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THE NEW HOTEL ON THE RIGI.

EVERY year the number of visitors to Switzerland increases, with the facilities of travelling, and a consequent increase of speculation among the numerous hotel-keepers has been the consequence. In many places in which a small inn was the only place of accommodation have stately hotels sprung

up, in which every comfort may be obtained by paying for it. For many years past the Rigi Mountain has been a favourite resort, and its fame has gone on increasing, for it is almost impossible to obtain a more splendid view than from its summit. The small group of mountains, of which the Rigi is the highest point, stands completely apart from the range surrounded by lakes, and

may almost be compared to an enormous insular pyramid. Its position, which is on the borders of the Obersweitz, and the great chain of the Alps, affords one of the most beautiful and extensive views which it is possible to conceive. In 1689 the only place of shelter for the herdsman was the "Hospice of St. Mary of the Snows," built in a nook sheltered from the west and north, a place to which pilgrims

resorted. Their numbers increasing, it became necessary to find accommodation for them, and several inns sprung up. Towards the end of the last century travellers began to turn their steps to Switzerland, and the Rigi soon became an object of attraction. In 1816 an inn was built somewhat higher up the mountain than the Hospice. It was still a long and weary journey from it to the top.



THE NEW HOTEL ON THE RIGI.

A hut which had been erected here in 1815 rose to the consequence of an inn through the support of some of the wealthier inhabitants of Zurich; this stood about sixty paces from the top, on the south side. The number of visitors increased, however, so rapidly, that this could no longer afford the required shelter, and a second sprung up. These soon became insufficient for the numbers that sought the summit, for the beauty of the view. In 1850, a handsome hotel rose upon the foundations of the former. This, however, has not sufficed, and it has been found necessary to add another and a larger, in which every comfort is to be obtained. The visitor will scarcely credit the trouble and expense which it has cost to furnish him with this comfort. A large and substantial house built upon the summit of a mountain nearly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea requires somewhat more labour than a corresponding house built in a valley. Before a stone was laid it cost 60,000 francs to level the foundation and purchase the ground, but the community has entered into a bond not to let any other portion for ten years. All the wood-work and lime had to be carried up by manual labour: the scene during the two past years was very curious, old and young being employed in carrying up the necessary wood, &c.; here ten or twelve men might be seen bending under the weight of a rafter, toiling up the steep paths, two carrying up a plank, a door, or a blind, and this was by no means an inexpensive job; a hundredweight of wood cost two francs, a plank one and a half francs, a door one franc eighty cents; a blind three francs twenty cents, for carriage alone; the carpenter's work alone cost 40,000 francs; twelve men were employed for two years in preparing the stone, and six men in getting sand. Our readers may form some idea of the cost of the whole by the items we have given.

The whole length of the hotel is 155 feet, its breadth forty-eight, height sixty; it contains about fifty apartments, the dining room is capable of holding two hundred persons at dinner, the whole of the decorations are in excellent taste, and every comfort is provided for visitors.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL AND COURT.—Her Majesty the Queen held a Privy Council and Court, on Saturday, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord President; Lord Chelmsford, Lord Chancellor; Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Gen. Peel, Secretary of State for War; Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Stanley, President of the Board of Control; the Right Hon. J. W. Denley, President of the Board of Trade; Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Public Works; Marquis of Exeter, Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; and the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse. At the Council Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Sir John Taylor Coleridge, by command of the Queen, were sworn of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was sworn one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (for the Colonies). Sir Edward kissed hands upon his appointment, and received from the Queen his seals of office. A proclamation was issued for the election of a Scottish peer, in the room of the late Earl of Morton, the election to take place on Tuesday, the 29th June. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. At the Court the Marquis of Bath was presented to the Queen at an audience by the Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Earl Delawarr, Marquis of Exeter, Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, and Gen. Peel, had audiences of Her Majesty. The Queen was attended by Viscount Gough, Gold Stick in Waiting, Lord Claud Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household, Viscount Newport, Vice-Chamberlain, Col. the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Comptroller of the Household, Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Saturday. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Louisa took a carriage drive. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, visited the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt at Twickenham in the afternoon. In attendance were the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Byron, and Major-Gen. Bouverie. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lord Byron, and Major-Gen. Bouverie, honoured the performance of the Royal Italian Opera with her presence in the evening.

The QUEEN, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service on Sunday, in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lord Byron, and Major-Gen. Bouverie, went, at five o'clock on Monday afternoon, to the White Lodge, in Richmond-park, and returned at twenty minutes before eight o'clock. Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice took a carriage drive. The Queen, with the Princess Alice, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Byron, and Major-Gen. Bouverie, dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent

in the evening, at Clarence House. The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived in London from the Continent in the afternoon, and was met at the London-bridge terminus by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. The Hereditary Grand Duchess proceeded to Buckingham Palace and paid a visit to the Queen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Consort, on Tuesday afternoon. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. The Viscountess Jocelyn, Major-Gen. Bouverie, and Col. F. H. Seymour, were in attendance. Col. F. H. Seymour has relieved Lieut-Col. Ponsonby in his duties as the Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, went, on Wednesday morning, to the horticultural exhibition at Chiswick. In attendance were the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-Gen. Bouverie, and Col. F. H. Seymour. Her Majesty held a Court in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace. Lord Wodehouse had an audience of the Queen upon his return from his mission to the Court of St. Petersburg. His lordship was presented by the Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting. The Prince Consort, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, visited their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in St. James's Palace. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, Mr. Gibbs, and the Rev. Mr. Tarver, arrived at Buckingham Palace from the White Lodge. His Royal Highness returned to Richmond Park in the afternoon. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, arrived from Alverbank. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold visited the Botanical Gardens in the Regent's-park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with Her Majesty.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

The QUEEN gave on Wednesday night a State Ball, to which a party of about 1,900 were invited. The Yeomen of the Guard lined the grand hall. Major-Gen. Sir Travell Phillips, lieutenant of the Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, and Sir George Houlton, ensign of the corps, were present. A Guard of Honour of the Foot Guards mounted in front of the Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary (attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Major Home Purves), and Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (attended by Lady Caroline Cust and Baron Luhe), arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past nine o'clock, and were received by the Maids of Honour and the Equerries in Waiting.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt), Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh, arrived, and were also conducted to the White Drawing-room, where Her Majesty received her illustrious visitors.

The general company alighted under the principal portico of the Palace, and those having the *entrée* alighted at the equerries' entrance in Piccadilly.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, and the principal officers of the household, conducted the Queen and Prince Consort from the White Drawing-room through the Salon, Yellow Drawing-room, State Dinner-room, and Approach Gallery into the Ball and Concert-room. The Royal Family and the Ladies of the Queen's Household followed Her Majesty.

When the Queen had taken her seat at the west end on the haut-pas, the door opening from the Promenade Gallery was opened, and the diplomatic corps and the Ministers of the Crown were introduced, and having passed before the Queen, took their usual seats. The general company entered the Ball and Concert Room from the Approach Gallery.

Weiperts' Quadrille Band of thirty-six artistes, stationed in the orchestra at the east end, played for the opening of the ball "The Bay of Dublin" quadrille, composed by Major W. Guernsey. A valse, "Water Lily," composed by Marriott, followed.

Her Majesty's dress was a lilac silk skirt, with two skirts of white net and two of lilac net, trimmed with white blonde and bouquets of white lilies, ornamented with diamonds. The head-dress was a wreath of white lilies ornamented with diamonds.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a grey silk dress, trimmed with bouillons of tulle, with a second skirt of black lace; the stomacher of large sapphires and diamonds; a diamond necklace. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond tiara and black feathers as a head-dress.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a white silk dress trimmed with bouillons of tulle, and covered with three deep flounces of Honiton lace. The dress was ornamented by bows of maroon velvet and marabouts, each bow containing in the centre a diamond ornament. The body trimmed to correspond with stomacher of diamonds and emeralds. A diamond necklace. The Duchess's head-dress was of maroon velvet covered with diamonds and marabout feathers.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress of pink tulle over a glacé pink petticoat. A white spotted tulle veil, looped up with bouquets of pink flowers and green leaves. The body trimmed to correspond, and the stomacher ornamented with pearls and diamonds. The necklace and ear-rings of pearls and diamonds. The Princess's head-dress was composed of a wreath of pink flowers and green leaves, with diamond stars interspersed.

The following had the honour of receiving invita-

tions, but many were prevented, by domestic affliction and other unavoidable causes, from obeying Her Majesty's commands:—His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Turkish Ambassador, Madame Musurus, and the Councillor and Secretary of Embassy; the French Ambassador and the Secretaries and Attaché of Embassy, the Baroness de Malaret and the Aides-de-Camp of the Marshal Duc de Malakoff; the Austrian Minister, Countess Aponyi, and the Secretaries and Attaché of Legation; the Bavarian Minister, Baroness de Cetto, and Secretary of Legation; the Belgian Minister, Madame Van de Weyer, and Councillor, Secretaire, and Attaché of Legation; Madame Solwyns, Madame and Mademoiselle Delapierre; the Brazilian Minister, Madame de Carvalho-Moreira, and Secretary and Attaché of Legation; Madame d'Aldrada, Madame I. de Villeneuve, the Danish Minister, and Attaché of Legation; the Greek Minister, Madame and Mademoiselle de Tricoupi, and Secretary of Legation; the Guatemala and New Granada Minister and Secretary of Legation, the Hanoverian Minister, the Hans Towns Minister and Mrs. Alfred Rucker, the Haytian Chargé d'Affaires and Secretary, the Netherlands Minister and Secretary of Legation, the Portuguese Minister, the Countess de Lavradio, and Councillor and Attaché of Legation; the Prussian Minister, the Countess de Bernstorff, and Councillor and Attaché of Legation; the Baroness de Langen, the Russian Minister, Baroness de Brunnow, the Councillor of State and Embassy, and Secretary and Attaché of Legation, Baroness de Nicolay, Countess Blondot, the Sardinian Minister and Secretary and Attaché of Legation, the Saxon Minister, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, Secretaries, and Attachés; Madame Auguste Conte, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, the Countess de Platen, and Secretary of Legation; the Tuscan Chargé d'Affaires, the United States Minister, Mrs. and the Misses Dallas, and Secretary and Assistant-Secretary of Legation, Salik Pacha, Professor Alexander Gen. Count Bystronowski (Arstan Pacha), la Marquise de Talliacara, Count and Countess Oxel Wachtmeister, the Duc and Duchess St. Arpino, Miss Margaret Astor Ward (U.S.), Baron Louis de Nicolay, Lieut. G. de Bunting, Count Gustave Blucher, Don A. Huici, Baron de Witzleben, Baron d'Ende, Count and Countess Potocki, Baron de Chambrier, Baron G. de Peregaux, Count and Countess de Torredios, Madlle. de Zulueta, Don F. and Madame Pezet, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Morell (U.S.), the Gold Stick in Waiting, the Silver Stick in Waiting, the Pages of Honour in Waiting, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, the Adjutant in Brigade Waiting, the Commanding Officers of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards; the Commanding Officers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, and three officers of each battalion; the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, and three officers of the battalion; the Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd battalions of Scots Fusilier Guards, and three officers of each battalion; the Commanding Officer 1st Life Guards, and four officers; the Commanding Officer 2nd Life Guards, and four officers; the Commanding Officer Royal Horse Guards, and four officers; the Commanding Officer 11th Hussars and three officers; the Commanding Officer Royal Artillery, and four officers; the Commanding Officer Royal Engineers, and four officers; the Commanding Officer Royal Marines and three officers; the Commanding Officer of the Division of Royal Marines at Portsmouth; the Captain, the Additional Captain, and the second Lieutenant of the Royal Yacht; the Rear-Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard.

The company was very numerous, embracing most of the aristocracy and fashionable society in town.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOULOGNE.—There is much truth in the following opinion on this subject:—"A loud and sudden revolution attract and compel notice; but silent and gradual, although to issue perhaps in changes far greater and deeper, run their course, and it is only when their cycle is completed, that men perceive what mighty transforming forces have been at work in the very midst of themselves."

GEORGINA.—The French author, Alexander Dumas, and the late distinguished French chemist, of the same name, were in no degree related to each other.

CECILIA.—The scent called "Frangipane," now so fashionable, is made from a plant bearing that name. A better description than we could give will be found in the words of a traveller in Martinique, who describes it as follows:—"We passed a garden in which was a flowering tree, of a beauty quite new to us. Its green foliage was very full, and the tree was about as tall as the common tulip tree; but it looked precisely as if a soft damp snow had fallen in the night, and laden down its branches with as much as they could bear. The rich white flowers lay copped in the middle of each spreading branch—a large cupful in every cluster. We learned that this was the *Frangipane*."

ELM COTTAGE.—To those interested in such subjects, a visit to Doctors' Commons would gratify the taste, as the walls of many celebrated persons may there be seen; among the number are those of Shakespeare, Milton, and Napoleon, whose will was made at St. Helena.

