. The five branches of leaves, which form the centre are embroidered in green silk. The border is composed of a row of large imitation



FLY CAGE.



BREAD CLOTH.

together, a circle is thus formed, which gives the proper shape to the work.

Returning to the first row of the foundation loops a cord must now be thread through them, drawn up and tied with a tassel to hang down. It is an improvement to introduce a fringe round this top, but it can be done either with or without. When introduced it is by linking a couple of lengths of cotton into each of the long loops of the foundation before drawing them up, and, when strung, suffering them to hang down.

Before closing our article there is an improvement in its use which we wish to suggest, which greatly enhances its ornamental character. The Christmas before the last we gave instructions for making roses in silver paper, which we have since had the pleasure of seeing introduced into drawing-room decorations with very good effect. A bouquet of these roses, composed of about half a dozen, hung under the inverted basket we have just been giving, makes it well worthy of introduction into any apartment. These roses should be fastened by their stalks to the centre from which it is suspended, the flowers themselves not to reach far below the fringe, but only to show partially. Thus, in looking up, the eye, instead of meeting a vacancy, finds an elegant ornament of pendant flowers.

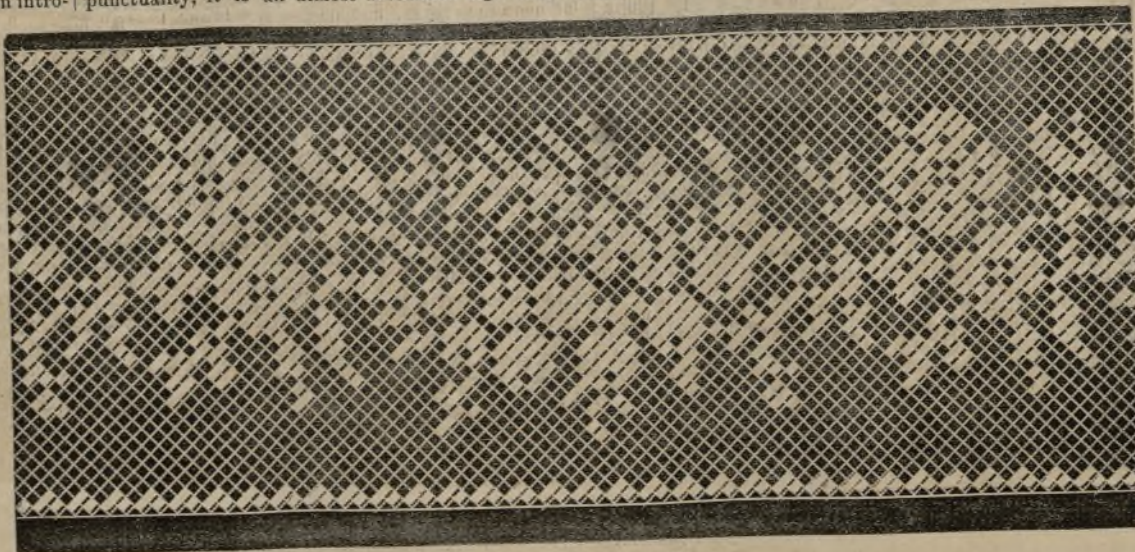
## BREAD CLOTH.

There is no part of the management of a house which displays the real character of its mistress, and shows whether she possesses good taste and love of home more than in the arrangements of the daily meals. If these are served with neatness, taste, and punctuality, it is an almost invariable sign that

comfort and order prevail through all the domestic appointments of the establishment. Some may say these affairs depend upon those who are engaged for this purpose, and that neither the merit or the blame belongs to the mistress. In our opinion, nothing ought to be left to depend upon others, who have no real interest in the happiness of a family, where there is a mistress who has time and health, and no

distracting cares to prevent her, whose real pleasure ought to consist in the substantial happiness of a well-managed home. The simple word Bread in our page of illustration suggests many ideas, but the one that most concerns the Work-Table is, how it can be arranged with elegance and neatness, and if nothing else were added to the repast, how it might be made tempting and inviting. We could

speak of the advantages of home-made bread, but perhaps that might be out of place here, so we will content ourselves by describing how the bread-cloth is to be formed. The ornamental letters which compose the word are to be embroidered on a piece of linen, after which it should be cut to a true oval the size required, round the edge of which a row of rather large holes are to be worked in button-hole stitch. To this edge must be sewn a border of about four inches deep, either in knitting or crochet, the latter being the best, as it is stronger, and suits the solid material of the linen better than a light knitted lace. When this is completed it forms one of the prettiest bread-cloths that we have lately seen. The space allotted for our illustrations prevent us from giving this article in its complete form. A crochet fringe, which we gave a few weeks back, would be extremely suitable for the border round, or any other handsome pattern might be substituted. The proper cotton for working the letters would be Messrs. Walter



WASHING PATTERN FLY CAGE.

pearl beads, having a coarse chenille of scarlet carried in and out like a chain, so as to make a sort of setting for each bead. The effect of this edge is remarkably good, the scarlet chenille and the soft white bead harmonising particularly well, both in colour and form. A rich scarlet silk fringe finishes the outer edge.

Although all the parts of this hand-screen are distinguished by their simplicity, when neatly executed it possesses a superior air of elegance. It can be lined at the back with silk of almost any colour, but the handle ought to be gold, to match the character of the work.

## PENDANT FLY CAGE.

Having been requested by one of our subscribers to supply an article of this kind, we are happy to redeem our promise to do so at a season when it may be useful to others. We have chosen a style which will be found permanently useful, as it can be washed without injury as often as required, and thus last for many years. The common objection to things of this kind is, that when made of perishable materials they soon lose their beauty and pass into the list of tarnished ornaments, ceasing then to be ornaments at all, and partaking more of the character of blemishes than decorations. On these accounts we have much preferred to give an article which can have its freshness restored as often as it passes through the common process of washing.

The materials for this fly cage are No. 12 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co's superior six cord crochet cotton for the netting, and No. 10 of the same maker's knitting cotton for darning the pattern.

Commence by casting on thirty loops, using any mesh about an inch wide. Then take a mesh a quarter of an inch wide and net six rows. Then net two loops on one all round, after which continue to net thirty rounds more without increasing the loops. Then take a mesh half an inch wide and net one row round. Then take the quarter inch mesh again and net as many rows as will take in the pattern. Then one row of the half inch mesh. This leaves the division for the border. Then two rows of the quarter inch mesh, and one more of the half inch mesh. This last row is for looping in the fringe.

The netting being now done the pattern must be darned in for the border in the cotton already mentioned, and a long hanging fringe looped and linked through every point of the netting. The cotton should be folded into lengths of not less than eight inches, four or six in each, which being looped in the middle leaves a fringe of four inches deep.

The two rows of half inch loops, one being on each side of the ornamental pattern, must now have the wire run in, which gives shape to the cage.

Two pieces of the petticoat wire now in common use answer this purpose remarkably well. The ends being secured, they must be twisted round with a narrow ribbon, interlaid between the loops, and the two ends being fastened

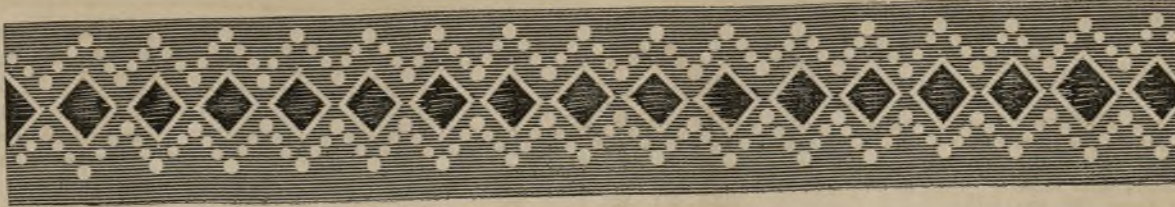


Evans' Royal Embroidery No. 8, and for the crochet border the same makers six cord crochet cotton No. 10.

#### NARROW INSERTION.

This is a very pretty, light pattern for trimming children's frocks, cloaks, jackets or capes. It is very quickly executed, and where a considerable length is required, this is a great advantage. The diamond in the centre is cut out and sewn round, and the spots all round are worked solid. What gives this little insertion such a pretty effect is, that by means of just making a loop of cotton between every diamond at the back of the work, a coloured ribbon can be inserted without any difficulty, which greatly improves it as a trimming. The proper cotton for working is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*, Nos. 16 and 20.

THE other day one of the sovereign heal-all worthies, residing in Lincoln, advertised a reward for the discovery of his stolen sign, which had upon it some such inscription as this—"to Dr.—'s apartments." Shortly afterwards, the missing sign was found securely nailed to the gates of one of the churchyards of the city.



NARROW INSERTION.

#### M. PROUDHON.

M. Proudhon's recent work, against which a prosecution has been ordered, is dedicated to the Cardinal Archbishop of Besançon, and written in the form of letters addressed to that high dignitary. The reason why he adopted that form is, he explains, that the cardinal gave M. Eugène de Mirecourt, author of the "Biographies," which have made so much noise, details respecting his (Proudhon's) youth. The letter of the prelate containing these details has just been published, and is as follows:—

"Religious Seminary of Vésoul, March 28, 1855.  
"Sir,—M. Proudhon never studied in any of our religious schools; in fact, there is no establishment of

the kind at Besançon. I have always heard it said that it was at the College of Besançon that he went through the part of his studies which he was able to complete. I have heard M. Ordinaire, formerly rector of the Academy of Besançon, who died in 1843, state that when M. Proudhon solicited the Academy of Belles Lettres of Besançon to nominate him to a gratuitous place at the Suard School which it disposed of, the members were exceedingly moved to learn that in his youth M. Proudhon, son of a shoing smith, prevented by the poverty of his parents from continuing his studies, and having to take care of his sick mother, obtained permission, after a time, to attend the classes of the college. He followed his studies whilst serving his parents, and as he

had not sufficient books, and especially dictionaries, he used to leave home before the hour of school, and placing himself near the building, when a pupil arrived with his books, he stopped him, and using his books filled up the words which he had omitted. The excesses of the unfortunate Proudhon, his outrages towards God and men, do not prevent us from being just towards him; and it is to render homage to truth that I say what precedes.

"CESAIRE, Cardinal-Archbishop of Besançon.

"P.S.—Proudhon is a native of Chanans, parish of Node (Doabs); his family was, it is said, thoroughly revolutionary. The basis of his character is irritation and bitterness against society, from which he thought himself banished by the poverty of his family. Having been able by the force of his mind to arrive at a certain point of instruction, which though imperfect on the one hand, is profound on the other, he elevated for himself a pedestal on which he would wish to receive the homage of the universe, to the prejudice of God, who is for him a rival. Proudhon is therefore not an atheist—he is an enemy of God."

WHY is the letter S like a sewing machine?—Because it makes needles needless!



HAND-SCREEN.



EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION OF LUNACY.  
FIRST DAY.

