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THE CASTLE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

No country is so rich in the remains of the old feudal times as the Rhine provinces. There is scarcely a town which does not possess the ruins, some in better, some in worse state of preservation, of the castle which formed the nucleus around which it sprung up. Some of them have been restored to more than their original beauty; and amongst these we may mention the Castle of Hohenzollern, in the

Black Forest. It is the place from whose early possessors sprung the present reigning family of Prussia, who have kept it up in right Royal state. It is situated to the south of the town of Hechingen, upon the summit of a mountain: it will amply repay the trouble of an ascent. The visitor cannot fail to be struck with the imposing appearance of the principal gateway. On entering the castle, one might fancy oneself in a small town, for a row of handsome buildings present themselves, consisting

of the barracks, the Protestant Chapel, &c. Over the entrance to the barracks is a bas relief of the Prussian eagle, with the following inscription:—

Adlers Horst auf Berges kron.
Zollern's Stamm auf Preussen's Thron.*

A flight of steps leads to the Royal residences, which are built in a semicircle, and occupy the whole of the western side of the castle. The entrance to the Royal chambers is through the Grä-fensadl, a splendid room, whose roof is supported by

a row of marble columns. At the extreme end of the Royal residence is the Bishop's Tower, surmounted by the statue of the Archangel Michael, the patron of German castles. The chapel was, at one period, the burial place of the Zollern family, afterwards the monastery of Stettin in Gnadenthal, and subsequently Hechingen. The chapel possesses a beautiful ancient painted glass-window, and three stone monuments, which date as far back as the year 1000. Near the chapel is the powder magazine and



THE CASTLE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

the castle garden. In the middle of the castle court a splendid lime-tree spreads its branches. Under its shadow, a few years back, the present King received the homage of the inhabitants of the Hohenzollern territory.

During the last few years the fortifications have been renewed and strengthened. The King of Prussia has shown very great taste in causing many of the most picturesque castles to be restored; as, for instance, Stolzenfels, near Coblenz. The situation of Hohenzollern is magnificent, and the views obtained from it are exceedingly beautiful.

* The following is the nearest translation:—
The highest rock's the eagle's home,
Zollern's seat is Prussia's throne.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The QUEEN, with Princess Alice and Prince Leiningen, attended by the Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Miss Stopford, and Lord Polwarth, drove over to Newport from Osborne, on Saturday afternoon. The Duchess of Kent drove out in the grounds with the Princess Helena. His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe returned to Osborne, from London, in the afternoon. Prince Alfred arrived from Alverbank. Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Prince Leiningen, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, Lady Fanny Howard, Col. the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, and Sir J. Clark.

Her MAJESTY and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Prince Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, attended the morning service at Whippingham Church on Sunday. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

The QUEEN, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, embarked in the Fairy on Monday afternoon, and cruised towards Spithead. Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Grey had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

Her MAJESTY embarked in the Fairy soon after eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and went over to Alverbank to visit Prince Alfred, accompanied by Princess Alice, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe. The Duchess of Athole and Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey were in attendance on Her Majesty. The dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Scarlett, Capt. Dacres, R.N., Col. the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and Sir George Couper.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Coburg for Gotha on Wednesday, and proceeded *incognito* to Berlin, to visit the Princess Royal, as, though her Royal Highness had almost recovered from the effects of her late sprain, it was thought imprudent for her to undertake a long journey. His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe left Osborne on Wednesday for London.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The day fixed for the visit of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Birmingham is Tuesday week, the 15th inst.; and the preparations which are being made in the great industrial capital of the Midland counties for this auspicious event are upon a scale of more than ordinary splendour. The municipal authorities have voted 3,000*l.* towards the necessary expenditure, upwards of 1,500*l.* of which will be devoted to the decoration of the Town-hall alone. The Queen and the Prince Consort will proceed to Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, the seat of Lord Leigh, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, on Monday, the 14th inst., travelling by the London and North-Western Railway from Euston-square terminus. There they will remain over night, and make their entry into Birmingham on the following day at noon. Stoneleigh Abbey is distant from Birmingham about seventeen miles, and three from Kenilworth, the nearest point of railway communication to Birmingham. From Kenilworth the Royal visitors will travel by railway, and on arriving at the railway station at Birmingham they will be received by J. Ratcliff, Esq., the Mayor, accompanied by the Town-clerk. Thence they will proceed to the Town-hall, where an address of welcome will be presented from the Corporation, in the presence of about 5,000 of the principal inhabitants and the neighbouring gentry. This ceremony over, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the municipal authorities, will be escorted to Aston-hall, two miles distant from the centre of the town, a fine old baronial residence, at which Charles II. halted two nights on his way to Worcester, where they will take luncheon. Aston-hall, with thirty-five acres of the adjacent land, has been recently purchased at a cost of 35,000*l.*, raised by subscription among the inhabitants of Birmingham and its immediate neighbourhood, with the view to the hall being dedicated to the purposes of a museum, library, and picture-gallery, and the land to a park for public recreation. The park will be opened by the Queen on the occasion of her visit, and thenceforth devoted to the public use. From Aston-hall the Royal visitors will return to Stoneleigh Abbey, where they will stay over Tuesday night, and proceed to town on the following day, paying a visit to Warwick Castle, the seat of the Earl of Warwick, on the way.

The inhabitants of Birmingham are looking forward to the Royal visit with intense interest, and the occasion will be one of great public rejoicing. Thousands of the population from all directions for miles round will be conveyed to the town by special trains. Upwards of 800*l.* has been expended in re-

storing the fine peal of bells of the old parish church of St. Martin's, and they will be rung for the first time in honour of Her Majesty's visit. After the departure of the august visitors a grand banquet will be given in the Town-hall in the evening, at the sole expense of J. Ratcliff, Esq., the Mayor, to about 500 of the principal inhabitants.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

On Tuesday the marriage of Major Edward degate, nephew of C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M. Annie, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas late chaplain to the House of Commons, Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Garnier, was solemnised at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone. The church, as well as its precincts, were thronged by hundreds of parishioners, who were assembled to witness an event so interesting to them as the marriage of their rector's daughter. The bride was led to the communion by her respected and reverend father, and accompanied by the following young ladies as bridesmaids, viz.: Miss Garnier, Miss Emily Garnier, Miss Margaret Garnier, the Hon. Eliza Cavendish, Miss Fanny Stephenson, the Hon. Adelaide Cavendish, Lady Frances Legge, Lady Catherine Legge, Miss Hora Garnier, Miss Isabella Stephenson, Miss Annie Carpenter, and Miss Caroline Pilkington. The service was read in an impressive manner by the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel and the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge. The *cxxviii.* Psalm, and the chorus "O, Praise God in his holiness" (Martin), at the end of the service, were excellently rendered by the teachers and children of the Trinity Schools, while, as the bridal procession left the church, the organ pealed forth Handel's magnificent "Hallelujah" chorus. On the gallant Major and his youthful and lovely bride reaching the portico of Trinity Church, after the ceremony, they were saluted by vociferous and hearty cheers from the assembled crowd, while a party of interesting children, representing the schools, strewed the steps as the bride passed to her carriage with flowers, as a voluntary tribute of respect and affection. After partaking with their friends of a *déjeuner* in Upper Harley-street, the happy pair departed, in a carriage drawn by four greys, for Heston, the seat of Lady Caroline Legge. In the evening a large number of children and poor parishioners were entertained at the District Schools.

On Wednesday morning the marriage of Lieut. Colonel Arthur Egerton, of the Grenadier Guards, and brother to the Earl of Ellesmere, with Miss Ellen Smith, third daughter of Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P. for Wycombe, was celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, in the presence of a distinguished circle of the friends of both families.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the bride entered the church, accompanied by her father, soon after followed by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lady Blanche Egerton, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Theodora Grosvenor, Marquis and Marchioness of Townshend, Lady Mary Egerton, Lady Charlotte Egerton, E. C. Egerton, Esq., M.P., Hon. Algernon Egerton, with many others of the nobility.

The bride was attired in white moire antique, with Brussels lace veil and trimmings, and was given away by her father.

The bridesmaids were attired in white muslin, with scarlet trimmings, each young lady carrying a splendid bouquet of hothouse flowers.

After the nuptial knot had been tied the party were entertained to a sumptuous *déjeuner* at Upper Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square. Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Egerton left town to pass the honeymoon at Pepper Harrow Park, Godalming, Surrey, the seat of Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P.

BANQUET TO GENERAL WILSON.

On Wednesday night the members of the Oriental Club entertained Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., the conqueror of Delhi, in their spacious banquetting hall, Hanover-square. The banquet was presided over by Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B., in close proximity to whom sat the guest of the evening, and his three relatives, Captain G. B. Wilson, R.N., the Rev. Ronald Wilson, and the Rev. Herbert Wilson. The other gentlemen present numbered in all about 120. The usual loyal toasts having been proposed and cordially received, the Chairman gave the "Army and Navy," which was responded to by General Briggs and Captain Wilson, R.N., respectively. The Chairman then proposed the "Health of Sir Archdale Wilson," which was drunk amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir ARCHDALE WILSON, whose rising was the signal for a renewed outburst of vehement cheering, then said,—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have to return you my warmest thanks for the very kind and cordial welcome which you have given to me. I regret that I am wholly unable to acknowledge your kindness in suitable terms, but I can assure you that of all the compliments which I have had the happiness to receive, none has given me greater gratification and pleasure than the one which the Oriental Club has just bestowed—a club composed of members of the Indian services, in which I have been for so many years engaged. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am proud, as I well may be, of having successfully commanded that gallant band which first turned the tide of the mutiny; and I am prouder still to find that my humble services have not only been approved by my Sovereign and by the honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, but I think I may also add by all ranks of my fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) But fortunate as I have been in this respect, I must say that whatever credit may be due to myself must be equally shared by that small but gallant force which I had the honour to command. (Cheers.) That force for four months of the most trying and

unhealthy season endured such fatigue and exposure as were probably never known by soldiers before; and all the attacks which they had to repel, of their available strength was yet they bore every hardship, and the only difficulty was till the moment arrived when the enemy with some chance Not the least noble part of opinion, was, that though and their blood roused they still obeyed the call them, and not a single ill-used or ill-treated either

by a European or a native soldier belonging to our force. (Cheers.) It has been stated in the public prints, and also, as I am told, in Parliament, that such was not the case, and that women had actually been recklessly murdered. That I most emphatically deny. (Cheers.) Not one single instance, I repeat, of any woman or child having been ill-treated ever came to my knowledge, and I took great pains to inquire into this matter. (Renewed cheers.) Gentlemen, I have also to acknowledge your kind recognition of my humble services before Lucknow; and I can only say it is a pride and a gratification to me to have served under so gallant a commander as Sir Colin Campbell. (Cheers.) In the name of the army which served before Delhi, I beg, gentlemen, again to return you my most sincere thanks. (Loud and prolonged cheering, amidst which the gallant general resumed his seat.)

General Thomson then gave the "East India Company," which was responded to by Sir F. Currie. The Chairman then proposed "The health of Lord Canning," as the head of the Indian Civil Service, associating with the toast the name of Mr. Wake, whose gallant defence of Arrah against the mutinous Sepoys was so familiar to them all. Mr. Wake briefly returned thanks. "The health of the Commander-in-Chief in India," and several other toasts followed; and "The health of the gallant Chairman" having been proposed by General Briggs and hailed with acclamation, the company separated.

THE LORD DUDLEY STUART MEMORIAL.

During the latter part of Lord Dudley Stuart's life, he, as one of the parliamentary representatives of the borough of Marylebone, associated himself with a committee of noblemen and gentlemen to provide a House of Refuge for the houseless poor during the winter months. By his endeavours he succeeded in establishing an institution for that object in the Market-street, Edgware-road. The committee under whose auspices the fund for a testimonial to the memory of the lamented lord was collected determined on enlarging the building and connecting with it the name of the lamented nobleman. The enlargement having been completed, the inauguration took place on Tuesday, Lord Carlisle gracefully presiding. The proceedings commenced by the Earl of Carlisle calling upon the secretary to read letters of apology from the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Chas. Dickens, and others who had been invited to take part in the proceedings. It was stated that the whole sum subscribed amounted to 1,400*l.* The Earl of Carlisle, who was loudly cheered on rising, said that while Lord Dudley Stuart's sympathies were enlisted on behalf of the Poles, they were equally directed to the wants of his suffering countrymen. The object of that inauguration was to connect his name with an institution which his latest and best sympathies had called into existence. One value of that institution was sufficiently shown in the shelter it had afforded to houseless wanderers, and in a locality where the political influence and personal services of Lord Dudley Stuart had been centred. It was a fitting memento of his departed worth. Major Charles Szulcowski, on the part of the natives of Poland, who had taken refuge in this country, bore testimony to the invaluable and disinterested services of Lord Dudley Stuart in the cause of oppressed and down-trodden Poland. Sir B. Hall, M.P., begged to bear testimony to the excellent character and the many virtues of his late colleague, Lord D. Stuart. The Rev. Professor W. D. Marks moved the thanks of the committee to the Earl of Harrowby. The Treasurer and Mr. J. A. Nicholay moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lockyer, the architect, for his gratuitous services. Thanks were voted by acclamation to the Earl of Carlisle, and the meeting separated.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Sir Bulwer Lytton has issued the following address:—

"TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

"Gentlemen,—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, my seat in Parliament is vacated, and I appeal to you for a renewal of that confidence with which you have previously honoured me.

"They who know me best are aware how little at any time of my life the desire of office has actuated me in the part I have taken in public affairs. I accept office now with a profound sense of its responsibilities, and that sincere diffidence which impels men to supply by assiduity and labour their defects in ability or experience. I ask from you what the Government to which I have the honour to belong asks from the country—a fair trial. The old landmarks of party are in much effaced; the old battle cries of party few thoughtful men will care to revive. Intelligent persons on all sides find that the settlement of questions on which they formerly differed has cleared from obscurity many points on which they can agree; abroad liberty befriended without sacrifice of peace; alliances secured without loss of honour; where war is inevitable English vigour; where victory is achieved English mercy. In domestic policy judicious economy,

industrial development, and those practical reforms by which the elastic nature of free institutions accommodates itself to the progressive intelligence of a loyal people. For myself I hold with one of the ablest statesmen of the last century that 'there is no worthier attribute of a British Minister than a fearless confidence in the generous temper and good sense of his countrymen.'

"It is not always at its formation that the strength or weakness of a Government is clearly ascertained. Governments become strong in proportion to their success in establishing sympathy with public opinion; and if I ask you to ratify by your suffrages the distinction which our Sovereign has been graciously pleased to confer upon me it is with the conscientious belief that I join an Administration of which it is the earnest desire to prove that a Conservative policy is never more completely realised than when employed in promoting, throughout all the dominions and among all the subjects of Her Majesty, the contentment and prosperity which are the surest guarantees for the maintenance of law and the stability of order.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your attached and faithful servant,
"EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON.
"Park-lane, May 31."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GRACE.—Your suggestion is good and is under consideration. We do not at present know of any institution requiring children's cast-off clothes.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Will be attended to.

LIZIE.—Also as soon as possible.

S. T. T.—The first Table Monument was that of King John, who died 1216.

PAULIPINA.—The origin of the art of making glass is lost among the most ancient historical records. Mention is made of glass in the Book of Job as a valuable curiosity.

Mrs. C. B.—It requires nine tallow candles to produce the same amount of light as seven wax candles, being of the same number to the pound. The seven wax candles will cost about half-a-crown, and burn eighty-two hours, one at a time; the nine tallow candles will cost about tenpence halfpenny, and burn sixty-eight hours. This is a brief summary of the question.

WINCHESTER.—The celebrated Palace of the Alhambra, built in 1273, is profusely decorated with tablets of earthenware and urns of the same substance.

STABLE.—A Banker's clerk will discover a forgery with much more certainty than either a writing-master or engraver. THE BEACH.—Waterloo-bridge is built of Cornish granite, except the balustrades, which are from Aberdeen, which resists the greatest weight that can be put upon it.

JANE.—Leather can be made to resemble almost any kind of wood. It also so closely imitates copper castings that an accurate inspection is requisite to detect the difference.

LADY LETITIA.—Imperial Tokay, as it is often called in homage of its excellence, is one of the finest of the Hungarian wines. The Tokay Mountain, where the vines grow from which it is made, stands just behind the town of the same name, from which it takes its title. It was planted by King Lajos, who ascended the throne in 1342. The best Tokay wine, however, is not made here, but at Kassa, two leagues further off.

A SISTER.—We can scarcely venture to encourage hope. Nevertheless, there would be no harm in making the attempt, and it would prove a satisfaction to remember that everything had been tried.

X. L.—Two or three centuries ago herald painters were obliged to obtain a licence from the Heralds, to pursue their occupations, and were punished for acting without such authority.

SHREWS.—The law and custom regulations in England allow nothing but pure water to be added to the raw material in the manufacture of tobacco; nevertheless, peat and ground wood, various earthy mixtures, sand, alkaline, and earthy salts, rhubarb, coltsfoot, and burdock, are all used for the purpose of adulteration.

BOROUGHDALE.—The origin of gunpowder is too obscure to be spoken of with any certainty. It is certain that artillery was used in the eleventh century, and Roger Bacon speaks of gunpowder in his writings as a substance generally known.

Mrs. N.—The eye of the codfish is equal in size to that of the ox.

This answers the question.

LOTT'S CORROSION.—There has been an attempt to introduce glass pipes for the conveyance of water. They are made in any specified curve, and are cheaper as well as purer than lead. In America experiments have also been made in gutta percha.

Q. U.—It certainly appears a subject for regret, that the excise laws should empower and authorize the total waste of the wine and spirits which enter the docks, but which cannot be sold for a price high enough to defray all the numerous expenses attached to them by the present system. The case appears even more to be deplored, when the articles are perfectly harmless. We have seen it stated that in one day nine hundred hams were destroyed; on another, forty thousand pairs of French gloves; silks, satins, cigars, and all the varieties of jewellery meet the same fate.

A TROUBLESOME GIRL.—The young lady who has been pleased to designate herself by this title will find her wish fulfilled in our Work-Table department, and we hope to her satisfaction.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The article in question shall be given. We regret that it cannot be quite immediate, on account of existing engagements.

ROSA MOND.—We answer your queries categorically. 1. The jackets you mention are extremely fashionable and likely to continue so. 2. Our Illustrations of Fashion, from time to time, will satisfactorily reply to your second question. 3. The berthes are still worn. 4. Several attempts have been made to introduce something of the kind you desire, but we do not know of anything that has proved completely successful. The Soho Bazaar is the most likely place at which to find such an article, if it can be obtained.

MISS W.—See our "General Observations on Fashion and Dress" in this day's paper.

GERTRUDE.—Many trees have been raised from the acorns of the Oak at Boscombe which sheltered Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Some time after the battle, King Charles visited the spot, and took some of the acorns away with him. These he set in St. James's Park, and he used himself to tend and watch their growth. One of the trees raised from these acorns was removed from thence at the building of Marlborough House.

A Z.—The following is a recipe for almond cream:—Put a pint of milk with a pint of cream and a small bit of lemon peel into a stew pan to boil very gently for twenty minutes. In the meantime blanch and pound very fine three ounces of sweet almonds and half-an-ounce of bitter almonds. Next take the milk and cream from the fire, into which (while hot) stir the pounded almonds, the yolks of two or three eggs, and clarified sugar enough to sweeten it. Then put the whole into a tannin and with a wooden spoon rub and squeeze it well through. Let this be done a second time. Then add two ounces of well clarified isinglass. Have the mould ready to tie, pour the cream into it, and when set, turn it out in the same way as any other jelly.

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

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SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1858.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Just fifty years have elapsed since we inflicted a fatal blow on slavery in our colonies—when we confessed before the world, that as a nation we were guilty of holding in cruel bondage thousands of the negro race who were as justly entitled to freedom as ourselves—and when, by the great act of emancipation, we declared that from henceforth “the oppressed should go free,” and that he who held even one man in slavery should be adjudged guilty, in the words of a noble anti-slavery advocate, of “a felony of the deepest dye.” Now, from that time to the present, almost single-handed, we have not only had to guard our own possessions from the infringement of our laws on the subject; but our remonstrances with friendly Powers who continued, either openly or disguisedly, to carry on the slave-trade, have led to almost perpetual complications. And—owing to the duplicity of the Powers referred to—the efforts of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Brougham, and other philanthropists, and the expenditure of twenty millions of the country's treasure, have but partially achieved their great end; for it was hoped, that when we had freed our slaves, the example would eventually be followed by all other slave-holding nations, and thus lead to the extinction of slavery throughout the world. But we are told that there is only one country at the present time—Spain—which outrages humanity by carrying on the traffic in human beings. This must be understood, however, in a qualified sense, for it is stated in the report of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, that France had revived the obnoxious trade under the insidious guise of importing free labourers from Africa into the French West Indian colonies. The phrase “free labourers from the coast of Africa,” was denounced by Lord Brougham on Saturday last, at Freemasons' Hall, as the grossest abuse of language. His lordship—the veteran champion of the slave, who in his green old age possesses some of the “wonted fires” of his youth—said he happened to know some most respectable and gallant French officers who had lately been on the coast of Africa as superintendents of the shipment of these so-called free labourers. He ascertained from them that the mortality on board the vessels on a thirty days' voyage from Africa to Guadeloupe and Martinique, was as much as ten per cent. These “free labourers” were obtained in this manner: They were purchased for the purpose of being taken on board French ships, brought up to the coast from the interior, then liberated, and afterwards put on board under indentures—of the contents of which they were probably altogether ignorant—and bound for a certain number of years' service. If this be not slave-dealing, it would be hard to define what is. As difficult would it be to find terms adequately to characterise the conduct of Spain on the Cuban coast. That Power has actually received the large sum of 400,000*l.* from this country to compensate her for the loss she would sustain by the emancipation of her slaves, and yet it is asserted that she imports from 15,000 to 20,000 annually into Cuba. It is high time that Great Britain called upon Spain to be honest in this matter; and as there appears to be an insurmountable difficulty to the effectual blockading of the coast of Cuba, in the coral reefs that abound on that coast, would it not be advisable to insist that slavery be abolished in Cuba itself? A further reason for the speedy settlement of this Cuban slave-trade is the necessity for maintaining the right of search over all vessels found in the Gulf of Mexico, and the almost continuous squabbles with our highly sensitive American friends. The United States Government has ever disputed the right of search over vessels carrying her flag, although it is not easy to show how a traffic which Americans themselves have declared is “irreconcilable to the principles of humanity and justice,” and which the great Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, described as “the

scourge which had so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity,” can be effectually put down without the adoption of some such precaution. For instance, a slaver having the name Cortes on her stern, was, on April 16, captured by the British screw gun-boat Forward, and taken to Port Royal; she had no papers, but there appears to be little doubt that she is an American vessel. The fact of the complicity of some American citizens in the trade is therefore, we fear, too evident; but the conduct of the Spanish authorities is reprehensible, for the slaver had made one successful voyage and had been openly fitted out for a second. No wonder, then, that there should be cases of overhauling and even firing into suspected vessels such as those now exciting popular feeling in the United States. The published accounts of these matters are probably highly coloured, but the subject has been brought before the American Senate, and the President has demanded explanations from England and Spain “in reference to the search and visitation of American vessels in the vicinity of Cuba and its harbours.” Yet without waiting for the explanations asked, the Senate characterises these transactions as “acts of British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico,” and three more frigates are sent to give practical enforcement to their resolution, Mr. Secretary Cass demanding the discontinuance of the searching of American vessels, while he insists that “any damages that may arise in the matter are expected to be compensated by Spain, or that she is to interpose with Great Britain.” On the other hand, our Government does not supersede diplomacy by sending additional armed vessels into the Gulf, but, in the words of one of the Ministry in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, it is “willing to adopt any reasonable suggestion which the American Government might think it advisable to make in respect to this subject.” We hope that the American Government, on reconsideration of this matter will reciprocate the desire of ours, and meet our representative in a suitable spirit when he shall give the explanations demanded.