A MOTHER.—Evening is the very worst time for making children learn lessons. We know that it is the common practice, but we are obliged to make our protest against it. The faculties are already exhausted with school exercises, and the most amiable child feels nature rebel against renewed exertion. It brings much discomfort into a home, and sours the temper of the child often in perpetuity.

A CONSTANT READER.—Edward the Confessor was the first King of England who put his seal to a Charter.

SHEFFIELD.—Soluble glass may be employed as paint in rooms, the walls having been previously coated with a mixture of sand, clay, and soluble glass. Coatings of this material preserve their freshness and colour for a great length of time and can be washed with water.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—The high price of rape oil in unproductive seasons gives rise to its being mixed with a cheaper linseed oil, in which adulterated state it thickens and burns very incompletely, emitting great smoke. This may explain the effect complained of so frequently.

A LOVER OF OLD CHINA.—Many manufacturers on the Continent have given the name of Wedgwood to their ware, although of quite a different composition to the genuine article, and thus the designation is no longer worthy of dependence.

E. V. L.—Every free Roman used to have three names.

Mrs. D.—Terra Cotta is more durable than marble. Works executed in baked clay have been preserved for above three thousand years, still retaining their original freshness.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—There was in the Exhibition of 1851 a buffet of extraordinary workmanship, enriched with most elaborate carving, executed by the young man of Warwick from a colossal oak which grew near Kenilworth Castle, and was cut down in 1842.

AN INVALID.—Sleep before midnight is more restorative than sleep after. We recommend that all exciting subjects should be avoided as night approaches. It is not an uncommon practice for relatives to talk over family troubles in the hours which precede bed time. By all means let this be avoided, as well as reading exciting books. Sleeplessness brings on many evils both to the mind and body. Tea late in the evening ought also to be given up, especially green tea.

ROSAMOND.—The best article of this kind is made of a thin black silk, lined, quilted with a thin wadding, turned up at the edge, and having two or three whalebones run in, which keeps it from contact with the head. This hood has a curtain and is drawn in behind. It can be made by any milliner. For summer wear it is better without the wadding. We are sorry not to be able to answer the other question at present.

C.—We are much gratified at our correspondents' wish to execute so many of our Work-Table designs. With respect to the transfer of the patterns, it is now an established custom to send them to a Berlin wool shop to be traced, for the sake of neatness and accuracy, and this is done at very small expense. The leaves in the centre of the screen are embroidered in two shades of green, light and dark, divided down the centre. In the Broad Cloth the round spots are to be worked as holes.

P. T.—You may clarify isinglass by the following directions:—Take an ounce and a quarter of the best isinglass, cut it into small pieces, and wash them several times in warm water. Put the isinglass into a preserving-pan with five glasses of filtered water. Set it on the fire, and as soon as it boils, place it at the side of the stove, so as to keep up the boiling. Take off the scum as soon as it rises, and, when the whole is reduced to three-quarters, strain it through a cloth into a basin for use. In clarifying isinglass, lemon-peel is sometimes added, to remove the disagreeable taste. But good isinglass has no taste; and as lemon-peel is sure to give a yellow tinge to it, it is better to omit it.

FANNY.—To clean marble chimney-pieces, mix together the following ingredients in sufficient water to make them into a thin paste: one pound of whiting, half a pound of soda, and half a pound of potash. Lay the paste thickly on the marble with a brush. Let it remain on for a few days, and then brush it off with soda and water.

LEZZIE M.—The ginger plant is a species of *Amomum*, and is a native of the East and West Indies. The roots are jointed, and the stalks rise to the height of two or three feet, with narrow leaves. The flower-stems arise by the side of these leaves, immediately from the root, and terminate in an oblong scaly spike. The dried roots of the ginger plant are used for various purposes, culinary and medical.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The term *Cabal*, which has recently been the subject of so much discussion in Parliament, had its origin in the reign of Charles II. It was the name applied to the Ministry, the initial letters of whose names compose the word, viz.:—Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale. The word is now generally employed to designate a number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in Church or State by intrigue.

ESQUINAZ.—Damaskening is the art of beautifying iron or steel by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire. This art partakes of the Mosaic of engraving and of carving. Like the Mosaic, it has inlaid work; like engraving, it cuts the metal into figures; and as in chasing, gold and silver is wrought in relief.

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 12, 1858.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

We always understood it to be a maxim of general acceptance, that, when it was held indispensable an act should be done, the promptness with which it was commenced materially increased the probabilities of success. In military matters, Wellington, Havelock, Lawrence, and others of the past, were celebrated for their promptness as well as energy of action; and in civil matters, all practical men, professional or commercial, admit and act upon the principle that "delays are dangerous." Yet to apply this principle to things political appears out of the question, and especially in matters where India is concerned. Some members of the House of Commons—and men of undoubted ability and eminence, too—seem to think that there is virtue rather in postponing to a more convenient season, the general question of legislation for India, although of the period when that convenient season will arrive they have but a very indistinct idea. Of this number is the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; and accordingly, on Monday night he moved an amendment to the third resolution of the Government, as follows:—"That, regard being had to the position of affairs in India, it is expedient to constitute the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by an act of the present session, to be a Council for administering the Government of India in the name of Her Majesty, under the superintendence of such responsible Minister until the end of the next session of Parliament." Now, had this amendment been adopted, its effect would have been to perpetuate

the state of things existing at the present time, and nullify two previous decisions of the House of Commons on this very subject. The Government, the Parliament, and the country, have made up their minds that there shall be a great and fundamental change in the Government of India, and that the responsibility of the future conduct of affairs in that vast and wealthy empire shall be transferred from a trading company to the Crown; and further, they have determined that legislation shall be immediate, earnest, and vigorous. It is no slight or easy task for any Government to provide for the present and prospective well-being of 200,000,000 half-civilised Indians thousands of miles away, with their repulsive notions of caste, religious prejudices, hatred of Europeans, general ignorance and immorality, &c. Every patriot, therefore—whether legislator, merchant, or mechanic—each in his sphere, should do his utmost to assist the work on behalf of that hitherto misgoverned country. The days of joint responsibility, or “double government,” are nearly at an end, and that end, in all probability, is very near. Mr. Gladstone's amendment was rejected by the large majority of 149. Thus was shown, for the third time, the temper of the House of Commons on the subject of delay. But the Government had to encounter another antagonist, on the same evening, in the person of Mr. Roebuck, who desired that the Secretary of State should govern India without a Council, and that he alone should be responsible. His views, however, were not adopted by the House, and his proposition was negatived without a division; for, said Lord Stanley, “the Secretary of State will have advisers, whether you call them clerks or Councilors.” And yet, neither the number or resources of the Obstructives were exhausted—“another and another still succeeds.” The question of the Council being thus decided, the number of which it should consist afforded further opportunity for opposition; and, after a brief discussion on the point, Lord J. Russell expressed his intention of taking the opinion of the House on the proposition that “the number should be twelve, and that they be appointed by the Crown.” This amendment has yet to be disposed of.

Legislation for India, experience teaches, is a tardy process. Four out of the six months of the session have been already spent on this question; and it is now nearly three months since the Government withdrew their bill, and adopting the suggestion of Lord John Russell agreed to proceed by resolutions instead—that noble lord urging that time would thus be saved—and yet the third resolution is not yet passed. This is greatly to be deplored; for, while we are hesitating and undecided, the enemy is active and energetic, interpreting our want of decision as evidence of weakness. The pacification of India is admitted on all hands to be even now far from immediate accomplishment, and notwithstanding their numerous defeats, the rebels are able to bring into the field an army largely exceeding ours in number. We sincerely hope, then, that the further progress of the resolutions will not be impeded, but that India will speedily be placed on a more safe and substantial footing than she has ever before been, and that our rule of government in that country will be more in harmony with the principles of justice than hitherto. And while the reorganisation of the army, the tenure of land, the finances, and other important subjects receive consideration, let there be established something like religious freedom—not that the Christian religion should be forced upon the natives with all the weight of Governmental authority, but that ministers and missionaries may be allowed to do their Master's work unhindered, merely receiving the same amount of toleration accorded by the State to other systems of religion; then we may hopefully expect that India will one day be a Christian dependency of this Christian land.

THE LACE MAKERS OF BRUGES.

THE condition of women in all countries is a subject which must interest the heart of every civilised society. In a journal devoted to the service of those whom we are proud to say stand foremost in the ranks of intelligence and morality, we feel that we cannot be out of place when we present them with a picture of those of their own sex, less favoured by the mysterious arbitrations

of Providence in other lands. We say in other lands, and yet we are speaking of a neighbourhood as near to our own great metropolis as many of our own provinces, only with the mighty highway of the ocean running between us.

It is of the lace makers of Bruges of whom we would paint our little picture. They are not a very small class, probably there is not a shop in Regent-street, dealing in such dainty wares, which does not display the handiwork of their industry. The lace of this country has long enjoyed its own celebrity. For the present, however, we will confine our observations to the Lace Makers of Bruges. They form a body quite large enough to make us feel that some attention ought to be paid to their condition. We know that our journal goes into high quarters. Who can tell whether a few words spoken in all honesty of good intention may not be as seed so blessed as to bring forth some fruit of good.

So then we will just follow the Prince Consort a very little way up the journey he took so recently, on his visit to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. The Vivid had been waiting three or four days at Dover for the dark skies to clear. At last the winds were willing, and the Prince, apprised of the happy fact, left his palace home, laid his head on a pillow on board the good ship at Dover to lift it up again at Ostend. We fear that his sleep had not been very sweet, judging from his look when he landed, and that was early, too, for though the Vivid had been slumbering by the Custom-House for a few hours, and the Belgian officials had been waiting with their grotesque little gangway ludicrously festooned with the national colours by way of ornament, and with a morsel of Flemish carpet ready to outspread for the princely footfall, yet the Prince drove up to the railway terminus before six o'clock, looking, as we have said, very much as if his journey had not agreed with him. As the two Belgian outriders dashed in preceding his carriage, the horse of one reared, caracoled, and turned over, dashed his rider to the ground, man and horse both rolling on the stones together, and with difficulty being cleared out of the way of the wheels of the carriage of King Leopold, sent for the special service of the Prince. We doubt whether his Royal Highness even saw the little handful of people assembled round, though he lifted his hat mechanically as he hurried over the green and black and drab and white carpet, and so into his railway carriage.

But leaving our gossip and the Prince Consort together, just fourteen miles further on the way, we will stop at Bruges, and speak of the lace makers. They are our real subject. If we unite the highest and the lowest, it is only to convey the implication that the influence which works for the good of the last is very much in the hands of the first.

It would be a very natural supposition that an occupation, which we may well call elegant, might, by the mere influence of its own delicate daintiness, induce something like a correspondent character in the persons of those who spend their lives in its production. The fabrication of so gossamer a texture might not be unworthy even of the fairies. The fingers of a princess, in her summer bower, might be gracefully employed in twirling and whirling those light bobbins whose playful complications are all the while meandering into traceries of most exquisite workmanship. Assuredly there is nothing in this labour but what is strictly feminine—nothing that need in the least degree militate against the softness of the sex—nothing that need bring coarseness on the person, or stamp the marks of toil on even the most fragile of mortal bodies. When we contrast this dainty occupation with that most monstrous desecration of the sex practised in what the French are accustomed to call the most refined and intellectual capital of the whole world, namely, that of the female scavengers of Paris, we think we must have found the two extremes of female occupation.

So, then, the degradation of the human mind and human body, which, we fear, must always accompany each other, is not to be looked upon as a necessary consequence of what is, in reality, an elegant occupation of the Work-Table.

But let us look at the condition of these Belgian lace-makers. They are very numerous. They swarm like bees at every house door and street corner of the suburbs of Bruges, like a

wretched fringe on some rich mantle. Bruges formerly the emporium of commerce, most rich in the florid architecture of the middle ages, intersected by its complication of canals, once bringing in swelling tides of life like the arteries of a strong, stout heart, alive no longer with richly laden argosies, but still ennobling the present by great memories of the past, might seem to elevate the character of its children by every line written on its time-honoured physiognomy. Places where energy and commerce have reached their highest cannot be allowed to plead that they have not yet been aroused out of sloth, like less favoured portions of the world. No doubt it is high time that they should awaken. Just fourteen miles from Ostend, the most aristocratic watering-place of princes, and in the very highway which they most traverse, there ought not to be found any such a community as the Lace Makers of Bruges.

But what is the condition of which we are now speaking? It is one of such melancholy abandonment to the squalid loathsomeness of poverty as ought not to be allowed in any civilised country. The traveller passing through the old city, and visiting its interesting monuments of gone-by glory, sees nothing of the degraded state of the class who are working to adorn the dress of their sister women floating in luxurious garments down the grand avenues of Kensington Gardens, or the picturesque windings of the Bois de Boulogne, but let them explore its meaner margins, and they will find colonies of women engaged in the lightest occupation in the world in a condition so degraded as must grieve the heart and force the question which we are asking now, “Can nothing be done to elevate the character of these unhappy women, and bring them back into the pale of civilized comfort?”