On Thursday morning a commission of lunacy was opened at the Gray's-inn Coffee-house, Holborn, on the Rev. Mr. Leach, who was alleged to be insane from religious delusion. The case appeared to have created a good deal of interest, from the fact that after three days' inquiry on a former occasion, the jury was discharged without giving a verdict. Twenty-two special jurors were empanelled before Mr. Commissioner Barlow, in order to try the question of the alleged insanity, and the reverend gentleman was in attendance, for whom Mr. Montagu Chambers appeared. Mr. Bovill, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Coleridge, proceeded to open the case on the part of the petitioner, the aged mother of Mr. Leach. He stated the circumstances, and said that Mr. Leach had been labouring under certain religious delusions, and his aged mother was anxious for his safe custody; he, unfortunately, looked on his parent as his enemy, but the court and jury would be able to decide the matter. After a very calm and temperate opening, evidence was called in support of the commission. Dr. Winslow was the first witness called. He stated that he had first seen Mr. Leach in 1853. Mr. Leach then resided in Upper Southwark-street, Hyde-park. He was labouring under religious delusions. He saw him again in 1856, when he was residing at Hammersmith. His mind was in the same state. He said that the Millennium was at hand, and that our Saviour would soon be upon earth. He called witness's attention to a paragraph in the *Record*, which stated that an old woman at Bridgewater had seen our Saviour there, and he appeared to believe the statement. Dr. Winslow advised that he should be watched till he committed some overt act of insanity. In January, 1857, he was placed under witness's care at Sussex House. He had frequent conversations with him while in his establishment. Mr. Leach appeared to believe that the Millennium was "dawning," and that the amount of wickedness and fraud in the world at present proved that it was so. He said that he did not believe the old woman had seen our Saviour but he should go and inquire into the matter. He stated that many years ago, when in the pulpit, he had had a vision of our Saviour on the cross, and that the vision had converted him. Witness spoke to him about wearing his beard, and he stated many years ago, while translating the Scriptures, he had cut it off, and had suffered great mental agony in consequence, and he considered he should be committing an abomination in the sight of the Almighty if he were to do so again. He believed he had five distinct voices within him, which regulated all his actions. He told witness that he prayed standing upright. He prayed for the restoration of miraculous gifts to the church. He repeated that if his earnest prayers were fulfilled, he, as a member of the church, should have the gift of raising the dead to life, giving sight to the blind, and healing the sick. He spoke about his servants, and said they ought to be treated more kindly than they were, and more as equals, and that he dined and took his meals with his servants, and kissed them in the morning, and allowed them to sit on his knee. He also said that after family prayers he had his servants in the drawing-room and played cards with them, and between the deals he read chapters out of the Bible to them. Witness told him that such proceedings as these were contrary to the views entertained by gentlemen and persons in his position, and that they were not consistent with the position of a gentleman and a clergyman; and he replied that it was part of his religious course of life. He also said that he was engaged to be married to one of his maids, and that he kissed this one upon the lips and the other upon the cheek. Witness asked him whether, supposing he should be set at liberty, he would purchase pistols again, and he said he certainly should, and that he should carry his gunpowder in his waistcoat pocket, in order that it might be kept dry. His mind appeared so much affected by religious impressions, that it was very difficult to get him to converse upon any other subject.—Mr. Henry Siddon, a medical gentleman, brother-in-law of Mr. Leach, was then called, and gave similar evidence; and several other witnesses having been examined, the proceedings were adjourned until the following day.

## SECOND DAY.

On Friday, Dr. Wood, formerly the medical officer of Bedlam, stated that there were many characteristics of insanity about Mr. Leach, and the impression upon his mind was that he was a very dangerous lunatic. Mr. Leach had told him in conversation that everything he did was under the influence of the Holy Spirit. Dr. Sutherland, Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Dewson, gave evidence of similar character, and they also expressed a decided opinion that Mr. Leach was of unsound mind, and utterly incompetent to manage his affairs. The reverend gentleman then submitted himself to examination, and he answered the questions put to him very readily, and made a long statement, no portion of which appeared to exhibit the slightest incoherence. He said that he could not deny that, upon two occasions, namely, that in 1841 and 1852, he had been very properly put under restraint, and he was much obliged to his friends for the course they adopted respecting him. As to the year 1853, when it was alleged he had another attack, he denied that he was ill at that time, and said that it was quite unjustifiable to place him under restraint; and the last time that he was placed in an asylum, in 1857, he considered was a most unjustifiable proceeding; and he said he considered it monstrous that upon the certificate of any two medical men, an Englishman could be seized and placed in a lunatic asylum, which he thought was quite as bad as the Inquisition. He was shut up for nearly a year in a box, and not allowed to communicate with anybody and it was only at last, through the interference

of the Commissioners of Lunacy, who, he knew, were satisfied that he was perfectly sane, that he was allowed to leave the asylum, and go into private lodgings, in the care of a keeper. He declared that the proceeding of making out that he was insane would never have been attempted if he had not expressed his determination to marry his servant maid, and his family evidently thought it was a lesser evil that he should be incarcerated for life in a lunatic asylum than that he should lose caste by marrying a person so much beneath his own condition. He then proceeded to declare that a great many of the notions he entertained, and the expressions he had made use of, had been very much misrepresented, and he denied having ever expressed an opinion that the Millennium had arrived, and, on the contrary, he was satisfied that it had not, although he certainly did believe that it was approaching. He then proceeded to argue very ingeniously that there was no harm in having his servants to take meals with him; and he said he was first induced to do so in order to annoy his mother, who had insulted him, and he merely desired to show that he was determined to be master in his own house. He admitted that he really believed he was converted, by the appearance of Our Saviour upon the Cross to him, twenty-seven years ago, and that since that period he had been under the peculiar influence of the Holy Spirit, and that every act of his life was performed under its dictation. He considered this was merely the result of his earnest prayers to the Almighty, and he believed that any other man might obtain the same gift who prayed with equal earnestness and sincerity, and he said he hoped that in the nineteenth century this would not be considered a proof of insanity.—Mr. Coleridge then summed up the case for the petitioner, and when he had concluded, the proceedings were again adjourned.

## THIRD DAY.

On Saturday, Mr. Montagu Chambers addressed the jury on behalf of his client. He urged that but for the intended marriage with his servant Mr. Leach would never have been interfered with, but would have been allowed to live as he had done before, and there never would have been any attempt to make out that he was insane. Dr. Tuke was then examined.—He stated that he was a physician and son-in-law to Dr. Connolly, and had been a pupil of that gentleman. He had had the charge of an extensive lunatic asylum for eleven years, and had had a great deal of experience in the treatment of persons in that condition. He had interviews with Mr. Leach on the 10th, 13th, and 19th of May, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of his mind. When he first saw him he told him his object, and apologised for the questions that he said he should be compelled to put to him. He first alluded to his beard, and he said that many men wore their beards, and he saw no reason why he should not do so, but he did not consider the wearing of the beard as at all essential to salvation. In reference to his acting under the influence of the Holy Spirit in all his actions, he said that, although he believed that he did so, still he considered that he was fallible like other men, and that he was equally liable to impulse, and he added that if the dictates of this Spirit were not rational or right he certainly should not obey them. The witness said that he conversed with Mr. Leach upon the subject of the Millennium, and he considered that his opinions upon that subject were quite correct, and even better than he could have expressed himself. He appeared to think that it might come in fifty or a hundred years, or on the morrow, but he expressed a decided opinion that it had not yet arrived. In reference to the purchase of the pistols, he said that his house had been broken into, and that he bought them for his protection. Mr. Leach, in the course of the conversation, said that the marriage was the first thing, and the second thing and the third thing; and that this was the only reason why his mother had shut him up, and he complained of her cruelty for doing so. Witness observed that it was an extraordinary act for a clergyman to marry one of his domestics, and he replied that ninety-nine men out of a hundred would think the same thing, but they did not know the circumstances; the fact was he was isolated from the world, he never had the society of any ladies, and he really believed that this young woman would make him a good wife. He said that he did not see any harm in an old man, and a religious man, kissing his servants, and that he never intended anything improper by doing so. He kissed the one he intended to marry upon the lips, and the other on the cheek, and on witness asking him if he intended to do the same after he was married, he replied that his wife would take care he did not do that. In the course of the conversation, he said that Mr. Leach went through the first proposition of Euclid from memory, marking the letters and correct angles. Mr. Leach also talked about his property, and seemed to perfectly understand the value of money. The witness stated that in his opinion the first attack of mania in 1841 arose from excessive nervous excitement, and was not connected with any disease of the brain; and that the second, in 1852, was occasioned by over study, which frequently produced such a result, and he concluded by stating that in his opinion Mr. Leach at the present moment was of perfectly sound mind, and quite competent to manage and dispose of his property. Upon being cross-examined, Dr. Tuke said that it was possible that a conversation might go on for a whole day with a lunatic without his insanity being discovered, unless his particular delusion was touched upon. He had never seen a case where a lunatic was altogether able to conceal his delusions; but he did not observe such an attempt on the part of Mr. Leach; on the contrary, he appeared anxious to converse upon every subject that was suggested. At the conclusion of the examination of this witness the proceedings were again adjourned.

## FOURTH DAY.—THE VERDICT.

On Monday, Dr. G. Johnson deposed that he was one of the physicians of King's College Hospital, and had had a good deal of experience in cases of insanity and acute mania. He had had three private interviews with Mr. Leach. The result of the whole of his conversation with Mr. Leach was, that he was of opinion that he was of sound mind, and perfectly competent to manage his own affairs, and he did not discover that he was labouring under any delusion. With regard to the vision in the pulpit, Mr. Leach only professed to have had a mental vision of our Saviour, and he said that he never intended it to be understood that he had seen our Saviour corporally at the time in question. With regard to the Millennium, Mr. Leach said that he did not believe that it had arrived, but that it was dawning, and would soon arrive. He also said that he never considered that he was obeying the Divine command in wearing his beard, although, to a certain extent, he felt that it was a point of conscience. He said that he had bought the pistols to protect his person and his property, and he did not utter a word that induced witness to believe that he was at all likely to commit an act of violence either upon himself or others, but, on the contrary, he seemed to be a remarkably quiet and inoffensive man. The witness then stated that he gave him exactly the same account with reference to the other supposed delusions that he did to Dr. Tuke.—Mr. Fuller, a general practitioner at St. John's Wood, gave similar evidence to that of Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Seymour, formerly one of the Commissioners of Lunacy in the metropolis, deposed that he had for eight years acted in that capacity, and he had also had a great deal of experience in other respects in connection with lunatics. He was first instructed to see Mr. Leach on the part of his mother, through the agency of Dr. Winslow. The report he made was that his irregularities were not at the time he saw him of such a character as would induce any jury to find that he was insane.—Mr. Cotton, a tailor who had occasionally worked for Mr. Leach for sixteen years, proved that he ordered what he required and paid him regularly, and appeared quite competent to manage his affairs.—Mr. Carey, another tailor, proved that he was in the habit of communicating with Mr. Leach up to the time when he was taken to the lunatic asylum, and he and every one else in the neighbourhood were quite astonished that such a course should have been taken respecting him.—Mr. Smith, a builder at Hammersmith, gave similar evidence, and he also proved that there were a great many robberies at that place, and that a good many gentlemen living there purchased fire-arms.—Mr. Clark, a bootmaker, deposed to the same effect.—Mr. J. U. Romer, a gentleman who lived in an adjoining villa, proved that his house was attempted to be robbed, and that Mr. Leach's was also broken into. He saw Mr. Leach almost every day up to the time of his being taken away, and he always considered him a very sensible sane man, and quite competent to undertake the management of his affairs.—Dr. Connolly, the consulting physician at Hanwell for twenty years, was then examined, and he stated that, in his opinion, Mr. Leach was quite competent to manage his affairs. The following letter, addressed by Mr. Leach to his brother-in-law, Mr. Siddon, while in confinement at Dr. Winslow's, was then put in and read:

"Why Siddon! What a man you are to act as you have done towards me! I am really annoyed at you, and hardly know how to write from impatience and disgust. To cause me to be put under restraint. Taking such a cowardly advantage of my isolated position—a marvellous thing indeed, that you should have such power in this free country. But for my projected marriage such a proceeding could never have entered your head. Why, it was only on the Sunday previously that I had the long conversation with Laura when I waited for you till half-past five, that we might talk the matter over. What was there in my manner or language that would indicate the shadow of a taint of insanity? I can confidently assert—nothing, and so would Laura. But it seems she thinks it less disgrace to live with a woman without marriage, or to visit houses where men are in the habit of gratifying their passions, than to contract a lawful marriage with a person of different station from myself. I hold an opposite opinion, and for that I am deprived of my liberty—a most cruel and wicked step on your part, for which you will one day have to answer to your shame. There is a Power above you who will sooner or later right the oppressed, and in that righteous power I put my implicit trust. This house is not intended to hold persons like myself who happen to give offence to their mother and sisters, but for those unfortunate ones, who, under delusion, think their right hand their left, or fancy themselves emperors or kings, &c. No one ever thought of imprisoning Charles Mathews when he married Madame Vestris, or Alfred Montague when he united himself to one of the same sort of women. And though there is a religious motive associated with mine, if that would indicate insanity, you might as well imprison the whole body of Quakers, of Methodists, of Swedenborgians, of Mormons, and I know not how many more, who act according to their consciences, and believe that they act more or less under Divine influence in their every day proceedings. Think of the Quakers, who believe in what they call the inward spirit, and never speak at their public meetings unless they are, or think they are, moved by the Holy Spirit. Women are allowed thus to speak as well as men. How ridiculed they are, and have been, and persecuted, everybody knows, but we have lived to see the day when they and all religious sects are freely tolerated. It is grievous to think that but for my temper on the Friday previous, and my divulging my intended marriage, which, by the way, if I had chosen, I could have contracted secretly, neither you nor any one else would have cared more than you have

ever cared for my religious opinions, or conduct, that is to say, not a twopenny piece. I do hope and pray that both Winslow and Bartlett will be very soon convinced of my perfect sanity, and that as Englishmen and Christians they will hasten to wash their hands of this matter. If not, and it were possible that you could succeed in keeping me here, why, then, I might as well be in Rome, and imprisoned in the Inquisition, for denying the supremacy of the Pope or transubstantiation; save and except that there is no rack or torture, but, on the contrary, much comfort, and everyone trying to do the best they can for us. Siddon, cease. I beseech you from this unmanly conduct, and show yourself a man, and somewhat worthy to live in such a country as this, where Sabbath, and clergy, and Bibles, compel almost every man to know right from wrong—where responsibility is therefore greater, and retribution, in cases of injury, must be most terrible."

Mr. Garth then proceeded to sum up the case of the alleged lunatic, and Mr. Bovill, having replied on the whole case, the Commissioner addressed very few observations to the jury, and at half-past seven the room was cleared, and they proceeded to deliberate upon their verdict. In a very few moments the Court was re-opened, when the foreman announced that by a majority of 19 to 4, they were of opinion that Mr. Leach was of sound mind, and perfectly competent to manage his affairs. There was a burst of applause when the verdict was pronounced.

The French have at length adopted the word which, after a long lexicographical struggle, has now definitely taken its place in the English language—telegram. The *Press* publishes a telegram from Lisbon, giving the programme of the five days *fêtes* which are to celebrate the arrival of the Queen of Portugal in her husband's dominions.

On Sunday morning, about seven o'clock, a serious accident occurred in the river Thames, immediately opposite the coast-guard station at Charlton. It appears that the Arab, brig, a collier vessel, with a full cargo of coals, was lying at her moorings in the centre of the stream, when, at the time stated, the iron screw steam-vessel John Bowes, and the steam-vessel Black Diamond, proceeded up the river, the two vessels being, as it was thought, engaged in racing, the John Bowes being foremost. When close to the brig the pilot on board the Black Diamond perceived the imminent danger, and signalled to the John Bowes to put back. It was however too late, for the latter vessel dashed into the head of the brig with tremendous force, literally splitting her in two. The brig went down head foremost immediately, and the iron steam vessel had some difficulty in getting clear of the wreck. The coast-guard men put off in their boat to render assistance, but their efforts were unavailing. The whole of the crew of the brig, consisting of the captain, four seamen, and two boys, were asleep in their berths when the vessel went down, and the five men escaped from the stern of the vessel, which was uppermost as she sank, and swam to a small boat hauled to a collier lying near. Two boys were at the time berthed in the forepart of the brig, and, from the fact that the bow of the steamer entered into the timber of the former vessel at least three yards, it is presumed that they were crushed to atoms. In order to prevent danger to the navigation of the river, a signal flag has been affixed to the main mast of the sunken vessel, the top of the mast being just visible at high water. The pilot of the Black Diamond writes to the *Morning Advertiser*, to repudiate the charge of racing, and gives the following extract from the log book: "May 23, 1858, at Four a.m.—Got under weigh at Gravesend, and proceeded up the river Thames up till 6.30 a.m., all well, when, in the upper part of Woolwich Reach, the steamship John Bowes, running past our starboard side, caused our ship, the Black Diamond, to run against her port helm, and struck the brig Arab, and she sank."

An admirable example of justice was lately set by the new Russian governor, Kaminski. He walked in the dusk of evening, incognito, through the streets of the city, being quite wrapped up in the ample folds of his cloak. Suddenly the carriage of a prince came rattling along with the speed of lightning, being drawn by fiery steeds. Through the same street, a poor jaded Jew, covered with perspiration, was driving a heavily laden waggon. "Out of the way," cried, with a thundering voice, the prince's coachman. But the warning came too late, the wheels of the nobleman's carriage struck against those of the humble waggon. The prince, who sat at ease in his carriage, was somewhat roughly shaken. Wrathful, he jumped out, overwhelmed the cowed Jew with invectives, whilst giving him a sound thrashing with the whip. At last he left him, bleeding and bruised, threatening him with imprisonment in the morning. The governor, who had witnessed this painful scene, and who could scarcely refrain himself, when the prince had driven off, asked the Jew his name. "What do you want of me, and what good is my name to you?" "But will you not claim damages for the hardships sustained?" "I claim damages! Do you not know that I am a poor Hebrew?" "What of that? Go to-morrow to the governor; they say he is a just man." "God forbid that I should do such a thing! What chance have I against so powerful a man? Let me alone, for God's sake." But the governor having persevered, at last learned his name. In the morning the very same prince waited upon the governor, in order to give an account of his administration. "All right," he said, "nothing untoward happened yesterday; no grievances to be redressed." "No grievances," replied the governor, "and this poor fellow?"—here he called in the Jew, for whom he had sent previously. The prince, at his sight, grew pale, and confessed his wrong. The governor, in consideration of this candid confession, contented himself with condemning him to pay reasonable damages to the sufferer.



## REMARKABLE FRAUDS UPON THE LONDON JEWELLERS.

William Rawson, alias Watson, alias Liddell, alias Allen, a gentlemanly-looking person, about thirty years of age, with a fair complexion and whiskers and moustaches, was charged, at Guildhall, on Saturday, with endeavouring to obtain by false pretences two gold chains and four gold bracelets, value 90*l.*, with intent to defraud Mr. Walton, of Ludgate-street. The prisoner was only apprehended late on Friday evening, but, notwithstanding the short time which had elapsed, the mere rumour of his being in custody had attracted many tradesmen who had been victimised to this court. There was a very strong muster of detectives and other officers present to identify the prisoner with a number of frauds lately perpetrated upon jewellers to an enormous amount.

Mr. Christopher Walton, goldsmith and jeweller, of Ludgate-street, said: About three o'clock yesterday afternoon I came into my shop and found my assistant serving the prisoner. He was showing him some gold chains. The prisoner selected two, one for a lady and the other for a gentleman. He also selected four gold bracelets. He said to my assistant, in my hearing, "I wish the lady to see these if you will bring them down." He gave me an address somewhere near Eaton-square and wished them to be brought down about six o'clock, and at seven o'clock he returned in a cab with the prisoner, and informed me the prisoner did not live at the address he had given. He answered some inquiries I put to him evasively, and I therefore gave him into custody. When he first came I observed on one of his fingers a valuable diamond ring, a circumstance which inspired me with confidence.

William Risk, assistant to Mr. Walton, said: About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the prisoner came and requested me to show him some gold chains. He selected a lady's chain at 21*l.*, and a gentleman's chain at 19*l.* He afterwards selected four gold bracelets, one at 10*l.*, one at 13*l.*, one at 14*l.*, and one at 15*l.*, and requested them to be sent with the two chains to No. 11, Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, and gave the name of Rawson. He wished them to be there by a quarter-past six o'clock, when he would be at home. I arrived at Chester-terrace about twenty-five minutes past six o'clock with the goods, but on asking for Mr. Rawson the landlady said no such person lived there. While talking with the landlady the prisoner came in and asked if she had received his note. She said she had, but that she told him in the morning she never took any one without reference or luggage. He then apologised to me for keeping me waiting, and asked me to walk upstairs; upon which the landlady interposed, and said as the prisoner had no apartments there she could not allow him upstairs. I told him the circumstances looked very suspicious, upon which he asked me to call the next day and he would pay for the things. I insisted upon his paying me at once for the chains, but as he had not the money I desired him to return with me to Mr. Walton. As we were proceeding through one of the squares I told him my candid opinion was that it was an attempt to "do"—to get the things without paying for them—(laughter)—upon which he said "Well, if you intend to talk in that ungentlemanly manner I will not keep your company"—(renewed laughter)—and he was walking away, when I said he must not leave me, and immediately put him into a cab, and brought him back to Ludgate-street.

Policeman 378 said he took the prisoner into custody, and he refused to state his address or his occupation.

Mr. Thomas Rowland Alston, of the firm of Alston and Hallam, of Bishopsgate Within, goldsmiths and jewellers, said: On the 13th of April last the prisoner called and wished to look at some diamond rings. He selected a diamond ring, value 31*l.*, 10*s.*, an emerald half-hoop, and a ruby half-hoop of the value of 18*l.*, 10*s.* He requested us also to send some bracelets for approval to 36, Stanhope-street, between five and six o'clock that evening. I accordingly went myself with the three rings and the bracelets. I asked for Mr. Allen, the name he had given me, and I was immediately shown into the room where the prisoner was. As I entered he left the room, and upon his return soon after I showed him the rings and the bracelets. He took two of the bracelets into the next room, and when he came back he changed one of them, and again left the room with two of the bracelets. He returned, and asked me to charge him the lowest price for the two he had selected, and he agreed to pay 25*l.* He asked for a bill and receipt, which having written, I placed it before the prisoner. He very quietly took it up, and with the three rings and two bracelets again left the room and I saw no more of him. (Laughter.) The diamond ring found in one of the prisoner's gloves is one of those three rings. It appears that he looked at the lodgings in the morning, and said he was going to the Crystal Palace, and would call between five and six in the evening to decide about taking them.