HOMES OF THE METROPOLIS.

NOTWITHSTANDING our great enterprises, our vast undertakings, and our unlimited resources, we certainly are a slow people after all. The spirit of endurance is adverse to the spirit of progression, and though we have both these qualities in an eminent degree, it is not until the first has been exercised to an almost miraculous extent that the second comes into operation, and so with all their national advantages of character, the English people still remain a slow people.

The power of habit, which reconciles man to almost any evil, is a merciful provision of our nature, but it should be guarded against as an enemy when it leads us to continue enduring what a little exertion might remedy. We go on from generation to generation, transmitting the habits we have received, and so virtually interdicting improvement.

In no instance is this more strongly developed than in our dwellings. We know of no place in which the people are so ill provided with homes to shelter them as in London. Of course we except the higher classes, whose wealth can command palaces. We speak of the masses of the inhabitants of our great metropolis, of those who keep its trade astir, traffic in its necessities and luxuries, practice the arts or any handicraft, live upon doing much, doing little, or doing nothing. All need a home of some sort or another, according to their circumstances, occupations, and conditions, and the consequent demand on the purse in the shape of rent is out of all proportion to their respective means.

We leave the prosperous tradesman to take care of himself; the unsuccessful are often driven through the bankruptcy court from undertaking rents which their profits are not equal to pay, and among the multitudes who come within our catalogue all suffer more or less from the heart-touching if not heart-breaking unhappiness of not knowing where to put themselves.

But it is the women of England who suffer the most from this great domestic evil. Home being their especial province, its disadvantages and inconveniences rest with double weight upon them. Notice how the system works. Instead of a fine city, like Paris or like Edinburgh, we have a spread of third-rate and fourth-rate tenements covering an area of ground which throws

multitudes of their inhabitants miles away from their daily occupations. If they walk to them they waste time; if they ride they waste money, which ought to be reckoned under the head of rent; and even when families are small not more than one fifth of income ought ever to be expended on rent. People try every sort of expedient to mitigate the evil. They begin shop-keeping or house-keeping: rent and its proportionate trains of taxes soon drives them out of the first domicile. They make a move thinking to modify the mischief by letting, but English domiciles never can be made to fraternise where there is but one narrow staircase, rooms two and two all the way up, and kitchen *pro bono*, besides the privilege of hearing every footfall and every word spoken in a declamatory style with the maternal of the children, and other etceteras. That wont do, the lodgers turning out nuisances, so they think they had better be lodgers themselves and escape the responsibilities. They try that, and this time they are the victims the other way. Then they test furnished apartments, then they let furnished apartments, then they emigrate to a nutshell of a square house, divided into four compartments, which they think it will be pretty and romantic to call a cottage. They try to deceive themselves into the belief that they like it. The sunshine, a few green leaves, and a little grass, enable them to assume the idea that they are in the country. In winter they discover that a dwelling not quite so well ventilated might suit them a trifle better, and that they might as well be at the Land's End as five miles out of the smoke of town. So they come back to the great Babel, and begin all over again, one evil driving them on to another in a ceaseless round of necessity.

This misery of ill-constructed dwellings is spreading out wider and wider on every side all round our much abused city; long rows of little suburban homes disfigure the fields that once were green; while tickets of “Apartments to Let” show like flags of distress on almost every alternate window. We suppose it is too late to make our great metropolis a fine city. Its miseries of nooks and corners, dark alleys, narrow streets, and square miles of mean, petty tenements, forbid that. Still what we want and what we ought to have is not beyond the bounds of possibility. We want a class of houses built like the Edinburgh or the Parisian, each floor affording one or two suites of apartments, each with a separate entrance, and each including all the requisites for exclusive and inclusive occupation. We want them at rents that will not ruin their occupants. We want them in town and not out of town, in various parts, to suit the occupations of their holders. Something has already been done to lead the way for the working classes. The Prince Consort has set the example of taking a kind interest in this matter. He had his own model houses close to the Great Exhibition, and but the other day he inspected one on a much larger scale hid from the eye of the passers-by in a narrow court in the Strand. What we want now is a movement in favour of houses of a better class, suitable for parties of respectability, but of moderate income. We cannot allow ourselves to be told of the large range of empty dwellings built on this plan in Victoria-street, Westminster, as the rents demanded for each suite of rooms amounts to an interdict on occupation. What we want is pretty, compact, convenient, respectable suites of apartments, each shut in by its own door, and as much separate from its neighbour as if under a distinct roof. Sure we are that a fair and honest profit would reward the experiment; and sure we are, also, that many a small family, many a young married couple, and especially many single ladies, would hail with satisfaction arrangements which would allow them the comforts of a home without the crushing cares which now attend housekeeping.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE last intelligence from Bombay is of an unfavourable character. General Walpole reached Futteyghur on the 27th April, after an unsuccessful attack (on the 15th) on the fort of Rowas, which was attended with considerable loss, four officers and about 100 men having fallen.—Koor Singh had escaped across the Ganges (but is reported to have died since from his wounds) on the 5th of April, with 2,000 rebels. On the same day, 300 men under Captain Lagrand, from Arrah, were defeated; 133 men and three officers were killed.—Sir H. Rose is to be joined by General White-

lock, and then to fight the Rancee of Jhansi's army, 12,000 strong, encamped in advance of Calpee. Brigadier-general Walpole, by his defeat of the rebels at Allygunj and capture of four guns, camp equipage, baggage, &c., has secured a passage for the siege train. The Rancee's father was executed at Jhansi on April 25.—Oude, however, appears to be tranquil; several of the principal talookdars have already sent in their submission to the Commissioner. At Bhoragurh, General Whitelock defeated the Nawab, took possession of his city and palace, and captured four guns.—Captain Sir W. Peel, of the Shannon, and Commander of the Naval Brigade, died at Cawnpore on the 27th April, of small pox.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the reasons for the House of Commons disagreeing with their lordships' amendments on the Oaths Bill, were considered. An interesting debate ensued, and several of the noble peers expressed themselves anxious that, although they could not agree with the Commons, a conciliatory policy should be pursued. The Earl of Derby said he must insist on the amendments of their lordships, but in order to remove what he considered a permanent cause of collision between the two Houses, he would gladly agree to a compromise, if one could be found which would not sacrifice principle. The “reasons” of the Commons were accordingly disallowed. The venerable Lord Lyndhurst, it was hoped, in conjunction with another noble lord, would soon introduce a measure forwarding the conciliatory object desired by the Earl of Derby and other peers.

Sir J. Pakington is fully alive to the watchfulness of the country on the progress now making to raise our navy to a point of efficiency commensurate with the requirements of the service. It will no longer be tolerated that ships shall rot in our dockyards while our neighbour is increasing his and arming them. France is now equipping a fleet at Toulon, and report mentions Morocco as its destination, but that is denied by the French semi-official papers. However, ships are being got ready, and will shortly be put to sea equal to any emergency. On the 26th, Admiral Sir G. Seymour inspected the Hannibal, screw, in Portsmouth Harbour, and expressed his approbation of her general efficiency and sea-going qualities. She is to be fully commissioned as a line-of-battle ship. The Monarch, sailing two-decker, on the same day, weighed from St. Helen's, to Spithead, and appeared there in all the pride of a true British man-of-war, with a crew that would form a nucleus for ten sail of the line. Other vessels are in preparation, and will, no doubt, be ready for the Channel by the time of the Cherbourg demonstration. And on Saturday last, a new steam frigate, the Forte, of 51 guns, sister ship to the Impérieuse, was launched, and “christened” by Lady Pakington, in presence of the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and a very distinguished company.

Mr. Wilks, the proprietor, editor, and printer, of the *Carlisle Examiner*, who had been committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at Arms of the House of Commons, for a breach of privilege, in publishing an article reflecting on the character of Mr. Clive, the Member for Hereford, was on Wednesday discharged from custody, Mr. Wilks having in a petition retracted the charges against Mr. Clive made in the article inserted in the *Carlisle Examiner*.

A very appropriate tribute of respect was on Tuesday paid to the memory of a nobleman whose public services and amiability of character will not soon be forgotten—Lord Dudley Stuart. His friends and admirers hit upon the plan of enlarging, in his honour, the Marylebone Nightly Refuge for the Destitute, an institution in which the lamented nobleman took a deep personal interest. The enlargement having been completed, the inauguration took place, Lord Carlisle presiding.

A dinner on behalf of the Playground and General Recreation Society took place on Tuesday night at the London Tavern, Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. The object of this new society is to provide open spaces for playgrounds for the poorer children in populous places, and by this means to remove them as much as possible from the dens and alleys in which they are at present “cribbled, cabined, and confined.”

There is yet hope for M. de Lamartine. Though his countrymen have failed to extricate him from his pecuniary embarrassments, a committee of Englishmen and gentlemen has been formed for the purpose of raising subscriptions on behalf of this talented though unfortunate statesman-pet. Lord John Russell and other of our most celebrated statesmen and literary men are on the committee.

Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

SWEET LIZZIE HAIDEE.

WORDS BY J. HAY DOBBIN.

ANDANTE CON ESPRESSIONE.

dolce

There's an isle in the West, where the sun shin - ing

mf *p*

brightly, Dis - pels the dark sha - dows from moun - tain and lea; It clings round my heart, for I dream of it

nightly, And the home that once knew me, a - far o'er the sea. Oh! there I have sport - ed un - heed - ing in

child - hood, When care was un - known in life's sweet in - fan - cy, In roam - ing o'er mea - dow and stray - ing through

wild wood, With one I loved dear - ly, sweet Liz - zie Hai - - dee.

Syn mf

I.
There's an isle in the West, where the sun, shining brightly,
Dispels the dark shadows from mountain and lea;
It clings round my heart, for I dream of it nightly,
And the home that once knew me, afar o'er the sea.
Oh! there I have sported unheeding in childhood,
When care was unknown in life's sweet infancy,
In roaming o'er meadow and straying through wild wood,
With one I loved dearly, sweet Lizzie Haidee.

II.
I have listen'd with rapture to forest-birds singing,
And watch'd the young fawn in its frolicsome play;
I've seen the bright flowers from grassy field springing,
And casting rich incense abroad to the day;
But the smile of dear Lizzie is brighter than flowers,
Her step than the fawn's is more lightsome and free;
And the music of birds trilling forth from green bowers
Cannot rival the voice of sweet Lizzie Haidee.

III.
But the time draweth nigh when the joy of returning
Our long separation shall sweetly repay;
When the smile of dear Lizzie, like dawn of the morning,
Shall brighten the darkness and gladden life's day.
Then again shall I hear through my native home ringing
The songs which in youth were sung only for me;
And bless through my life the fond heart that is clinging
To mine, of dear Lizzie, sweet Lizzie Haidee.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Ball Costume*).—Dress of white tulle, with flounces edged with a trimming consisting of a narrow bouillonné of tulle, on which daisies are fixed at regular intervals. The corsage is pointed and trimmed with three frills, edged, like the flounces, with bouillonnés and daisies. Bracelets of gold, with diamond clasps. The head-dress, of white ostrich feathers, is disposed in the style called the *chignon grec*. Hand bouquet of roses and white lilac.

Fig. 2. (*Full Evening or Ball Dress*).—Robe of cerulean blue silk, with two skirts. The upper one is ornamented on each side with a Pompadour pattern, in flowers of various colours, woven on a white ground. The corsage, which is pointed, is ornamented with a band, figured with the same sprigged pattern, and is edged with a very deep fall of white lace. At the point in the centre of the waist, there is a bow, with flowing ends of Pompadour ribbon. Necklace of pearls. On the right arm two pearl bracelets, and on the left two of turquoise. The style in which the hair is dressed presents a slight novelty. On each side of the forehead there is a cluster of small curls, surmounted by rouleaux of hair. Strings of pearls are intertwined with the plaits of hair at the back of the head. Ear-rings of pearls.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The novelties in *lingerie*, which have recently appeared, comprise, among other articles, some very pretty canezous, caps, and jackets. One of the new canezous, composed of spotted tulle, has the ends in front very long, and they are rounded at the extremities. This canezou is edged completely round with a frill of Honiton lace, headed by a bouillonné of tulle, within which a running of pink ribbon is inserted. A much-admired jacket of clear white muslin is ornamented with runnings of pink ribbon and trimming of guipure lace. The basque, which is cut circular and extremely deep, has four runnings of ribbon, and is edged with guipure. The sleeves have three runnings of ribbon, and trimming of guipure at the edge. They are gathered up in front of the arm by a large bow and long ends of pink ribbon. On the shoulders are small epaulettes, with runnings of ribbon and guipure. The collar is trimmed in corresponding style, and the jacket is fastened up the front by a row of pink passementerie buttons. Among the new caps most worthy of mention, we have noticed one of a round form, composed of a net of blue chenille, trimmed with quillings of blonde. It has a small curtain, edged with narrow blue fringe. On one side there is a bow of blue ribbon, and on the other a demi-wreath of China roses. Another cap consists of lace, blonde, and green ribbon. The crown of this cap is encircled with a twist of ribbon. A bow is placed at the top of the cap, and there are loops of ribbon at each side.

A very pretty indoor dress has just been prepared. It consists of silver grey silk. The skirt has two rows of trimming formed of bouillonnés. The corsage is high to the throat, and is ornamented in front with horizontal rows of bouillonnés. The sleeves are in puffs from the shoulder to the wrist, and have turn-up cuffs of vandyked lace. Round the throat a ruche of lace, fastened in front by a bow and ends of blue ribbon. The cap adopted with this dress is of the Marie Stuart form, pointed in front of the forehead, trimmed with blue ribbon, and edged round the front by small pendent gretots.

In riding habits there is no material change of fashion. Several of those recently made have long basques. The corsage is high to the throat, and trimmed with rows of brandebourgs of the same colour as the habit; this trimming also extends down each side of the basque. The sleeves are rather close at the top, and gradually widen towards the lower end, where they are slit up a few inches at the under part and finished by a *revers*. The under sleeves consist of puffs of white nansouk fastened on bands at the wrist; and over the bands may be worn wristlets of black velvet. A small square collar of lawn or cambric completes the dress. The riding hat is usually of coloured felt or brown straw, ornamented with a feather, and a coloured gauze veil may be worn. In Paris the riding hat of the old form (the *chapeau d'homme*) has of late occasionally been adopted in equestrian costume.

"I TELL you wat, Julius, I had a monstrous 'spute wid massa dis morning, down in de cotton patch."—"You don't esoo, Cesar; wat, you 'spute wid massa?"—"Yes, I tell you for one hour we 'spute togedder down in the cotton patch."—"Wa, wa, wat you 'spute about?"—"Why, you see, Julius, massa come down da whar I wos hoein', and massa he say squash grow best on sandy ground, an' I say so too; and dar we 'spute about it for more 'n one hour!"

LITERATURE.

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

The Life and Correspondence of Charles Lord Metcalfe. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

SELDOM have we perused a more interesting, instructive, and suggestive biography than that of Lord Metcalfe. The most bigotted political opponent can scarcely study his character, as manifested in his public actions, and in his private confidential letters to his friends, without admiring his conscientious and disinterested devotion to the service of his country, and the gentleness and kindness which, amidst all the vicissitudes of a political life, endeared him to those who enjoyed the amenities of his domestic circle. Mr. Kaye has wisely judged, "that the history of promise is not less valuable than the history of performance." One of the features in this biography which charms the attentive

possible to trace his path, through all the gradations of his course, as secretary, resident, councillor, and governor, without being struck with his laborious and conscientious devotion to the duties of his position, his self reliance, his high and delicate sense of honour, and his freedom from selfishness.

It is interesting, after the lapse of forty years, to note the liberal and conscientious views which he held with regard to our duties to our Indian subjects. After advocating the claims of the village Zemendars, he concludes by expressing the following noble sentiment:—

There may be those who would argue that it is injudicious to establish a system which, by exciting a free and independent character, may possibly lead, at a future period, to dangerous consequences. . . . But supposing the remote possibility of these evil consequences, that would not be a sufficient reason for withholding any advantage from our subjects. Similar objections have been made against our attempting to promote the education of our native subjects; but how unworthy it would be of a liberal Government to give weight to such objections. The world is governed by an irresistible Power, which giveth and taketh away dominion; and vain would be

our situation in India which tends in the greatest degree to increase our military power by all means consistent with justice." He was ever "anxiously alive to the instability of our Indian Empire," and used familiarly to say, that we were sitting on a barrel of gunpowder, and that the explosion might take place any day when we were least expecting it.

We must give an extract from his reply to an address unanimously voted to him, at a public meeting at Calcutta, after he had freed the press from the restrictions by which it had hitherto been fettered. Speaking of the opponents of the liberty of the press, he says:—

If their argument be, that the spread of knowledge may eventually be fatal to our rule in India, I close with them on that point, and maintain that, whatever may be the consequence, it is our duty to communicate the benefits of knowledge. If India could only be preserved as a part of the British Empire by keeping its inhabitants in a state of ignorance, our domination would be a curse to the country, and ought to cease. But I see more ground for just apprehension in ignorance itself. I look to the increase of knowledge, with a hope that it may strengthen our empire, that it may remove prejudices, soften asperities, and substitute a rational conviction of the benefits of our government; that it may unite the people and their rulers in sympathy, and that the differences which separate them may be gradually lessened and ultimately annihilated. Whatever, however, be the will of Almighty Providence respecting the future government of India, it is clearly our duty, as long as the charge be confided to our hands, to execute the trust to the best of our ability for the good of the people. The promotion of knowledge, of which the liberty of the press is one of the most efficient instruments, is manifestly an essential part of that duty. It cannot be that we are permitted by Divine authority to be here merely to collect the revenues of the country, pay the establishments necessary to keep possession, and get into debt to supply the deficiency. We are, doubtless, here for higher purposes, one of which is to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people. Nothing surely is more likely to conduce to these ends than the liberty of the press.

Strange it seems now, that this great measure was assailed in England, and that by it he was supposed to have forfeited the confidence of the Home Government. The Court of Directors, indeed, declared that their confidence had not been withdrawn in a formal and tardy reply to his letter of inquiry, but his delicate sense of honour led him to feel that his services were no longer desired, so he sent in his resignation, and, after thirty-eight years of devoted and energetic service in India, he returned to his still beloved England.

Space does not permit us to do more than allude to his disinterested acceptance of the government of Jamaica, then in a state of disorganisation and convulsion, and to his success in reconciling all classes of society, or the expressions of regret and affection which attended him at his departure from the island. Still more disinterested was his acceptance of the government of Canada, in its state of turmoil and faction, just when he had begun to taste the sweets of the retirement he had long sighed for, and after successfully overcoming so many difficulties, when a fatal disease had deprived him of the sight of one eye, and threatened the loss of the other, his offer of continuing, even after the Queen had graciously

accepted his resignation, if the Council thought the cause for which they had fought together would suffer by his departure. They besought him to depart; and he returned to England to die. What an affecting instance of the transitory, unsatisfying nature of earthly greatness! He had attained all the objects of his youthful ambition. He had been governor of three great dependencies of the British Crown. He was raised to the peerage, and had a right to take his seat in the House of Lords, but he had received this honour in a season of suffering and pain, from which he was to find rest only in the grave. Very touching it is to read of the great man's patient resignation to the will of God, of his thankfulness for the blessings he had received, to hear him say to his beloved sister, "What should I be now, if I had not always felt that eternity was the only thing worth living for?" To see the great statesman, on the bed of death, listening to the little child of seven years' old, who read the Scrip



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

reader is, that we can trace every step by which the loving, amiable boy, attached warmly to school-fellows, parents, and sisters, and therefore leaving England with a sad and heavy heart, rose to be the successful and distinguished statesman. It may be interesting to some to know that Charles Metcalfe, a boy of sixteen, was the first student ever admitted into the college of Fort William. There he diligently studied the Oriental languages; but before he had been a year in India, too close an application to study, the enervating influence of the hot season, and his strong attachment to his early home, had such a depressing influence upon his mind, that he believed his success in life depended upon his return to England, and actually wrote to his father, imploring him to obtain for him some appointment at home, so little did he then see how his ambitious aspirations were to be realised. Change of scene, and active employment, had a happy influence in reconciling him to his Indian life, and from that time, his course was onward and upward. It is im

possible to trace his path, through all the gradations of his course, as secretary, resident, councillor, and governor, without being struck with his laborious and conscientious devotion to the duties of his position, his self reliance, his high and delicate sense of honour, and his freedom from selfishness.

In 1814 we find him stating his opinion that "an increase of our army is highly expedient, and perhaps absolutely necessary, for our existence in India, and that we ought to govern our policy by different considerations from those which regulate the orders of the government at home. Our power in India rests upon our military superiority. It has no foundation in the affections of our subjects. It cannot derive support from the goodwill or faith of our neighbours. It can only be upheld by our military prowess, and that policy is best suited to

tures to him every day. Very comforting it is to find that "he rested all his hopes on the blood of the Lamb." His last hours were free from the agony he had so long endured, and he sank very gently to rest. "So, dust to dust concludes man's noblest theme."

We can only say that Mr. Kaye's deeply interesting work does justice to a noble subject, and we trust it may be read extensively by the rising youth, the hope of our country.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

In what part of London should Rarey reside?
In Horse-ly-down, surely, the other replied.

THE TRAVELLER'S PARADOX.—A Passport is as great a nuisance as a bottle-stopper.

OF COURSE.—Surely the great discoverer of vaccination has an equal right with others in Trafalgar-square to become more Jenner-ally known!

WHAT CAN BE MORE NATURAL?—Mr. Vernon Smith has been attacked for keeping back from his successor letters addressed to him as President of the Board of Control. But as that office was a dead letter in Mr. Smith's hands, what can be more natural than that he should have turned it into a dead letter office, from which as we all know, letters are never delivered.

TICKLING THE BRITISH JACKASS'S EARS.—At the St. James's Hall, last week, was given a concert, a portion of which was a song, of nigger character, and the following was its burden:—"Flip up in de seidmadinck, jube up in de jube jube." It was rapturously applauded. We only regret our inability to add, that this was not one of the performances humanely got up to please the unfortunate patients of lunatic asylums, and in which concerts the artists are also lunatics.