There are exceptions, but allowing these, the lace makers of Bruges live in such a recklessness of the laws of cleanliness, as to make contiguity very undesirable. Women and children cluster in groups at every corner of their own dwellings, many of them hung round with rags rather than garments, seemingly unconscious of the comfort of water, many of them bare-footed, perhaps with heavy wooden *sabots* near, ready to plunge the feet into in case of need, careless meanwhile of the pollution which offends the eye, and grieves the heart of the stranger passing by.

Yet these are the women, that Flemish painters have loved to put on canvases, and to immortalize with their own labours. Many of them are of a conformation worthy of the highest cultivation, well-formed, well-featured, with a good expression, at least while young. Perhaps it is the absence of intellect which makes age hard, producing strongly characteristic portraits of unlovable faces. Still in what perhaps we may be allowed to call the sickly youth of these same lace makers of Bruges, there are specimens of their country, worthy of the painter's hand and easel—if they only knew the use of water, and did not take snuff.

One little idea may cross the mind of some of the ladies who go to turn over the laces of Regent-street. Do these delicate fabrics really come from such soil-stained fingers? It is true, and yet by one of the most ingenious modes of manipulation possible, we might almost say that lace is made by the hand without a touch of the fingers. The Flemish Lace Maker has a peculiar sort of cushion. It opens in the middle, separating into two pieces and having a little drawer underneath, the lace as it lengthens in the working passing through an aperture into this drawer, which protects it from all harm. In working, the fingers never touch the thread, but only the bobbins, so that it is only when a thread breaks and must be joined that any contact ensues, and this is done not by a tie, but a twist, which is but the work of a moment. To complete the isolation, even the thread is wound upon the bobbins by means of a sort of wheel, so that the work is quite separate from the worker.

The influence of women ought to reach everywhere, does reach everywhere. We live in an age of progress, and not in days of stagnant civilization. The press is the great civilizer of society. We fly to it as the powerful medium of working all good, and promoting the best interests of humanity. Among those who read our pages, many have interest in helping on the welfare of the world. To them we say that so long as there is a woman on the face of the earth

in the condition of the the Lace Makers of Bruges, there is work to be done, work worthy of being done, work worthy of the willing hand and the large heart.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

By telegraphic despatches we have received a summary of India and China news in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates from Calcutta are to the 5th of May. Sir H. Rose had again defeated the rebels, who, when the mail left, were making another stand near Calpee, where Nana Sahib was attempting to join them, with a view of getting into Central India. The conciliatory policy—not that of the confiscation proclamation, but the policy laid down in Lord Ellenborough's despatch—was operating satisfactorily in Oude. The Talookdars were restored, the Zemindaree system established, and the people contented. The import market at Calcutta was active, but exports were dull.—From China we learn that the new Imperial Commissioner was collecting a numerous army, with the object it was supposed, of attempting the recapture of Canton. Lord Elgin had gone to Peiho. Business was moderate at Hong Kong, and the price of Chinese produce was unaltered.

From New York we gather important news respecting the state of feeling in America on the “outrages” said to be perpetrated on the American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico; and a demand has been made on the British Government for satisfaction on account of the insults thus offered to the American flag. But the same mail informed us that three frigates had been sent into the Gulf, with orders to stop the searching of American ships at all hazards—thus transferring the question to the commanders of armed vessels. Our Government, however, on Tuesday night, announced that if the facts were as stated by the Americans, our officers had misunderstood their orders, and any reasonable suggestion which the American Government might think it advisable to make on the subject, would be adopted. These complications arise from the non-fulfilment by the United States of a treaty to which she has given her assent, on the subject of slave-trade suppression, as well as to the bad faith of Spain, who has received from us 400,000*l.* as compensation for the emancipation of her slaves, which act she has not performed.

Notwithstanding the statement made in the House of Commons a few nights since, France has not abandoned her practice of dealing in “free labour” negroes. A mutiny recently broke out on board the French ship *Regina Cæni*, off Cape Mount, with 500 blacks on board. They had been told that on their arrival in the French colonies they would be treated as emigrants, but when put on board, were closely confined, and slave irons were produced. This alarmed them, and taking advantage of the absence of the captain and six of the crew, they rose in mutiny, and murdered all the sailors left on board, with the exception of two, who were to steer the ship. They then swam to the shore, but 250 of them were killed by the natives.

A St. Petersburg telegram announces the formation of a Trans-Caspian Company, with a capital of 350,000*l.*, the object of which is to develop Russian commerce with Persia and Central Asia, by way of the Caspian Sea. That route undoubtedly possesses many advantages, and we must be prepared for a lively competition on the part of the Russians, particularly in Afghanistan.

The secret of the Conferences at Paris is well kept, but the unexpectedly rapid succession of sittings is an indication that the debates, which, of course, refer to the future of the Danubian Principalities, are rather animated. That we have not seen the conclusion of the new French measure of finance, aiming at the conversion of the landed property of benevolent institutions into investments in the Funds, is evident from the impression created by the circulars of the prefects on this point, one of which goes so far as to mention the 1st of August as the period at which the conversion ought to be accomplished in his department.

The Germanic Diet has given its sanction to the proposition of the Grand Duchy of Baden for the construction of a solid bridge over the Rhine between Kehl and Strasbourg.



The Wilful Wife.

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

CHAPTER VII.

WE left Maude Singleton in her summer gossamer dress under the tree with the storm raging round, the thunder rolling, the lightning flashing, and her fragile garments drenched with the falling torrents of rain. What did Maude Singleton care for all this discomfort? She was thinking only of her husband. A certain sense of alarm had taken possession of her mind. Never before had Charles Singleton broken the promise of a minute to her, much less of hours. But had he promised. She began to think whether he really had said that he would come positively, or only conditionally. No matter. He had suffered her to deceive herself, and that would have been a deceit which, if he had done it intentionally, he would have shared. No! no! It wasn't that. Something had happened to Charles! What could that something be?

Then a new terror took possession of Maude's mind. She remembered how jaded and worn out and ill Charles had looked that very morning. Strange how often we seem to see the things that are past which, when really before us, make no impression on our perceptions. Our after thoughts touch us to the quick. They are embittered by remorse that we could be so blind and so unfeeling. Maude felt all this as she watched for Charles. Perhaps this was the first great misery of her life. And yet might it not be all imagination. Any other husband might have stayed away from an exacting Wilful Wife for the weather, for business, for pleasure, for anything, great or small. Oh, but not Charles Singleton! Not her husband. He would have come the more surely, the more quickly, had he but thought that a breath of heaven was blowing too roughly over her.

Maude worked herself up into a state of great excitement. Standing alone under the pitiless pelting of that storm, she did not reproach her pleasure-seeking friends for their desertion, simply because she had forgotten their existence. She had no right to reproach them. Theirs was simply a compact for mutual assurance in luxury, in which the profits were reciprocal, and was only formed because the laws of human nature legislating against selfishness will not suffer many sorts of solitary enjoyment. The moment the company ceased to pay the partnership was dissolved. So dropped from Maude, at that first moment of her need, the bonds of her worldly friendships. They had never entered into her heart, and the ground of sympathy was broken

up the moment that serious apprehension came across her spirit.

Let no one say that Maude Singleton's feelings exaggerated fancies into realities. Whether or not "coming events cast their shadows before," certain it is that at particular periods of all our lives we suddenly wake to the perception of things that passed with little notice at the moment of their enacting, and this electric lamp casts images on the disk of our minds which we can call by any name we please.

For a while Maude Singleton gave herself up to an undefined dread and apprehension of she knew not what, only that it was of some evil to Charles, which loomed upon her out of the dark obscurity of the heavy clouds which both visibly and metaphorically gathered round her way. Such a sweep of anguish came over her as for a time to drown that real energy of mind with which nature had endowed her, but when this passed away her mental horizon cleared, and she determined at once to see whether the trouble were real or imaginary. In other words, whether evil or accident alone had prevented Charles from keeping his appointment.

Presentiments are often after recollections of things that failed to make a due impression upon us at the time, and afterwards returned with undue force from that very circumstance.

Maude Singleton might be spoiled by love and luxury, but she was not of a nature to sit down and deplore a trouble without an effort either of mind or body. She had now arrived at a point of action, and she at once resumed her composure, and this more decidedly because she saw the gentleman who had gone to make inquiries at the hotel returning.

"I am sorry to say that your truant *caro sposo* has not yet arrived, Mrs. Singleton. You see for once he has taken advantage of your absence to try the sweets of liberty. Oh, these husbands."

Maude did not speak; she simply gathered up her forlorn drapery, and prepared to move on over the sodden grass.

"I am delighted to see that you are yourself again. The ladies say that the white bait will be spoiled. The rain has abated. Will you venture?"

"Thank you, I shall not need you umbrella. It has been fine here for the last quarter of an hour. Did it rain at the hotel, Mr. Lillington?"

"I am very happy to see that you have so far got over your anxiety as to find relief in being severe even at my expense. After all, what a trifle it is for a husband to break an apron string now and then. By way of reprisal you must send him in a milliner's bill for damages done while waiting for him under the trees in this royal park of Greenwich."

"You are good enough to remind me that I am scarcely in toilette now for even a Greenwich whitebait dinner, but do not distress yourself, for indeed I had forgotten all about it. I am only hastening on to order my carriage that I may return home as soon as possible."

And true to that resolution, Maude Singleton hurried on in stately dignity to the hotel where the dinner was waiting her arrival to be served. Raillery, persuasion, and irony were all in vain. The moment her carriage could be got ready she stepped into it, leaving the five couple of kind friends to discuss her character after she was gone as might be most agreeable to themselves. They availed themselves of the opportunity of summing up her merits in various ways. When once the ice was broken it was astonishing how confidential they became, finally agreeing in committee that Mrs. Singleton was a proud, imperious, arrogant, extravagant, domineering, Wilful Wife.

So snapped on the first stress the bonds of those worldly friendships which are not worthy of being called by so blessed a name. No wonder, for on all sides it was hollow and superficial, being no more a matter of heart with Maude than with the other contracting parties. The bubble burst and in a moment there was an end of its floating brilliancy.

Meanwhile, thinking little of those she left behind, Maude Singleton thought much of him to whom she was hastening. Leaning back in her hand-some carriage as it rolled over the muddy roads, she forgot the discomfort of her wet garments; she forgot even herself. To get back to her home, her husband, and her children, was the one engrossing desire. To know that all was right, what a relief would that be to her heart!

When the carriage drove up Maude looked anxiously out, hoping to catch a glimpse of the loved well-known face at the window, watching her return. No such sight blessed her eyes. Once, twice, thrice, her tall footman rang the visitors bell, but no one came to admit the mistress of the mansion. Even that trifling incident seemed to her excited brain to portend mischief. Stay, that conclusion is too hasty. The door opens. Is it not one of the accustomed faces, one of the smart-capped, small-waisted, stiffened out servants who takes James's place when James is out with the carriage, or on other duties? No, it is the little daughter of the coachman, who lives with her father in the couple of rooms over the coach house. Maude gets but a very slight glimpse of the girl, who flies off like a frightened hare, the tall footman covering her retreat and taking his own place with due dignity and decorum. Maude went hastily in. There was no one to answer a single question. She opened the dining-room door, the breakfast-room door, the little library-door—no Charles

was there. Then she hurried up stairs and glanced over the two drawing-rooms. They looked very desolate, for still she sought him in vain. Then she went a flight higher. He might be in his dressing-room. The door was open and showed that the room was tenantless. Was all well with the children? She had less anxiety about them because she had such a treasure of a nurse, a kind, good, motherly, middle-aged woman, with whom she always left them with the utmost trust and confidence and peace of mind. She liked young servants to wait upon her, but she made a point of having a nurse and a cook of a proper age for responsibility. No, she could have no apprehensions about the children. Still it would comfort her to see their smiling faces, so she opened the door of the nursery and entered. There were her two treasures enjoying the sociabilities of tea and gossip. The cook was in the act of improving the flavour of the souchong with some sort of corrective or another out of a black bottle, while the nurse was telling her in confidence that service was no inheritance, and—

What other secret she might have disclosed was nipped in the bud by the apparition of her mistress standing before the two treasures with an eye and a lip of such withering scorn as put explanation quite out of the question. Before they had in the least recovered from the shock she was gone. The children, where were the children? Maude opened the door of the adjoining room, and her fears, as far as they were concerned, vanished. Kate, the coachman's little daughter, was sitting on the floor with the youngest of her heart's darlings in her arms, while the others were busy beyond measure arranging processions of paper figures cut out by the ingenious fingers of the same wonderful Kate. Maude did not stay to utter a single word. She rushed down stairs and rang the drawing-room bell violently. The tall footman came with all decorum. She wanted Susan. Susan had just stepped out to post a letter to her mother. Where was Christie? Christie had a cousin just come up from the country, and she had gone out for half an hour to show her cousin the way to some place. How did he know? Tall footman was not prepared to answer that question. Maude said angrily, was there nobody to tell her whether Mr. Singleton had been home? Then she remembered little Kate who seemed in fact to have had the whole charge of the house. No, Mr. Singleton had not been home. There was neither letter, message, nor news of him. Little Kate could give an account of every ring that had come to either the visitors' or the servants' bell, throughout the whole day.