Mr. James Murray, a watch and chronometer maker, of 30, Cornhill, said: On Monday, the 17th May, the prisoner called at my shop, and asked to see some hunting watches; he asked for gold hunting watches. He was shown a patent winding keyless watch, value 48*l.*, and he promised to let us know in the course of a day or two if he would have it, as he could not then make up his mind. On Wednesday witness received a letter requesting him to bring the watch, and at the same time to bring a sample of gold guard chains, very strong. He went to the address, 20, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, given in the letter, and asked for Mr. Liddell, and was at once shown into a sitting-room facing the street door. The prisoner came in a few minutes after and he showed him the watch. The prisoner also selected a gold Albert guard value 12*l.*, and then asked for a stamped receipt. Witness made out a bill and receipt, upon which the prisoner took up the watch and chain and the receipt,

and, saying something about not having enough money, he left the room, and witness saw no more of him.

Mr. Bennett, watch and chronometer maker, of 65, Cheapside, said: On Tuesday last I received the following letter by post:—

12, Upper Southwick-street, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, Tuesday morning.

Mr. Watson's compliments to Mr. Bennett and will be obliged if he will show him a sample of gold watches, from 40*l.* to 60*l.* He would wish one with a plain face—not hunting; and if he can recommend those winding at the pendant, he would prefer, as also those that will withstand the vicissitudes of temperature, as he will be from England for some time to come. He will be at home after four; perhaps he would call at that hour or before five this afternoon. At the same time, he may bring a sample of guards, and also of ladies' guard chains. As he will pay cash, he trusts that Mr. Bennett will only recommend him such an article as he can thoroughly depend upon.

Mr. Bennett continued: The character of that letter induced me to go myself, and I found the prisoner at that address. I showed him four gold chronometers and two other watches, and he selected one at 55*l.* He said he had selected a gold chronometer because he was going to India, to be proof against the climate. I showed him the chains, the strongest of which was marked twelve guineas, but he said it was not strong enough for him, but he would keep it for a lady, and he asked me to bring or send up some heavy massive chains for his own use. At his request I made out the bill for 67*l.*, 12*s.*, but he said he should expect a discount from that, and I accordingly struck my pen through the odd shillings in the price of the chain. After some demur with regard to the smallness of the discount, the prisoner said he would give me the money if I had a stamped receipt. I had not a stamp, and he therefore gave me one, after which he took up the watch and chain, and was going into the next room, when I followed. He stopped and told me I must return within two hours with the other chains, as he had an appointment to keep at eight o'clock. He again moved towards a back room, and I followed him and said there was no key to the watch, and I must therefore take it back to fit one to it. I obtained possession of the watch and chain, and then placed the bill before him and asked him to pay it. He gave me further directions about the massive character of the other chains and said he would pay for it all together. I brought all the watches and chains away with me, and when I sent my foreman up the same evening with the other chains the prisoner was not there, having left the house the moment I had gone.

The prisoner was then remanded, to allow time for other inquiries.

On Tuesday, when the prisoner was again brought up, some further evidence was taken. Samuel Morgan said: I keep a lodging-house at 20, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace. I saw the prisoner for the first time on Wednesday last, about half-past ten o'clock in the morning, when he called at my house and said he had just come up from the country and wanted apartments. He said he had left his luggage at the Great Western Railway Station. He wanted a sitting-room and a bedroom, and asked if he could have the back drawing-room. I said he could not, but that he could have a small back sitting-room on the same floor, and a back attic for 1*l.* per week. He objected to the terms, and upon his saying he should remain for about six weeks, I agreed to let him have the rooms for 15*s.* per week. He said I might make him up a bed, but as he was going away, he told me not to do so as he should not like to take the apartments then because he might see some during the day he would like better. He came again about half-past five o'clock the same afternoon and took the apartments, and then went out as he said to an hotel to dine. He returned about half-past six o'clock and asked me to go to the Great Western Railway Station for his luggage. I promised to do so, and he then asked for pen and ink and paper to write the order for the delivery of the luggage, and I supplied him with them. As he was about to write he noticed his hands were very dirty, and asked for water to wash them. I showed him into the bedroom, and while there he said he expected a gentleman to see him, and requested me to show him into the sitting-room. When I went down stairs I found Mr. Murray, of Cornhill, had arrived, and I accordingly informed the prisoner. After they had been about a quarter of an hour together, I heard the prisoner go up stairs, and as he was coming down I saw he had his hat on, and asked him if he would take tea. He said he was going out for a minute, and would tell me when he came back. I shut the door after him, and never saw him again until now.

Ann Brewitt, of 36, Stanhope-street, described the way in which the prisoner had contrived to obtain possession of her room, in which to meet Mr. Alston. Two other charges were then gone into, in which the prisoner had succeeded in obtaining two gold bracelets, and three gem rings, value 75*l.*, of Messrs. Alston and Hallam, of Bishopsgate-street; and a gold watch and chain value 50*l.*, of Mr. Frodsham, of Change-alley. It was also stated that there were several other cases against him.—He was committed for trial.

At the Liverpool Police-court, on Monday, a man and woman named Brand, and a man named White, were charged with assaulting a cattle dealer named Thomas Townshend in a carriage on the East Lancashire Railway on Sunday night. The complainant said that on the Sunday evening he was going from Blackburn to Liverpool, and that at Walton Junction the female prisoner got into the same carriage. He had on his person at the time 120*l.* When going through the tunnel the prisoner began to scream and to pull his hair, and otherwise assault him, and when they reached the end of the tunnel the male prisoner pulled him out of the carriage and struck him. He could assign no cause for the attack on him. The three prisoners were each fined 5*l.*, the female being mulcted in a similar penalty for an assault on the station-master at Walton. In the course of the hearing of the case Mr. Mansfield severely censured the company for not having lights in the carriage.

## THE LATE DUEL IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Sunday evening, says: "M. de Pène passed a very bad night, and was at one moment at death's door. He is better this morning, but his state is most dangerous. It would appear that the letter of MM. Grangier and de Comminges, officers of the Guides withdrawing their challenges against M. de Pène, when they heard he was mortally wounded, has been construed in certain quarters as a weakness on the part of those officers. The *Constitutionnel* contains a paragraph which must be 'communicated' from some more or less authoritative source, which depreciates the supposition that MM. the officers of the Guides did share the sentiments of their comrades in other regiments on the subject of the duel with M. de Pène. Their only intention 'was to withdraw after the calamity which had happened, and to express their hope that the result might not be fatal.' That is precisely what they said in their letter, but the object of this *communiqué* is manifestly to affirm that they approve of the system of hunting a man to death by successive challenges from military men."

On Saturday forty-two officers in uniform went to the office of the *Industriel* of St. Germain, and delivered in person a summons addressed to the Director and Rédacteur-in-Chief of the *Industriel*, thus worded: "The officers of the garrison of Saint Germain (1st Regiment of the Cuirassiers of the Guards), request, and in case of need require, you to insert in your next number the following letter, which they have just received from their comrade, M. Rogé, officer of the 9th Chasseurs." There were appended the signatures of eleven captains, eight lieutenants, and eighteen sub-lieutenants. The following is the letter of M. Rogé: "Abbeville, May 20—Gentlemen,—*Figaro*, in its number of May 6, inserted an article which was an insult to all the officers of the army. In giving an account of a *soirée* this journal said, 'Remarkable improvement—the inevitable sub-lieutenant was not there.' &c. On reading this article, M. Courtiel, a sub-lieutenant of the 9th Chasseurs, in garrison at Amiens, addressed a letter to M. de Pène (the 'Nemo' of *Figaro*), the author of the article, calling upon him for satisfaction for the insult. Almost simultaneously M. Hyenne, an officer of the same regiment, in garrison at Abbeville, also sent a challenge to M. de Pène. No answer was sent to either of these letters, but *Figaro*, of the 13th, contained a second article, replying, in coarse terms, to M. Courtiel's letter. Thereupon this officer came to Paris, accompanied by his two seconds, MM. Hyenne and Rogé. The meeting between M. de Pène and M. Courtiel took place in Vesinet wood. M. Courtiel having received a wound in the fore part of his arm was compelled to renounce the combat which had been of very short duration (one minute). M. Hyenne, then approaching M. de Pène, addressed him with the most perfect coolness, and the following dialogue occurred: 'I also, sir, wrote to you on the subject of your article, and I signed my name to my letter. Do you remember it?' 'Yes, sir, I do.' 'Then you owe me satisfaction, and I demand it of you.' 'But it would be very difficult for me to fight with all the officers of the army.' 'You have insulted them all, and they have all the right to force you to draw the sword.' 'I refer to my seconds.' In this state of things the seconds having intimated their intention to leave the ground, M. Hyenne urgently repeated his demand to fight. He told these gentlemen that he was determined to fight M. de Pène, and that if a meeting were refused he should be under the painful necessity of insulting him. M. de Pène and his seconds continuing to refuse, M. Hyenne, after a last entreaty, which produced no effect, used an insulting gesture (a *chiquenaude*) towards his adversary, who thereupon asked his seconds what he should do. They replied 'You must fight.' But one of them objected that M. Hyenne ought not to be allowed to measure swords with an adversary whose method of fighting he had just had an opportunity of studying. M. Hyenne, who had pistols about him, insisted that M. de Pène should choose the arm which he preferred. The sword was chosen, and M. de Pène received two wounds. We think it necessary to give you all the details of this double meeting, in order that your opinion may not be misled by reading the contradictory and malicious comments of certain journals. For instance, in the *Industriel* of St. Germain, which first gave an account of the duel, it was stated that after M. Courtiel was wounded M. Hyenne thought fit to take up the affair. This way of telling the story is insulting and incorrect, for M. Hyenne did not avenge M. Courtiel, but the entire army. This is the proper place to assert in the most unequivocal manner that M. de Pène was responsible for his article, not only to an individual but to a class. In the *Figaro Programme* of the 17th M. de Villemessant, in allusion to the energetic and calm intervention of M. Hyenne, calls it an 'indescribable scene.' He takes care to notice only the provocation, and passes over the entirely proper conduct of that officer. The army, which is such a good judge in affairs of honour, will appreciate the facts. The officers of the cavalry and artillery of the Guard, as well as those of the 84th Regiment, have spontaneously assured me of their entire sympathy. Gentlemen, my desire is that the army to whom the original insult was addressed, should know precisely in what way it was avenged.

(Signed) "Rogé, one of the seconds."