VALUABLE ENEMIES.—The New York Correspondent of the Times informs us that—"The Colorado so abounds (thus say the letter-writers) in gold, that the Indians would it for rifle-balls." Of all enemies, these are the fellows that the thinking soldier would like to fight. The hero, retiring from the conflict with such antagonists with a lot of balls in his body, would carry away from the field of battle a mine in himself, in which the surgeon might dig, and receive one of the bullets which he extracted for his fee. The patient would pay his shot.

AN APOLOGY FOR CRINOLINE.—Crinoline has now become a general term, used to express the enormous sum total of the long clothes which surround the nether proportions of a lady, and were invented to conceal large feet and perhaps bunions. It should be borne in mind, however, that Crinoline, in strict propriety, means the petticoat, originally made of horse-hair, which caused the clothes to stick out. Other things are now used for that purpose; steel springs and hoops, straw bands, and rings and tubes of vulcanised India-rubber blown up. These things are now the quasi-Crinoline; and to Crinoline, considered as meaning them, there is no objection. The distinction ought to be observed. The male mind, usually analytic, has regarded female attire too synthetically. A corresponding mistake on the part of a lady would be that of confounding the drawers of a fop with his peg-tops, under the name of leggings, if a lady could utter such a word, or of "looses," if that expression were now substituted for "tights." Crinoline, in fact, is the sensible part of an otherwise absurd dress. It is necessary to a lady's locomotion. It keeps off the monstrous dress, which, of itself, would insupportably encumber her and impede her progress, so far as to enable her to walk a little. We have ascertained this fact from a rational lady, obliged by the tyranny of custom to follow a fashion of which she does not approve. Let not Crinoline, then, be any more abused as Crinoline, since it subserves a purpose of some utility, suspending the garments of the softer sex, and enabling the wearer to discharge the functions of a clothes-horse with the least possible inconvenience.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

DRURY-LANE ITALIAN OPERA.—Verdi's melodramatic opera of *Rigoletto* was on Wednesday night produced at this theatre, in order to introduce a tenor of considerable Italian reputation, Signor Naudin. A stranger, not only to our boards, but, we believe, to any cis-alpine theatre, had therefore a perilous trial to undergo, and a critical one to endure, for almost all the celebrated Italian singers were in private boxes or stalls, whilst all parts of the house were filled by persons connected with the musical world, and with representatives of every connection and every clique. The Duke, represented by Signor Naudin, utters the first word of the opera, and sings the first air, "Questa o quella," and the new singer at once gave a taste of his quality by his dauntless bearing and his daring singing. His voice is of the extreme compass, and is a pure tenor, without a falsetto; not so resonant as it is sonorous, and in its trumpet notes exhilarating and inspiring. In the lower tones it seems somewhat deficient in sweetness, though the dramatic tact of the singer imparts to it sufficient expression. His voice is young, fresh, and strong, and seems to have no limit to the extent it can be carried. Its power is also remarkable, for he was as vigorous at the conclusion as at the commencement of the opera. Madame Fumagalli, a very pure soprano, made her first appearance as Gilda, and sang and acted with great taste and feeling. Signor Mattioli went through the laborious and difficult part of Rigoletto with much dramatic effect; and the opera was got up, with all its melodramatic effects and its complicated and picturesque scenery, in the very best style.

M. OSCAR DE LA CINNA'S PIANOFORTE RECITALS.—For these performances the Mansion, 68 Eaton-square, was, on Thursday morning last, placed at the disposal of M. de la Cinna. It proved to be one of those choice occasions in which the value of the selection fully compensated for the paucity of the pieces. The artists were M. de la Cinna, Madame de Lozano, Mlle. Sedlatzek, and Signor Bellota. The pianoforte playing of M. de la Cinna is of a refined and graceful character, and was admirably

displayed in the impassioned strains of Beethoven's *Sonata Patetica*, and in Weber's *Concert Stück*. The delicacy of his touch was refreshing to the ear, in contrast with the crashing efforts which continually assail our sense of hearing in the various concert-rooms. Signor Bellota elicits from the harp most tender and aerial sounds, and in a rapid flow of chromatic chords, he proved that he possessed a powerful mastery over his instrument. Madame Lozano sang Donizetti's cavatina from *Lucrezia Borgia* with great refinement, and gave one of her celebrated Spanish songs with true national spirit. Mlle. Sedlatzek sang well a somewhat dreary air by Proch, but was more happy in the execution of a subsequent *morceau*. There was a highly fashionable audience present, chiefly ladies.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Verdi's *Luisa Miller* will be produced on Tuesday next, the 8th inst. This opera, founded on Schiller's *Cobala and Liebe*, affords the most telling situations for vocal and dramatic effect. Madlle. Piccolomini, who has sustained the part with great success in Italy, is the heroine, and will find in the incidents of the story many opportunities for that intensely natural and affecting acting which first established her fame in the *Traviata*. Except that *Luisa Miller* is not open to the criticism of the most prudish, there is much in the part to remind one of the unhappy Violetta. The music is well suited both to Madlle. Piccolomini and to the great tenor, and the air "Quando le sere al placido," is said to be one of the sweetest of Giuglini's strains. Another circumstance will greatly add to the effect of the opera. Madame Albini has consented to undertake a contralto part, small in itself, but which in the hands of such an artist will acquire an importance that no other singer could give to it, and we rejoice that Madame Albini's triumphs in the leading parts of Rossini's and Bellini's operas will not debar us from the pleasure of occasionally hearing her again as a contralto, in other parts besides that of Azucena. She may be sure that her reputation will suffer nothing by the good feeling which has prompted her to give her invaluable services in a part less prominent than those which she is accustomed to undertake. Beneventano, Violetti, and Castelli have also parts in the opera. The opera will be repeated on Thursday next, the 10th inst., for the benefit of Madlle. Piccolomini. On Monday, the 7th, a grand morning performance will be given, for which *Don Giovanni* is the appointed opera. In this opera almost every singer of note in the establishment finds a part, and for this reason, as well as on account of the excellence of the music, it is perhaps the best selection that could be made for the amusement of those who have few opportunities of visiting the Opera.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS AT CREMORNE.—A collection of choice American plants, principally rhododendrons, was, on Monday, submitted to the cognoscenti of the horticultural art at the Ashburnham Pavilion, adjoining Cremorne-gardens, preliminary to the public exhibition, which commenced on Tuesday, and will extend through the month of June. Near Woking stands the Knapp Hill Nursery, where Messrs. Waterer and Godfrey have reared some of the most beautiful specimens of these plants which have been yet introduced into this country. From the abundant resources of this establishment the present exhibition is formed, and those who only know the rhododendron by the examples we see in our parks and public gardens or in private shrubberies can form but a faint idea of the gorgeous splendour which a collection of several hundreds of these beautiful evergreens, in full blossom, and arranged with due regard to form and hue, as they are at the Ashburnham Pavilion, is capable of displaying.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. There was a very large attendance of the members and supporters of the society present. Lord Brougham presided.

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW, the Secretary, read an abstract of the report. At the present moment the only country in the world which continued the slave-trade was Spain, and the society considered the time had arrived when measures should be adopted by this country to compel Spain to pursue an honest course in this matter. From information received by the society it appeared that the number of slaves annually landed in Cuba was no less than from 15,000 to 20,000. The native trade of Africa was greatly increased. Not less than 20,000 tons of palm oil had been shipped from the Bight of Benin, and the exports of cotton had in seven years increased from 230lb. to 4,000,000lb. An attempt was being made to revive the slave trade by France, under the insidious guise of importing free labourers from Africa. Active measures had been taken by a certain party in this country to introduce a similar plan, to which the attention of the society was most energetically directed. Nevertheless, there was a party in this country who favoured it. The subject occupied the serious attention of the committee; they had incontrovertible evidence that these men, called emigrants by the French Government, had absolutely been purchased at the Barracoons. The subject would be brought before the House of Commons, by Mr. C. Buxton, M.P. (Hear, hear.) An immigration bill passed by the Legislature of Jamaica had been disallowed by the home Government on the ground that the proposed system would be a return to the slave-trade. The Emperor of Russia had lately abolished serfdom throughout his dominions. (Cheers.) The report concluded by stating that on the 17th April the committee had passed a resolution expressive of their sense of the great exertions of Lord Brougham in the cause. (Cheers.)

Lord BROUGHAM, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud cheers. He said there is one subject upon which he must be permitted to say a word—he meant the scheme of what is called free emigration from the coast of Africa. (Cheers.) It is the grossest abuse of language (said the noble lord) to talk of free emigration from the coast of Africa. I lately had occasion to see some most respectable and gallant officers who had served in the French navy during the Crimean war, and who had lately been on the coast of Africa as superintendents of the shipment of those so-called free negroes. I found from them that the mortality on board the vessels—with all the excellent regulations of the French Government—on a thirty days' voyage from Africa to Guadalupe and Martinique was as much as ten per cent. in those thirty days. On my asking how the men were obtained, I learnt that every one of them was a slave, purchased for the purpose of being taken on board the French ships. They were slaves brought up to the coast from the interior, and then liberated, in order to be put on board under indentures, which the poor negroes, being no doubt excellent French lawyers, must be supposed to understand the exact nature of, binding them to service for a number of years. It is said that we in England have no right to complain, because we ourselves supply our colonies with coolies from India and China, and therefore the French and Spaniards have a right to take negroes from Africa. It is to Cuba alone to which these men are sent, and, depend upon it, unless you blockade the ports of Cuba it is in vain to expect that the system can be put down. I agree with those who think that the better course to take is not to trust to any blockade of the Cuban coast, but to do all we can in concert with the French Government in order to obtain the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba itself. The instant that emancipation takes place there will be an end to all speculation on the part of our kinsfolk in America to obtain possession of Cuba, for the great object of those who entertain that notion is to obtain increased preponderance of the slave States in the Union. (Cheers.) The weight which this country ought to have with the Government of Spain, joined with that of France, if brought to bear upon that Government, would, I am convinced, soon succeed in obtaining this great advantage to our cause. The utmost exertions were, in his opinion, still necessary for the purpose of preventing this falsely called system of free emigration from the coast of Africa. It is neither more nor less than a revival of the African slave trade.

Baron LINSTANT DE PRANDE moved the adoption and printing of the report, and said he considered the plan of importing free emigrants from the coast of Africa would not only lead to the revival of the horrors of the slave trade, but would have a most injurious effect upon the white and coloured inhabitants of the colonies into which they might be introduced.

Professor KACHENOFFSKY seconded the resolution. Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., in moving the second resolution, expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the efforts now being made to promote the cultivation of cotton in Africa, entered into a variety of statistics to show that the West India Islands had not fallen off in prosperity since the emancipation. The trade had very much increased.

The Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON seconded the resolution. The resolutions referring to the progress of the anti-slavery cause in different countries were adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

A case tried at the Knutsford Sessions affords another exemplification of the monster evil of the Romish Confessional. The prosecutor was a Mr. Ross, priest of St. Werburgh's Romish Chapel, Birkenhead. The *Liverpool Courier*, in summarising the facts, says:—"Some three or four weeks ago, there came to him in the chapel a young woman named Alice Kirk, or as she sometimes calls herself, Alice Ion. This young woman informed Father Ross that she was borne down with a miserable weight of guilt, and desired to impart the particular nature of her sin to him in private. Nothing was easier; the Confessional was handy, and she was invited to step in and unbosom herself. She did so, and as to what took place, there are different versions; but the interview had one result which is admitted on both sides—the young priest gave the young girl 2l. 10s. Subsequent interviews led to further gifts, until, altogether, Father Ross had bestowed 8l. upon Alice Kirk, who, previous to the first interview, was an entire stranger to him. In the intervals between these gifts, Father Ross went away from home, and Alice Kirk made some troublesome calls at his house during his absence. At their last interview a detective officer was introduced, and it resulted in the young woman being given into custody and subsequently committed for trial on a charge of obtaining the money by false pretences. Father Ross's account of the matter is, that the girl commenced by telling him that she was married, and, unknown to her husband, had had an illegitimate child before marriage, which was in the safe keeping of a Protestant friend in London, who was about to remove to America, and anxious to take the child with her; that she (the mother) was also anxious to prevent her offspring from going in such company, lest in time it might catch the contagion of Protestant principles, but that, unfortunately, she had not the means of reaching her child. Here was a chance, and Father Ross says he was not slow to lay hold of it. He said, 'The child must be rescued'—from the pit of Protestantism, on the brink of which it stood—at any rate." He was determined to "save the soul of her child," and "it was for that reason he gave her the 2l. 10l." She was to pay her fare to and from London with this money; and the other sums were obtained on the plea of sending the child to her mother in the

north of England, and on other pretences. His suspicions of her dishonesty became excited, and he had her apprehended. The girl tells a different story. She says that being in Birkenhead on a visit one day, she was induced to go to confession, where she stated that she was in great trouble about a sum of money which she owed; that Father Ross "consoled" her, and gave her 2l. 10s.; that, on a subsequent occasion, she fainted in the confessional, and was taken into the vestry, where the reverend gentleman sat down by her side, took several liberties with her, that she resisted, and that before going away, he gave her 3l. as hush-money. Now, it is upon the truth of what took place at this interview that the whole case turns. Father Ross admits the fainting, and the subsequent sitting on a chair beside the young woman in the vestry, but utterly denies having taken any improper liberties with her. The jury, although the chairman summed up very strongly against the prisoner, acquitted her, and thereby, no doubt, expressed their opinion upon the dangerous character of the confessional. There are some parts of Father Ross's evidence which are very remarkable. It is a well-known doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, and one intended to bolster up the system of "confession," that communications made in the confessional are held to be sacred. But this would have placed an awkward obstacle in the way of Father Ross's securing a conviction; and, therefore, he made a daring attempt to overcome it. When under cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoner, he had the hardihood to say:—

"I did not take the statement under the seal of confession. It was a statement made in the confessional, but not a confession."

Further extracts from his evidence afford an excellent illustration of the doctrines of the sainted Liguori:—

"When I sent for the police, and Hodson came in consequence, I told her that he was my friend. I said, 'This is a friend of mine.' I wanted her to believe that he was a friend of mine, and not a detective officer. He is not a friend of mine. I consider that I was justified in saying that he was my friend. It was to do evil that good may come out of it. . . . What I said about Hodson being my friend was right according to the strict rules of morality."

Save us from such morality! It is exactly on a par with the whole system of morality mixed up in the doctrine of "confession." And, putting aside for a moment all the more serious theological questions involved in the consideration of the Romish doctrine, we say, heartily, save us from such a social curse in this our happy England!

DR. BERNARD AT GREENWICH.

On Monday evening, Dr. Bernard delivered a lecture in the theatre of the Greenwich Literary Institution, upon "The Present State of Political Parties in France." Alluding to his recent acquittal by an English jury, and passing a warm eulogium upon the English nation for its successful protest against foreign dictation, as sustained in the overthrow of Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy to Murder Bill, the lecturer proceeded to narrate the leading events in the history of France, from the revolution of 1848 to the present time, showing that although the voice of the people was stifled, yet republicanism in France was in the ascendant, and would, at no distant date, make itself felt. As an instance of the despotic power now exercised by the spy system in France over the people, he mentioned that whilst awaiting his trial in London a Frenchman at Paris, thinking it probable he might be in want of money, had forwarded a letter to some friend in London. The letter was intercepted, and the writer ordered to quit France in twenty-four hours, the individual being at present an exile in England. The famous letter of Mazzini, he said, and the eloquent speech of Mr. E. James in his (Dr. Bernard's) defence, had, by the subscriptions of the working classes of France, been translated and printed, and were now, despite the surveillance of the French police, circulated in every town of France, and were producing their results. The establishment of a republican government in France, was the only guarantee of a lasting alliance between the French and English nations; and although prior to recent events there had been a want of cohesion between the different exiles in England, at the present moment the exiles of Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and France, were agreed that the only way to restore to the people of Europe that liberty, of which tyranny and despotism had deprived them, was to attack and overthrow it in its centre. That centre was Paris, and to Paris would all their exertions in future be concentrated and directed. The lecture, which occupied upwards of an hour in its delivery, was applauded in various portions, and listened to throughout with much attention.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE PRESS.—The malignant attacks of the press upon Lord Shaftesbury are dying away, and the noble lord comes out of the ordeal with his reputation high as ever. A day or two before I had the opportunity of stating the fact in my last letter, I had privately learned that the noble lord was not at Cambridge House on Sunday, and the fact was subsequently stated on authority. But, despite this, the virulent hatred of his opponents had not ceased, and its open manifestation is only now, as I have said, dying away. It is worth notice, by the way, that many of the articles attacking Lord Shaftesbury, for attending a political meeting on a Sunday, were written on a Sunday, and that printers were hard at work putting them into type on that day. This reminds me of the articles in *Punch* advocating the Saturday half-holiday and early closing, which articles somehow or other always necessitated the printers stopping late on the Saturday night, and their coming on the Sunday to make the writer's corrections!—*London Correspondent of the Bury Times.*

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

A telegram received at the Foreign Office reports the arrival of the steamer Ganges at Suez with Bombay news to the 9th inst.:

"General Walpole, with the heavy column from Lucknow, reached Futehghur on 27th April, where he was met by the Commander-in-Chief. Three other columns are to join as they advance on Bareilly which is expected to be invested about the 10th inst. General Walpole's division, on the 15th of April, made an unsuccessful attack on the fort of Rowas, which was attended with considerable loss, four officers, including Brigadier Adrian Hope, and about 100 men having fallen. Our troops were obliged to retire, but the enemy evacuated the fort in the night, and the column moved forward. On the 22nd a large body of rebels was encountered opposite Kanouje, and was dispersed, with loss of four guns, their camp, and 500 or 600 killed. Koor Singh, with about 2,000 rebels, although hotly pursued by Brigadier Douglas, crossed the Ganges on the 5th of April, and arrived at Jugdespore on the 22nd. On the following day a force of 300 men under Captain Legrand, which advanced from Arrah having followed the enemy into a jungle, was defeated; 133 men and three officers killed. Body was taken by General Whitlock on the 19th April, after an engagement in which the enemy lost 500 men and four guns. Sir H. Rose left Jhansi on the 27th, and expected—first, to be joined by General Whitlock, and then to fight the Ranees' army, 12,000 strong, encamped at Kooch, in advance of Calpee. The Kotah force has gone into quarters, with the exception of a small brigade ordered to proceed to Sir H. Rose's rear. General Penny is moving now from the Ganges to assail Calpee from the east. Brigadier Johns, of the 60th Rifles, has been successful in reaching Moradad on the 25th April, after three actions, and the capture of Rujeedabad and Nujeena. Sir W. Peel died at Cawnpore on the 27th April, of smallpox."

The India-house telegram supplies further details:—

"Oude.—Matters appear to be progressing satisfactorily in Oude. A number of principal Talookdars have made their submission to the Chief Commissioner, either personally or by their representatives, and the settlement of the country around Lucknow is being rapidly made. The rebel Moulvie and the mother of the puppet King are said to have abandoned Datsowil (?), where they had taken refuge, and to have fled into the Baraeta Pergunnah, beyond the Gogra. The main body of the Ghoorkas is proceeding to Nepal, via Fyzabad, which is held by Maun Sing, with 2,000 men and two guns, and the Ghoorkas do not expect any opposition. Jung Bahadur, with his body-guard, has already passed through Goruckpore."

"BENARES DIVISION.—Sir E. Lugard reached Azimghur on the 15th, and the rebels were driven out of the city on the 17th. They fled in several parties towards the Gogra and Ganges, and the pursuing columns captured several guns and much ammunition and baggage, abandoned by the rebels in their flight. Koor Singh, assisted by the villagers, outstripped Brigadier Douglas, who was pursuing him, and crossing the Ganges at Sharpoor on the 21st, made for Rughdespore. An action with the rebels under Mohammed Hossein and Colonel Rowcroft's force took place near Amoria, in the Goruckpore District, on the 17th of April. The enemy were defeated, and pursued to their entrenchment, losing one gun and about 100 men. The Yeomanry Cavalry behaved exceedingly well. Their loss was Colonel Troup and one private killed, four officers and seventeen men wounded."

"ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—General Whitlock arrived at Budaon on the 19th April, having at Boragurh defeated the Nawab, who fled precipitately. General Whitlock captured four guns, and took possession of the city and palace of the Nawab. Eight guns were afterwards abandoned by the rebels and taken. Our loss, one officer, Lieut. Colbeck, 3rd Madras Europeans, killed; two officers wounded. It is reported from Calpee that Tantia Topee, the Ranees of Jhansi, and the Rajahs of Shahgur and Campoor, with 7,000 men and five guns, are encamped at Kooch (?) to oppose Sir Hugh Rose. The Rao Sahib, with 1,000 men and the relics of the Banda Nawab's force, is at Jubulpore with three guns to oppose General Whitlock at Calpee, where there are 2,000 men and three guns. General Whitlock is still at Banda."

"ROHILCUND DIVISION.—Colonel Jones's column was at Mahadabad on the 26th, having apparently experienced little opposition. Majjoo Khan, a rebel leader of some note, was seized by Captain Angelo, of Coke's Rifles. Twenty-eight guns have been captured by this column since it left Roorkee; six of these were taken on the 17th near Nagul, nine on the 18th in the fort of Nujeebabad, and ten on the 22nd at Nugeenah. Brigadier-General Walpole's division defeated the rebels on the 22nd of April; four guns were taken, and their baggage, camp equipage, &c., captured at Allygunj after a long pursuit. The Ramgunga has thus been turned, and the bridge at Allygunj secured for the passage of the siege train. In an attack of the fort of Rooca (?) some days previous to this action Brigadier Adrian Hope and three other officers were killed. Brigadier Penny's brigade crossed the Ganges at Meoolee on the 27th of April, and will probably proceed towards Budaon, joining the Commander-in-Chief before he reaches Bareilly."

"BENGAL—ARRAH.—A party consisting of 250 Europeans, 150 Sikhs, with two mountain-train howitzers, from Arrah, under the command of Capt. Legrand, attacked Koor Singh, near Inide Espore (Jugdespore?), on the 23d of April. They were repulsed with the loss of three officers—Captain Legrand, Lieutenant Massey, and Dr. Clerk, of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment—and a large number of

men. The two guns were spiked and abandoned. Sir E. Lugard had since crossed the Ganges. The Shannon Naval Brigade, which was returning to Calcutta, has been stopped at Tassasan and Shergotty, and the Indian Naval Brigade has moved to Patna. Koor Singh's force, by the latest accounts, was intrenching itself at Jung Despoor (Jugdespore?). Koor Singh himself was wounded in forcing his way to Jung Despoor, and is now said to have died from the effects of his wounds."

A supplement to this despatch says:—
"The Commander-in-Chief joined General Walpole's division on the 27th April, and entered Shahjehanpore without opposition on the 30th. The people who had deserted the town were passed returning as the column advanced towards Azumtee. Brigadier Pennefather attacked the rebels on the 30th April, about ten miles from Budaon, and defeated them, taking several guns. A party of rebels, about 1,000 strong, surprised the police and the Tehsildar establishment on the 2nd May. The Tehsildar was wounded and a small amount of treasure lost. Rusoolabad has again been threatened. The field force under General Sir Sydney Cotton attacked and burnt Tanita on the 25th April. The rebel chief of that place suffered great loss in property; about twenty of his followers were killed and wounded in the attack. There was no loss on our side. One of the new Punjab regiments under Lieutenant Thelwall distinguished itself greatly."