The anxiety of the Wilful Wife increased every moment.

(To be continued.)

CLAY-EATERS.

What will the reader say on hearing that in many parts of the world even clay is a respectable and respected food? Travellers, who see strange things, are very positive in their assertions on this head. Humboldt, a man whose word justly carries with it European authority, confirms the statement of Gumbell, that the Ottomacs of South America, during the periods of the floods, subsist entirely on a fat and ferruginous clay, of which each man eats daily a pound or more. Spix and Martius declare that the Indians of the Amazon eat a kind of loam, even when other food is abundant. Molina says the Peruvians frequently eat a sweet-smelling clay; and Ehrenberg has analysed the edible clay sold in the markets of Bolivia, which he finds to be a mixture of tale and mica. The inhabitants of Guiana mingle clay with their bread; and the negroes of Jamaica are said to eat earth when other food is deficient. According to Labillardiere, the inhabitants of New Caledonia appease their hunger with a white friable earth, said by Vauquelin to be composed of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron, and chalk. To conclude this list we must add Siam, Siberia, and Kamtschatka, as countries of clay-eaters. This is rather a staggering accumulation of assertions which we cannot dismiss altogether, even if we suppose a large allowance of scepticism justifiable. Granting the fact that certain kinds of earth are really nutritious (and it is difficult to escape such a conclusion), we are completely at a loss for an adequate explanation of it. Little light is thrown on it by the assumption, probable enough, that the earth must contain organic matter; because, in a pound of such earth could scarcely be contained sufficient organic matter to supply the demands of an adult. Nor will it get rid of the difficulty to say that the earth only appeases hunger, without nourishing the system; because, in the first place, Humboldt's testimony is, that the Ottomacs subsist on clay at periods when other food is deficient; and, in the second place, although the local sensation of hunger may be appeased by introducing substances into the stomach, the more imperious systemic sensation of hunger is not thus to be appeased. We must, therefore be content at present with accepting the fact, which the science of a future day may possibly explain.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Out-door Dress*).—Robe of mauve colour figured silk, with very narrow stripes of the same tint, running horizontally. The skirt has side trimmings, consisting of perpendicular rows of ribbon, chine, grey, and mauve. The corsage, which has no basque, is fastened close up to the throat, and trimmed with rows of the same ribbon as that on the skirt. The sleeves, represented in this illustration, are of the very newest style. They are composed of one large puff of white muslin, ornamented with longitudinal bands of grey and mauve chine ribbon. They are surmounted by epaulets formed of rows of silk and ribbon, and are closed at the wrists by a bouillonné of silk and a bouillonné of muslin. The mantelet of the shawl form, composed of black silk, ornamented with velvet application, and edged with a very deep flounce of black lace, headed by a small frill of the same. Bonnet having the front and curtain composed of fine Belgian straw and the crown of white silk. The trimming consists of ruches and bows of ribbon. In the under-trimming sprays of lilac are intermingled with the blonde. Boots of bronzed kid. Straw colour kid gloves.

Fig. 2.—Small mantelet of white muslin, edged with a quilling of muslin, over a broad band of pink silk. Below this trimming there is a frill of muslin hemmed at the edge, and within the hem there is a running of pink ribbon. Round the throat a bouillonné of muslin, fastened in front by a bow and long ends of pink ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

At a fashionable ball which took place a few evenings since, several dresses, composed chiefly of tarletane, gauze, and tulle, were conspicuous for elegance. A dress of white tarletane over mallow-colour silk was greatly admired. It was made with two skirts, each edged with a ruche of mallow-colour tarletane. The upper skirt was trimmed on each side with bouquets of lilac, and a bouquet of the same flowers ornamented the front of the corsage. Another dress worn on the same occasion was of white tarletane over a slip of bouton d'or silk. The dress had a double skirt, the upper one edged with a wreath of the bouton d'or flowers. The corsage was plain, and over it was a plaited fichu, edged round the neck with a wreath of the same flowers as those on the skirt. A robe of pink tulle, with three skirts, was very prettily trimmed with bouquets of white daisies.

Many dresses, suitable for *demi-toilette*, especially those intended for the country, are made of white worked muslin, and of printed organdi. The dresses of printed organdi are made with double skirts, or with flounces. The latter are edged with bias slips of coloured silk, or a hue harmonizing with the prevailing colour in the pattern of the organdi. With the help of this silk trimming, a dress may be made to look either very showy or very simple. Dresses of white muslin are made with double skirts, edged with bouillonné, within which is inserted a running of coloured ribbon. Sometimes the upper skirt of a white muslin dress is made in the tunic form, that is to say, open at the sides, and edged with quilling of muslin or ribbon, or both combined. The low corsages of muslin dresses are usually cut square, or they have berthes terminating at each side of the ceinture in long rounded ends. Drawn corsages are occasionally worn, with ceintures of broad ribbon fastened in front, with long ends flowing over the skirt of the dress.

A very pretty *deshabillé* for the country, or for the sea-side, may be thus described:—A double skirt of printed jaconet, of a small flowered pattern; each skirt being edged with a quilling of the muslin hemmed at each side. A basquine of the same, and trimmed in the same manner.

Among the newest dresses destined for the carriage and promenade, may be mentioned one composed of white spotted muslin. It has two skirts, the upper one being in the form of a tunic, with the corners rounded. It is trimmed at the edge with a bouillonné and a running of blue ribbon. The corsage is finished at the waist by a fluted bouillonné, with blue ribbon within it, and is ornamented with a round berthe, edged with two bouillons. The sleeves are wide, square at the ends, and slit open in the inner part; the sides of the slit being united by a bow of blue ribbon. A dress of grey barège, figured with a darker shade of the same colour, has two skirts, and the upper one is edged with a fluted quilling of barège. The sleeves are wide, and edged with a fluted quilling. The corsage trimmed with the same.

One of the largest shops in Paris, the Grand Condé, in the Rue de Seine, has been completely destroyed by fire. The bookkeeper was seriously injured in endeavouring to save the books; one man had his thigh broken, and a dozen others were more or less injured. The loss is immense. The fire is attributed to an explosion of gas.

A return to the House of Commons, ordered on the motion of Mr. Garnett, M.P., shows that 605 parents and step-parents were proceeded against in the year ended 31st of March, 1858, under the Reformatory Act, with a view to compel them to contribute towards the support of their neglected offspring in Reformatory Institutions, and that 292 of these are now contributing or were doing so at the end of March. The amount of contributions received from these unnatural parents during the twelve months ended on the 31st of March, 1858, was 6297. 161 parents were proceeded against in London, 106 in Liverpool, thirty-six in Manchester, forty-seven in Birmingham, twenty-four in Leeds, fourteen in Hull, and fifteen in Newcastle. The number of places altogether was fifty-three.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, writing from Lucknow, claims for Sir James Outram a large share of the honours attendant on the relief of that city. He says:—

"It is a credit to any service to produce such an officer as Sir James Outram; it is a discredit to any country to allow such services as his to remain unrewarded, or only partially recognised. In our gene-

take command in India. We all know how generously and how nobly he acted. When he was appointed to command the relieving column marching to reinforce Havelock, who, worn out and exhausted by his glorious efforts, was resting his victorious band, his first act was to telegraph to him with the announcement, "But to you shall be left the glory of relieving Lucknow, for which you have already so nobly struggled." Sir Henry Havelock was not a demonstrative man, and in his reply to that

James Outram, seeing there was a clear space on the right, suggested to Havelock that they should halt there till the rear-guard and the sick closed up, but that gallant officer was of opinion that he ought to hasten to the Residency, and that he would expose his column to severer loss if he halted. What was the result? The advance was pressed with such haste that the enemy became emboldened by the appearance of precipitation. They returned to the houses overlooking the streets and to the Kaiserbagh. When our rear-guard appeared they were met by a heavy fire; our baggage guard was charged by cavalry from the open ground; our doolies were burnt, the wounded and sick were massacred—*saute qui peut*—a panic—a rush to the Residency took place. We lost a 9-pounder gun, hackeries and baggage; seventy-seven wounded and sick met a cruel death, and sixty-one men of the rear-guard were killed, making a total of 138 casualties. When Havelock made his decision, however, Sir James Outram never hesitated for a moment. He at once put himself at the head of the advancing column as guide, and he was the first man, according to the testimony of many men there, who entered the Residency. He then assumed the command, and his operations were marked by the greatest vigour and success. He assumed the offensive, sallied out and took the most troublesome posts of the enemy, seized their works, drove them out of the adjacent houses, and occupied the Chuttur Mansil, the Ferrad Bul, and the other palaces close at hand, by which the garrison had been so much annoyed. He countermined the enemy's galleries and blew up their mines. These operations were rendered possible by the increase of strength which he brought, but Sir James Outram knew how that strength was to be employed. He set himself to work at once to devise plans which should be useful to the General in command of the force which was to relieve the garrison, once more invested by the enemy, but it is certain that here the grave error was committed of hurrying Sir Colin Campbell's advance by representations respecting the state of the supplies and the means of holding out, which were, to say the least, unfortunate. If Sir Colin Campbell could have had more time to collect troops the garrison might have been relieved, and the city of Lucknow held, without any danger to Cawnpore; but Sir James Outram was led to believe that the supplies would only last till a certain date. Sir Colin acted on the statement which was made to him, and anxious to save women and children, advanced at once, and barely succeeded in saving Cawnpore and Lucknow both. But it is apart from this, and in the very matter of the advance of the Commander-in-Chief, that justice has scarcely been done to Sir James Outram. No one can deny, if any one were desirous of doing so, that the plans of Sir Colin Campbell and of General Mansfield are characterised by great strategical knowledge, large scope of view, immense caution, and sound judgment; but, whatever may be the originality of plans conceived independently by different minds, it has been the practice to consider that the first who promulgates any scheme has the credit of it—is the author of it, and that he is the originator of it, particularly where, from peculiar local knowledge, or other circumstances, he is more likely to have devised it than persons not so favourably placed. Now, it is but justice to Sir James Outram to state that he was the officer who suggested the route by the Dilkoosha, Martinière, and the line of Palaces to the Residency, and that the route so indicated by him was followed almost step by step. The selection of the Dilkoosha as the point of approach was most judicious, and it was based on military considerations and arguments which are creditable in the highest degree to Sir James Outram's capacity as a commander. It is probable and natural that Sir Colin Campbell, from a study of such maps as existed, and from his knowledge of Havelock's route, arrived at the same conclusion; but it is true that Sir James Outram sent the Commander-in-Chief plans of the city, directions as to the streets, maps of the place, and, finally, that he authorised Mr. Kavenagh to start on the memorable expedition which enabled him to communicate with Sir Colin at the Alumbagh before the final relief was effected. In the hurry of writing a despatch, which the Commander-in-Chief subsequently acknowledges to have been composed under the pressure of circumstances, the mention of such services might not have occurred to one, but the part taken by Sir James Outram on the day of the relief was militarily active—he gave more than passive aid to the relieving force. On their advance he blew up the enemy's works near him, made vigorous sorties, distracted their attention by his movements, and opened a heavy fire on the mess-house, the Tarakotie, and the Kaiserbagh from his heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars. From that time up to the final operations just terminated he maintained his position at the Alumbagh with signal success, but it must be admitted that at times he was apprehensive of disaster, and that he made frequent representations respecting the inadequacy of a force which was in all engagements with the enemy signally victorious. Sir Colin Campbell has done full justice to the ability, skill, and precision of Sir James Outram's movements in command of the great flank march on the north side of the Goomtee on the 11th."