The above document makes a bad matter infinitely worse. The doctrine is avowed in cold blood that the French army as a body approves of the system of calling out any civilian whom they may consider to have insulted their caste until he succumbs. The editor of the *Figaro* has sent the following letter to the editor of the *Nord*:—"My dear Sir,—The *Nord* of the 19th May, in its account of the duel of my friend and collaborator, M. Henri de Pène, says that my interview with his Excellency the Minister of Justice has been variously appreciated. As the most upright intentions are open to false interpretations, I shall feel much obliged to you if you will insert these few lines to explain the object I had in view in the step I took under the melancholy circumstances. I did not ask for an interview to lodge a complaint on account of the deplorable incidents which are connected with the second duel of M. de Pène, because magistrates in France are aware of the duties they have to fulfil without need of admonition. I never for a moment doubted that full justice would be rendered. My visit to the Keeper of the Seals was made with another object in view. On arriving at Paris from Blois, after this lamentable affair, I found much excitement. I found various letters addressed to me by men who emulated each other in offers to avenge our lost comrade. Many other persons sent their cards to the office of the *Figaro* with the same intentions; all expressed the same disgust at the second duel, knowing well that a blow was not necessary to compel M. de Pène to fight a second duel. On the other hand, it has been stated that after a warm discussion on the topic which still excites Paris another duel was to take place between M. de Pommereux and M. de Gallifet. Feeling the gravity of the circumstances, I felt it my duty to call upon the Minister of Justice to assure him that I should do everything in my power to prevent further bloodshed. The excitement in the public mind was such that a prompt explanation was necessary. I at once published an extra sheet in explanation, the moderation of which I hope all honourable men will approve. I have endeavoured especially to show that the army is not responsible for the acts of one of its members. In support of this idea I have published a letter from two officers in the Guides, MM. Grangier and Comminges, and I adverted to the courteous conduct of M. Courtiel, the first opponent of M. de Pène. One word more. The *Nord* says that my friend M. de Pène was the victim of the duties which a certain portion of the press imposes upon its contributors. French journalists never needed to be reminded of courage. Duels are not confined to the lesser journals. I may mention those of Armand Carrel, of Dujarrier, and Amédée Achard. I only mention three—I could mention thirty."

"I am &c., "H. DE VILLEMESANT."

In reply to the above letter the editor of the *Nord* says: "We have only a word to say in reply, which, M. de Villemessant has misunderstood our meaning. When we said M. de Pène was the victim of the duties which a certain portion of the press imposes upon its contributors we meant to say that he was the victim of the obligation of the necessity of the contributors to such a paper to make a joke at the expense of others at the risk of a disagreeable result. Between the meaning of our words and that of M. de Villemessant there is the same difference as between the causes and the character of the duel of M. de Pène and the causes and character of the duels alluded to by the editor of the *Figaro*."

Another man has been taken into custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the late mysterious murder at Ryton. The prisoner's name is Franklin; he resides at Ryton, and it is said it can be proved that he was out with a gun between four and five o'clock on the morning of the murder, and that when questioned on the subject he denied it.

The *Patrie*, in announcing the marriage of M. Roux de Bretagne with Mlle. Ainsworth, a daughter of an English engineer of great celebrity in Holland, observes that the legal publication of the banns of marriage illustrate the efficacy of the new law on titles, since M. Roux de Bretagne is described as an *cuyer*, a term fallen into disuse in France, but which is equivalent to "Esquire." The bride is stated to be a relation of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth.

On Monday morning, a butcher, named Robert Frankland, living in Bolton's-court, Preston, attempted, while in a state of intoxication, to murder his wife. He sent one of his children upstairs for his "skinning knife," and when he received it from the child, he seized his wife by the hair, and swore he would take her life, asking her whether she preferred her throat being cut or her abdomen ripped open. She screamed in terror for assistance, when he made two or three blows with the knife at her throat. She received these blows on her arms and hands, which were dreadfully cut. At this moment, and before he could effect his murderous purpose, some of the neighbours burst into the house, and the wretch was secured and given into the custody of the police.

MOTHERS and nurses will find Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food admirably adapted to remove all disorders of stomach and bowels to which infants and children are at all times liable, such as indigestion, flatulency, colic, dysentery, diarrhoea, constipation, debility, and restlessness. It strengthens, nourishes, and is used with more advantage than milk in rearing infants. We quote a few out of many testimonials:—"Amsterdam, 31 Dec., 1852. Dear Sir,—Our child, up to the age of eleven weeks, was very delicate and wasting away, and milk, sugar, and arrowroot turned sour on its stomach, causing great suffering. We then fed it upon Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, which agreed wonderfully with her; and she is now, at the age of nine months, a plump and lively little girl.—Daniel Servas." "Wildervank, Holland, 20 Sept., 1853. Dear Sir,—Our baby, which Heaven presented us with ten months back, was attacked, when four weeks old, with a disease of the stomach and glands, by which our seven previous infants had all been carried off, and this last child seemed destined to follow its sisters and brothers before many days, for our doctor, a very able practitioner, had during three weeks exhausted all his skill, and was at a loss what to prescribe next, when he advised Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, which, I am happy to say, worked a great change for the better in a few days; and in six weeks' time, the child was perfectly well, and is now a cheerful, blooming boy—a source of the greatest happiness to us all.—L. H. Vasselman." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In cansisters, 11*s.*, 2*s.*, 9*d.*; 2*lb.*, 4*s.*, 6*d.*; 5*lb.*, 11*s.*, 12*s.*, 22*s.* The 12*lb.* cansisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."



# THE ATELIER OF BURGSMIET, OF NURNBERG.

We noticed, some time since, the decease of Rauch, the sculptor, and we now announce that of another celebrated man, Daniel Burgsmiet. He had, like all men who attain to eminence, an inborn taste for

his profession. He rose from very humble circumstances, and began life as a turner, and subsequently travelled half over Germany with a marionette theatre. He quitted this occupation, and turned his attention to sculpture, and his first public works were the statues of two children for the Orphan

Asylum of Nurnberg; his next was a statue of Melanchthon, which he chiselled from the drawing by Heidelhoff, without the aid of a model. In 1827, he went to Paris, to study the art of casting, and on his return Rauch entrusted him with the casting of the statue of Albert Dürer. We give an engraving

of his atelier, in which are several statues, amongst them that of Radetzky, which, singularly enough, was cast the very day on which the Field-Marshal died. Burgsmiet died some some short time since, deeply regretted by his friends, and Nurnberg has lost in him one of its brightest ornaments.



THE ATELIER OF BURGSMIET, OF NURNBERG.

**FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.**—Mr. Piesse, of the firm of Piesse and Lubin, perfumers, Bond-street, has pointed out a wide field for female industry in the cultivation, collection, and sale of flowers. In his *Art of Perfumery*, a most interesting and entertaining, as well as useful and practical book, Mr. Piesse says, "We desire to see Flower Farms and organised

Perfumatories established in the British Isles, for the extraction of essences, and the manufacture of pomade and oils, of such flowers as are indigenous, or that thrive in the open fields of our country. Besides opening up a new field of enterprise and good investment for capital, it would give healthy employment to many women and children. Open air employment for the young is of no little con-

sideration to maintain the stamina of the future generation; for it cannot be denied that our factory system, and confined cities, are prejudicial to the physical condition of the human family."

**INSECTS NEVER GROW.**—Many people fancy that a little fly is only little because it is young, and that it will grow up in process of time to be as big as a blue-bottle. Now this idea is entirely wrong; for

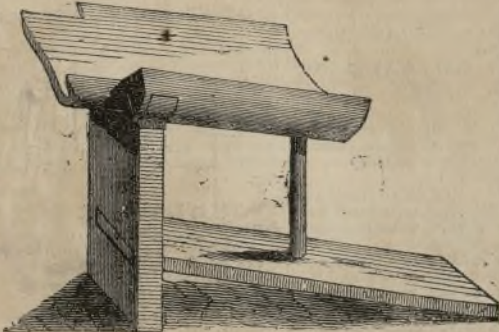
when an insect has once attained to its winged state, it grows no more. All the growing, and most part of the eating, is done in its previous states of life; and, indeed, there are many insects, such as the silk worm-moth, which do not eat at all from the time when they assume the chrysalis state, to the time when they die.—"Common Objects of the Country," by the Rev. J. G. Wood.



## AGATES.

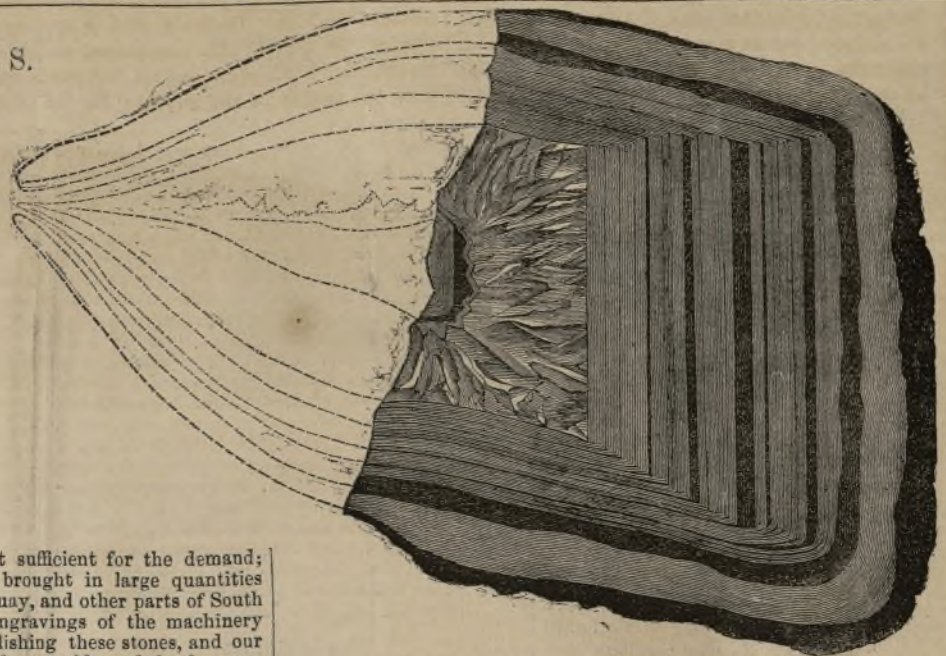


No. 1.