A later despatch says:—
"The first Brigade of Sir H. Rose's force left Jhansi on the 26th of April for Calpee. A report has been received by electric telegraph that he met and defeated the rebels at Kooch. Sir H. Rose will effect a junction with General Whitlock before attacking Calpee. On the 25th of April the father of the Ranees of Jhansi was executed at Jhansi. A strong brigade under Colonel Smith left Kotah on April 26 to co-operate with Sir H. Rose, and protect that officer's rear. The disarming in Guzerat proceeds successfully. Preparations are in progress for carrying out the measure in Cambay. The insurgent Bheels and Mearamees, after their defeat at Amba Panee on April 11, fled across the Nerbudda, and are being followed up by the Lutpore field force. The Sawun Dessayes have come into the Sawunt Warree territory with few followers, and are hiding in the jungles."

A Supplement to the Gazette was published on Monday, containing despatches which describe engagements with the rebels under circumstances wholly or partially known. One of these despatches is from Mr. A. Cocks, Special Commissioner, to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, Secretary to Government, narrating the particulars of the capture of the town of Coel, in the month of February last. A report follows describing the storming and capture of the town of Meerangunge, in Oude, on the 23rd of February, by the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B. A return of the casualties which took place upon the occasion is given. Particulars follow of some minor engagements with the enemy, which were completely successful. The next despatches are from Colonel Rowcroft, commanding Sarun Field Force, are dated Camp Amarah, March 6, and give the particulars of a signal victory obtained by him on the 5th near the village of that name. In this engagement the Naval Brigade of the Pearl assisted, and Mr. J. Fowler, second master, was killed. Returns of the killed and wounded at Amarah follow. Some other despatches relate to the capture of the fort of Chandiarree, on the 17th of February. Returns are then given of various casualties, and of persons killed by the mutineers, or who fell during the outbreaks of Gwalior, Indore, Mhow, and Mahidpore. Also returns, dated Lucknow, of killed, wounded, and missing in the army under command of the Commander-in-Chief during the month of March. These are followed by supplemental returns of Europeans killed or wounded by the rebels in various places.

THE SPOILERS OF LUCKNOW.

Mr. Russell, of the Times, writing from Lucknow, on the 5th of April, says:—

"In some instances our men have exhibited signs and tokens that the licence of sieges and storms has produced its usual effect upon discipline. There has been a suspicious upsetting of two treasure tumbrils under a European guard, in the which some few rupees were missing, and paymasters exhibit a preference for natives in the discharge of the delicate duty of convoy, which can only arise from a perverse habit of arguing from a particular to a universal. In addition to these influences must be estimated the effect of unexpected riches unequally distributed among the men. There are some companies in different regiments which can boast of privates with thousands of pounds' worth in their ranks. One man I heard of who complacently offered to lend an officer 'whatsoever he wanted if he wished to buy over the captain.' Others have remitted large sums to their friends; some have 'realised,' after great strength of mind and body in holding out against ready rupees and carrying their treasures about them; others are hoarding up bits of glass which they fondly believe to be valuable gems, and are looking forward to the time when they can sell them for 'twice as much as Jem Brown got for his.' Ere this letter reaches England many a diamond, emerald, and delicate pearl will have told its tale in a very quiet, pleasant way of the storm and sack of the Kaiserbagh. It is just as well that the fair wearers—though jewelry, after all, has a deadening effect on the sensitiveness of the feminine conscience—saw not how the glittering baubles were won, or the scenes in which the treasure was trove. Indeed, it is only truth to tell that most of those interesting memorials of the siege of Lucknow were bought—bargains very often—by officers on the spot from soldiers hot from plunder. And some of those officers have made, literally, their fortunes. There

are fine bracelets clasp brawny wrists, the proceeds of which are already devoted to buggies, and dogs, and horses, to Greenwich, and to the Rag, or to the Junior, or to the E.I.U.S.C. in delightful anticipations. There are certain small caskets in battered uniform cases which contain estates in Scotland and Ireland, and snug fishing or shooting boxes in every game-haunted or salmon-frequented angle of the world. There are single jewels which shall meet the demands of Von Stultus and Co., settle that little transaction at the Corner, pay off the injured Smith, and leave a good balance with the agent besides in young Quercus' favour, and Caspian returns home, if all accounts be true, with quite sufficient to meet the extravagant propositions of old Mrs. Partlet for a settlement ten times over. Pleasant times, but apt to make men find the sun too hot! It is curious to observe how riches develop disease; how one's liver is affected by loot, and what tremendous ravages in one's family, among the nearest and dearest, can be caused by a few crystals of carbon. The private carrying his musket, and panting along the arid plain, is tormented with visions of a cool interior after the Dutch school—lots of pipes, and pots, and taps—himself in the midst—he the proprietor of that glorious 'public' in his native village!—he can be if he can but get home. The weight of the belt round his waist full of rupees and gold mohurs assures him the vision can be realised, and it is no wonder if he resents the 'Fall in there! fall in!' He has taken castles enough, and our good friend of the 38th or 90th feels just as the legendary soldiers in the days of Horace, or as the fierce Sikh beside him, who is mad to be off to his village, and can scarcely be kept quiet with many promises. Two battas, two shares of prize money, the plunder of two cities, and many 'pickings by the way' have made some of our men too rich for easy soldiering. Even the 32nd, when they were relieved from Lucknow, managed to carry out a considerable quantity of valuables. But just in proportion to the 'luck' of some regiments are the misfortunes and consequent dissatisfaction of others. 'We did all the fighting while you got all the loot,' I would not be the foe who have to meet the men with that remark in their mouths. Just think of the Connaught Rangers—the 88th—not only without plunder from Delhi or Lucknow, but actually looted themselves by the Gwalior Contingent, and far away from the pleasant ransacking of the Kaiserbagh. However, they and the other regiments engaged in the minor and collateral operations against Lucknow expect to receive their batta, although not actually present at the siege.

Every day adds to the prize property, and it is estimated that the sales will produce 600,000. At one time a discovery of cash is made, at another plate, silver, and gold are found in some ingenious hiding-place, which excites some uneasy forebodings that the 'army won't get its due'; then a casket of jewels is revealed, or some soldier is obliged to give up his secret store; the Sikhs—ingenious to such a degree, and versed so far in looting that it is said one of them can appraise the value of articles in a house by walking past the hall-door, and that they can 'smell' gold, silver, and precious stones—have lately taken to exploiting the bottom of the Goomtee, and their labours have been rewarded by the recovery of great quantities of rich arms, swords, pistols, matchlocks, rifles, muskets, and articles of various kinds, and some diving and groping excursions in the tanks have been more or less successful. The town of Cawnpore is said to be full of the plunder of Lucknow, and if the damage done to public buildings, the destruction of private property, the deterioration in value of houses and land, and the results of depopulation could be estimated, it would be found that the capital of Oude has sustained a loss of five or six millions sterling—a loss which it never can by any possibility recover, even if the efforts of our Government were devoted to the resuscitation of the corrupt, vicious, and evil-minded inhabitants.

"The principal prize agent, Captain Carnegie, is a man of extraordinary energy, great knowledge of the country, and of much acuteness and ability. It is chiefly owing to his exertions that those additions of which I spoke have been made to the account of prize. The sales take place every morning, from eight till ten o'clock, in the kotwal's (or mayor's) house, in the Chandnee Choke, or principal street of the city. Passing through a narrow doorway, you come to a flight of steps which leads you to the usual courtyard, surrounded by buildings on all sides, to be found in all decent Oriental mansions. The principal range is before you, and you pick your way through heaps of rubbish which would delight the heart of Soho, and Houndsditch, and Leicester-square, and the parts which there adjacent lie, to the esplanade in front of the colonnade through which access is gained to the apartments. This rubbish consists of all kinds of furniture more or less shattered, baskets of books and rags—sometimes indelicate—drawings, battered chandeliers, cooking utensils, and the debris of a huge city tied up in old shawls, sheets, curtains—the realisation of a lunatic's dream of Wardour-street, with reminiscences of the New-cut. On the esplanade are heaps of more valuable stuff—arms, and Cashmere, Delhi, and Cawnpore work—arms of Damascus and Afghanistan, inlaid cabinets, ivory boxes, models of temples, mosques, ships, brocades, and gold and silver cloths, horse trappings, photographic apparatus, richly bound and illuminated copies of the Koran and of Persian poems and stories—among which are moving, far more curious and interesting than the things themselves a crowd of very oddly and variously attired officers tossing over and examining the different articles, or engaged in friendly competition for a sword, shawl, or rifle, in the hands of the auctioneer, a quick-eyed, smart-tongued Eurasian, who repeats the offers in English and Hindostanee alternately, the latter language being intended for the outside circle of natives which forms a kind of frame for the gay picture. 'This Damasc' tulwar, fifty rupees bid; seventy,

yes, Sir; eighty-five bid; 100 rupees bid, &c.' And down comes the blade, which, on examination, turns out to be an old English regulation blade, or one of 'Geneva,' which once hung by the thigh of some Italian adventurer. The prices are enormous, and in some instances, particularly in shawls, the 'take in' have been worthy of our worst London houses. Paisley and Manchester have much to answer for, and the facility of imitation possessed by our manufacturers has rendered them rather unpopular among certain unlucky officers. The most interesting things I saw at the first day's sale were the collection of photographic negatives, the albums of portraits of the English at Lucknow, and the apparatus belonging to the darogah—an intelligent man, but not the less our enemy, who is supposed to have been cut down by one of our troopers on the last day of the siege. The books of portraits were sold at very high rates indeed; and varied from 20l. to 35l. or 40l. each. Some of the portraits are only the sad memorials of those who have fallen. The darogah delighted in his art, and was very liberal in presenting copies to all who visited him, and various ladies collected them and put them together in books, which were found in the city and became prize property. One young officer bought two of these books, in the hope that Her Majesty may be induced to accept them, and all the portraits have been identified by gentlemen well acquainted with Lucknow and its residents. I have already said that the photographic apparatus presents the only means of giving an idea of the city, but some of these photographs are invaluable, inasmuch as they represent places which our contests have reduced to ruins, such as the Residency and the adjoining buildings. An intelligent photographer has recently arrived in Lucknow, and will, no doubt, be able to produce some very interesting views of the city as it was after the last great struggle had terminated."

EXTRAORDINARY RIOT IN BELFAST.

A telegraphic message dated Belfast, Sunday, gives an account of another disgraceful riot there, arising out of party feeling. At four o'clock a funeral procession passed from the celebrated Pound to Friar's Bush graveyard to inter the body of a woman named Hackett, daughter-in-law of one Hackett, chairman of the ex-Gun Club. There were about 1,000 persons in the procession, including a number of young women, linked two and two. On returning, about six o'clock, in the same order, the young women carried green boughs, and as they passed through Great Victoria-street one of the girls put a branch which she was carrying into the face of a person passing, telling him at the same time to "smell the green." This was the signal for a row, and the offenders were pelted with stones, and some women were knocked down and beaten. The denizens of Sandy-row then rushed out in a body, and the fight became general. One of the constabulary was beaten severely, his nose having been broken with a blow of a stone, and his ear split. The combatants then went up to Pound-street, and as the people were going into Dr. Drew's Church they were attacked and beaten. This drew out the Protestants of that locality and another stoning match followed. A body of constabulary subsequently arrived at the scene of hostilities; they, too, were fiercely attacked with stones, and at length Mr. Tracy, the resident magistrate, was compelled to read the Riot Act, and directed the constabulary to fire on the mob. Just as they were about to obey orders, a young man entreated the magistrate to give him five minutes, and he would endeavour to get the crowd to disperse. Through his timely interference the mob broke up, and hostilities were terminated without any shots being fired. Several of the constabulary were severely wounded, and of the five magistrates who were out not one escaped without receiving blows. Strong patrols of police were placed in the streets during the rest of the night, and when the message was despatched all was quiet.

On Monday several persons, men and lads, were brought before the magistrates at Belfast, charged with being engaged in the riot of the preceding evening; two were fined 40s. each, another 20s., two more 5s. each, and another ordered to find bail. The rest were discharged.

A telegram, dated "Wednesday night, eleven p.m.," says: "Riots were renewed this evening with increased violence, and the rioters visited the more populous parts of the town; several places of worship of different denominations, as also private houses, were attacked, and a considerable amount of property destroyed. All the disposable military and police are now parading the streets, and peace is somewhat restored."

The ships of the Atlantic telegraph squadron sailed from Plymouth on their experimental trip on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of testing machinery, and rehearsing various operations connected with the laying of the cable. The squadron will return to Plymouth about the 4th of June, previous to its final departure to lay the cable.

Advices from Tangiers of the 12th ult. state that the military demonstrations directed against the tribes of Zemour, who dwell in the country between Fez and Tetouan, had not led to the submission of the latter, who were preparing for a desperate resistance. The Emperor of Morocco had taken up a position at twenty miles from Fez, with his army of 22,000 men, and was to commence his attack in the beginning of June.

The Toulon journals state that the fire in the forest of Pierrefeu, already mentioned, after having been nearly extinguished, broke out again with greater violence than ever, and extended towards Bormes. The sub-prefect of Toulon and other local authorities had gone to the forest, and measures had been taken for checking the progress of the conflagration. The damage done will, it is expected, prove very considerable.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

PERHAPS one of the highest honours to which the Work-Table can lay claim is that its labours help to soothe the horrors and sorrows of insanity, and that its gentle influences promote recovery in many cases. We look back with grief and shame on that aggravation of the causes of a diseased brain which was practised in many countries up to a considerable period of the present century. In the vast circle of the world's sufferings, madness seems to us to take the direst form and to call aloud for the most tender care in providing every solace, every alleviation, every curative. We believe that France had the philanthropic glory in leading the way to a conciliating mode of treating the insane, and that success taught the value of example. It was not till a later date that Bethlehem Hospital ended that reign of terror, which it chills the blood to think was the practice of any civilised country. Not till the year 1816 were those great improvements introduced which, by the evidence of their great success, have now, as we hope, for ever superseded that severity of routine, which was followed by an equally signal failure. The patients on the new system were to be won from that fearful idleness which left them the prey of the awful malady, and taught to take interest in many different kinds of occupation. Among these, knitting, the work of the tailor, embroidery and different sorts of needle-work, are amongst the most prominent. These innocent interests have a great effect upon the mind. They occupy the thoughts, and by contracting their wanderings and bringing them home to fix themselves on one given subject, help to restore to the intellect its power of concentrating its own ideas on a given subject. This is the first step towards recovery, and we think that in ministering to such a result the Work Table deserves to be mentioned with no small degree of honour.

COLLAR AND CUFF.

Among the numerous articles of our Work-Table, there are none which so constantly require a continued diversity of design as embroidered collars and sleeves. This arises not only because they are universally worn, but also from the perpetual change of fashion and the endless variety of tastes. Another reason why these patterns are always in demand, is because so many ladies feel a pleasure in executing these portions of dress as an amusement to fill up their leisure moments. We have this week given a collar and cuff to match, which, when worked, is both rich and neat. The shape of both is that which is most prevalent, and does not involve a great expenditure of labour, as they are both small. Before commencing, we should recommend that the shape of our illustration should be cut out and tried if it fits round the neck of the lady for whom it is intended, as it is a great disappointment, after the trouble of working is completed, to find that it is either too large or too small. In this pattern, all the holes forming the diamonds are worked open. The wreath is in satin-stitch, and the holes in the centre are open. The edge is intended to be heavy. It is a small



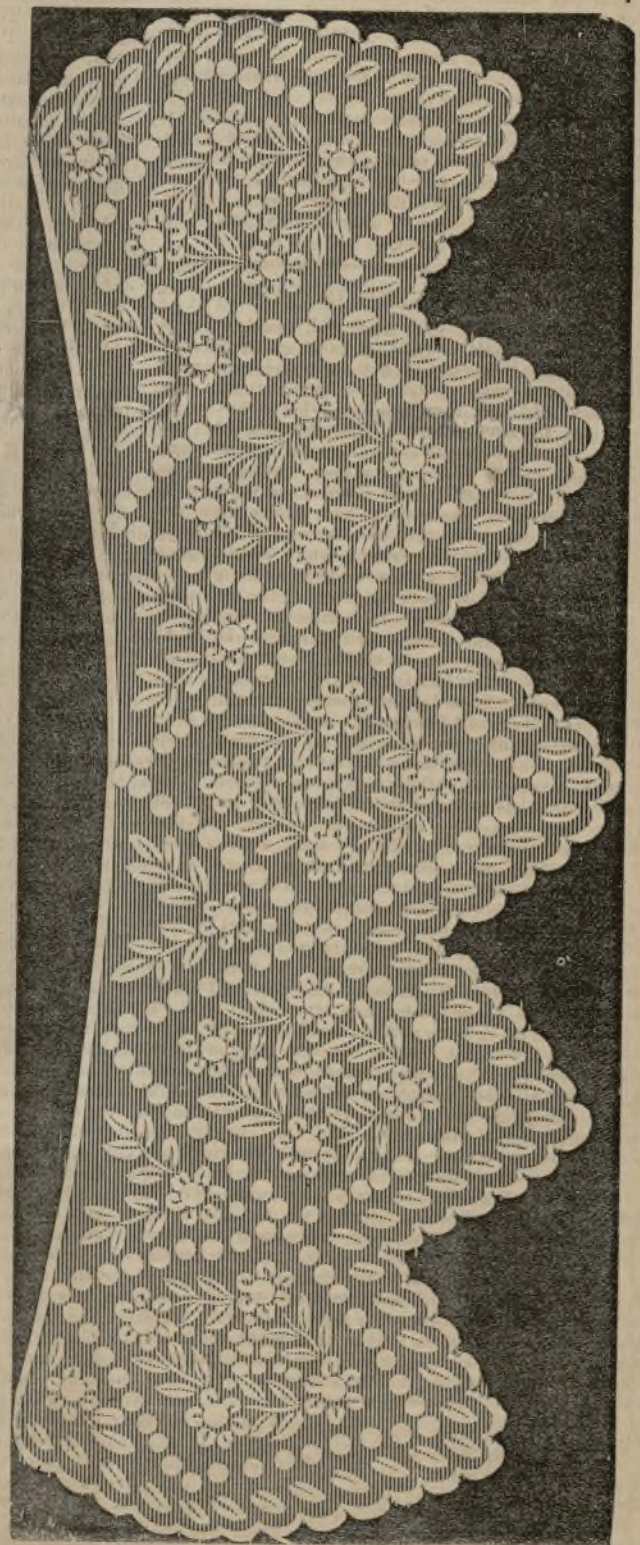
COLLAR.

oval worked in well raised button-hole-stitch, each side worked from the centre, which forms a line down the middle of each. This forms a rich kind of spot, and gives a solidity to the edge, which always improves the appearance of a collar. It has a very pretty effect when completed, and when the collar and cuffs are

worked to match they are extremely pretty. The best embroidery cotton should always be used, especially for these small patterns, where the beauty of the effect so much depends upon the execution of the work. The proper sizes are Nos. 20 and 30 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*.

CARD RACK.

Having been requested by one of our correspondents to insert directions and a design for producing a pretty Card Rack, we have much pleasure in presenting them with a novelty, which we hope will be received with favour not only by the young lady in whose service it has been arranged, but by others also of our subscribers. The great fault of these articles has generally been that they have been framed of materials that were liable to contract injuries from dust, exposure to sunshine, and, in short, were soon spoiled through the mere fact of being suspended in the ordinary atmosphere of an apartment. Being usually formed of



CUFF.

drawings, card-board, and gold, they soon lost their character as ornaments, and became blemishes rather than decorations.

The Card Rack we are now introducing is not only a novelty, but entirely exempt from these disadvantages. Being made of beads,

it will not fade; neither will it be injured by dust more than the use of a soft brush will always in a few moments rectify, besides having a very sparkling and ornamental appearance.

Any lady may make this Card Rack without sending to the repository to procure a frame. Three pieces of strong wire beat into the form of the leaves are quite sufficient for its foundation. These being made separate must be tied firmly at the ends. They must then be bound round and round with Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 8 Knitting Cotton until they are sufficiently thick to match our illustration. After this a string of green seed-beads must be taken and wrapped round and round, with as much regularity as possible, until the whole is covered. Then a string of beads must be carried from the centre of the top down to the bottom of the leaf, and finally the veins which branch from it must be inserted. When these three leaves are completed, they must be fastened firmly together at their stalks, according to our design.

The two rosettes or flowers are next to be formed. These are done by threading white beads on fine flower-wire, fastening them all together, placing a large bead in the centre, and attaching one to the bottom of the Card Rack, the other to the chain which must be thread to hang it up by in the apartment for which it is designed.

This Card Rack will be found a very pretty decoration for any drawing-room.

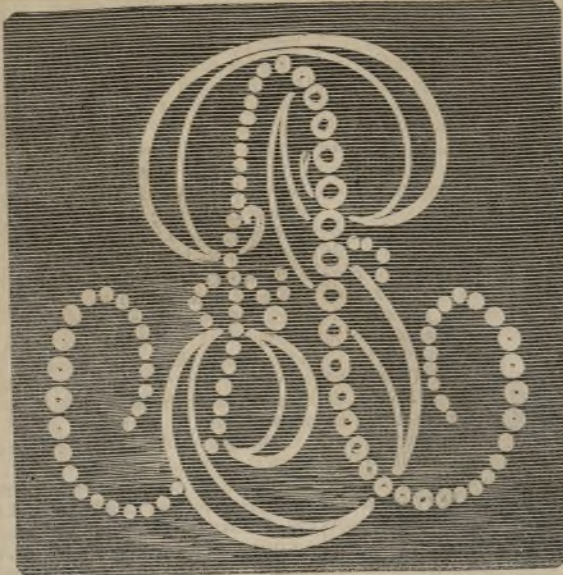
HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

We think, generally speaking, that French ladies display more taste in ornamenting handkerchiefs than is usually expended on this article in England. Both the embroidery and lace employed for this purpose are often of extreme beauty; and in Paris they are frequently displayed as specimens of exquisite work and artistic skill. In Brussels the usual charge for embroidering each single letter is a franc. From the frequency of requests for different initials from our subscribers, we generally have to insert one or two each week; many ladies preferring to work a name or a couple of letters to the more elaborate piece of work of a border all round the handkerchief. The name and wreath which appear this week form a very pretty corner. It is necessary to use a very fine cotton for working all initials. Indeed, whenever cambric is the material on which work is executed, this must always be remembered. Another name can easily be substituted for the one which is now inserted. The proper cotton for this work will be Messrs. Walter Evans and Co's Perfectionné, Nos. 30 and 40.