Fig. 1.

rous haste, let us see that we do not outstrip our judgment, and that, in our anxiety to do justice to Havelock and Henry Lawrence, dead—well they deserve our most anxious efforts—we do not pass by John Lawrence (Sir is no fitting prefix for such a name, if nobility would be honoured) and James Outram, still living. His former services ere this unhappy struggle began, are matters of history, and his pen will, no doubt, record those he has recently performed. As one of the chief advisers of the an-

communication he did not allude in the least to the generous act which left him so much glory. But that was not all. Sir James Outram knew the city and the country around it. He was content to serve as a volunteer, but he was also adviser, councillor, and guide. It is not too much to say that he was in person, as in advice, the guide of the advance; that he not only charged the enemy at the head of the Volunteer Cavalry, but that he pointed out step by step the path of the relieving

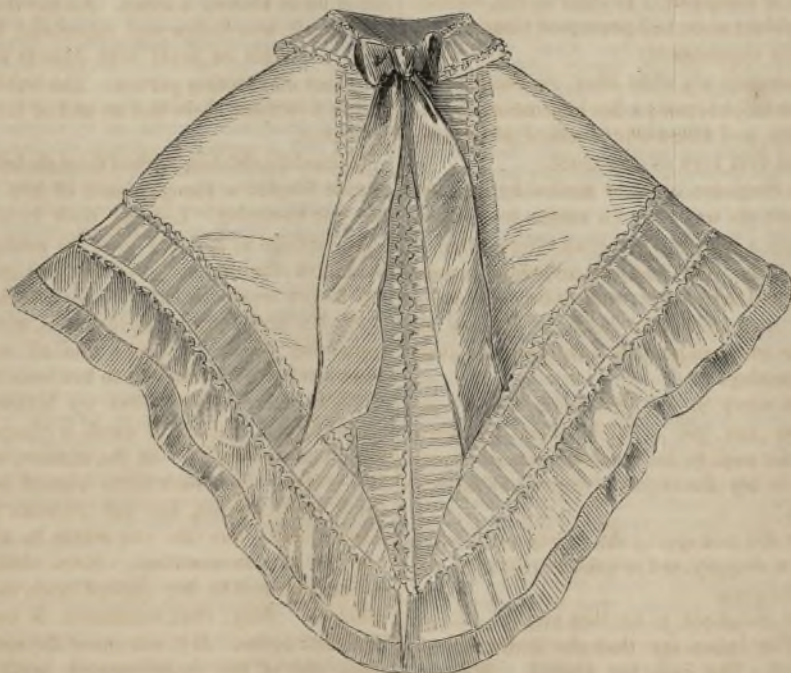


Fig. 2.

nexation of Oude, he must regard himself as more or less connected with the causes which have led, if not to the outbreak, certainly to the continuance of the contest; and, though he may not doubt the justice of the step, he cannot but deplore such results as may be fairly attributable to the absorption of the kingdom, and to the mode in which it was effected. Scarcely had the Persian campaign—short and decisive as it was—been brought to a close by his skill and judgment, when he was summoned to

force. Had his advice been always followed we might have effected the relief of the Residency, as it has been called, without the disaster which attended our movements on the occasion, and which had a most unfortunate result in inspiring the enemy. When the force was near the Imaumbarra the rear-guard, entangled in the narrow streets, and impeded by the litters and baggage, were separated from the main body, which, by its fire and determined advance, had crushed all resistance. Sir

The Registrar-General's return mentions the death of a man who was 103 years of age. He had been formerly a sergeant in the Foot Guards, and had served in the Walcheren expedition and Peninsular campaigns, and was pensioned previously to the battle of Waterloo. He possessed remarkable physical strength, and retained his mental faculties to the last. Lately he followed the occupation of a tailor; and he died on the 25th ult., at Bridgefield-place, Wandsworth.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

SUMMARY OF THE LATE DUEL IN FRANCE.—The old fight between "Captain Pene and Captain Sword!"

"THE SOUNDS DUE."—The melodies, that belong to the "Music of the Future."

HOW TO MAKE HOME UNHAPPY.—Ask a rich old uncle with the gout to come and stop a few days with you.

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY.—Make hay while the sun shines. That is to say, take advantage of the season, so long as it lasts, to eat plenty of sparrowgrass.

FORTUNES ON A LEVEL.—Rothschild and Southwark-bridge are on an equal footing, for the fortune of each is untold.

THE PAPER DUTIES.—Every butler, every servant, every valet, thinks it his duty to read the paper before he takes it up to his master.—Every young lady should make it her duty to take her hair out of paper before she comes down to breakfast.

THE CABMAN'S PROGRESS.—The improvement which has of late occurred in the manners of the London Cabman is remarkable. We saw one of these useful, and now generally honest and civil fellows, near St. Martin's Church, the other day, having his boots cleaned. It appeared to us a gratifying instance of their progress in polish.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY.—Canada has already established the decimal system. We shall shortly have a living proof of this—and the proof will be handsomely repeated ten times over—in the arrival of the 100th Regiment that has been raised for us in that rising colony. The decimal system has been found hitherto to work most admirably in this new regiment. It is said that the men are enabled to get through their exercises in one half the time. The columns, too, move twice as easy.

PARLIAMENT BEHIND THE AGE.—Several complaints have been made about the Parliament clock. It is universally acknowledged to be a very handsome clock, but no one can tell the time by it. It won't show its hands, like a boy that's going to be caned. However, the clock is modest, and does not like to set its face against Parliament, for when did Parliament (and recent debates have only too prodigally proved the wasteful fact) ever show the least knowledge of time? If you doubt us, we refer you to the wonderful uselessness of its Minutes.

CHISWICK GARDENS.

The fête of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday was happily favoured with the three most essential elements of a successful exhibition of the kind—charming flowers, elegant company, and magnificent weather. It was a display in every respect worthy to be associated with those earlier show fêtes of Flora when as yet Pluvius had not taken to mar the festivities by his unwelcome showers. The recent election of the Prince Consort as the president of the society, combined with the exertions which have been made by the best friends of horticulture, appear to have given new life and vigour to the society. Notwithstanding floral fêtes at the Crystal Palace, the Botanic Society Gardens, and elsewhere, the public cannot spare those charming re-unions of Chiswick, and it would have been a lasting shame to us if the appeal made a short time since to the public to assist the society in preserving these delightful grounds had not been liberally responded to. It is almost entirely owing to the exertions of the Horticultural Society that gardening in the United Kingdom has reached its unrivalled position. The flower, fruit, and vegetable shows throughout the kingdom took their origin from the parent society, and Sir Joseph Paxton and other eminent men may date their success in life from their knowledge first obtained at the gardens at Chiswick. The expenses incurred by the society have been heretofore mainly defrayed by the profits obtained out of the garden exhibitions; but unpropitious weather, the attractions of the Crystal Palace flower shows, their accessibility, and that of the Botanic Gardens, have materially damaged the old society's earnings in this respect. There is really no reason whatever why the Crystal Palace should be preferred to Chiswick, even in regard to its accessibility, if only a little exertion was used to make the facilities of reaching the gardens duly known. Chiswick is not so far from London as the Crystal Palace; steam-boats go to within a short distance of the grounds; the North London Railway, in connexion with the Brentford branch, provide a station scarcely a hundred yards from the society's grounds; the South-Western Railway carry passengers from Vauxhall or Waterloo-bridge to Chiswick itself, and there is an entrance into the grounds directly opposite the railway station; only unfortunately, it is not always open, and was not open yesterday; and those who went down by that line had a pretty rural little walk of about half a mile along the Sutton-green-lane, with the delicious odours of roses and laburnums, and the white and pink may, and the new-mown grass, by the wayside, which 'twere worth a very much longer walk to enjoy. By the South-western Railway the entrance is at the rosary and American plant garden, and the rich and luxurious blossoms of the rhododendron and the carefully cultivated garden, contrast strongly with the rustic simplicity of the lane, and the few neat but straggling country-looking cottages. The whole of the Chiswick gardens have been newly arranged, and it must be remembered that here most of the trees and shrubs are rare specimens, and labelled with their common and botanical names, and the collection of fruit trees is the most perfect in the world. We rejoice to see that the public, who used to flock to Chiswick in the days of its glory, thousands who love flowers and fruit, and everything connected with a garden, did endeavour to show their gratitude for benefits conferred by the society, by an attendance which, if not perhaps quite so numerous as on some occasions that we have witnessed, might compare with any of its predecessors for the rank and fashion which it contained. At the head of the list of the brilliant com-

pany we have the gratification of placing the names of Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princesses Alice and Helena.

The fruits and flowers were, as on former occasions, arranged beneath the enormous marquees supplied from the manufactory of Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The geraniums were, as usual, perfect masses of gorgeous colours. The roses were charming and delicious, the fruits tempting in the extreme, the orchids quaint and bizarre, and glowing bright in their colours.

There was also a large show of horticultural implements of all kinds, hothouses, conservatories, machines of all descriptions and forms used in the production of these flowers of the garden. Numerous specimens of Ransome's imperishable siliceous stone, fashioned into the most artistic of vases, gave the charms of the sculptor's art to the show, and presented a pleasing appearance on the walks and lawn. Music was there too, with all its charms; and there are few among those present who will soon forget the admirable manner in which the three united Guards' bands performed the selections from the incomparable music of *William Tell*, or the picturesque appearance of the grounds, with the groups of elegantly dressed ladies promenading upon the clean mown sward, or seated apart beneath the cool shade of the deep foliage of the trees.

MR. RAREY AND HIS SECRET.

Mr. Rarey returned to town on Saturday. At headquarters in Kinnerton-street, he, in the first instance, introduced Cruiser, who still preserves his recently acquired modesty of demeanour, and is, if possible, more apt and docile than ever in obeying the directions of his potent instructor. Cruiser has improved in condition, but is still rather languid in eye and serious in deportment, something in the style of Uriah Heap in the Model Prison, and it will take some time yet, and an absence from the master, to convince us that his repentance is thorough, or that he would not enjoy one parting lash at his transatlantic friend amazingly. But the case of Cruiser was, it must be remembered, an extreme one. The lecture which followed on the retirement of Cruiser was illustrated by a case which demolished at once any doubt that might have existed even in the minds of the most sceptical as to the efficiency of the plan. A gentleman who had ridden up to Kinnerton-street on a fine chestnut horse, which Mr. Rarey had not previously seen, volunteered to submit his steed to the operations of the professor. The horse was young and well-bred, and had no fault that was known to the owner, but an excessive nervousness or timidity, which caused him to shy and start on the slightest gesture or alarm. With an ordinary horsebreaker this would have been a case for brute force, and kicking, rearing, and plunging, would have been the inevitable consequence of any attempt to master him. But Mr. Rarey proceeded with him according to his own plan, taking no notice of him whatever when he was turned into the arena, but proceeded with his observations on general equine characteristics, as if he were the sole exhibitor present. The horse, seeing he was not noticed, soon began to feel himself quite at home, walked about in the straw, and after a few minutes spent in this way, slowly approached the lecturer, and, apparently, became one of his most attentive auditors. The acquaintance thus begun was soon matured by one or two gentle strokes of the hand on the neck, and the whole of the subsequent operations were successively submitted to with the slightest possible resistance. In a few minutes this previously shy and timid pupil was persuaded to lie down, to turn over, to allow his fore and hind legs to be knocked together, and to place his hoof on the head of the lecturer in the most gentle manner possible. Subsequently the horse, whose only fault was his excessive timidity, stood perfectly still while a saddle was suddenly flung on his back from a distance of two yards, and then allowed the professor to mount him without the previous precaution of fastening the girths. Mr. Rarey next brought out the drum, and, having told his story of the celebrated horse tamer who undertook to teach a horse to stand the *rappel*, by beating it for three months under his nose at feeding time just showed the new pupil the instrument and then commenced beating it violently, walking round and round the horse all the time. This experiment was watched with considerable interest, the beating of a drum being one of the severest tests of a horse's docility; but the pupil listened without flinching for a moment, and when the solo was over looked after the performer as if he were inclined to call for a repetition. He was a little fatigued with the lesson, but not otherwise the worse. His owner was quite satisfied, and rode him away as briskly as if nothing had happened. As we have said before, this was a most perfect and convincing example of the efficacy and completeness of Mr. Rarey's system. The horse was an ordinary horse, chosen at random, and was now for the first time submitted to the new system. The spectators saw the whole process from beginning to end, were perfectly satisfied that it was based on sound, rational principles, and that there was nothing in it to which even the late Mr. Richard Martin, if alive, could offer the slightest objection. Some pertinent questions were asked in the course of the lesson, and a few foolish ones, but Mr. Rarey was as patient with his auditory as with his horse, and exemplified his great theory of kindness and conciliation equally in his treatment of both. Just as the new pupil turned into the street and was being mounted by his owner, a passing pot-boy yelled out that most unearthy of human cries, "Beer," at the top of his shrill treble voice; but the horse was as proof against this assault on his tympanum as he had previously been in the case of the drum, and trotted composedly off in the face of an interruption which previous to the lesson would have set him galloping at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The zebra was in an ad-

joining apartment and, as the doors were all open, no doubt derived much benefit from Mr. Rarey's sagacious and practical observations; but he was not produced, it being considered that some little private study and instruction were necessary before he again made his bow to a metropolitan audience. The company, which was numerous, and which comprised many eminent horsebreeders of both kingdoms, was not only pleased but deeply interested in the extraordinary novelty of the Rarey school. As soon as the lecture was over quite a crowd broke into the ring. The professor was overwhelmed with questions and compliments, and the majority of the visitors went away profoundly impressed with two notions: first, that the system was the most perfect that had ever been invented for the purpose intended; and secondly, that they had individually mastered it in all its details, and were fit to become Rareys on their own account at the shortest possible notice. In the first notion all that we saw on Saturday induces us entirely to concur; but to the second we must slightly demur, and we would be inclined to advise the ambitious disciples of Rareyism to commence with a pupil something like that which *Punch* gives to his old friend Mr. Briggs in last week's number. Although much to the credit of all who have been admitted to the mysteries, no detailed account of Mr. Rarey's method has been allowed to transpire either in conversation or through the columns of that chartered libertine, the Press, we do not believe that if every one present were to take accurate short-hand notes of all he saw and heard—as we saw one enthusiastic pupil doing on Saturday—and were to publish them in *extenso*, the outside public would be a bit nearer the acquirement of the method. Mr. Rarey succeeds not by one, two, or even more specific movements or operations, nor does he follow a uniform plan with every horse that is brought to him. He has minutely studied the horse, and he treats every one that is submitted to him as an individual, and to be taught according to his individual capabilities. He has evidently extraordinary courage and self-possession, a patience that nothing can wear out, and a temper that nothing can ruffle. He is never in a hurry, and he goes through his work in a way that shows it is to him a labour of love. He has evidently quick perceptions and intuitive common sense; and he acts all through as if he believed that the horse not only obeyed his touch, but had a broad general comprehension of the purport of his observations. So convinced is he of the soundness of his system, that he professes his belief that it might be applied generally to the brute creation, and he even goes so far as to hint that particularly intractable schoolboys might be operated upon with considerable advantage.—*Daily News*.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