No. 2.

able numbers, but not sufficient for the demand; and it is consequently brought in large quantities from the Brazils, Uruguay, and other parts of South America. We give engravings of the machinery used in cutting and polishing these stones, and our readers will be able to form an idea of the force required for this purpose. No. 1 represents a workman in the act of grinding the agate into shape; this is done by pressing it against a large circular stone, moved by water power. No. 2 represents the stool on which the workman has to perform his laborious work. No. 3 is the view of the interior of a mill. The stones, which are of great weight, rotate very rapidly, and it sometimes happens, though rarely, that the velocity is so great that in the case of an imperfect stone it flies to pieces, causing great destruction to the building and often death to the workmen. The manu-



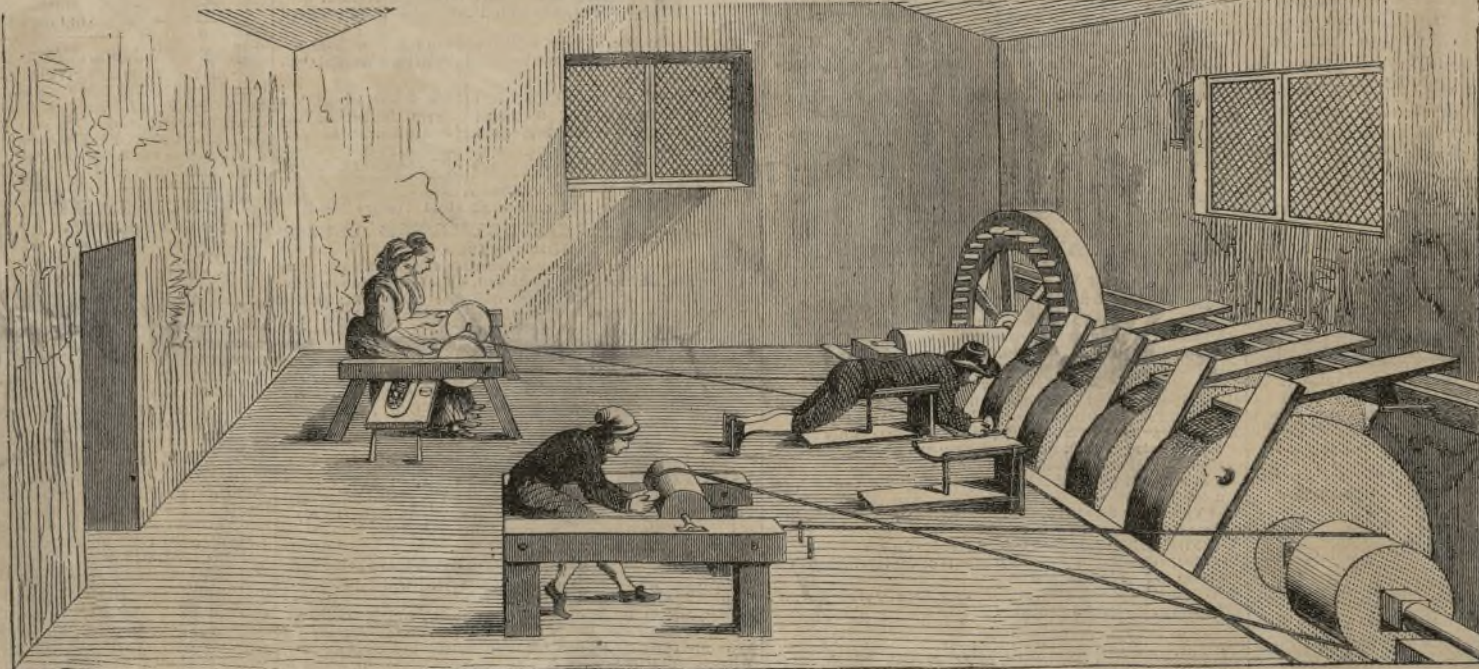
SPECIMEN OF FORTIFICATION AGATE FROM URUGUAY.

The agate has, of late years, formed one of the most favourite ornaments of jewellery. It has been for a long time in use; and if the translators of the Old Testament are right in its description, it was known as an ornamental stone of great value in very ancient times, and was used as an ornament in the Jewish High Priest's dress. It is mentioned by ancient historians; by Theophrastus (300 years before Christ), who informs us that it derived its name from the river Achates, in Sicily. The agate was used by the ancients for cameos, together with the onyx, sardonyx, and chalcedone. We need not enter into a description of the stone, as it is so well known, but our readers will find engravings of some of the rarer kinds in this week's impression.

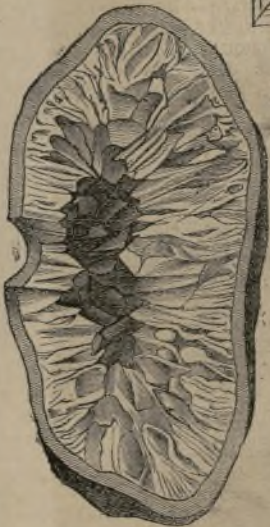
The cutting of the agate is a very laborious process, and is only carried on in a few parts of the world. The principal place from which these beautiful ornaments come is the small principality of Birkenfeld on the Nahe, a short distance from Kreuznach. The agate is found here in consider-

able numbers, but not sufficient for the demand; and it is consequently brought in large quantities from the Brazils, Uruguay, and other parts of South America. We give engravings of the machinery used in cutting and polishing these stones, and our readers will be able to form an idea of the force required for this purpose. No. 1 represents a workman in the act of grinding the agate into shape; this is done by pressing it against a large circular stone, moved by water power. No. 2 represents the stool on which the workman has to perform his laborious work. No. 3 is the view of the interior of a mill. The stones, which are of great weight, rotate very rapidly, and it sometimes happens, though rarely, that the velocity is so great that in the case of an imperfect stone it flies to pieces, causing great destruction to the building and often death to the workmen. The manu-

facture of agate ornaments was introduced into this part of the country by Philippe Franz von Thun, at Oberstein, in the sixteenth century, and was confined to a few persons, who enjoyed a sort of monopoly of the trade; only the children of a master were allowed to learn the business, and all were forbidden to work by candle light. The cut and finished stones were sent to Italy, where they obtained high prices, and Italian artists visited Idar and Oberstein for the purpose of procuring the best stones for cameos. The manufacturers subsequently discovered a method of heightening the colour, and also of imparting different hues to the stones, which they kept for a long time secret. It is done by thoroughly drying the agate in a very hot oven, during a fortnight or three weeks, and then subjecting it to a very fierce heat, and letting it gradually cool again; by this means some beautiful colours are obtained, and also, when required, that even, enamelled appearance, which is so much admired. The enormous increase of the trade may be imagined, when we state that towards the end of the last century there were only twenty-six mills in the district, whereas now there are over one



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



OBERSTEIN.



No. 6.



No. 7.

[Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 show the rough stone cut open previous to its manufacture into ornaments.]



hundred and eighty, all fully employed. The country itself is one of the most beautiful in that land of beautiful views, the Rhine provinces, and would well repay the trouble of visiting it. As a specimen, we give an engraving of the small, but picturesque and industrious, town of Oberstein, the principal seat of the manufacture of agate ornaments.

#### MISCELLANEA.

The Mediterranean fleet, under Lord Lyons, has entered the Adriatic.

Mr. Spaight was elected to Parliament for the city of Limerick, without opposition, on Friday.

The Court of St. Petersburg has established itself at Tsarskoe-Selo, the summer residence of the Imperial family.

We read in the May number of the *Sunday League Record*—"The committee are making the necessary arrangements for a renewal of the band, as the season is now rapidly approaching."

The Lords Justices of Appeal have decided that Dissenters had no right to be appointed trustees of Ilminster Free Grammar-school, though children of Dissenters were very properly admitted as pupils.

The great catalogue of the British Museum Library, now in progress, has just received the important addition of two more letters, G and H, the former consisting of 88, the latter of 37 folio volumes.

A report has been circulated that Mr. Gladstone is to join the Derby Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli taking the post, vacated by Lord Ellenborough, of President of the Board of Control.

Achmed Pasha, eldest son of Ibrahim Pasha, and heir apparent to the Pashalic of Egypt, was killed on the 13th by an accident on the railway steam ferry. The carriage in which he sat rolled off the platform of the ferry into the river.

Several artists are now engaged in Paris in painting and decorating a state railway carriage, which will be used by the Pope on the occasion of the inauguration of the Roman lines. The cost of the vehicle will be 100,000fr.; it will contain a complete suite of rooms, including an oratory.

M. Havas, the founder of the lithographed political correspondence bearing his name, which has been well known in Europe for the last quarter of a century, died on Friday at the advanced age of seventy-six. He is sincerely regretted by a large circle of literary acquaintances.

The *Freeman's Journal* announces the death of John O'Connell, Esq., which took place somewhat unexpectedly, on Monday evening, at Kingston, the cause being a severe attack of bronchitis, contracted by sitting in a damp garden chair.

The Wanderer steam gunboat was despatched to Gibraltar, from Malta, on the 23rd, to order the Renown and Racoon, on their way from England, to remain at Gibraltar, it being reported that several of the many steam liners assembled at Toulon are about to make a demonstration against Morocco.

A letter from Brussels, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that the Count de Flandre, second son of the King of the Belgians, is to marry a daughter of the King of Saxony, whose hand was obtained by the Duke of Brabant for his brother during his late visit to the court of Dresden.

Replying to an inquirer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer states that the drafts drawn by the managers of savings-banks on their treasurers will not be liable to stamp duty, as they come within the provisions of the 44th section of the Act 9 George IV., cap. 92.

We understand that Mr. Spurgeon and his congregation have at last fixed on a site for the enormously large chapel they are about to erect. The place they have chosen is the open space opposite the Elephant and Castle. The ground belongs to the Fishmongers' Company, and they are to receive a ground-rent of 150l. for it. The building will be speedily commenced.—*Morning Advertiser*.

An amusing scene has just taken place at the French Academie. M. Alfred de Vigny was occupied in reading to the illustrious academicians a new play, by M. Adolphe (not Alexandre) Dumas, which was profusely illustrated with Napoleonic ideas—these were so distasteful to the assembly that they expressed their dissent by various means. M. de Vigny lost his temper, and apparently his good breeding, for he inquired whether the Academy consisted exclusively of insurgents. Thereupon an uproar ensued, which ended by the withdrawal of the obnoxious piece from the notice of the Academy.

Edward Capern, the rural postman and poet, whose volume of poems has recently charmed so many, is now in London, preparing for publication his second volume of poems, which is to be dedicated, by permission, to Miss Burdett Coutts. A visit has been paid by the poet and his family to this estimable lady, at her town residence, in Stratton-street. Mr. Capern had also an interview, by appointment, with Lord Palmerston, at Cambridge House, who received him in the kindest possible manner, expressing a hope that the volume now about to appear before the world would vie with the one which had given him so much pleasure in perusing.

On Tuesday morning a fatal accident occurred to John Dickens, a porter employed at the Blackheath station of the North Kent Railway. It appears that he was engaged in cleaning the "points," used for the shifting of trains from one line of rails to the other, at a short distance from the station, when the express train from London to Strood came in sight. From the great speed at which the train was travelling, it was impossible to pull up; but the driver

seeing the deceased between the line of rails upon which he was travelling, sounded his whistle. From some inexplicable cause the man paid no heed to the warning thus given until it was too late, when, becoming confused, he ran in the direction of the approaching train, and being caught and knocked down by the engine, he was completely cut to pieces.

A proposal has made its appearance for a vegetarian settlement in the neighbourhood of London. "Suppose," says the author of it, "one hundred families, say 500 persons, including adult males and females, and children, to join in the formation of a vegetarian settlement; and assuming the leading occupation of this people to be the culture of fruits, vegetables, grain, and roots; whilst this bulk of the people would be engaged in the orchard, garden, or field, one group of twenty or thirty might attend to the domestic duties of the homestead, such as cooking, washing, ironing, house cleaning, and nursing the children. Another group would execute whatever might be required in the way of tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, smith, and other mechanical work. Another group might superintend the sale of the land's produce; the transport and delivery of goods; bookkeeping and accounts. Another group would have to provide for a school, lectures, library, newspapers, washing, printing, drawing, painting, music, &c., and attend in general to the education of the young, and to the supplying of the intellectual wants of all the members."

#### MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of both English and foreign wheat are moderate. The English wheat was held for an advance at the opening of the market, which was not complied with by our millers, and we had a slow trade at the rates of this day week. There is no alteration in the value of flour. Barley, beans, and peas meet a dull sale, and barely support late prices. We have again a large arrival of oats, and the demand is less active, at a little decline in prices. There have been large arrivals on the coast, principally of barley and Egyptian wheat. A considerable business has been done at late prices.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4s 0d to 8s 0d; geese, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; wild, 8d to 1s 0d; pigeons, 8d to 1s; large Surrey fowls, 9s 0d to 15s 0d; chickens, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; bantams, 4s 6d to 7s; leversets, 3s 0d to 4s 6d; hares, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; guinea fowls, 5s 0d to 7s; pheasants, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; snipes, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; teal, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; wild ducks, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; wild geese, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; plovers, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; guinea fowls, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; roasting pigs, 5s to 6s each. English butter, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb. English eggs, 7s 0d to 8s; French ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per 120.

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

#### COAL MARKET, Monday.

Haswell	17 0	Tanfield Moor	12 3
Eden	15 0	Wylam	14 3
Stewart	17 0	Heugh Hall	14 9

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

ARCHDALE.—May 20, at Orleigh Court, the wife of Capt. Audley Mervyn Archdale, of a son.  
BA LET.—May 19, at Portsmouth, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Bagley, M.A., of a son.  
BLACKWELL.—May 23, at Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. John Wm. Blackwell, of a son.  
GRANT.—May 17, at Tunbridge-wells, the wife of the Rev. A. R. Grant, H.M.'s Assistant Inspector of Schools, of a son.  
KING.—May 22, at Cheltenham, at the residence of her father, Admiral Carter, C.B., the wife of Augustus Henry King, Esq., Capt. Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.  
PENNANT.—May 26, the Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, of a daughter.  
REEVES.—May 24, at 123, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Mrs. Sims Reeves, of a daughter.  
VERNON.—May 23, Lady Harriet Vernon, of a son.  
VON DONOP.—May 23, at Bath, the wife of Captain Brenton von Donop, R.N., of a daughter.  
WHITECHURCH.—May 22, at Chichester, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Whitechurch, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

ASTLEY-CORBETT.—May 22, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Andrew Corbett, Rector of South Willingham and Bennworth, Lincolnshire, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Astley, eldest son of Sir Francis D. Astley, Bart., of Everleigh, Wiltshire, to Eleanor Blanche Mary, only child of Thomas George Corbett, Esq., of Esham, Lincolnshire, and Darnhall, Cheshire.  
BEAMISH-MOSANDER.—May 20, at Gnamme Church, by the Rev. J. N. Woodroffe, Rector of Rathconey, Richard Pigott Beamish, Esq., Captain West Cork Artillery, to Fluida Elizabeth Constance, only child of C. G. Mosander, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the Royal Academy of Sciences, Stockholm.  
MATHEWS-GODFREY.—May 20, at St. Mary's, Hastings, J. H. Mathews, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Marianne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Godfrey, deceased, late Vicar of Melton Mowbray.  
MASSIE-KIDD.—May 25, at York, by the Rev. James Parsons, the Rev. James William Massie, D.D., LL.D., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Mary, daughter of the late J. Tindall, Esq., and relict of the late Rev. George Balderston Kidd, of Scarborough.  
WICKHAM-JOACHIM.—May 20, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. F. Cunningham, Vicar of Lowestoft, and Hon. Canon of Norwich, C. T. Wickham, Esq., of Winchester, to Eliza, only daughter of Capt. Joachim, R.N.

##### DEATHS.

BEADON.—May 22, at 4, Brook-street, Bath, Juliana, widow of the Rev. John Watson Beadon, late Rector of Christian Maford, Wilts, in her ninetieth year.  
BYRON.—May 18, at Bryndu, Bronllys, Wales, James Byron, Esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 8th Regt. of Foot, and eldest surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Byron, C.B.  
COX.—May 21, at Harwood Hall, in the county of Essex, in the thirtieth year of his age, Philip Z. Cox, Esq., formerly of the 23rd Light Dragoons.  
CROSSMAN.—May 23, at Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Francis George Crossman, in the seventy-first year of his age.  
FISHER.—May 17, at the Vicarage, the Rev. Wm. Fisher, M.A., Vicar of Hartley-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, aged thirty-six.  
GOWER.—May 22, the Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, aged twenty-eight years.  
M'KENZIE.—May 16, at St. Heller's, Jersey, Frances Jane, widow of the late Captain W. A. McKenzie, Deputy-Commissioner-General, Madras Army, and daughter of the late C. Buchan, Esq., of Meadow-place, Edinburgh.  
OUSLEY.—Feb. 10, at Assumption, Paraguay, William C. Ouseley, only remaining son of Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to Central America.  
REEVES.—May 22, at Treadgar-square, How-road, Catherine, the wife of Capt. P. J. Reeves, aged fifty-four.  
ROGERS.—May 20, at Kilkenny, Ireland, Margaret Stewart, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hawkeworth S. Rogers, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. William Fitch Arnold, of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks.  
STEPHEN.—May 21, at 12, the Grove, Clapham-common, Major Henry V. Stephen, H.E.I.C.S.

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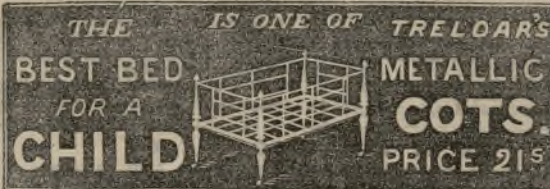
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London (E.C.)

**THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL**

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

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

Mutual Life Assurance Offices,  
39, King-street, Cheapside, London (E.C.)

**LOAN and INVESTMENT AGENCY**

ASSOCIATION.—Chief office, 9, ADAM-STREET, STRAND (W.C.).

LOANS of any amount from 20l. on real and other securities 140,000l. trust funds ready to be invested.

R. T. JOPLING, Actuary.

**ACCIDENTS of every Description.**

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

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

It is found that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accidents yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,588l.

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

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

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**MECH'S DRESSING CASES AND**

TRAVELLING BAGS, 112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, London.—Bronzes, Vases, Pearl and Ivory Work, Medallion Manufactures, Dressing Bags and Dressing Cases, Toilet Cases, Work Boxes and Work Tables, Inkstands, Fans; the largest Stock in England of Papier-Maché Elegancies, Writing-desks, Envelope Cases, Despatch Boxes, Bagatelle, Backgammon, and Chess Tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the Work and Dressing Tables: best Tooth Brushes, 9d. each; best Steel Scissors and Penknives, 1s. each; the usual supply of first-rate Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops, Needles, &c., for which Mr. MECH'S Establishments have been so long famed.

**DAVIES' FINE BRITISH WAX CAN-**

DLES, 1s. 5d. per lb.; British Sperin, 1s. 5d.; Genuine Sperin, 2s. 0d.; Transparent Wax, 2s. 2d.; Best Wax, 2s. 6d.; German Wax, 1s. 3d.; Botanic Wax, 1s. 0d.; Patent Sperin, or Wax, 1s. 0d.; Composite, 8d.; 3d., and 10d.; Moulds, 8d.; Store Candles, 6d. and 7d.; Palmer's Metallic, one or two tucks, 9d.; Magnus, 9d.; Yellow Soap, 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d., and 50s. per 112 lb.; Old Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d. per packet; Common Brown Windsor, 1s.; Honey, 1s. 4d.; White Windsor, 1s. 4d.; Rose, 2s.; Almond, 2s. 6d.; Best Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon; French, 4s. 0d.—for cash, at M. P. DAVIES and SON, 69, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, Charing-cross, London (W.C.)

**A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST,**

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

**TO THE NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.**

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

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

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

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

**BENSON'S WATCHES.**

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

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

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

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

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet,"

containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. Silver Watches, from 2 to 50 Guineas; Gold Watches, from 3l. 15s. to 100 Guineas. Every Watch warranted and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied.—Watches exchanged or repaired. Manufacture, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, London (E.C.) Established 1749.

**A LADY'S TOILETTE cannot be com-**

plete without ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The cheapest and best house at which to obtain them is the Maker, H. WRIGHT, 15, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road (W.), where they can be selected from a well-assorted Stock of the very best French and English Patterns, in wreaths, sprays, roses in dozens, buds, leaves, grasses, &c. Ladies' own Flowers re-mounted in the prevailing style. Bridal and other orders with despatch. Feathers cleaned, dyed, and altered. Beads, bugles, &c. The Trade supplied.

**KNOW THYSELF.—MARIA COU-**

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

**OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SAR-**

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

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

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

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

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**WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for**

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

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

**PERAMBULATORS and INVALID**

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

**GUTTA PERCHA TUBING for WATER-**

ING GARDENS, &c.—The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have been favoured with the receipt of the following testimonials:

From Mr. J. Farrar, Gardener to Bowwell Middleton (al and, Esq., of Holderness-house, near Hull.—"I have had 400 feet of your Gutta Percha Tubing (in lengths of 100 feet each, with union-joints), in use for the last twelve-months for watering these gardens and I find it to answer better than anything I have ever yet tried. The pressure of the water is very considerable, but this has not the slightest effect on the tubing. I consider this tubing to be a most valuable invention for gardeners, inasmuch as it enables us to water our gardens in about one-half the time, and with one-half the labour formerly required."

From J. H. Eccles, Esq., Surgeon, Plymouth.—"The tubing I have found most convenient in watering my garden, and doubt not that it may be substituted for lead pipes in most instances with great advantage, as well on account of its remaining unchanged by the action of acids, &c., as by its power of remaining uninjured by the action of intense cold."

Tubing of any length and size, with Jets, Union-Joints, Roses, Spreaders, &c., may be had to order, manufactured at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and sold by their wholesale dealers in town or country.

Every variety of Gutta Percha articles, such as Mill-bands, Tabbies, Soles, Sheet, Pump-buckets, Fire-buckets, Bosses, Union-Joints, Flasks, Bottles, Bowls, Chamber-vessels, Toilet trays, Curtain-rings, Galvanic Batteries, Talbotype-trays, Submarine and Subterranean Telegraph Wire insulated with Gutta Percha, &c., &c., manufactured by the Gutta Percha Company, and sold by their wholesale dealers in town or country.

N.B.—The Company's Illustrated Circulars, with Instructions for Joining Tubes, &c., and for securely attaching Gutta Percha Soles, will be forwarded (post free) on receipt of four postage stamps.

The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18, WHARF-ROAD, City-road, London.

**NURSE LILLY'S ROYAL FEMALE**

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

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

Persons residing in London can obtain the above pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 19, Bow-church-yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanders, 150, and Hanbury and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Christ-street, Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By Rames and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

**CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion**



**THE REDUCTION of 50 per cent. on**  
raw silk enables ladies to purchase a useful and fashion-  
able 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 ever 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.

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

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

**CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT,**  
with the latest Novelties, suitable for the present Season. India  
Outfits and Wedding Trousseaux of the most recherche Patterns  
and Make. Churton's Shirts, 6s. for 42s. The above to be obtained  
only at WM. CHURTON and SON'S old-established Family  
Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, and Ladies' Ready-made Linen and  
Outfitting Warehouses, the Golden Fleece, 91 & 92, OXFORD-  
STREET.