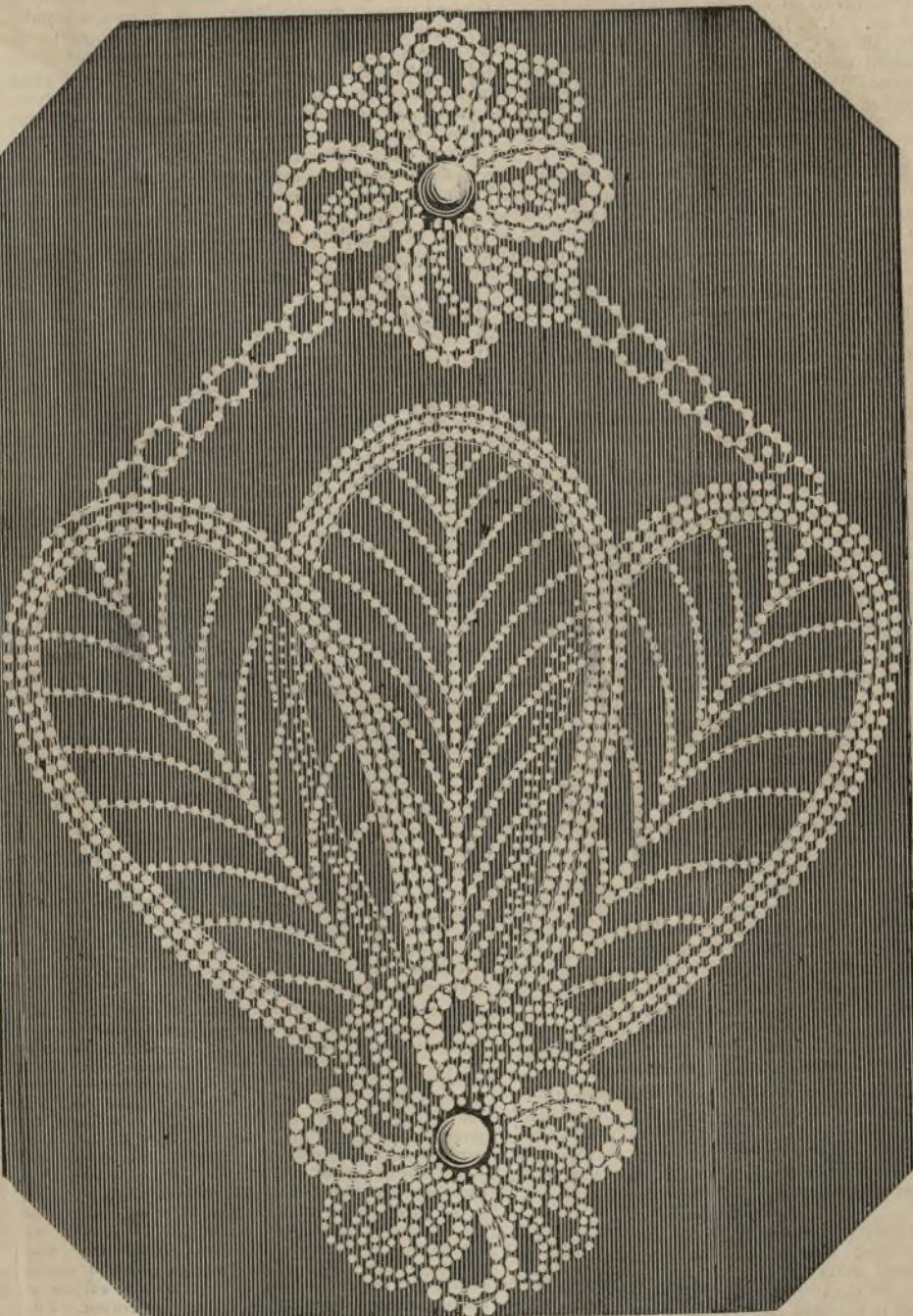
A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of April 12th reports a frightful tragedy enacted in Calcutta, in which Mr. Samuel Scott, printer, his wife, and three daughters, and a *mehtrance* in their service were the victims. Mr. Scott, a short time ago, dismissed his sirdar-bearer for seeking to form an improper intimacy with the *mehtrance*. The bearer begged himself back into service, and on the previous Saturday, having had an altercation with the woman down stairs, went up to the dining-room, snatched up four knives from the table as it was being laid for dinner, and returning below, attacked the woman with two of them in each hand. He inflicted sixteen wounds upon her, but they were none of them dangerous. The *mehtrance* contrived to escape up stairs, whither the bearer followed her, and ran a-muck at the family. He came into a room into which six of Mr. Scott's daughters, the eldest of whom was only eleven years old, and a friend, named Jessie Heberlet, were playing together. He stabbed the child nearest to him, Catherine Warden Scott, only four years old, on the neck, Jessie Heberlet on the nose and head, and Jane Scott on the neck as she was rushing out of the room. The wounds on the two first children are very severe, but not dangerous; that on Jane Scott killed the poor creature on the spot. All this was the work of a moment. The ruffian was then making at one of the other children, an innocent five years old, and who had wrapped a door-curtain around her in the hope of concealing herself from view, when the cries of Mrs. Scott behind them made him turn, and rush upon her. Having dealt her two or three stabs, he went into an inner room where Mr. Scott lay still suffering from the effects of a severe illness, and struck him with his knife first on the crown of the head, and then on the left side of the neck. As he turned to leave the room, he met a Christian beggar named Samuel Da Costa, who lived on the benevolence of the family, and, falling upon him, gave him a wound which almost severed the thumb from his left hand. But Da Costa brought him down by a blow of his stick with the right, and the police soon after arrived and secured him. The child who had wrapped the *purdah* round her was afterwards found hiding behind a chest. The others who were untouched had been taken away to a place of safety by an ayah and a tailor. All the persons wounded were removed to the Medical College Hospital, where the life of Mr. Scott was despaired of until eight o'clock at night, when signs of recovery began to appear. According to the last account we heard, he was doing well, as also were Mrs. Scott, Catherine Scott, Jessie Heberlet, and the *mehtrance*.

Some men were lately employed cutting peats for the Misses Macdonald of Coul, in Badenoch, when one of their number, John Macdonald, Crachie, came upon a dish containing about a stone of butter, buried about a foot and a half beneath the surface. The dish fell to pieces on removing it, but the butter was quite fresh. In olden time, says our correspondent, the place was used as a "shieling" for cattle, but that is a story of at least eighty years ago, so, perhaps the butter had been lying there since the "Forty-five;" for, when soldiers were ranging through the country, lifting cattle and all goods that they could lay their hands upon, the gudewives of the day, whenever they heard of the redcoats coming the way, used to hide their gear wherever they could, and the nearest bog was often a favourite place for deposits.



FRENCH CARD RACK.



HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN CHRIST CHURCH, BLACK-FRIARS-ROAD.

It appears that a young woman, named Annie Beddow, of prepossessing appearance, whose parents reside in Hatfield-street, has been for some time courted by a person of the name of John William Allison, supposed to be possessed of considerable property, and who having offered her marriage, her friends were consulted. No opposition being shown on their parts, it was arranged that the ceremony should be celebrated in the above-named church by licence. A house was taken in the neighbourhood of Camberwell, superbly furnished by Allison, for the couple to spend the honeymoon, servants were engaged, and, on Wednesday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, three carriages drove up to the church, the coachmen and attendants being dressed out with white favours, &c. The two parties having entered the vestry with the bridesmaids, the Rev. W. Hartshorn, the officiating minister, having received the licence, was putting the necessary inquiries for filling up the register, when a well-dressed young lady rushed into the church, ran along the aisle, upset some of the free seats, tore her dress in so doing, and seizing Mr. Kibblewhite, the beadle, by the arm, nearly swung him round, and then cried out, "Is it over? Stop it—pray do stop it." Kibblewhite told her that the ceremony had hardly commenced, and that the couple, together with their friends, were talking to the clergyman in the vestry. The lady immediately ran into the vestry, and protested against the clergyman solemnising the marriage. The Rev. Mr. Hartshorn inquired upon what grounds she objected, when she replied, "Because he is already a married man, and his wife is still alive." The rev. gentleman inquired whether she had anything to prove that such was the case. In reply, she said that the man had married her own sister, and that she was at present in bed, having been recently confined with her second child. Mr. Hartshorn at once ordered the licence to be placed in the fire-proof chest of the church, and of course refused to proceed further with the ceremony. The young female who has thus been made the victim entered a carriage with her intended bridesmaid, and Allison hastily jumped into another, amidst the groans of the populace, and they were driven off. The sister, however, previously got into the same carriage with the man, she saying that she would follow him wherever he went.

JUDICIAL DEPUTIES IN LOUISIANA.

Speaking of grand juries reminds me that the Parish Court is now in session here, his Honour Kiah Rodgers presiding—old Kye, or Ky, they usually call him. Old Ky was passing sentence on a criminal, and delivered himself as follows: "Prisoner, stand up! Mr. Kettles, this Court is under the painful necessity of passing sentence of the law upon you, Sir. This Court has no doubt, Mr. Kettles, but what you were brought into this scrape by the use of intoxicating liquor. The friends of this Court all know that of thar is any vice this Court abhors it is intemperance. When this Court was a young man, Mr. Kettles, it was considerably inclined to drink; and the friends of this Court knows that this Court has naterally a very high temper, and of this Court had not stopped short off, and stopped the use of intoxicating liquor, I have no doubt, Sir, but what this Court, Sir, would have been in the Penitentiary or its grave!" Another case was before the Court. An overseer who had been discharged brought a suit against his employer for the whole year's wages, alleging that he had been discharged without sufficient grounds. Old Ky charged the jury as follows: "The jury will take notice that this Court is well acquainted with the nature of the case. When the Court first started out in the world it followed the business of overseeing, and of there is any business which the Court understands its hosses, mules, and niggers—though the Court never overseed in its life for less than 800 dols.—and this Court in hoss racin' was always naterally gifted; and this Court in running a quarter race whar the hosses was turned could allers turn a hoss so as to gain fifteen feet in the race; and that on a certain occasion in the parish of West Feliciana it was one of the conditions of the race that Ky Rodgers shouldn't turn nary one of the hosses." Another case was up, and two lawyers got into a fight—one of them a preacher of our church. Old Ky called hastily for the sheriff, "Mr. Sheriff! Mr. Sheriff! Take them men to gaol. This Court shan't have her dignity insulted in this manner."—*New York Tribune*.

The funeral of Mr. John O'Connell took place on Friday, and assumed very largely the character of a national demonstration of affection and respect. The corpse was followed to its last resting place by some of the most distinguished men in Ireland, while the line of route to the cemetery was occupied by tens of thousands of mourners. Immediately after the funeral ceremony a subscription was opened for the benefit of the deceased's family.

Steel, as a material for the construction of vessels, which, with a light draught of water, require to be of considerable strength, appears to be likely to come into general use. The first to try the experiment is Mr. John Laird, who some time ago built a small steel steam-launch, for the Livingstone expedition up the Zambesi river. Last week the steel steamer Rainbow, 160 tons, built for Mr. Macgregor Laird, for the navigation of the Niger, was launched at Mr. Laird's Birkenhead yard.

Mr. H. S. Olcott, member of the United States Agricultural Society, has been deputed by the *New York Tribune* to visit Europe on an agricultural tour of inspection. Mr. Olcott started the only private agricultural school in the United States, and which has been in existence during the last few years. He got up and superintended the great national trial of reaping and mowing machines which took place in Syracuse, in the State of New York, in July last. He intends visiting all the chief agricultural exhibitions in the United Kingdom during the current year, and will probably extend his visits to those of most importance on the Continent. The principal object however, of Mr. Olcott's visit is to frame a report, founded on his experience of the stock farms of the United States, upon the present condition of English and Continental "herds," and the number and statistics of agricultural educational institutions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

By this time the Government must be aware of the effect caused in the provinces by the circular on the forced conversion of the hospital and other charitable endowments. "This effect," says the *Times* correspondent, "is of the worst character, and timid people begin to fear that, as the title by which they hold their property is not a whit better than that on which the property of these foundations rests, the day may come when they also may be called upon to submit to some similar operation. Nothing can be more dictatorial, more imperious, or more intimidating than this 'General Order' of the Minister, and this altogether apart from the merits of the operation. He requires that the prefects shall use all their influence and, if necessary, their authority—and what this means every one knows—with an immediate dissolution of the administrative boards on any manifestation of prejudice or inertness." It is no wonder that a missive conceived in such a spirit, and dictated in such terms, should be considered as highly offensive to the boards, and should have excited indignation. The accounts from the provinces prove that such is the case, and, independently of the fact that the boards are generally opposed to the principle of a change sought to be made clearly with a view to the finances, their self-respect is deeply and needlessly wounded—so much so, that though the project is not abandoned, yet the official correspondence issued from the Home-office for the use of the provincial press is, I understand, couched in soothing and conciliatory terms. The answer to inquiries by telegraph as to the effect of the circular was, that the directors of the foundations in three important places, said to be Douai, Lille, and Troyes, had begun by resigning their functions. Their example will probably soon be followed elsewhere. A person occupying a high official place in the Home Department has gone to Fontainebleau to communicate to the Emperor directly the unpleasant results of the circular."

A private letter states that the distinguished persons who went from Paris to attend the funeral of the Duchess of Orleans, paid, after the sad ceremony was over, visits of condolence to the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres. The Count de Paris, now the head of the family, spoke to them on the subject of the fusion between the two branches of the French Bourbons, which was the cherished dream of some of the leaders of the parties, and to which, as is well known, the late Duchess was strongly opposed. The Count formally declared that his opinions on that point were the same as his mother's; that he would not assent to any combination or fusion tending to lower the position he held as chief of the family, or diminish the respect due to his deceased parents. These may not be the literal expressions used by the Prince, but it is affirmed they are substantially the same. The "fusion," therefore, which has been for a long time in a declining condition, has thus received another blow, which will not be much to the taste of the small section of the Royalist party who planned it.

The Government journals cite a report of a judgment of the Court of Cassation, pronounced as long ago as December 14, 1857, deciding against the judgment of an inferior court, that non-political journals, which have been hitherto understood to be exempt from stamp duty, are liable to it if they insert advertisements. An observation appended to the report states that the jurisprudence of the Court of Cassation entirely accords with the intention of Government. It follows that a great many minor journals will be annihilated. Thus the war of extermination against the press goes on with ever-increasing ingenuity.

The month for which the admission of the *Indépendance Belge* into France had been suspended by General Espinasse, expired on the 29th. It is reported that, in consequence of the hostile articles of that journal during its period of probation, the French Government has resolved to render its sentence of banishment perpetual. This sentence, however, supposing it to have been communicated to the *Indépendance*, has not yet been taken judicial notice of by that journal; for the 3,000 copies of that journal paid for by its subscribers in France were duly posted in Brussels. They have been, however, as duly confiscated in France. It was rumoured that when the *Indépendance* was suspended a month ago, the editor came to Paris, saw a high official in the office of Public Safety, and treated with him *de puissance en puissance*. The negotiations did not lead to an amicable settlement, and the proprietors of the *Indépendance* ultimately came to the conclusion that it would be better to sacrifice the 3,000 French subscriptions rather than the independence of their journal and its influence in Europe. It may now be expected to contain a great many disagreeable truths.

The *Times* of Friday was stopped at the Post-office on Sunday, and has not since been allowed to circulate. An article on the duel of which the unfortunate M. de Pène is the victim is alleged as the cause. It is a coincidence worth noticing that it is only since Lord Derby's Administration that this prohibition as regards the *Times* seems to be growing systematic. Even during and immediately after the *coup d'état* the *Times* was not stopped or delayed, except in some partial cases, and probably by some foolish and over-zealous subordinate functionary.

M. de Pène is still alive, and though in a most dangerous condition is reported to be somewhat better.

Lieutenants Rogé and Hyenne, who are quartered at Abbeville, appeared, the other day, pursuant to summons, before the Judge of Instruction at Versailles, to be interrogated touching the circumstances of the late duel, in which they were both seconds, and one—the latter—a principal. After the examination, they were invited to a splendid banquet by the officers in garrison at Versailles. The Colonel-Commandant met them as they came out of the judge's office and escorted them to the mess room. The band played

during dinner. The two honoured guests sat on the right and left hand of the colonel. At dessert a toast was drunk "to the health of the conqueror and the future success of the cause." Only think that in the country of Molière the "conqueror" thus toasted is an officer distinguished only by having broken all laws, whether religious, moral, or chivalrous, out of his inordinate thirst for the blood of a literary man who had written a harmless lampoon, not against himself, his friends, or comrades, but merely against his cloth. The thing transcends belief.

The conditions on which Prince Napoleon is to assume the chief command in Algeria have been finally arranged between the Emperor and the Prince at Fontainebleau. The Prince is to have the chief command of the troops, with General de Salles, Senator, as Major-General. The details are to be submitted to the Council of State.

All doubt about the commutation of Lieutenant de Mercy's sentence is at an end. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* announces that the Emperor decided, on May 28, on the remission of the capital punishment pronounced by two courts-martial. He will be imprisoned for life, and degraded from his rank.

It is said that, in consequence of the last despatches received from Canton, reinforcements are to be sent to the army there.

An experimental railway trip from Paris to Cherbourg was made for the first time on Saturday. The train consisted of an engine, tender, and a single carriage. M. de Lapeyrière, the secretary of the company, M. de Chasseloup-Laubat, the manager, the principal engineers, and two or three head clerks, composed the party of inspection. The public inauguration of this important line is fixed for July 23.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 27th ult. contain long accounts of the Queen's visit to Alicante, from which it appears that in that city her Majesty was received with very great enthusiasm. A letter from Madrid of the 26th ult. says: "The journey of the Queen to the coasts of the Mediterranean was strongly opposed by the reactionist party, which cannot bear the idea of her Majesty mixing freely with the people. To prevent the Queen from going, that party gave out that her absence from the capital would be the signal for new commotions, perhaps for a terrible revolution; it even attempted to excite her Majesty's natural fears by saying that the small-pox had broken out at Alicante and in the neighbourhood, and that it would be dangerous to expose the royal children to the chance of catching the disease. But all these machinations have failed, as the Queen has placed herself above imaginary terrors and puerile fears. As a constitutional sovereign her Majesty thinks that she cannot always remain confined within the royal palaces; she believes that distrust creates distrust, and that the people have at least the right to see the sovereign whom they have chosen. The Queen has reason to congratulate herself on her resolution, for at all places in the course of her journey thus far she has been most warmly received by the people."

PORTUGAL.

As a consequence of the marriage of the King of Portugal, it is stated that a fusion is about to take place between the Royal Family and Dom Miguel. According to the terms of the arrangement, the latter is definitively to renounce his pretensions to the throne of Portugal.

ITALY.

The *Nord* publishes the following telegram, dated Naples, May 26: "Austria having proposed to the King of Naples the mediation or arbitration of a second-rate power in the affair of the Cagliari, King Ferdinand declined the proposal of a mediation, but accepted that of arbitration on the condition that such arbitration should be deferred to a great power."

The Neapolitan Government has sent to the Cabinets of the Great Powers copies of three diplomatic notes. 1. The English despatch, demanding indemnification. 2. The refusal of the Neapolitan Government. 3. A new memorandum, which endeavours to prove the legality of the seizure and condemnation of the Cagliari. The King has applied to Russia for support, and M. Kisseleff, the Czar's Envoy at Rome, has reached Naples.

PRUSSIA.

The general elections which are about to take place are exciting considerable interest, and both the Ministerial party and the Opposition are preparing actively for the struggle. The Prince of Prussia has declared in the most decided manner for full liberty at the elections, and has announced that he will not allow public functionaries to attempt to bias any man's vote. The prince declares that in so acting he is sure of meeting the views of the King, and he has directed that his declarations shall be made known to the country.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople letter of May 21 confirms the telegraphic news that the Porte had, on receipt of the French and Russian note, agreed to suspend hostilities against Montenegro, but it adds that great astonishment was felt in official quarters as soon as it became known that, notwithstanding this arrangement, a French squadron had arrived in the Adriatic. A Cabinet Council was at once held, the result of which has not transpired.

On the 29th May the two French liners left Gravosa, but they have received orders to remain in the Adriatic until they receive further instructions.

According to intelligence from Constantinople of the 22nd, fourteen Ottoman battalions have been despatched to Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The French line-of-battle ships Eylau and Algésiras are at anchor in the Bay of Gravosa.

A disturbance has taken place in the Golden Horn, which will be the cause of a great deal of writing. Two Ionian sailors, belonging to one of the Anglo-Greek Liverpool steamers, rowed about in a boat in the harbour, and went against a kiosk belonging to

some Pasha; a fight ensued, and the two Ionians hastened back to their steamer. The Turkish boatmen followed, and tried to board the steamer, but were beaten back, and the fight lasted until the captain of the fort sent some marines on board to restore peace, and arrest the guilty on both sides. The consequence will be a nice question of violation of the flag.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Constantinople on the 22nd ult., supplies some additional details respecting the Montenegrin affair. He says: "We know now positively that there were only five regular battalions present in the affair of the 13th, and even these have suffered much less than was at first supposed. About 2,000 of them had found their way back to Trebinje, and very likely more have turned up since. As the battalions range between 500 and 600 at the outside, there remain about 500 men to be accounted for. For once the officers of all grades seem to have behaved well, but they were unable to stop the panic which seized the troops when they became aware of their dangerous position. The news that Delarue, Prince Daniel's French secretary, was killed in the engagement of the 12th, does not prove true, but the faithlessness of the Montenegrins has received additional confirmation. There was a written agreement of Prince Daniel, of which his secretary was the bearer, that if the Turkish troops retired they should not be molested; and it was at the very moment that the Turks, trusting to this promise, began to move out, that they were assailed by the mountaineers. As soon as the Porte ceded to the pressure which was applied to it by its faithful allies, and consented to refer the disputed question to the arbitration of European Commissioners, orders were sent to stop hostilities. The Turks promised to remain quiet unless the Montenegrins should advance, and an envoy from the three Powers—Russia, France, and England—is to go to Prince Daniel and persuade him not to advance. Should this latter either not have the will or the strength to keep back his followers, and try to penetrate into the Herzegovina, the Turks declare that they will consider the agreement void, and begin hostilities with their whole force."

UNITED STATES.

Documents were communicated to Congress on the 20th ult., by the State Department, relative to what are termed the outrages of the British naval officers in the Gulf. These documents comprise the correspondence between Secretary Cass and Lord Napier, and the instructions of the President to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at London, on the subject, together with the requisition on the Navy Department for a reinforcement of the home squadron, and the response of the Secretary of the Navy thereto; and also a communication from the American Consul-General at Havannah, detailing some particulars of the aggressions complained of. Mr. Dallas is instructed to lay the facts before the British Government, and to demand satisfaction for the insults to the American flag, and indemnity for whatever dangers have resulted from the visitation of the British cruisers. The Secretary of the Navy reports that the steam-fragate Wabash, the razez Savannah, and the brig Dolphin have been ordered to the Gulf. These vessels, with the Colorado, Fulton, and Jamestown, will make a respectable force in those waters.