The Hon. Charles Sumner has addressed the following letter to his constituents:—"Two years have now passed since, while in the enjoyment of perfect health, I was suddenly made an invalid. Throughout this protracted period, amidst various vicissitudes of debility, I seemed to be slowly regaining the health that had been taken from me, until I was encouraged to believe myself on the verge of perfect recovery. But injuries so great as those originally received by me are not readily repaired, and a recent relapse painfully admonishes me that, although enjoying many of the conditions of a prosperous convalescence, I am not yet beyond the necessity of caution. This has been confirmed by the physicians in Boston and Philadelphia most familiar with my case, who, in concurrence with counsels previously given by medical authorities in Europe, have enjoined travel as best calculated to promote my restoration. Anxious to spare no effort for this end, so long deferred, I to-day sail for France. To the generous people of Massachusetts, who have honoured me with an important trust, and cheered me by so much sympathy, I wish to express the thanks which now palpitate in my bosom, while I say to them all collectively, as I would say to a friend, Farewell! But these valedictory words would be imperfect if I did not seize this occasion to declare what I have often said less publicly, that, had I originally foreseen the duration of my disability, I should at once have resigned my seat in the Senate, making way for a servant more fortunate than myself in the precious advantages of health. I did not do so, because, like other invalids, I lived in the belief that I was soon to be well, and was reluctant to renounce the opportunity of again exposing the hideous barbarism of slavery, now more than ever transfused in the National Government, infecting its whole policy and degrading its whole character. Besides, I was often encouraged to feel that to every sincere lover of civilisation my vacant chair was a perpetual speech.

"CHARLES SUMNER.

On board steamer Vanderbilt,
New York Harbour, 22nd May, 1858."

Lieutenant de Mercy was publicly degraded on Saturday on the Place Bellecour, at Lyons. Detachments from the different regiments composing the garrison formed square. The prisoner being brought into the centre in full uniform, a sergeant stepped forward and tore off his epaulette and the scale on the other shoulder, throwing them at the lieutenant's feet. His sword was then broken, and the pieces were also thrown at his feet. The next step was to tear off the buttons of his uniform, and the military degradation was then complete. Lieutenant de Mercy appeared very calm, except at the moment when the sergeant seized his epaulette, when he raised his arm smartly in an attitude of resistance. He was marched off the parade-ground to the prison of St. Joseph, followed by a great crowd.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

The following has been published in the daily papers, in anticipation of its appearance in *Household Words*—

Three-and-twenty years have now passed since I entered on my present relations with the public. They began when I was so young that I find them to have existed for nearly a quarter of a century.

Through all that time I have tried to be as faithful to the public as they have been to me. It was my duty never to trifle with them or deceive them, or presume upon their favour, or do anything with it but work hard to justify it. I have always endeavoured to discharge that duty.

My conspicuous position has often made me the subject of fabulous stories and unaccountable statements. Occasionally such things have chafed me, or even wounded me, but I have always accepted them as the shadows inseparable from the light of my notoriety and success. I have never obtruded any such personal uneasiness of mine upon the generous aggregate of my audience.

For the first time in my life, and I believe for the last, I now deviate from the principle I have so long observed, by presenting myself in my own journal in my own private character, and entreating all my brethren (as they deem that they have reason to think well of me, and to know that I am a man who has ever been unaffectedly true to our common calling), to lend their aid to the dissemination of my present words.

Some domestic trouble of mine of long standing, on which I will make no further remark than that it claims to be respected as being of a sacredly private nature, has lately been brought to an arrangement which involves no anger or ill-will of any kind, and the whole origin, progress, and surrounding circumstances of which have been, throughout, within the knowledge of my children. It is amicably composed, and its details have now but to be forgotten by those concerned in it.

By some means, arising out of wickedness, or out of folly, or out of inconceivable wild chance, or out of all three, this trouble has been made the occasion of misrepresentations, most grossly false, most monstrous, and most cruel—involving not only me, but innocent persons dear to my heart, and innocent persons of whom I have no knowledge, if, indeed, they have any existence—and so widely spread that I doubt if one reader in a thousand will peruse these lines by whom some touch of the breath of these slanders will not have passed like an unwholesome air.

Those who know me and my nature need no assurance under my hand that such calumnies are as irreconcilable with me as they are, in their frantic incoherence, with one another. But there is a great multitude who know me through my writings, and who do not know me otherwise; and I cannot bear that one of them should be left in doubt, or hazard of doubt, through my poorly shrinking from taking the unusual means to which I now resort of circulating the truth.

I most solemnly declare, then—and this I do, both in own name and in my wife's—that all the lately whispered rumours touching the trouble at which I have glanced are abominably false, and that whosoever repeats one of them after this denial, will lie as wilfully and as foully as it is possible for any false witness to lie before Heaven and earth.

CHARLES DICKENS.

THE ORSINI CONSPIRACY.

A correspondent of the *Star*, who signs himself "A Man in the Streets," and who avers that "his broom has been at work in Paris," supplies some few scraps of information respecting the Orsini conspiracy. He says: "From 'gilded saloons,' where the Emperor considers himself safe, come other dusty scraps that tell how slight the accident that saved him from destruction, and in rooms, where conspiracy hourly plans tyrannicide, I sweep up an invitation from the Duc de Bassano, the Bonapartist senator, requesting one who is ambitious to sabre Napoleon in the Bois de Boulogne to attend the Imperial ball on the 2nd of January. I know that the despot would have been then and there struck down amidst his jewelled guests—the plan was complete, and a dozen hands ready, the 'cup of vengeance' had been passed round, and the vow of absolute obedience taken, but the council of that nameless but ubiquitous society against whose progress 'Napoleon III.' in vain contends, decreed otherwise, by Orsini's advice; for it was feared that the circle of lesser despots, who like satellites, surround the throne, would perhaps be able to overwhelm the Tyrannicides—close the palace gates—keep the people ignorant of Napoleon's death, and establish a new and not less iron rule before the people could take advantage of the death of their oppressor. My broom sweeps up a hundred evidences of Orsini's conviction that he was destined to be a martyr—of his unbending courage (he stood in the front rank in the hour of danger)—of his determination to take all the risks of his undertaking on himself, and of his love of nature, of goodness, and of truth. Through the walls of his cell, on the 11th of February, he thus spoke:—'Blessings on thee, Holy Legion, who fightest against the black cohorts that usurp the name of Jesus! . . . Popes and kings may surprise and seize your advanced sentinels, but they can never extinguish ye. . . . Every drop of blood from my scaffold gives birth to a hundred of thy faith. . . . I wish not to be saved, for I know that my death will be useful.' . . . Standing, while interrogated in the court, he heard outside the signal that this nameless society were prepared to attempt his rescue, however hopeless. The signal was a tune he loved which had been specially picked on the barrel of a street organ, on which a bronzed Italian boy played, unconscious of the meaning. The nameless conspiracy waited for his reply. I see before me a few common things—but under a simple influence they speak to the following effect: 'My life can never be so fertile to liberty as my death. For Italy I lived—for her will die.' He declared that none—neither Allsop, nor Bernard, nor Pierri, nor Radio, nor Gomez—knew the nature of his determination, and that he revealed it to none till within an hour of its attempted accomplishment."

It is now said that Madame Ristori will play in London this season, but at the St. James's—not the Lyceum Theatre.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The following telegram has been received in anticipation of the Calcutta mail, dated Alexandria, "June 4."

"The Calcutta and China mails leave with intelligence from Calcutta to the 5th May, Madras the 10th, Ceylon the 14th, Hongkong April 23, and Mauritius May 10. Sir Hugh Rose defeated the rebels at Bul Sir Koonah, about the 30th April, killing 400. They are making another stand near Calpee. The Nana, with all the cavalry in Bareilly, was trying to cross the Ganges to join his brother at Calpee, and thence escape to Central India. Oode is quieting down. Mr. Montgomery has restored the Talookdars, and established the Zemindaree system, to the content of the people. Jung Bahadur had reached Azimghur, on his return march. There had been some slight disturbance caused by a hill tribe in Assam. A small detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas having followed them into the mountains had been repulsed with loss. At Calcutta imports generally were in active demand. The export market was dull, but without a decline in prices, owing to small supplies. The money market unchanged. Freight had fallen."

"A despatch from Peking directs the foreign Plenipotentiaries to return to Canton to meet the new Commissioner, who, it is said, is gathering forces with the intention of attempting the recapture of Canton. Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the Peiho."

LIEUTENANT HAVELOCK AND THE SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

On Tuesday the following documents were issued as a return to the House of Commons:—

"Extract of a telegram from the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock to the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated Cawnpore, 18th August, 1857.

In the combat at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Havelock was my aide-de-camp. The 64th Regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered; the whole of the infantry were lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a 24-pounder, and were rallying round it. I called up the regiment to rise and advance. Without any other word from me, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse, in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Stirling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace of his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle, until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th.

Head Quarters, Camp before Lucknow, March 30, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that a feeling of dissatisfaction, which has been testified in the most respectful manner, has arisen among the officers of the 64th Foot, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch by the late Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., which was published a short time back in the *London Gazette*. In the despatch alluded to, the most prominent notice was given to the fact of Lieutenant, now Captain Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., having led the 64th Foot into a redbout, which was the object of attack, under the late Sir Henry Havelock's orders. The despatch is so worded as to make it appear that the late Major Stirling, who afterwards became a Lieutenant-Colonel, was not properly leading his regiment; at least such is the opinion of the officers of the 64th Foot. Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, in the name of those officers, while he deprecates the idea of refusing credit to Captain Sir Henry Havelock, maintains in the most positive manner that the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling then commanded the 64th Foot, as he did on all such occasions, most nobly and gallantly; and that he was on foot at the time, because, in consequence of a shell bursting, his horse had become unrideable. In short, he infers that it is very painful to the regiment that the memory and reputation of their late gallant commanding officer should have been so unfairly tampered with. I confess to have a strong feeling of sympathy with the officers of the 64th Regiment, and it would be a matter of great satisfaction to me if you would have the goodness to move His Royal Highness to give a gracious expression towards the memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, for the benefit of the 64th Regiment. This instance is one of many in which, since the institution of the Victoria Cross, advantage has been taken by young aides-de-camp and other staff officers to place themselves in prominent situations, for the purpose of attracting attention. To them life is of little value as compared with the gain of public honour; but they do not reflect, and the generals to whom they belong also do not reflect, on the cruel injustice thus done to gallant officers, who, besides the excitement of the moment of action, have all the responsibility attendant on this situation. We know that the private soldier expects to be led by his regimental officers, whom he knows and recognises as the leaders to whom he is bound to look in the moments of the greatest trial and danger, and that he is utterly regardless of the accidental presence of an aide-de-camp or other staff officer who is an absolute stranger to him. There is another point also having a great importance. By such despatches as the one above alluded to, it is made to appear to the world that a regiment would have proved wanting in courage, except for an accidental circumstance. Such a reflection is most galling to a regiment of British soldiers, indeed, almost intolerable, and the fact is remembered against it by all the other corps in Her Majesty's service. Soldiers feel such things most keenly. I would, therefore, again beg leave to dwell on the injustice sometimes done by general officers when they give a public preference to those attached to them, over old officers who are charged with the most difficult and responsible duty.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General,

Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

The Adjutant-General of the Forces,

Horse Guards, London.