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

**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, Tot-  
tenham-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 4d. 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.  
HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 34, 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, Hand-  
kerchiefs, 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.

**CRINOLINE PETTICOATS,** made of the  
best Materials, and in the newest Style. May be had of  
W. H. BATSON and Co., 1, MADDOX-STREET, Regent-street.

**PATENT SPRING PILLOWS.**—These  
Pillows are strongly recommended by the medical profession  
for affording ease and comfort to the Invalid.  
List of Prices may be had of  
W. H. BATSON and Co., 1, MADDOX-STREET, Regent-street.

**EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS.—W. H.**  
BATSON and Co.'s Stock is replete with every description of  
LADIES' QUILTED PETTICOATS for all Seasons.  
List of Prices on application.  
1, MADDOX-STREET, Regent-street.

**LADIES! before Purchasing your Corsets**  
ask to see the greatest novelty of the age in front fastening  
Corsets, the PATENT EUMORPHON CORSET, approved of by  
the whole of the medical profession.  
To be had at all the principal wholesale houses, stay ware-  
houses, and milliners throughout the country.

**THE greatest Importance to LADIES.**—  
The largest, best-assorted, and most scientific Stock of  
STAYS and CORSETS in London, is at CHARLES LAN-  
GRIDGE'S, Stay and Corset Manufacturer, 128 & 129, OXFORD-  
STREET.

It is surprising the amount of vexation and disappointment  
Ladies experience by not purchasing their Corsets of the Manu-  
facturers. Every article sold at these establishments is made  
under the superintendence of the Managers, consequently a good  
fit is ensured.

Advertised prices being no criterion of cheapness, C. L. would  
avoid naming any, assuring ladies they can not only be suited  
better, but buy cheaper than at any other house in the kingdom.  
Amongst the present Novelties will be found the celebrated  
Eumorphon Corset, acknowledged to be superior to any corset  
ever invented; the Ladies' Own Corset, the Adelaide, the  
Princess Alice, the Eugenie Bodice, the Empress Riding Belt—  
all these fastening in front with fastenings approved of by the  
faculty. An endless variety of Stays to lace behind.

Agent for Werley's, and every description of French Corsets.  
An immense Stock always on hand of Crinoline, Watch-Spring,  
Steel, Muslin, Jupon, and other Petticoats. To prevent disap-  
pointment, please note name and address.  
CHARLES LANGRIDGE, 128 & 129, OXFORD-STREET.

**LADIES' SKIRTS AND BODICES.**—  
A large and varied assortment, in the most improved styles,  
at 10, NEW-STREET, Covent-garden. The new REVERSIBLE  
WATCH-SPRING STEEL PETTICOAT, 17s. 6d., usually sold at  
21s.; Moreen Skirts, 5s. 11d.; Jupon Steel ditto, 5s. 11d.; Crino-  
line, 6s. 11d.; White Bodices, 3s. 11d.; Coloured, 2s. 6d. Italian  
and Paris Wore Corsets, Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c.,  
in great variety.  
Mrs. G. BANTON, 10, NEW-STREET, Covent-garden.  
Orders by post sent Carriage free.

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

**GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND CO.),**  
WHOLESALE and RETAIL SILK MERCERS and GENERAL DRAPERS,  
Respectfully announce that they are now exhibiting an extensive Collection of distinguished Novelties in British and Foreign  
Manufacture. SILKS, MUSLINS DE SOIE, BAREGES, PRINTED MUSLINS, EVENING DRESSES, MANTLES, SHAWLS, RIB-  
BONS, &c.  
They invite especial attention to several large purchases of FLOUNCED SILK ROBES and ROBES à QUILLE, which will be sold  
much under their value, viz., from 39s. 6d. to 34 guineas the full dress of 18 yards; also, a lot of wide Fancy Silks, at 28s. 6d. the  
full dress of 12 yards; 700 Printed Flounced Muslin Dresses, at 5s. 9d. and 8s. 9d., fast Colours, worth from 10s. to 14s.; 350 French  
Printed Bareges ditto, 21s. 9d., best quality; 500 Balzarine ditto, at 12s. 9d., very cheap.  
GENERAL MOURNING.—Special Rooms are appropriated for that purpose, where Mourning Costumes, of every description, is  
kept ready made, for immediate use.

Orders for Patterns and Matching carefully attended to.  
COMMERCE HOUSE, 59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET; 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET.

**MAGASIN DE PASSEMENTERIE ET DE FLEURS,**  
135, OXFORD-STREET (W.)  
TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.  
LE JEUNE et Cie. respectfully invite attention to their superior Stock of FANCY TRIMMINGS, suitable for the present Season,  
and comprising a most recherche 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.  
Un grand assortiment de Fleurs de Paris, montées en Guirlandes et en Garnitures de Robes, par une Artiste Parisienne.  
Country Orders punctually attended to.

**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 SPECIAL NOTICE:  
The Shepherd Check-Flounced Dress, Made up in all £ s. d.  
Colours, Lined, and richly Trimmed with Velvet, 0 12 9  
and Material for Bodice  
Our new Paris Mantle, rich Glacé, elaborately 1 1 0  
Trimmed  
The Scarborough Hooded Cloak, Waterproof Tweed 0 10 9  
Our New Registered Self-Expanding Jacket, which  
will fit any figure, in White Marcella 0 7 6  
Buff and Coloured ditto 0 9 6  
Our New Shape French Holland Jacket 0 4 9  
French Flounced Muslins, Made up Jacket complete 0 10 6  
Country Orders faithfully attended to, on receipt of Post Office Order, payable to WILLIAM BOYCE, Manager.

**THE BOSIO,**  
THE MOST DISTINGUISH OPERA CLOAK OF THE SEASON.  
The form of this elegant OPERA CLOAK is peculiarly recherche and becoming; it falls round the figure in graceful, easy  
fulness, 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 headpiece 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.

**HODGE AND LOWMAN**  
Are now showing a great variety of Novelties in British and Foreign SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BAREGE, and FANCY  
DRESSES, PRINTED MUSLINS, PARASOLS, and all FANCY ARTICLES suitable for the present Season.  
A. and L. beg to call particular attention to their SWISS LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, and FURNISHING DE-  
PARTMENT. Also to their Large and First Class Stock of FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.  
ARGYLE HOUSE, 250, 252, 254, and 262, REGENT-STREET.

**SPRING FASHIONS AND NOVELTIES FOR 1858.**  
ALLAN and Co., WATERLOO-HOUSE, 69, 70, & 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,  
Beg to inform their friends and the public, that by their exertions in the home and foreign markets, they are enabled to offer one  
of the largest and best-selected STOCKS in the Metropolis.

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

**SPANISH LACE MANTILLAS.**  
Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and Co. have just received, by steamer Madrid, direct from Barcelona, a large collection of these  
Fashionable MANTILLAS.  
5, 7, and 9, REGENT-STREET.

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

**206, REGENT-STREET,**  
OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.  
**HENRY & DEMARSON,**  
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH  
REAL JOUVIN'S GLOVES.—First Quality.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
White and Coloured	3s. 3d.	White and Coloured	3s. 6d.
Two Buttons, any colour	4s. 0d.	Double-sewn, any colour	4s. 0d.
Swedish Gloves, Two Buttons, 2s. 3d.			
ARTICLES RECOMMENDED.			
Eau de Botot, per quarter of a pint	3s. 6d.	Spirit of Mint, quarter pint	2s. 6d.
Vinaigre de Bully, per quarter of a pint	2s. 0d.	Pine Apple Vinegar, ditto	1s. 6d.
Extract of Real Parma Violet	5s. 0d.	Superior Eau-de-Cologne	2s. 0d.
All Perfumes, 1s. per bottle.			

Immense Assortment of SACHETS for GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS. BRONZES, CHINA, and FRENCH FANCY GOODS  
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mon Paper, 4s. 6d.; Foolscap, 6s. 6d. PARKINS and GOTTO'S NEW WRITING PAPER, made from  
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1s.; Bordered Envelopes, 6d. per 100; best Wax, 3s. 6d. per lb. Account and Manuscript Books, House  
hold paper, &c.; 100 Super Visiting Cards printed for 1s. 6d. Useful Sample Packets of Paper and Enve-  
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the Country. Trade supplied.

**PARKINS & GOTTO**  
24 & 25 OXFORD ST.  
Wedding Stationery. Invitation Note Paper.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND**  
Are at all times to be obtained of  
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET,  
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The Public should buy while they can, at the following Prices:—  
BLACK TEA 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d.  
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PHILLIPS and Co. send all goods Carriage Free, by their own vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City;  
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A General Price Current is published every Month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post,  
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Sugars and Colonial Produce are supplied at Market Prices.—See General Price Current.

**HEALTHY and LUXURIOUS BED.**—  
The Patent RHEOCLINE; or, EASY SPRING BED,  
yields an equal, gentle, and grateful support and rest to all parts  
of the body, is remarkably clean, and so freely ventilated, that  
even in long illnesses it cannot become heated or unwholesome,  
and is, indeed, for comfort and health, superior to the air, water,  
or any other bed. The "Portable Rheocline," forming instantly  
anewly either a 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; they are made on the premises, in the pre-  
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Feather Beds ..... from 1 5 0 to 8 0 0  
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FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be  
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Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and  
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Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with  
Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show-rooms at  
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**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE**  
BEST ARTICLES.—They are the Cheapest in the end.—  
DEANE and Co.'s PRICED FURNISHING LIST may be  
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This list embraces the leading articles from all the various de-  
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**BAKER'S PATENT IRON BEDSTEAD,**  
surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all  
made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress,  
wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., &c.;  
very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 2l. 10s. 6d.;  
3l. 10s., 4l., 5l., to 10l.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Ma-  
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Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.  
No other goods sold—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.  


**PATENT CORN FLOUR.**—  
BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR,  
for most delicious preparations, Blancmange, Custards, Puddings,  
Cakes, and all the purposes of arrowroot; also the most agree-  
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Sole Importers, from Dr. Hassall, Dr. Letheby  
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Sold by Grocers, Chemists &c., in packets, with recipes, 1lb.,  
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**LADIES BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.**  
These Stockings are very soft and elastic, being made on silk  
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THORNE'S Merino Under-clothing Warehouse, 23, LUD-  
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HAM-COURT-ROAD.**—Embroidery, Trimming, Haber-  
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Stock of Stamped and Traced Muslin in the trade, on the best  
Material and newest Designs. Ladies finding their own Muslin  
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packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Stilltoes 3d. each, Toile Curi  
3s. per yard.  
N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted  
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An immense Stock of Fancy Buttons of the newest Patterns  
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Patentees, W. and J. SANGSTER, Manufacturers to Her Ma-  
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W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, REGENT-STREET; 75, CHEAP-  
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N.B.—Parasols for general use from 7s. 6d. each.

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House in London for all descriptions of FLOWERS, and  
Preparations, Tools, &c., &c., at W. WHITE'S old-established  
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Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

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5s. 6d. per gross; Colours, 6d. per bottle. Brushes, pins, wire,  
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