The following is the letter from Secretary Cass to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister in London, on the subject:—

"Sir,—The accompanying papers, copies of the originals, which have just been received, will make known to you that another outrage has been committed against the rights of the United States by a British armed vessel, which calls for the immediate attention of the British Government. I am persuaded that if the occurrences took place, as are thus stated, the conduct of the British officers will be disavowed and condemned. I beg you would communicate to Lord Malmesbury the earnest desire of the President that this practice, which seems to become more prevalent, of detaining and searching American vessels, should be discontinued, and that the most peremptory orders for that purpose should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you. While this Government is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the slave-trade, it is not less desirous that the just immunities of the United States upon the ocean should be preserved. Whatever may have been the true objects of the voyage of the Cortes, she had papers stating her American character; she was subject to neither search nor capture by the British cruiser. I do not doubt that the facts reported will be fully investigated by order of the British Government, and proper measures taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar act hereafter. I call your attention also to the circumstances reported by the Consul-General at Havannah, showing the existence of a kind of police system by which American vessels in that port are watched and interfered with, and have to request that you bring the matter to the attention of the Earl of Malmesbury, with a view to the correction of the evil."

Among the despatches is a note to Lord Napier, dated May 4, in which Secretary Cass says that, in his letter to the latter, of the 10th ultimo, he alluded to the statements then appearing in the public journals, that a merchant vessel of the United States, the H. B. Borden, had been fired at and boarded by a British vessel of war, the Styx, off the coast of Cuba, and had informed him that he had received no official information upon the subject, and therefore could say nothing as to the truth of the report, but that he had taken measures to ascertain whether such an occurrence had happened. He now transmits to his lordship a copy of a letter from the collector of the customs at Savannah, enclosing a statement of the captain of the H. B. Borden, by which it appears that an unjustifiable act of violence has been committed against a merchant vessel of the United States, to which the attention of Her Majesty's Government is requested, in the confident expectation that the act will be disavowed, and such measures adopted as are called for by the circumstances, and as will

tend to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings hereafter. Lord Napier replies, May 16, that he had the honour to receive Secretary Cass's letter conveying an account of the circumstances which are alleged to have attended the boarding of the American vessel H. B. Borden by Her Majesty's steamer Styx. He says he has transmitted copies of General Cass's communication to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces on the West India station.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 18th ult., says: "There is a great deal of excitement here just at present, caused by alleged searches of American merchant vessels made by British men-of-war in the Gulf of Mexico. Nine cases of boarding, searching, and firing into by British cruisers have been reported within the last three weeks, and one general search of nine or ten vessels lying in one of the ports of Cuba. An 'indignation meeting' of shipowners was held on the subject in this city on Saturday, and resolutions have been passed by both Houses of Congress calling upon the Government to move in the matter. The result has been that the telegraph brings intelligence from Washington this morning that orders have been sent to the American squadron in the Gulf, directing them to prevent at all hazards any further attempts on the part of the British to interfere with vessels sailing under the American flag. If this be true, the point in dispute, if there be one, is at once abruptly transferred from the hands of diplomats to that of the captains of armed vessels."

The *New York Times* of the 17th says: "Several new instances of the boarding of American vessels by British cruisers are reported. Captain Foulkes, of the ship Tropic Bird, states that on the 2nd inst., while on his passage home from Port-au-Prince, he was brought to and boarded by the British gunboat Jasper. The Jasper fired a gun, when Captain Foulkes ran up his colours and kept on his course; two other guns were fired, a shot passing over the stern of the Tropic Bird. On heaving to, an officer from the Jasper came on board, and explained that that vessel was on the lookout for slavers, and suspected this one. Captain Foulkes was compelled to show his papers, and the officer then left, threatening, however, to fire into the ship if it filled away before he left, which threat was disregarded and nothing more happened. As to the case of the barque W. H. Chandler, Captain Gage explains that he was boarded by an officer from the Styx, but that the conduct of that personage was not so ungentlemanly as has been reported. Captain Rawley, of the brig Martha Gilchrist, reports having been boarded, while lying in the harbour of Cagua le Grande, by a boat from a British vessel, but adds that he experienced no disrespectful treatment other than the fact of the visit of an armed force."

Captain Loring, of the American brig Wingold, which arrived at Boston on the 16th, reported that on the 30th ult., after leaving Sierra Moreno, he was fired into by a British cruiser. One of the balls buried in the mainmast, close to the captain's head. This vessel was afterwards boarded by a fully armed boat's crew, who insisted on examining the brig's papers.

At Havannah, on the 15th, a party of marines from a British cruiser ransacked plantations at one of the Cuban outposts in search of negroes. The captain of the port is to be tried for not resisting the search.

A telegram from St. Louis says that an express had reached Port Leavenworth from Utah with news that the Mormons were abandoning Salt Lake City to find a new home in Mexico, and that Governor Cumming had entered the city, on the invitation of Brigham Young, without an escort. Later advices repeat the statement that Brigham Young has abdicated, and that Governor Cumming was within thirty miles of Salt Lake City.

A telegram from New Orleans reports no abatement in the overflow of the Mississippi, and estimates the damage in that locality by millions of dollars. A hail-storm doing great damage to the crops in Virginia, and tornados of great violence in Missouri, are also reported.

The *Daily News* correspondent, writing from New York, on the 18th of May, says: "The Tract Society had a stormy meeting last week, and by the aid of the New York shopkeepers, with whom the trade with the South over-rides all other considerations, the Anti-Slavery party were outvoted, and it was declared the duty of the society to refrain from publishing any tract touching upon the duties of masters to their slaves, or on any subject connected with, or arising out of, the 'institution.' This will at once stop supplies from most of the country congregations throughout the North, who are determined that the patriarchal domestic arrangement of their Southern brethren shall not be left untouched. The defeated party have not yet declared whether they will secede or not; but several of the leaders recommend remaining in the ranks, and continuing to protest and vote, but refusing to pay any more money. The affair has excited an amount of interest here which, to anybody accustomed as in London, to look upon the 'religious world' as a little coterie apart from the mass of the public, will find it difficult to understand. Here the clergy contain within their body almost all the intellect and cultivation and reading of the country, and their doings and sayings always excite prodigious interest. Their influence is enormous, as there is no other class of equal literary pretensions. They do all the preaching and most of the lecturing and public speaking on most subjects not directly connected with party politics, and have the mind and taste of the nation completely under their thumb. There was a meeting held in Brooklyn the other day, for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a mercantile library. There were eleven speeches delivered, and of these nine were by clergymen. Luckily this enormous power is, in the main, wisely wielded, with very little self-seeking. Some of the leaders amongst them—such as Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Cheever—are amongst the ablest labourers in the cause of freedom and humanity which any country has ever produced."

MISCELLANEA.

A recent convert in Boston stated that some years since he heard Jenny Lind sing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," since which time he had never been able to banish the words from his mind.—*Wilt's Musical World*.

At the Petty Sessions, at Gravesend, on Monday James Donovan and Thomas Oakley, were brought up on remand, charged with manslaughter of Phillip Redwood. The two men were released on bail, to appear again on Saturday, it being at present uncertain whether the Essex magistrates will think there are sufficient grounds for a prosecution of the prisoners.

A letter from Coblenz, of the 29th ult., says: "Yesterday evening, at half-past six, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his illustrious relative the Princess of Prussia, who had gone as far as Remagen to meet him, arrived here on board the steamer Hermann. The Prince only remained long enough to receive the city authorities, and half an hour afterwards continued his journey, being accompanied by the Princess of Prussia as far as Stolzenfels."

About half-past eight on Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Wicks, draper, Saverton-row, near the Elephant and Castle. The fire, which was caused by some of the goods in the shop coming in contact with one of the gas-burners, spread to the upper part of the house, and the inmates had some difficulty in escaping. The engines quickly arrived, but the fire was not extinguished till eleven, when everything within the walls was destroyed. The loss will fall on the Sun Fire-office.

The Munich committee formed to examine the value of the various tragedies competing for the prize offered by the King of Bavaria for the best tragical production, has singled out two of the number—*Die Sabinerinnen* and *Die Wittve des Agis*, for a closer contest. The first of these, *The Sabinians*, was represented at Munich, on the 19th of May, with a decided success; a representation of the competing tragedy, *The Widow of Agis*, is to follow soon, and the voice of the public will then have to decide to which of the two dramas the palm is to be awarded.

The *Hurkaru* describes the state of affairs during the short native reign in Lucknow. A son of Wajid Alee, a boy of ten, was nominally king, but his mother acted as regent, and she again was directed by her paramour, Mummoo Khan. The chief civil appointments were bought by their holders, who amassed lakhs, but declined to receive salaries till the English were expelled. The eunuchs of the Palace were the principal military leaders, and universal pillage appears to have been the order of the day. One Musamat Abbasseer farmed the brothels of the city, for which he paid 60,000 rupees, and the civil and criminal courts, for which he paid 18,000 rupees.

On Tuesday morning, a person named Watson, (the proprietor of the Roupell Coffee-house, Nine Elms-lane) committed suicide by hanging himself with a sash in his own bedroom. He was attending to his business at the usual hour in the morning, and returned to his bedroom about half-past five. Shortly afterwards, his wife having occasion to go upstairs for change, found the deceased suspended by the neck. A surgeon of the neighbourhood was immediately called in, but life was found to be extinct. It is supposed that the wretched man committed the act from the effects of over drinking. He has left a wife and two children.

On Wednesday morning information was received at the different police stations of a daring robbery of 800*l.*, all in silver coin, from a cab whilst being conveyed from the New Castle Market to the Bank. It seems the money in question was placed in a canvas bag, and with several other bags, all containing large amounts in gold and silver coin, deposited in a cab in charge of a clerk, and the vehicle left the market for the metropolis. On reaching the Albion Tavern, Thornhill-road, Islington, the young man in charge discovered that the bag containing the 800*l.* was gone. An instant alarm was raised, and every effort made to discover the missing treasure, but in vain. 300*l.* is offered for the recovery of the cash, and in the event of that not being forthcoming 100*l.* on conviction of the thief.

An adjourned inquiry was concluded on Tuesday at the Anchor and Hope, Charlton, into the collision on the river on the 23rd ult. It will be remembered that the bow of a brig was stove in by one of two screw colliers coming up the river, and that two boys who were in their berths in the fore part of the brig lost their lives on the occasion. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased were accidentally drowned on board a brig called the Arab, which was run down by a screw steam-vessel called the Black Diamond, the steerage way of the Black Diamond having been affected by the improper navigation of a screw steam-vessel called the John Bowes, causing the said Black Diamond to sheer off against her helm, and to run down the said brig called the Arab."

In the *Sindian* of April 10 we read: "We learn from unquestionable authority that the British Mission at Herat has been recalled by the Hon. Mr. Murray, and were to have left Teheran by the 1st March, returning to India by Bushire. They may be expected in Bombay by July. It appears the home Government have decided upon giving up Herat to Persia, and waiving the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty. Thus the war with Persia and the great expenditure of men and money have come to nought. The independence of Herat is what the British Government battled for. What will Dost Mohammed think of us after this—and what will Russia not dare to attempt after this display of weakness—we can call it nothing else—of the British Government? It is frightful to contemplate the construction that will be

put upon this measure by all the other European Powers, who have watched with such jealousy our war with Persia; and Dost Mohammed, whose only hope was in the independence of Herat, must either submit to Persia, or his country be continually in a state of turmoil, without the slightest chance of aid from the British Government.

On Tuesday a spirited horse attached to a cab, while standing on the cab rank in the Borough-road, Southwark, took fright, and dashed off at full speed in the direction of the Surrey Theatre. The cabman (who was on his box at the time) in the endeavour to restrain the animal, broke the reins, and was thrown into the road and much shaken. The horse continued his furious career until he arrived at the St. George's-circus, where a young man attempted to restrain him, but was knocked down and severely injured. However, a number of cabmen belonging to the cab rank at the St. George's-circus eventually secured the animal, and restrained him from doing further mischief. The man knocked down was enabled to walk to his home.

M. de Préville, of St. Malo, sent in a paper to the French Academy of Science, accompanying a map of certain parts of the coast of Brittany, showing the encroachments effected by the sea since 1790. M. de Préville states that in 1797 he used to visit with his father the ancient forest of Seicy, five or six leagues in breadth, which is now completely submerged; at low water, upwards of a league of ground studded with stumps of trees is left bare. The forest of Seicy was in existence as far back as the year 400. On the map several names of villages are mentioned which the inhabitants of those districts still remember as having existed, but which have since disappeared. M. de Préville states that a few years hence all the lower parts of the communes in the neighbourhood of Granville will be submerged by the ocean, which is visibly advancing inland.

The deaths registered in London, which in the two previous weeks were successively 1,057 and 1,082, rose in the week ending Saturday, May 29, to 1,106, of which 576 were deaths of males, and 530 those of females. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding was 1,004, but as the deaths this year occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average after the latter is raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1,104. Hence it appears that the present rate of mortality agrees with the average, as calculated from ten years' experience at the end of May. The births of 904 boys and 788 girls, in all 1,692 children, were registered in London during the same week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,527.

On Monday night Mr. Pellatt, storekeeper at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and his wife, were returning home in a pony chaise, and on crossing the roadway bridge, near the Arsenal station of the North Kent Railway, the horse started at the discharge of steam from the engine of a then starting train. The animal immediately ran off at a furious rate, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Pellatt out with considerable violence, and finally rushing near the Mortar Tavern, where the chaise was completely smashed. On being picked up both Mr. and Mrs. Pellatt were found to be in an insensible state, and they were at once conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Coleman, who attended to them, assisted by Dr. Parrott, of the Royal Arsenal. After some hours Mrs. Pellatt had so far recovered her consciousness as to be removed to her home, but her unfortunate husband never rallied, and expired on Wednesday.

On Sunday morning, the Bishop of London held a general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Frederick Gell, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, who selected for his text the 28th verse of the First Epistle of Paul to the Colossians: "Whom we preach, warning every man and teaching every man in all wisdom, that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus." Twenty-nine gentlemen were then presented by the Rev. Arthur Penryn Stanley, M.A., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford and Canon of Canterbury, and admitted into holy orders as deacons. Four of these were ordained for service in the colonies. Twenty-two gentlemen, most of whom have curacies in and about London, were afterwards ordained priests. The Bishop was assisted in the ordination of priests by the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D., the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D., the Rev. Prebendary Hall, the Rev. Morgan Cowie, B.D., and the Rev. Christopher Packe, M.A.

The New York papers report the death of Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, which occurred on the 25th of May. During the period of his scientific vigour Dr. Hare enjoyed considerable reputation as a chemist, and was elected to a professorship in Pennsylvania University in 1818. In the decline of life he became possessed with the belief that he was a medium of communication for disembodied spirits, and gave up all his later years to the investigation of the so-called "spiritual" phenomena. The doctor made repeated attempts to force the subject upon the attention of the American Association. He was finally accorded a hearing, after repeated rebuffs; members recalling his eminent services in former years, and honouring his age. At one of the last conventions he produced and explained the uses of an instrument, to which he gave the name of the "Spiritoscope." Its purpose was to facilitate intercourse between spirits and mortals; it was an upright disc, with a revolving index, pointing, as moved, to different phrases printed on a white surface.

A correspondent at Chuprah, whose letter is dated the 9th inst., says: "There was an impressive scene here the other day which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. All the gentlemen of the station and a great portion of the native community met

together to see certain loyal subjects and faithful servants presented with rewards that had been sent up for them by Government. Two Mohammedan Zemindars received each a gold watch and chain for having hospitably entertained and afforded shelter to Messrs. Lynch and McDonnell, when circumstances compelled them to quit Sevan, and they were trying to get away from the bloodthirsty Sows of Segowlie. A splendid sword was given to a Hindoo darogah on account of his having sent notice of the approach of the mutinous irregulars, by which the above Government officers had time to escape with their lives. And at the same time medals were presented to some Sikhs who had nobly rallied round the Europeans confined in the fortified house at Arrah."—*Calcutta Englishman*, April 19.

A few days ago, there was a "steeple chase," or rather hurdle race, at Pottendorf, an estate belonging to Prince Esterhazy, which is some twenty English miles distant from Vienna. The hurdles were about three feet high, and a barrier at the end, which was constructed of the very thinnest laths, might have been some six inches higher. A horse ridden by Baron Breidbach won the first race, Baron Orczy's English horse, Squire of Benthams, having fallen at the first hurdle. The horse ridden by Major Hussey, a fellow-countryman, took a long bath in a brook which crossed the course. During the second race a serious accident happened. A horse ridden by Count Zichy refused "to take" the brook, and, swerving suddenly round, ran with tremendous violence against the Archduke William, who, with several other gentlemen, was riding across the course. Both horses fell. Count Zichy was on his legs in an instant, but the Archduke was totally insensible for more than ten minutes. At present the patient appears to be doing well, and it is hoped that no violent concussion of the brain took place. Count Zichy's horse died on the spot.

The House of Lords sat on Tuesday, by special appointment, as a Committee for Privileges, for the purpose of giving judgment on the claim of the Earl Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury, which, involving as it does the possession of large estates, has obtained for this long litigated case a vast amount of interest, particularly amongst the aristocracy, a great number of whom were present awaiting their lordships' decision. The claim has been through-out strenuously opposed by Lord Edward Howard, the second son of the Duke of Norfolk, and by the Princess Doria Pamphili, and the Duchess of Sora, claiming as heiresses-at-law of the sixteenth Earl. Lord Cranworth, after recapitulating all the principal points of the evidence, moved that their lordships do report to the House that the claimant, Earl Talbot, had made out his claim. Lord St. Leonards, Lord Wensleydale, and Lord Brougham having fully concurred in the observations of the noble lord, Lord Wensleydale, the chairman of the committee, put the question that the claimant should report that he had established his claim, which was agreed to, and thus Earl Talbot has established his title to the premier earldom of England.

On Monday a gentleman named Pierce King, of Hatchett's Hotel, applied at Marlborough-street Police-court for a general passport. Mr. Leadley, the chief clerk, said it would be necessary, according to the printed forms sent to police-courts, that the applicant should state where he wished to go. The applicant replied that he wanted such a passport as would enable him to travel on the Continent. Mr. Bingham said if the form were filled up in such terms he doubted whether a passport would be granted. The applicant said he could not indicate any place in particular. He desired to travel on the Continent for his pleasure. He was not sure when he got to Boulogne whether he should next visit Paris or Brussels. He had been accustomed to obtain Foreign-office passports, and had never before found any difficulty in the matter. Mr. Bingham replied that the difficulties had all arisen since the new regulations. He should advise the applicant to have the form filled up as for Boulogne, and when he was there he could arrange the route with the authorities there. The applicant adopted this suggestion, and the order was made out and handed to him.

Sir William Peel is no more. He died of small-pox on the 27th of April at Cawnpore. Few officers of thirty-four have had so brilliant a career. Though he entered the Navy scarcely twenty years ago, he had won for himself a name not only on sea but on land. The fame of his conspicuous and daring services in the batteries before Sebastopol was still fresh in men's minds when he again disembarked his guns at Calcutta, and with his band of British tars pushed up the country with surprising speed and battered his way, under Sir Colin Campbell into Lucknow. A few days later this gallant seaman, with his sailors and his heavy guns, was seen advancing among the skirmishers on the enemy's position at Cawnpore—a spectacle which, as Sir Colin Campbell declared, he witnessed with admiration and surprise. But the exploits of this sailor-soldier were drawing to a close. He was wounded at the siege of Lucknow, and never again took the field. There was something about Peel which, it is said, recalled the great Nelson. He had the daring and the dash, the frankness of heart and buoyant courage, of the hero of Trafalgar. It was impossible not to love him. Brawny seamen wept bitterly when they heard that he was wounded, and young midshipmen longed for the honour of serving under his flag. It was pleasant to anticipate the day when he would command the Channel fleet, and teach the enemies of England the same lesson they had so often learnt before. Sir William Peel, in short, like Nelson, was a popular hero. His countrymen watched his career with a peculiar interest—they will hear of its sudden close with the deepest regret.—*Daily News*

In the clipper ship *British Merchant*, Captain Duthie, the Zoological Society have received a precious addition to their collection of birds, which, as every

one knows, is already the largest and most interesting in Europe. About nine months ago a small schooner, commanded by Captain Devlin, who makes annual trips to New Britain from Sydney, brought into that port a bird of the ostrich family, which created a great sensation there, and was ultimately purchased by Dr. Bennett, well known for his scientific attainments, and the liberal assistance which he has always afforded towards the progress of natural science in Australia. The natives of New Britain distinguish this bird by the name of "mooruk," derived, as native names frequently are, from its note. The "mooruk" had been known to Captain Devlin as an inhabitant of New Britain for three or four years, and he has made two previous attempts to bring a living specimen of it to Sydney, without success. Dr. Bennett, having become the possessor of this bird, and well knowing the attention it would excite in England, determined to present it to the Zoological Society, with which he has long been connected as a corresponding member. His desire to transfer the bird to their menagerie has been ably seconded by Dr. Planly, of Sydney, who came home as a passenger in the *British Merchant*, and by Captain Duthie and his officers, by whose united care the "mooruk" has now made its appearance between the ostriches and the apteryx, and added one more unique object to the treasures of the society.

The office of the Clerk of Hanager, vacated by the death of Mr. John O'Connell, was, on Saturday, conferred by Lord Eglintoun upon Mr. Ralph S. Cusack, barrister, and chairman of the North Union Board of Poor-law Guardians.

The city of Dantzic is about to present to the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia a model in silver known as the *Krawetz*, which is exhibited in the Artushofe. It will be two feet four in length. On a rock will be engraved an appropriate inscription, along with the united arms of Prussia and England. The entire mass will be placed on a pedestal, the angles of which will be formed of four dolphins.

On Monday the governors of the Charter-house proceeded to the election of a head master for the school, an appointment which became vacant a few weeks since by the death of the Rev. Dr. Elder. There were four candidates—namely, the Rev. Henry Wright Phillott, M.A., rector of Staunton-on-Wye, Herefordshire, formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, and assistant master in the school; the Rev. John Ernest Bode, M.A., rector of Westwell, Oxfordshire, late student and tutor of Christ Church, Oxford; the Rev. Richard Elwyn, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, second master of the school; and the Rev. Edwin Palmer, M.A., fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. The choice of the governors fell upon the Rev. Richard Elwyn, and he was declared duly elected. Mr. Elwyn, who was admitted into deacon's orders by the Bishop of London at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday last, was senior classic and members' prizeman at Cambridge in 1849, where he also took mathematical honours. He gained the Bell University Scholarship in 1845, and the Craven Scholarship in 1848.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Adrian Hope, C.B., of the 93rd Highlanders, whose death is reported from India, was one of the most gallant, able, and popular of the young officers whom the warfare in the Crimea and in India has brought into prominence. He was the youngest brother of the late Earl of Hopetoun, and uncle to the present peer; he was born in 1821, and entered the army, as second lieutenant 60th Rifles, in 1838. With the second battalion of that regiment he served as captain through the Kaffir campaign of 1851-52-53, and received the brevet rank of major for his services. On the formation of the army of the Eastern expedition in 1854, Major Hope was appointed brigade-major to the Highland Brigade, then commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, and in that capacity served at the Alma and the other operations up to the month of April, 1855, when his promotion to a regimental majority in the 60th compelled him to relinquish his staff appointment, but in a few months afterwards he rejoined the army in the field as second lieutenant-colonel of the 93rd, and served till the return of the army from the Crimea. On the 93rd being ordered to China, he was reappointed to the regiment, and with it sailed to its eventual destination in India, where he was almost immediately placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the 53rd, 93rd, and a corps of Punjab Rifles, which he led to the relief of Lucknow, and the subsequent advance to that place in a manner that gained him the warmest approval of his chief. Colonel Hope's death was caused by a shot from a Sepoy, who fired at him from a distance of about twenty yards, as he was out reconnoitring.