Horse Guards, S. W., May 17, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, your letter of the 30th March last, referring to a telegraphic despatch of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, in which it is made to appear that Captain Havelock led the 64th Regiment to the attack of a redbout, and that the character of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling,

who commanded the regiment and fell in the attack, had suffered accordingly. His Royal Highness regrets sincerely, that any unfavourable imputation of the courage or conduct of the Lieutenant-Colonel should ever for a moment have been supposed to attach to the character of that gallant and excellent officer. His Royal Highness enters fully into the feelings of Lieut.-Colonel Bingham, who has in vindication of the character of his late commanding officer, and of the 64th Regiment, so honourably appealed to your sense of justice, and he has much gratification in now recording his entire satisfaction with the whole conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, and of the excellent regiment which he commanded with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the service.—I have, &c., (Signed) G. A. WETHERALL, A.G.

General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON SIR HENRY MEUX, BART., M.P.

A commission of lunacy was opened on Tuesday, at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's-street, before Mr. Commissioner Barlow, to inquire into the state of mind of Sir Henry Meux, Bart., M.P., of Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire, and Belgrave-square. The proceedings excited much interest, and a number of gentlemen, relatives and friends of Sir Henry, were present. Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Bodkin, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Quain for Lady Smith (sister of Sir Henry); and the Attorney-General, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. Wilde, Q.C., and Mr. Hawkins for Lady Meux.

A jury of merchants having been empanelled, the Commissioner briefly explained the character of the inquiry.

Mr. Chambers stated the case for the petitioner. The main and important question which they would have to consider was not the present condition of Sir Henry Meux, for of that there could not be the slightest doubt, but the time his mind was first affected and he became imbecile and unable to manage his own affairs. Sir Henry was the eldest and only son of the late Sir Henry Meux, the very wealthy brewer, at the Horse Shoe Brewery, at the end of Tottenham-court-road. He was first placed at Eton, and then went to Christ Church, at Oxford, and on the death of his father, in 1841, he came into possession of a very large fortune—he became the owner of an extensive estate in Hertfordshire, and had a very large share in the brewery. He did not take any particular or active part in the duties of the business, but he attended and inspected the quarterly accounts. Sir Henry had three sisters, who necessarily were much interested in this inquiry. The eldest married Mr. Arabin, the second Lord Malden, and the third to Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth. In 1855, Sir Henry became much attached to the daughter of Lord Ernest Bruce, and at the close of that year, he was married to that lady at Paris, and it would be elicited in evidence by one of the domestics, that about the time of his marriage, or just after, he noticed a peculiar change in the manner and walk of Sir Henry. He thought it wise to mention this circumstance to the medical gentleman who had been in the habit of attending Sir Henry, and on his return in 1856, it would be shown that a very serious disease of the brain had set in and had made considerable progress. Matters went on, and at the end of the year he went down to Hertfordshire, and exchanged visits with General Hall. He was rather of sporting habits; he went out shooting, and it was observed by General Hall and other gentlemen who were with him, that there was an alteration in his manner, he shot in what they thought rather a reckless manner, and there were other circumstances which induced them to come to the opinion that a great change had taken place in him. Indeed, so much struck were they with his manner, that they communicated with his medical adviser, and in December, 1856, a consultation took place with Dr. Williams, Dr. Watson, Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. Adams upon the real state of his mind. It was very desirous that Sir Henry should be kept quiet, and properly treated; he, however, sent a letter saying that he was quite well, and that he did not wish to see them again. He then came under the notice of Mr. Skey, and it was thought a somewhat different treatment might have a beneficial effect upon him. He went to Theobald's Park in January; there were a series of entertainments and shooting parties got up. This, however, instead of checking the progress of the disease, seriously added to it. Then came an event in March which had great effect upon the state of his mind. As the jury would know, there was a dissolution of Parliament in 1857. Sir Henry was one of the members who represented the county of Hertford, and upon the approach of the general election it became a matter of consideration to avoid a contest, and the Reform and Conservative party proposed an arrangement that one Reform member should be returned. A committee was appointed to arrange which member should retire, Sir Henry agreeing with the other members to the proposal. The committee named Sir Henry as the member who should retire. He refused to acquiesce. He had canvassed the electors, and was much excited. There was no contest, however. Sir Henry was returned, one of the other members retiring, but it was evident that the excitement he had gone through, consequent upon the election, had seriously added to his malady. Towards the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, he manifested more decided symptoms of insanity. There was, for instance, a butler in his service. Sir Henry rang the bell violently, and pointing to a painting in the dining-room, told the domestic to take some crumbs off the picture, which had been left by birds. There were no crumbs, nor had there been any birds, and the man endeavoured to explain that there were none. Sir Henry, however, got into a violent rage, and insisted on the man wiping off the crumbs, or he would discharge him; and the domestic had to go through the form of removing the crumbs, in order to pacify his master. A day or so afterwards he again

rang the bell, and complained of all the doors in the house being open. There were no doors open; but he said he would dismiss the man if he did not shut them; and the servant had again to go through the form of closing them. In August, he was taken to a review of the Yeomanry Cavalry, being a captain of a troop. He was taken in his carriage and lifted on his horse. He, however, was quite unconscious of what was passing, he did not give any order or command, and everything that devolved upon him as part of his duty was obliged to be performed by somebody else. Sir Henry was lifted off his horse into his carriage, and on leaving he remarked to Lord Verulam, without any previous conversation, "I am obliged to go to town." On the 12th of August he proceeded to the Highlands. He was out shooting, and laboured under the delusion that he shot all the birds and killed one hundred stags during the day. On his return from Scotland in December, Sir B. Brodie and other medical gentlemen held a consultation as to his state of mind. Last May some medical gentlemen saw him, and while they were with him he was quite childish, and endeavoured to cut his corn with a paper-knife, and he did other acts confirming his insanity. After they had heard all the facts, he believed they would be satisfied that there was a breaking down of the mind of the unfortunate gentleman before the general election, that there was a gradual increase of the disease, and that he was incapable of managing his own affairs.

General Hall, M.P. for Buckingham, was then examined, and gave evidence of the peculiar conduct of Sir Henry Meux on his shooting excursions, as stated in the learned counsel's address. Sir Henry shot very wild; and, in fact, had injured several persons. He also remembered seeing Sir Henry previous to the last Hertfordshire election. He was then in a very excited state in consequence of a committee.—Lord Charles Clinton also spoke of the strange demeanour of Sir Henry.—Dr. Williams deposed to seeing Sir Henry Meux in 1856, and of his brain being affected.—Other witnesses, including Sir B. Brodie, Dr. Godfrey, and Mr. Marjoribanks, M.P., were examined on the same side, and the inquiry was adjourned.

The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday.—M. Charles Tessier, a French cook at the Carlton Club, stated that he had lived in a similar capacity at Sir H. Meux's from 1852 to August, 1857. He noticed the change in Sir Henry after his marriage. He was slower and more irritable, and sometimes violent in his manner to witness. In August, 1857, he called in a policeman to take him into custody because he had made some mistake about the dinner.—Mr. Moyer, whose estate adjoins Sir Henry's, stated that at a yeomanry review in August last he noticed that Sir Henry was greatly altered and in a very childish state. At the last canvass for the county of Hertford, Sir Henry had been told what to say. He was excited and abrupt in his conversation with the electors. He had previously been a very good canvasser.—Lord Ranelagh, examined by Mr. Montague Smith, said he knew Sir H. Meux well. Great interest was created in the political world by his conduct. He went down to Theobalds to see him, and was with him an hour or two. It being a private conversation, he would rather not repeat it; but the nature of it was to induce him to re-consider his decision. At first he seemed to appreciate what witness said, but in the course of an hour he undid all that he had previously said. Witness's impression was that he was no longer the person he had been. Before that he was a man of the strictest honour. He mentioned that opinion to many of his friends.—Dr. Connolly said he was consulted till January, 1858. Sir Henry's gait was then unsteady, and he was affected by general paralysis. In the course of conversation it became apparent that he was labouring under various delusions.—This being the case for the petitioners, Mr. Montague Smith addressed the jury for Sir W. and Lady Bowyer Smith. He observed that it was but natural that Lady Smith and Sir Henry's two other sisters should take a great interest in him. Since his marriage there was only one child of tender years. He thought the jury would be of opinion that they had only exercised a wise and prudent discretion in obtaining the protection of the Court of Chancery to be thrown around him. No doubt Sir Henry Meux was naturally very much under the influence of Lady Meux and her personal friends, and the sisters naturally felt an interest in that property, which had descended from their father, the founder of the family, and in the future disposition of that property; and to take care that no disposition was made of it at a time when he was of unsound mind, and owing to which the various claims of his relations might have been imperilled.—Mr. William Parker, a member of the Conservative Association at the last Hertfordshire election, then gave evidence of the manifest failure of mind on the part of Sir Henry Meux at the meeting of the association at Hatfield in March, 1857, and during his canvass in the same month.—Mr. Armstrong, solicitor, of Hertford, gave similar evidence, and the inquiry was adjourned.

On Monday evening a fearful railway accident occurred upon the line from Mons to Manage, between the Louviere and Bois du Luc. It appears that the train carried a large number of passengers, and while proceeding at its utmost speed came in contact with two waggons laden with coke, and a third filled with merchandise. The shock was terrible. The locomotive was thrown on the top of the waggons, and the two carriages which followed it were smashed into pieces, and the third greatly crushed and broken. The railway guard and the engineer were jerked from their places to a considerable distance, but without sustaining any material injuries. The train was a heavy one, being crowded with passengers returning from the fête of Mons. The *Journal de Charleroi* says: "The number of killed by the recent railway accident now amounts to twenty-one, including the seven who were killed on the spot. The number of wounded is fifty-two."

RE-ELECTION OF SIR E. B. LYTTON.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton appeared before the electors of the county of Hertford on Tuesday, in consequence of his appointment to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's Government, and was re-elected without opposition. The proceedings took place in a field adjacent to the borough of Hertford, in the presence of a large concourse of the townspeople. The High Sheriff opened the business of the election in a brief speech.

Mr. F. P. DELME RADCLIFFE then proposed, and Mr. C. J. DIMSDALE seconded, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, as a fit and proper person to represent the county of Hertfordshire in Parliament. (Great cheers.) No other candidate being proposed, the High Sheriff, amid vehement cheers, declared Sir E. B. Lytton duly elected a knight of the shire for the county of Hertford.

Sir E. B. LYTTON then addressed the electors. After alluding to his two ancestors who had represented the county, and disclaiming any desire for place, the right honourable gentleman said: "It may be asked why I did not accept of office when Lord Derby's Government first came into power. Lord Derby, immediately after his accession to power, did me the honour to ask whether I would accept the office which I at present hold. I consented to do so; but on the morning of the same day I received an intimation that my re-election would be hotly contested. There was not a moment to be lost; it was necessary that the place should be filled up; my agents and friends were totally unprepared to act in the event of such an opposition as was threatened; and I think that, under these circumstances, you will say that I acted as a true friend to my party, and also as a loyal gentleman, when I consented to forego the high appointment that had been offered to me, rather than risk being defeated at a contested election, and thus endangering the Government with whom I was to act. (Hear, hear.) A few days ago, I was again asked whether I would accept the same office that had been offered to me before. At this time the circumstances were entirely altered. I had become acquainted with the state of public feeling in the county—the most cordial overtures had been made to me from all parties, and although I was certainly told again that I should be most vehemently opposed, and which I did not at all consider was stated as a mere boast, still I had no fear for the result. (Hear, hear.) While I am upon this subject I am sure that all the gentlemen of Liberal opinions whom I see around me will corroborate what has been said by my friend Mr. Dimsdale, respecting a report to the effect that there being no contest on the present occasion was the result of a compromise (hear), and that the retirement of Captain Grosvenor was the result of that compromise. I give you my honour that no such idea was ever entertained, or any such engagement ever entered into." Referring to the causes of the fall of Lord Palmerston's Government, and how Lord Derby came into power, he said the Government, no doubt, would have many difficulties to encounter, but the principal difficulty had been that the last Parliament was elected upon a particular question (hear, hear), and Lord Derby was consequently compelled to rely upon the forbearance of the Liberal members of the House of Commons. He was happy to say, however, that by a large proportion of those members that forbearance had been shown with a manly generosity, honourable to those who displayed it, and not discreditably to those who received it. All that Lord Derby asked was a fair English trial and fair English play. After alluding to the questions of law reform, and of financial retrenchment, and to the Church-rate Bill, Sir Edward referred to the cheap press and parliamentary reform. In early life, he said, he had two great objects in view—one to relieve the press, which he considered the most important instrument for the promotion of the liberties of the country, from taxation or restrictions of any description, and the other was parliamentary reform. When Mr. Gladstone first proposed to remove taxation from the press, although contrary to the views of the party with whom he (Sir Edward) had been in the habit of acting, he supported him. He had too much confidence in the good sense and the good feeling of the people of this country to suppose that they would support a treacherous or revolutionary press, and he also believed that it would be a great boon to the Conservative party, who would be able to have a cheap paper that would support their views. With regard to Parliamentary Reform—he said that, in 1852, when he first came before the county, he stated, in a letter to one of his supporters, that although he had modified his opinion with regard to the details, still as to the general question as to the necessity of improving the Reform Bill, and the extension of the franchise, his opinion was the same as ever, and he would now venture to say that it was reserved for the Government of Lord Derby to settle this question, which had never been settled by the Whigs. (Hear, hear.) Another great question for consideration undoubtedly was the pacification of India, and the best means to render capital and civilisation the agents for confirming the rule of this country and allaying disaffection. They must begin by satisfying the Indian people that rebellion was hopeless, and having effected this, they must gradually introduce improvements and reforms, not by shocking their prejudices, but by improving their material interests. Human nature was the same everywhere, and kindness and conciliation were found to be the most effectual means of taming the most viciously disposed. After some further remarks, the right honourable baronet concluded amid loud applause.