Dr. BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD invariably restores health, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, and removes indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility. We extract a few out of 50,000 testimonials of cures, which had resisted all medicine.—*Cure No. 4,208.* "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Dr. Barry's delicious food in a very short time. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk."—*Cure No. 52,612.* "Rostrevor, County of Down, Ireland, Dec. 9, 1854. The Dowager Countess of Castlemartyn feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Dr. Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness and irritability, of many years standing. This food deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a blessing. Enquiries will be cheerfully answered."—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 Castlemartyn; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry, Dr. Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION—against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

SPEYERS.



EBERNBURG.



LUDWIGSHAFEN.



FISHERMEN OF SPEYERS.

The time is arriving when those who can manage it usually leave the bustle and heat of London to pass a few weeks in search of health and amusement. The Rhine, as usual, will be the source of attraction to many, and more particularly, as the nuisance of the passport system is little known when once we arrive in Germany, and we anticipate that this year it will be more than usually visited, from the ridiculous and mischievous proceedings of the French Government in increasing the annoyances of the system. We have occasionally had the pleasure of bringing before our readers views and notices of many of the beautiful spots on the Rhine. The first place we notice this week is the Ebernburg, on the Nahe, once the residence of Franz von Sickingen, but now converted into an excellent hotel, and the castle of Landstuhl, where he was killed. It is a short distance from Bingen. Passing Mainz, we come to Ludwigshafen, a new city opposite Mannheim, and a place of increasing importance. But very few years ago it was merely a station for the bridge of boats which spans the Rhine. It belongs to Bavaria, and owes its rise to the ex-king Ludwig, who induced people to take land and build upon very advantageous terms. As the banks of the Rhine are not very interesting, it is better to take the rail to Speyers. Speyers is one of the most ancient cities of Germany, and was for many years the favourite residence of the Emperors of Germany. The principal building is the Cathedral, founded by the Emperor Conrad, in 1031, and finished by Henry IV. in 1061. There was a more ancient one founded by Dagobert. It contains the remains of eight Emperors, three Emperresses, and two Imperial Princesses. These tombs were very richly adorned, but they were plundered and destroyed by the hordes which overran Alsace and Lorraine at the time of the first French revolution. The Diet of the empire were frequently held here, and at that held in 1529 the Reformers first obtained the name of Protestants, from the protest they made against the illegal proceedings of the Emperors. There are the ruins of a palace built by Charlemagne, the Ritscher, one of the most remarkable buildings after the cathedral; another remarkable ruin is the Heidenthurmchen, built upon the ruins of a temple of Diana; another spot worthy a visit is the "Mount of Olives," a work of the beginning of the sixteenth century. There are also the "Jewsbath," the Temple, the "Anlage," on the Rhine, the Altpfortel, one of the town gates, and the "Hasenpfuhl." The country around is very fertile, and much valuable ground is occupied by that nasty, but profitable weed tobacco. Some distance from Speyers is the village of Zeiskam, surrounded by its fertile fields. The country was the scene of frequent wars, from the time of the Romans till the end of the great European war. We give engravings of the dress of the peasantry and the manner of fishing practised in that part of the Rhine.

MORMON "EXPERIENCES."

The *New York Times* devotes three or four columns to a detailed account of the "experiences" of one Frederick Loba (a "repentant Mormon sinner"), while in Utah, and his escape from the Salt Lake City. Loba is a Swiss, of a strongly metaphysical turn of mind, with a great predilection for speculative theology; and, although a professed Protestant, he felt some years ago "rather uneasy with respect to sacred things and a future existence." Like Faust, he tried all sorts of expositions of different views in regard to man's final destiny, but found them all unsatisfactory, although he ranged the continent of Europe in the prosecution of his metaphysical studies. Thus, although in easy circumstances, Loba was wretched; and, when at length Mormonism was presented to him, he was, as he himself asserts, deceived into a repetition of the impious and immoral heresy. His gross gullibility may be estimated when we inform our readers that he gave implicit credence to all the assurances of his Mormon instructors, that "the Valley" (or Utah) was

However, I was grievously disappointed to find that all I had been told in Switzerland of this beautiful land was far from truth, and that it was anything but fertile and fruitful. Shortly after this I was made a 'professor of chemistry,' became a high priest, and received the endowments. Thus I was initiated into all their principles and mysteries, and became acquainted with many of their secret plans and transactions. These opened my eyes at once, and I saw at a glance the terrible position in which I was placed. I now found myself in the midst of a wicked and degraded people, shut up in the midst of the mountains, with a large and helpless family, and deprived of all resources with which to extricate myself. The conviction had been forced upon my mind that Brigham himself was at the bottom of all the clandestine assassinations, plundering of trains, robberies of mails, and the exemplar of every other species of wickedness practised among his followers. I saw also that the system of polygamy was any-

married the lady to himself, as he found her a very pretty woman. Poor Stains accepted his bereavement as a trial from the Lord. Crimes of all sort were, he found, committed with impunity, and anybody accused of uttering "disparaging remarks concerning the head of the Church" was certain to disappear suddenly and mysteriously, being "privately destroyed." The vengeance of these miscreants was especially wreaked on those of their "initiated" victims who attempted to escape from the Valley. Loba had lost his wife on his journey across the plains; he took another in the city of the Salt Lake, and, although frequently urged to help himself to more wives, refused. On the 1st April, 1857, he resolved to escape with his wife only, leaving his eight children in the care of his mother-in-law and her brother; and after many hardships, mountain adventures, and risks by flood and field, the unhappy couple at length reached Green River, and were kindly received by the Snake Indians and some Canadian traders there encamped. Brigham Young had started thirty-two horsemen on Loba's track to recapture him, but after making incredible exertions to do so they were forced to return. Loba arrived at Kickagoo last December, after several attacks of fever, in a state of perfect destitution. His relatives and children have rejoined him. Mr. Loba thus concludes: "This is a very brief outline of what I and mine have suffered from Mormonism. Every educated man will realise much more readily than I can describe it how keen has been my mental suffering amid the degraded, uncultivated, and besotted followers of Brigham Young. Could all that be obliterated from the page of memory, how lightly should I esteem the recollections of the physical privations and sufferings of the last few years. But nothing remains to me but regret for the past, and joy that I have escaped the trammels of Salt Lake, and that the remnant of my family are spared the contamination and ruin which a life among 'the Saints' would inevitably involve." Will this narrative operate as a caution to the gullible greenhorns who are even now flocking, like geese, to the "Happy Valley?"



LANDSTUHL.



ALTPFÖRTEL AT SPEYERS.

the appointed place for the gathering of the pure and honest; that all the blessings of Heaven were their happy lot; that peace and plenty prevailed, and that no evil or wickedness was to be found in this terrestrial paradise! He was thus "completely deceived, won over, and baptized into the faith," with all his family. He arrived at St. Louis (on his way to the "Happy Valley") in December, 1853, and was then appointed temporary president of a Mormon "chapel." The "tricks and rascalities" of the Mormons at St. Louis shook our friend's faith not a little, but he still hoped to find in "the Rev." Brigham Young, at Utah,—"all the characteristics and virtues befitting a man of God." In this faith he persisted, although plundered at every opportunity by his Mormon guides to the Salt Lake city. Mr. Loba proceeds: "Immediately after my arrival in the Valley the Prophet took me out in one of his waggons, and showed me some of his houses and other property. During this excursion he presented me with one of his houses and some land, with the condition that I should manufacture gunpowder.

thing but conducive to peace and happiness in the human family, but only calculated to gratify the carnal propensities of men, and to destroy, at the same time, all that is delicate, refined, or noble in woman's character, reducing her, in fact, merely to the position of an article of merchandise. I have seen two young sisters sold by their own father to General Horace Eldredge for some groceries. I have seen men marrying both mother and daughter. I have known another in incestuous intercourse with his own sister, and then witnessed Brigham Young taking this last woman as his wife when she was about to become a mother. One of my own personal acquaintances, W. C. Stains, one of Brigham's favourite 'destroying angels' and spies, applied to the Prophet for leave to take a third wife. Leave was granted. The next day the lover appeared before Brigham with his betrothed, when, greatly to his astonishment, that worthy changed the programme slightly, and

WHAT'S the difference between Joan of Arc and Noah's Ark?—Noah's Ark was made of wood, and Joan of Arc was Maid of Orleans.

PADDY IN THE WITNESS BOX.—A certain witness, in an action for assault and battery, mixed things up considerably in giving his account of the affair. After relating how Dennis came to him and struck him, he proceeded:—"So, yer honour, I just hauled off and wiped his jaw. Just then his dog cum along, and I hit him again."—"Hit the dog?"—"No, yer honour, hit Dennis. And then I up wid a stone and throwed it at him, and it rolled him over and over."—"Threw a stone at Dennis?"—"At the dog, yer honour. And he got up and hit me again."—"The dog?"—"No, Dennis. And wid that he stack his tail betwix his legs and run off."—"Dennis?"—"No, the dog. And when he came back at me, he got me down and pounded me, yer honour."—"The dog came back at you?"—"No, Dennis, yer honour; and he isn't hurt any at all."—"Who isn't hurt?"—"The dog, yer honour."



PEASANTS OF LORRAINE.



PEASANTS OF LORRAINE.



INHABITANTS OF ZEISKAM.

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statistical abstract, compiled from a paper just presented to Parliament, refers to the year 1857. The net revenue was 66,056,055*l.*, and the expenditure 66,019,958*l.* The total interest and cost of managing the debt, funded and not funded, was 28,683,384*l.*; the civil list and civil charges of all kinds amounted to 9,839,325*l.*, and the army and navy cost 25,497,249*l.* Taxes to the amount of 10,753,582*l.* were remitted, of which 9,125,000*l.* was due to the reduction of the income-tax and 1,054,637*l.* to the reduction of the tea duties. The gross amount of the capital of the national debt was 805,282,699*l.*, of which 779,655,399*l.* is funded and 25,627,300*l.* unfunded. In 1843 the debt was only 790,576,392*l.*, and in 1853 it was as low as 771,335,801*l.* The total value of the imports was 187,646,335*l.* 3,437,957 quarters of wheat and 5,107,225 quarters of other grain were imported, against 4,072,833 quarters of wheat in 1856, 2,667,702 in 1855, 3,431,227 in 1854, 4,915,430 in 1853, 3,060,268 in 1852, 3,812,008 in 1851, 3,738,995 in 1850, 3,845,378 in 1849, 2,580,959 in 1848, 2,656,455 in 1847, and 1,432,591 quarters in 1846, the last being the year when Sir R. Peel finally repealed the Corn Laws. Prussia is the largest exporter of wheat to England, and next Russia and the United States. 969,318,896*lb.* of raw cotton were imported (654,758,048 from America), and 129,749,898*lb.* of sheep, lamb, and alpaca wool. The value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was 122,155,237*l.*, and that of the principal and other articles of foreign and colonial goods exported, 23,353,765*l.* 15,061,500*l.* of gold bullion and specie were exported (10,863,818*l.* to France alone), and 18,505,468*l.* of silver bullion and specie, 13,694,107 tons of British and 9,484,685 tons of foreign shipping entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom, making together 23,178,792 tons; and 19,071,379 tons of shipping entered and cleared with cargoes only. 1,050 sailing ships of 197,554 tons, and 228 steamers of 52,918 tons were built and registered in the United Kingdom. 18,429 sailing vessels of 3,830,119 tons, and employing 151,434 men, were employed in the home and foreign trades of the kingdom, besides 899 steamers of 381,363 tons, employing 24,953 men, making a grand total of 19,328 vessels of 4,211,482 tons, employing 176,387 men. There were retained for home consumption, and charged with excise duty accordingly, 46,267,457*lb.* of hops, 40,298,513 bushels of malt, 175,690,557*lb.* of paper, and 24,150,436 gallons of spirits. The average price of wheat in the year was 56*s.* 4*d.* per quarter; barley, 42*s.* 1*d.*; and oats, 25*s.* In 1856 wheat ruled at 69*s.* 2*d.*, in 1855 at 74*s.* 8*d.*, and 1854 at 72*s.* 5*d.* In 1851 it was as low as 38*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1852 as 40*s.* 9*d.* There were sold in the market towns of England and Wales 5,243,940 quarters of wheat, 2,262,733 quarters of barley, and 537,364 quarters of oats. 5,239,810*l.* were coined at the Mint. The receipts of the trustees of Savings Banks were 7,581,415*l.*, and the payments 8,375,095*l.*; the capital was 35,108,596*l.* In England (population 19,304,000) there were 662,884 births, 420,019 deaths, and 160,500 marriages. In Scotland (population 3,064,556) there were 103,632 births, 61,927 deaths, and 21,313 marriages. At the end of the year there were 908,186 paupers in receipt of parish relief in England and Wales, a larger number than has occurred since 1850 and 1849. The Scotch paupers mustered 69,217 in number, and the Irish 50,582. Pauperism in Ireland has diminished most extraordinarily, as there were 620,747 at the commencement of 1849, since when the number has gradually declined. 212,875 persons emigrated—21,001 to the North American colonies, 126,905 to the United States, and 61,248 to Australia and New Zealand.

STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.

The last copy of *Bradshaw's Monthly Guide to Victoria* which has arrived in this country furnishes statistics respecting the colony: The Legislative Council, or Upper House, consists of 30 members, elected by 10,755 electors. In the list of members 8 of them are described as gentlemen, 5 as squatters, 8 as merchants, 2 as physicians, and 1 as a broker. The Legislative Assembly or Lower House consists of 60 members elected by 60,000 electors. In the list of members, 18 are described as gentlemen, 5 as barristers, 3 as solicitors, 8 as merchants, 3 as squatters, 2 as farmers, 2 as editors, 1 as a newspaper proprietor, 2 as surgeons, and 2 as physicians. In Victoria there are 121 vaccine districts; 100 national schools, with 5,500 children on the rolls, viz., 2,000 belonging to the Church of England; 1,154 Presbyterians; 602 Roman Catholics; 508 Wesleyans; and 282 Independents. There are 364 denominational schools in operation, with 23,554 scholars, 365 teachers, and 266 assistants. There are 20 gold-receiving offices at the gold fields; 27 places for holding general sessions and county courts; 31 courts of mines; 23 coroners; 5 Chinese protectors; 78 barristers; 250 attorneys; 17 police districts; 91 petty session courts; 7 savings banks with deposits amounting to nearly 400,000*l.*; 14 electric telegraph stations. In Melbourne there are 7 theatres and public places of amusement; 10 public and private baths; 26 insurance companies; 18 foreign consuls and consular agents; 69 societies, public institutions, clubs, and companies. In Victoria there are 17 cricket-clubs, 60 churches, 145 chapels, including a Unitarian chapel, a Jews' synagogue, a new Hebrew congregation, a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church, a Plymouth Brethren's chapel, a Disciples of Christ's church, a German Lutheran church, and a Quakers' meeting-house. 36 Masonic, 24 Manchester Unity, 19 Odd Fellows, 5 Orange and 1 Rechabite lodges; 147 post towns, 11 railway stations, and 13 meteorological observatories. The coach hire from Melbourne to Beechworth, the most distant gold diggings, a distance of 194 miles, is 6*l.* For a single cab fare in Melbourne, not exceeding a mile, the charge is 4*s.* The population of Victoria is

430,656, including 33,285 Chinese, and 1,768 aborigines. According to the *Guide*, the population of New South Wales is 300,000; of South Australia, 103,000; of Tasmania, 70,000; and of New Zealand, 130,000.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* describes the present state of the city of Washington in no very flattering terms. He says: "The federal capital is notoriously the most disorderly of all the disorderly cities in the Union. Life and property, particularly the former, are terribly insecure. One deliberate murder in the twenty-four hours, and often in open daylight, is considered rather a small allowance. Large bands of ruffians occasionally fight with fire-arms and other deadly weapons in the leading thoroughfares for hours together in defiance of the police. During the elections, decent and peaceable voters can only approach the polls armed to the teeth, and in imminent danger of their lives, and of course few are so patriotic as to incur such risks. At the municipal elections last year a large body of organised rowdies came up by train from Baltimore, with small arms and one piece of artillery, and drove the resident voters from the polls, committed several brutal murders, and were only dispersed by a bayonet charge of the United States' marines, who captured their cannon. Arrests are rarely made, and even if they are, a conviction for offences against the person is all but unknown, as the criminals are generally active political partisans, whom jurors and magistrates either are not disposed or cannot afford to offend. This was well evidenced in



THE HEIDENTHURMCHEN.

and the Legislature finally re-organised the force, and vested its government in the hands of commissioners appointed by the State.

A "NAVY'S" FUNERAL AT BECKENHAM.

The readers of *English Hearts and English Hands* will be interested in the following account, which we quote from a weekly contemporary: "The quiet village of Beckenham was on Sunday the scene of unusual excitement, in consequence of the funeral of a 'navy,' named Thomas Ward. It appears that the deceased was formerly employed on the Bromley branch of the Mid-Kent Railway, and



THE CATHEDRAL OF SPEYER.—(See opposite Page.)

the trial of Brooks for the assault on Samner, which, though a very aggravated case, was only visited with the (to him) trifling fine of 300 dollars; and in that of Herbert, a member of Congress, who deliberately murdered a waiter in Willard's Hotel, in a scuffle. The murderer was a strenuous pro-slavery man, and although there was no particular point involved in the case whatever, his party took up his cause with such vigour that he was acquitted in the teeth of the evidence. The result of the whole is, that no man in the country places any reliance whatever on the protection of the law, and all go armed. Mr. Seward, in the debate on the bill in the Senate for the introduction of a sort of metropolitan police,

having, some months since, attended the cottage Scripture readings of Miss Marsh, the authoress of *The Life of Captain Hedley Vicars, &c.*, became a convert. He succeeded in obtaining a situation at Watford station, on the North-Western line, where, after four days only, he met with an accident, and was taken to one of the London hospitals to undergo amputation of one of his arms. After lying there some time he communicated with Miss Marsh, who at once set off for the hospital, where she was afterwards constantly to be found ministering to him. After he had sufficiently recovered he was ordered to Beckenham for change of air, where, after he had been a few days, bleeding



THE "MOUNT OF OLIVES."



THE RETZCHER.

under the control of the federal authorities], described the existing state of things as 'a reign of terror,'

from the shoulder commenced, which terminated with his death, which ended in prayer with his

friends. Miss Marsh, knowing how highly the deceased was esteemed among the rest of the 'navvies' on the line, caused a message to be sent to them that the Rev. F. Chalmers, the rector of Beckenham, had kindly consented to preach a funeral sermon, prior to the funeral taking place on Sunday. For about an hour previous to the commencement of the service, streams of the 'navvies' were to be seen wending their way to the church, and at half-past three the church was filled. Mr. Chalmers delivered a most impressive sermon to the congregation, taking for his text Acts viii., 2. At five o'clock the funeral procession passed into the church amid breathless silence, followed by ten mourners, including the mother of the deceased, relations and friends, and about 130 of the 'navvies,' walking four abreast, with their clean white shawls. After the funeral service in the church and at the grave was concluded, a very forcible address was delivered by the worthy rector. The mourners then returned to the rectory, and the 'navvies' were invited by Miss Marsh to a barn where she had tea provided for them. At half-past seven, on visiting the barn, we found it fitted up with seats and lighted, and the whole of the men prepared for an evening service, which commenced by their standing up and singing a hymn. A portion of the Scripture, commencing with 'Christ has risen from the dead,' &c., was then read and explained to them by Miss Marsh, after which another hymn was sung, and then a concluding forcible and impressive prayer was offered up by Miss Marsh for all those present, especially the 'navvies.' At the conclusion, every one present, to the number of 376, shook hands with Miss Marsh, and received her farewell blessing."

LETTER FROM MR. MOFFAT.

The following are extracts of a letter from the Rev. R. Moffat, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Tidman, dated "Kuruman, South Africa, February 10, 1858:—"

"I arrived at the headquarters of Moselekate, the Matabele chief, on the 26th September, and received from my old, and I may say, tried friend, a hearty welcome. He had evidently been feeling great anxiety, either to hear from or to see me, and had just made arrangements to send two messengers to the Kuruman. My arrival, therefore, took him by surprise, and was apparently a most agreeable one. A variety of circumstances prolonged my stay at the Matlokotloke, two days journey further north of his former residence, bearing the same name. Soon after my arrival, I communicated to him that which was exclusively the object of my present visit. He listened to what I had to say with the most profound attention, and evidently with some degree of wonder. I added that, as the measure was one of great importance, I wished him to take time in thinking over it. He remarked, after a few interrogatories, 'You know what is best for me and my people, the Matabele; but you must come, because the teachers will be strangers to me.' I stated that this was the wish of the great teachers in England, and that they had requested me to accompany the new teachers, and remain at least a twelvemonth with them, or until they were fairly settled. At this his countenance brightened, and he replied, 'That is all I want.' 'Yes,' I added, 'but I want something more than your consent, for which I am most thankful. I want for the missionaries a suitable locality, where they can live, plant, and sow, and a native community as large as possible, whom the missionaries might instruct,—that on these conditions only could I recommend teachers coming and taking up their abode among his people. To all this, and much more that was said on the subject, he cordially agreed. The subject was often referred to during my stay, with the same prospects of encouragement. From all I was able to learn and observe, the country appears to be healthy—I mean the locality which he now occupies. The transitions of temperature are certainly very great, which arises from the high elevation of those parts of the country; the night generally cool from the prevailing east wind. The winters sometimes extremely cold and dry, and when the rains commence, the whole face of the country is transformed with tropical luxuriance. Arriving on a Saturday, I had only to ask next morning what would be the most suitable time of the day to preach to the Matabele, so that I had two services each Sabbath during my stay—in the morning with my own people and such as understood Sechuana, and in the afternoon with the Matabele, through an interpreter. From an entire prostration of strength in his legs, Moselekate is never seen in public; but this was no hindrance to my having almost daily interviews with him. When seated on a strong arm-chair, which I took to him on my last journey, he looks as if nothing ailed him, and seems to enjoy good health; but I doubt if he will ever acquire the use of his limbs. During my stay, and at my request, he kindly sent a dozen of his men with a bag of garden-seeds, and a copy of the Old Testament in Sechuana, to Linyanti. Having occasion to acknowledge the king's kindness in sending the goods for Mr. Livingstone when I last visited him, and to say how thankful Mr. L. felt for the same, he replied, 'Your children I shall always treat as my own,' thus verifying your remark in the *Missionary Chronicle* on the same subject. Expecting the men to return before I should leave, and the time occupied in repairing two of Moselekate's waggons, I had to remain longer than was desirable; but most providentially for me the rainy season commenced later than usual; so that I was able, after a few storms, and before the earth got saturated and the rivers full, to reach a more southern and a drier region. Though exposed to much toil, and daily to intense heat, during my return journey, it being the hottest season of the year, I enjoyed recruited health, and arrived at home stronger than I have felt for years. For all these mercies I desire to feel unfeignedly thankful to Him, of whose providential care and guidance I have received so many tokens in both visits to the Matabele. I did not undertake the journey without earnest deliberation, though there was little time left to decide, and I ceased not to seek Divine direction in my solitary way; and now that I look back on all that has been done for the cause of the Redeemer among the Matabele, I am thankful that I did go, convinced as I was that it would save the young brethren much time and suspense, even after their arrival at headquarters; and it will be necessary for them to remain here for a time to make many preparations, besides to acquire languages."

THE APPELLATION "BLACKLEG."

The case of "Barnet v. Allen" was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Saturday. This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an upholsterer at Woolwich, against the defendant, a fishmonger at the same place, for having, at a raffle for a horse and chaise, stated that he (the plaintiff) was a blackleg. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and a rule for a new trial was obtained. Mr. James, in showing cause against the rule, contended that the word blackleg was actionable, for it was a term of reproach, meaning that the plaintiff got his living by dishonest gambling. There was no such word in "Johnson's Dictionary," but in "Webster's" the definition was "a blackleg is a term applied to notorious swindlers and cheats"—"a leg" might be a person on the turf, but a blackleg was one who cheated. For instance, there was no harm in calling an attorney a sheep for that implied innocence, but to call him a black sheep was clearly actionable. This was clearly a slang term. In the Old Bailey persons were called "crackmen" who committed a burglary; then there were "smashers," and other cant words, the meaning of which was well understood, but it was for the jury in such cases to decide whether the term was opprobrious. Here they had found for the plaintiff, showing that the term blackleg did throw an imputation upon the plaintiff's character. The Lord Chief Baron said that he had frequently heard Cambridge men say they would rather bet with a blackleg than a gentleman. They could not have meant by "blackleg" a man who cheated, but one who got his living by betting. Mr. James said he was sure that was not the understanding in the clubs, for there, if a man were known to be a blackleg, no gentleman would associate with him. The Lord Chief Baron said that was very likely, nor would they with a rascal or a scoundrel, but these words were not actionable; he did not think it was the duty of a jury to decide upon the meaning of the English language. After hearing Mr. Joyce in support of the rule, the Lord Chief Baron said his opinion was that the rule should be made absolute. He thought that it was not actionable to call a man a blackleg, unless there was special damage proved. He understood the word to apply to persons who frequented race courses and played at games of chance and skill, getting the best odds they could, and giving the least, but it did not necessarily imply cheating. It was not actionable to call a man a swindler, villain, rascal, or scoundrel, all of which were terms of reproach, imputing dishonesty, unless it was followed by special damage. He thought blackleg was not actionable. Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Baron Bramwell were of opinion that the word was actionable, but Mr. Baron Watson concurred with the Chief Baron. The Court being equally divided in opinion, there was no judgment, but the rule was discharged.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Reports on certain railway accidents which occurred in the first three months of the present year have just been published. They are, as usual, seriously damaging to the character of the railway companies' arrangements, service, and discipline. An accident on the Caledonian line at Greenock, on the 12th of January last, actually arose from the want of a pointsman to attend regularly to the points during the passage of the trains (a want since supplied). The collision at Romford, on the Eastern Counties line, the 6th of February, was "evidently occasioned by a piece of forgetfulness on the part of the night signalman at the Romford goods shed." An accident at a level crossing, near the Adwalton station, on the Gidderdale branch of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway, on the 4th March, induces the condemnatory opinion on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Yolland, of the Board of Trade, that "the safety of the public travelling on this line, as well as that of the operatives employed at a certain pit, who have to cart the coal across the line, is not sufficiently provided for." The explosion of a boiler at the Caterham Junction of the Brighton Railway, on the 8th February, is ascribed to the wearing of the copper. The majority of these explosions, says Colonel Wynne, in his report, occur, as his experience proves, under the ordinary working pressure of the steam, and may always be traced to the boiler being worn out, or to some marked defect in its construction, and not to steam of extreme tension generated by the driver loading the safety valves—a favourite, but silly and untenable theory of locomotive superintendents who wish to relieve themselves from blame. The accident at the Bolton station of the North-Western line, on the 28th of January, was due to defective breaks, the absence of a break van, and to the habitually permitted infringement of rules by the company's servants. The want of proper supervision and the neglect to enforce discipline reflect grievous discredit on the directors of the company. An accident near Norton-bridge, on the North Staffordshire line on the 18th of January, is ascribed to the neglect of the breakman, loss of presence of mind on the part of the driver of one of the trains, and to the vile arrangement, or rather lack of arrangement, for the shunting of trains in the North Staffordshire yard, the duty of holding the north points being allotted to the pointsman, while it was manifest to all that he could not attend to it without neglecting his other duties.

The *Nowelliste* of Marseilles recounts that on the 27th ult. a duel was fought with swords between two non-commissioned officers of the 58th Regiment. One of the combatants was killed on the spot, and the other was slightly wounded in the abdomen. After receiving surgical aid he was taken to the military prison in custody.

A sailor recently died in Texas, and on his deathbed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr,

She sailed from Charleston for New York in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers, Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind.—*American Journal of Commerce.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, alluding to the elopement of a son of M. Fould with an actress of the *Frangaise*, Mlle. Valerie, says: "It is believed that the pair have escaped to England, and that the younger M. Fould intends dimming the brand new scutcheon of his illustrious house by a marriage with Mlle. Valerie. M. Fould has accordingly requested Lord Cowley to beg that Protestant clergymen be forbidden to celebrate the marriage in England."

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of wheat are moderate, and we have rather liberal arrivals of foreign. Factors held firmly at the prices of this day week, but only part of the supply was cleared at this, and the remainder was held over. Foreign sold in retail at late prices. We have no change in the value of flour. Barley maintains late prices for the best qualities, and grinding descriptions are 6d. per qr. lower. Oats are in large supply, at 1s. per qr. lower. There have been but few fresh arrivals of carcases on the coast; the only business has been in barley and Indian corn at late rates.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 3s 6d to 7s 0d; geese, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; wild, 8d to 1s 0d; pigeons, 5d to 10d; large Surrey fowls, 7s 0d to 10s 0d; chickens, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; barndoor, 5s 0d to 8s; leverets, 2s 0d to 4s 0d; hares, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; goslings, 5s 0d to 7s; pheasants, 5s 0d to 5s 0d; partridges, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; woodcocks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; snipes, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; teal, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; wild ducks, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; widows, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; plovers, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; roasting pigs, 5s to 8s each. English butter, 0s 11d to 1s 3d per lb. English eggs, 0s 0d to 0s 6d; French ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per 120.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 4½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.

Kelloe	8 0	Tanfield Moor	8 0
Eden	15 0	Hunwick	14 6
Stewarts	17 0	Hough Hall	14 9

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BRAUFILL.—May 29, at Peterstone Court, Brecon, the wife of Capt. Braufill, 4th Light Dragoons, of a son.
BROOKE.—May 25, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Capt. J. C. Brooke, Officiating Deputy Collector Ajmer Districts, of a daughter.
BROMLEY.—June 1, at the residence of her father, the Attorney-General, Mrs. Bromley, of a daughter.
BURY.—June 1, at her residence in Sloane-street, Viscountess Bury, of a son and heir.
CURZON.—May 29, at Curzon House, South Andley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Curzon, prematurely, of a son, still-born.
EYRE.—May 26, at Newnham Murren, Essex, the wife of Edward John Eyre, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, of a daughter.
JOCELYN.—June 2, the Hon. Mrs. Strange Jocelyn, of a daughter.
JOLLEY.—May 26, at Angles, Hants, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Jolley, of a daughter.
LEEKE.—May 25, at Longford, the Lady Hester Leake, of a daughter.
MAJOR.—May 27, at Thetford, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Major, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Thetford, Norfolk, of a daughter.
PENRYN.—May 31, at East Sheen, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Leicester Penryn, 1st Royal Surrey Militia, of a daughter.
ROUTH.—May 28, at 52, Montagu-square, the wife of C. H. F. Routh, M.D., of a son.
TUKER.—May 30, at the Manor House, Chiswick, the wife of Harrington Tuke, M.D., of a son.
WHEELER.—May 31, at Wolford Vicarage, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. G. Dornville Wheeler, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GAYTON-HAWKINS.—May 29, at St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham, by the Rev. J. G. Stone, Captain Charles Gayton, R.N., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late H. W. Hawkins, Esq., of Lombard-street.
MONEY-RUSSELL.—May 31, at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. H. W. Buck, Lieut.-Col. Edward Money, Turkish Service, to Georgina, daughter of G. F. Russell, Esq., late of Milton-park, county Dublin.
NEWDIGATE-GARNIER.—June 1, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, and the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, Major Edward Newdigate, Rifle Brigade, to Annie, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Lady Caroline Garnier.
SHARPE-HELME.—June 1, at St. Peter's, Walthamstow, by his father, the Rev. Canon Sharpe, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, the Rev. Thomas Wetherell Sharpe, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, to Maria Blandina, only daughter of Robert Helme, Esq., of the Forest, Walthamstow, Essex.
SUTTON-LUDLOW.—June 1, at all Saint's Church, Langham-place, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, Wadhaw Locke Sutton, Esq., youngest son of the late Robert Sutton, Esq., of Rossau, Herts, to Louisa Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. Ludlow, M.A., Vicar of Kirkton, Lincolnshire, Prebendary of Kerswell, Devon, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-General Dickinson, Colonel Commandant of Royal Artillery.
THRING-MEREDITH.—May 27, at Heddington, Wilts, by the Rev. T. H. Du Boulay, Rector of Heddington, assisted by the Rev. Charles Thring, Curate of Overton, and Tryfield, Wilts, to Lydia Eliza Dyer, younger daughter of Capt. Meredith, R.N., of Heddington House.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—May 29, aged 24, Anne Isabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. Abner W. Brown, Vicar of Greeton, Northamptonshire.
COOK.—May 27, at his residence, Plumstead-common, Mr. Samuel Bird Cook, Master, R.N.
FAWCET.—May 26, at the Vicarage, Eaton Socon, Beds, Mrs. Emma, wife of the Rev. S. G. Fawcett, M.A.
FELLOWS.—May 30, Mary Judith, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fellows, Vicar of Sidbury, in the county of Devon, in her seventy-eighth year.
HALCOTT.—May 26, at Blois, Major Charles Halcott, aged fifty-eight, only son of the late Col. Halcott, H.E.I.C.S.
JEULA.—May 31, at Reigate, Surrey, the Rev. H. B. Jeula, late Minister of Maize-hill Chapel, Greenwich, in the seventieth year of his age.
SHAIRP.—May 28, at his residence, Milan-terrace, Battersea, Capt. Alexander Shairp, R.N., aged sixty-three.
SLATER.—May 27, at the house of her father, John P. Bull, Esq., 15, Hyde-park-street, Julia, wife of Capt. Mortimer J. Slater, 5th Regt. Bengal N.I., aged twenty-four.
SUTTIE.—May 30, at her house, 37, South-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Harriet Grant Suttie, wife of Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart.
TAYLOR.—May 29, at Cheltenham, aged seventy-five, Ann Harvey, relict of Major-General T. W. Taylor, C.B., late Lieut.-Governor Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
WAY.—May 27, at Hanover Lodge, Kensington-park, Mary Hay, wife of Gregory Lewis Way, Esq., late Major 25th Regt., and second daughter of the late William Macdonald, Esq., of Woolmet.

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Tuesday, June 8, will be produced (first time), Verdi's Opera, LUISA MILLER. By Mlle. Piccolomini and Madame Albani; Signors Gunglini, Violetti, Castelli, and Benvenuto.

Thursday, June 10, will be repeated LUISA MILLER (for the Benefit of Mlle. Piccolomini).

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EFFLORESCENCE.—The condensed

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DERANGEMENT of the STOMACH and

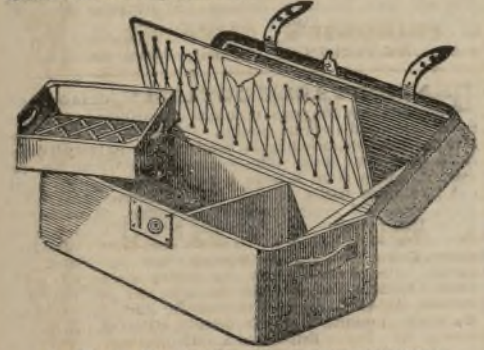
BOWELS.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sudden manner in which the hot weather has visited us will be productive of unpleasant consequences to many. The liver, the stomach, and bowels will each feel its effects. But in all cases of irregularities, the use of Holloway's justly celebrated Pills speedily removes the most unpleasant attacks of dysentery, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, sick-headache, debility, want of appetite, and drowsiness—purifying the blood, and giving energy and a healthy tone to the system. For pimples, blotches, and all skin eruptions, there is nothing to excel the fine cooling effects of Holloway's Ointment.

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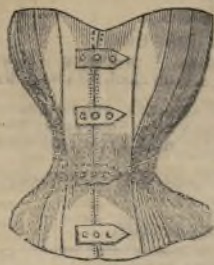
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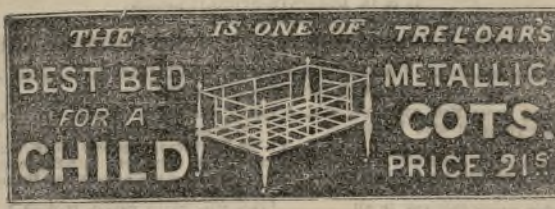
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(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Pilem, all Nervous Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during Pregnancy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

We extract a few of the many thousands of expressions of gratitude from invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49, 832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47, 121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48, 314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 46, 814. Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure No. 52, 512. The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54, 812. Miss Virginia Zeghers cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."—No. 4, 208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavel, Riddlington Rectory, Norfolk."—No. 3, 856. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Starr, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—Cure No. 3, 906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

In Cansisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lbs., 4s. 6d.; 5 lbs., 11s.; 12 lbs., 22s. The 12 lb. canister free on receipt of Post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Turvey's to Her Majesty, 180, Piccadilly; also, at 60; Gracechurch-street; 330, 430, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheapside; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 198, Oxford-street.

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

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GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—The World-wide noted ALPINE KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d. a Pair, Black, White, and Coloured. The very best PARIS KID 2s. 7½d. A Sample Pair by Post for two extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London (W.)

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

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

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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 6s. 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.

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The Shepherd Check-Floenced Dress, Made up in all Colours, Lined, and richly Trimmed with Velvet, and Material for Bodice	£ s. d. 0 12 9	Our new Paris Mantle, rich Glacé, elaborately Trimmed	£ s. d. 1 1 0
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8d., 27s. 9d., 27s. 10d., 27s. 11d., 27s. 12d., 28s. 1d., 28s. 2d., 28s. 3d., 28s. 4d., 28s. 5d., 28s. 6d., 28s. 7d., 28s. 8d., 28s. 9d., 28s. 10d., 28s. 11d., 28s. 12d., 29s. 1d., 29s. 2d., 29s. 3d., 29s. 4d., 29s. 5d., 29s. 6d., 29s. 7d., 29s. 8d., 29s. 9d., 29s. 10d., 29s. 11d., 29s. 12d., 30s. 1d., 30s. 2d., 30s. 3d., 30s. 4d., 30s. 5d., 30s. 6d., 30s. 7d., 30s. 8d., 30s. 9d., 30s. 10d., 30s. 11d., 30s. 12d., 31s. 1d., 31s. 2d., 31s. 3d., 31s. 4d., 31s. 5d., 31s. 6d., 31s. 7d., 31s. 8d., 31s. 9d., 31s. 10d., 31s. 11d., 31s. 12d., 32s. 1d., 32s. 2d., 32s. 3d., 32s. 4d., 32s. 5d., 32s. 6d., 32s. 7d., 32s. 8d., 32s. 9d., 32s. 10d., 32s. 11d., 32s. 12d., 33s. 1d., 33s. 2d., 33s. 3d., 33s. 4d., 33s. 5d., 33s. 6d., 33s. 7d., 33s. 8d., 33s. 9d., 33s. 10d., 33s. 11d., 33s. 12d., 34s. 1d., 34s. 2d., 34s. 3d., 34s. 4d., 34s. 5d., 34s. 6d., 34s. 7d., 34s. 8d., 34s. 9d., 34s. 10d., 34s. 11d., 34s. 12d., 35s. 1d., 35s. 2d., 35s. 3d., 35s. 4d., 35s. 5d., 35s. 6d., 35s. 7d., 35s. 8d., 35s. 9d., 35s. 10d., 35s. 11d., 35s. 12d., 36s. 1d., 36s. 2d., 36s. 3d., 36s. 4d., 36s. 5d., 36s. 6d., 36s. 7d., 36s. 8d., 36s. 9d., 36s. 10d., 36s. 11d., 36s. 12d., 37s. 1d., 37s. 2d., 37s. 3d., 37s. 4d., 37s. 5d., 37s. 6d., 37s. 7d., 37s. 8d., 37s. 9d., 37s. 10d., 37s. 11d., 37s. 12d., 38s. 1d., 38s. 2d., 38s. 3d., 38s. 4d., 38s. 5d., 38s. 6d., 38s. 7d., 38s. 8d., 38s. 9d., 38s. 10d., 38s. 11d., 38s. 12d., 39s. 1d., 39s. 2d., 39s. 3d., 39s. 4d., 39s. 5d., 39s. 6d., 39s. 7d., 39s. 8d., 39s. 9d., 39s. 10d., 39s. 11d., 39s. 12d., 40s. 1d., 40s. 2d., 40s. 3d., 40s. 4d., 40s. 5d., 40s. 6d., 40s. 7d., 40s. 8d., 40s. 9d., 40s. 10d., 40s. 11d., 40s. 12d., 41s. 1d., 41s. 2d., 41s. 3d., 41s. 4d., 41s. 5d., 41s. 6d., 41s. 7d., 41s. 8d., 41s. 9d., 41s. 10d., 41s. 11d., 41s. 12d., 42s. 1d., 42s. 2d., 42s. 3d., 42s. 4d., 42s. 5d., 42s. 6d., 42s. 7d., 42s. 8d., 42s. 9d., 42s. 10d., 42s. 11d., 42s. 12d., 43s. 1d., 43s. 2d., 43s. 3d., 43s. 4d., 43s. 5d., 43s. 6d., 43s. 7d., 43s. 8d., 43s. 9d., 43s. 10d., 43s. 11d., 43s. 12d., 44s. 1d., 44s. 2d., 44s. 3d., 44s. 4d., 44s. 5d., 44s. 6d., 44s. 7d., 44s. 8d., 44s. 9d., 44s. 10d., 44s. 11d., 44s. 12d., 45s. 1d., 45s. 2d., 45s. 3d., 45s. 4d., 45s. 5d., 45s. 6d., 45s. 7d., 45s. 8d., 45s. 9d., 45s. 10d., 45s. 11d., 45s. 12d., 46s. 1d., 46s. 2d., 46s. 3d., 46s. 4d., 46s. 5d., 46s. 6d., 46s. 7d., 46s. 8d., 46s. 9d., 46s. 10d., 46s. 11d., 46s. 12d., 47s. 1d., 47s. 2d., 47s. 3d., 47s. 4d., 47s. 5d., 47s. 6d., 47s. 7d., 47s. 8d., 47s. 9d., 47s. 10d., 47s. 11d., 47s. 12d., 48s. 1d., 48s. 2d., 48s. 3d., 48s. 4d., 48s. 5d., 48s. 6d., 48s. 7d., 48s. 8d., 48s. 9d., 48s. 10d., 48s. 11d., 48s. 12d., 49s. 1d., 49s. 2d., 49s. 3d., 49s. 4d., 49s. 5d., 49s. 6d., 49s. 7d., 49s. 8d., 49s. 9d., 49s. 10d., 49s. 11d., 49s. 12d., 50s. 1d., 50s. 2d., 50s. 3d., 50s. 4d., 50s. 5d., 50s. 6d., 50s. 7d., 50s. 8d., 50s. 9d., 50s. 10d., 50s. 11d., 50s. 12d., 51s. 1d., 51s. 2d., 51s. 3d., 51s. 4d., 51s. 5d., 51s. 6d., 51s. 7d., 51s. 8d., 51s. 9d., 51s. 10d., 51s. 11d., 51s. 12d., 52s. 1d., 52s. 2d., 52s. 3d., 52s. 4d., 52s. 5d., 52s. 6d., 52s. 7d., 52s. 8d., 52s. 9d., 52s. 10d., 52s. 11d., 52s. 12d., 53s. 1d., 53s. 2d., 53s. 3d., 53s. 4d., 53s. 5d., 53s. 6d., 53s. 7d., 53s. 8d., 53s. 9d., 53s. 10d., 53s. 11d., 53s. 12d., 54s. 1d., 54s. 2d., 54s. 3d., 54s. 4d., 54s. 5d., 54s. 6d., 54s. 7d., 54s. 8d., 54s. 9d., 54s. 10d., 54s. 11d., 54s. 12d., 55s. 1d., 55s. 2d., 55s. 3d., 55s. 4d., 55s. 5d., 55s. 6d., 55s. 7d., 55s. 8d., 55s. 9d., 55s. 10d., 55s. 11d., 55s. 12d., 56s. 1d., 56s. 2d., 56s. 3d., 56s. 4d., 56s. 5d., 56s. 6d., 56s. 7d., 56s. 8d., 56s. 9d., 56s. 10d., 56s. 11d., 56s. 12d., 57s. 1d., 57s. 2d., 57s. 3d., 57s. 4d., 57s. 5d., 57s. 6d., 57s. 7d., 57s. 8d., 57s. 9d., 57s. 10d., 57s. 11d., 57s. 12d., 58s. 1d., 58s. 2d., 58s. 3d., 58s. 4d., 58s. 5d., 58s. 6d., 58s. 7d., 58s. 8d., 58s. 9d., 58s. 10d., 58s. 11d., 58s. 12d., 59s. 1d., 59s. 2d., 59s. 3d., 59s. 4d., 59s. 5d., 59s. 6d., 59s. 7d., 59s. 8d., 59s. 9d., 59s. 10d., 59s. 11d., 59s. 12d., 60s. 1d., 60s. 2d., 60s. 3d., 60s. 4d., 60s. 5d., 60s. 6d., 60s. 7d., 60s. 8d., 60s. 9d., 60s. 10d., 60s. 11d., 60s. 12d., 61s. 1d., 61s. 2d., 61s. 3d., 61s. 4d., 61s. 5d., 61s.