Sir E. B. Lytton then proposed a resolution of thanks to the High Sheriff, which was seconded by the Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and carried by acclamation, and the High Sheriff having briefly returned thanks, the proceedings of the election terminated.

VIENNA.

No continental city has undergone greater improvements and enlargement of late years than Vienna, the capital of Austria. Its admirable situation renders it capable of great extension, and the beautiful country in the vicinity makes it a desirable spot in which to pass a few months. It also possesses some of the finest galleries in Europe, and in the season one of the best operas in Germany. The city is composed of two parts, the old city within the walls, and the suburbs. In the former the streets are narrow, and the houses very high, rendering them in summer very hot. There are several squares, but none of great extent. It contains numerous churches, amongst which the celebrated Cathedral of St. Stephen takes the first rank. It is built in the florid gothic style of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the spire is one of the loftiest in the world, being 420 feet in height. In the tower is the great bell, which weighs 354 cwt., cast from the cannons left by the Turks when obliged to raise the siege of Vienna. The Cathedral contains 38 marble altars, and numerous monuments of celebrated men. The principal public buildings are the Burg, the Imperial Palace, the Imperial Library, begun in 1440 by Frederic III., and increased by Prince Eugene, and Count Fugger. It contains numerous most interesting objects of antiquity and rare manuscripts. The engravings amount to over 300,000; this collection was begun by Prince Eugene—it contains specimens of the art from the earliest date; the Imperial Riding School, the Palace of the Archduke, the Mint, the Town Hall, the Arsenal, Hospital, &c. There are five theatres. There are several collections of paintings, but the most extensive are those of the Belvedere, containing 3,000 paintings; the Esterhazy gallery, and the Liechtenstein. These are all in the suburbs. Surrounding the old city is an open space free from houses, which has of late years been planted with trees, forming a beautiful promenade. In addition to this is the Prater, the resort of all the Viennese. It is a league and a-half in length, traversed by six noble avenues of chestnut trees running in different directions. The old town is small, but the suburbs, which form the modern city, are very extensive, and contain fine open streets. Formerly a residence in Vienna was very reasonable, but of late years the expense has been much greater: a family with an income of 100*l.* a-year could live here as well as one with 300*l.* or 400*l.* in London, and this sum would enable the possessors to indulge in comparative luxury. The present Emperor has made great improvements in Vienna by removing one of the old bastions on the Danube-side of the city, and thus given room for the erection of handsome buildings. Our large engraving will show these improvements, and give an idea of the city itself. Vienna is of great antiquity; it was long the

head-quarters of a Roman Legion; it subsequently suffered greatly during the eruptions of the Goths and Huns; and in 791 Charlemagne added it to his dominions. It was then of very small extent, and remained so for a length of time; the Cathedral, which is now nearly in the centre of the city, being built without the walls. We give an engraving of the city in 1482, which will show the difference between the Vienna of that date and the Vienna of 1858. It has sustained several sieges; the most celebrated are—that which it suffered when besieged by the Turks in 1529, and in 1683, in which it was preserved by Sobieski, who defeated the Turks, and drove them out of Austria. In 1678, the inhabitants were nearly all destroyed by the plague, which carried off 49,486 persons within the walls, and 73,323 outside. In 1741, it was attacked by the Bavarians, the French, and Prussians; in 1795 it was threatened by Napoleon, who subsequently occupied the city in 1805 and 1809.

A short distance from Vienna is the palace of Schonbrunn, the summer residence

of the Imperial family. It is a fine old building, with gardens still kept up in the old taste. A foreigner wishing to stay a short time in Vienna, is subject to a tax of three florins a month. The Austrians are a very musical people, and carry their love of music so far as to have a band, larger or smaller, according to the circumstances of the mourners, to attend their funerals. Our fair readers may not be prepared to be informed that the lords of the creation are the dress and stay-makers in Vienna, indeed in most parts of Germany.

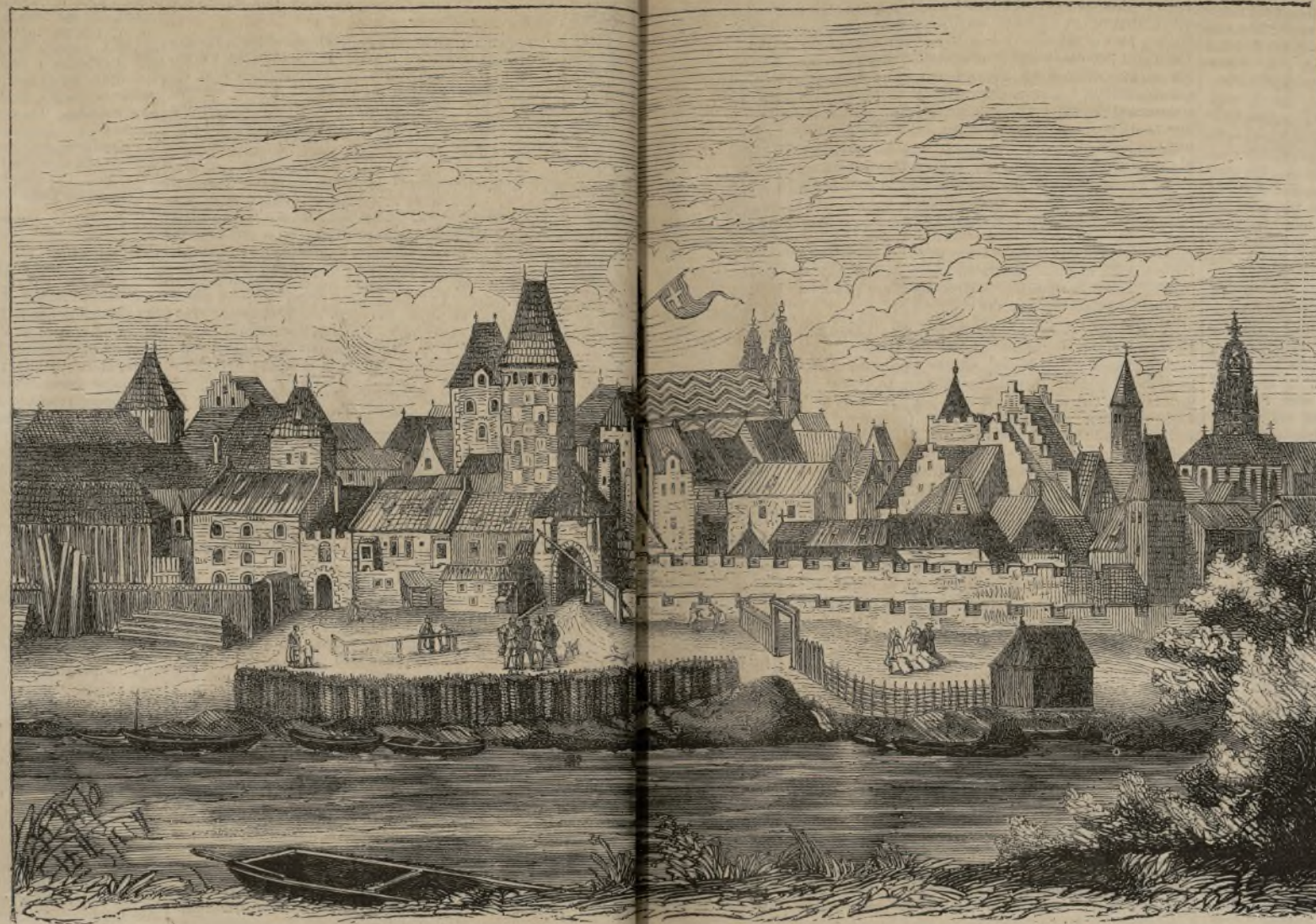
POISONING AND SUICIDE IN AMERICA.

The American papers contain accounts of a horrible case of poisoning, followed by the suicide of the guilty person, which recently occurred at Chester, Orange County, New York. Mrs. Phebe Westlake, a widow, residing in that place, was arrested on suspicion of poisoning several persons in the village, and the same night destroyed herself by taking arsenic. Before the suicide, she confessed that she had administered poison at different times to a Mrs. Fielder, who died about two weeks since, very suddenly. She also confessed that she had administered poison to Mr. B. Tuthill, a merchant, who has recovered and is doing well. Mrs. Charles Tuthill and a Mrs. Derrick were when the last account was written, very unwell, with every symptom of having been poisoned; and as Mrs. Westlake had lately sent them some preserves, which they had eaten, it was supposed that they were also intended by her as victims.

The following letter from Goshen gives full particulars of this horrible case. The woman before her death made her confession to Rev. James W. Wood, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Chester, of which she was a member:—

"Mrs. Phebe Westlake, formerly of Ulster county, whose maiden name was Irwin, aged about forty-five years, died at Chester, Orange County, N.Y., on the 7th inst. no doubt from the effect of poison taken for the purpose of self-destruction. Phebe had lived in Chester ten or twelve years. She was industrious, and knew how to do all manner of women's work, and was able and willing to do it well. Withal she was professedly pious. She gained friends in the best families in Chester, and when any of them needed help, they thought it a loss if they could not get Phebe. About twenty years ago, we hear, her husband died suddenly. A paper of arsenic was found in his pocket, and upon a post mortem examination, arsenic was found in his stomach. It was supposed he had committed suicide, and no further action or inquiry was had. Four or five years ago Mr. Pelser, who kept a hotel in Chester, died of dyspepsia. He was a widower, and had but one daughter at home, a noble young woman, who before that time had been affianced to Mr. Hiram Colwell, a wealthy and respectable drover, well known in Orange county. She and her father's assistant, Mr.

Heard, thought it best to secure Phebe, as cook in the hotel, and they did so. Shortly after Phebe came there, Miss Pelser was taken sick with some strange disease, which her physician could not understand. Her only sister, and her husband, Mr. Clark, were sent for, and came from the South, and took the management of Mr. Pelser's business and property at Chester. From that time, Phebe was left mainly to nurse and care for the sick and dying Miss Pelser. She lingered and died under circumstances to induce strange suspicions, but no one suspected her faithful nurse, Phebe. About the time of her death Mr. Colwell received an affectionate letter, while he was at the West bringing cattle, purporting to come from Miss Pelser, but at a time when it is known she could not write, requesting him, among other things, to remember Phebe for her kindness to Miss Pelser. Last fall Phebe was employed as a domestic in the house of John B. Tuthill, a respectable merchant of Chester, in view of the prospective confinement of his wife, who was the only daughter of the late Francis Tuthill, Esq.,—little Martha, as all who knew her, and many knew and loved her, called her. She was confined; her babe never knew life. Some unusual symptoms attended her case. Dr. Smith, her physician, said they indicated poison; but yet they might be the convulsions which sometimes attended parturition. Phebe was her nurse, and she could not be suspected. Martha died. Mr. John B. Tuthill's family being thus broken up—for little Martha was all he had—he went to



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board with his brother and partner in business, Mr. Charles S. Tuthill, and Phebe was duly transferred to that establishment as cook and maid of all work. On the 1st of April last, Mr. Fuller, a clerk in the Tuthill's store, took possession of Mr. John B. Tuthill's house, under an arrangement that Mr. John B. Tuthill was to board with him. Mr. Fuller had no family but his wife. Phebe was thus thrown out of employment, but still she was retained temporarily between Mr. Tuthill's and Mr. Fuller's. Phebe did many acts of kindness for both Mr. Tuthill and Mrs. Fuller, and carried delicacies to and from them. On the 6th April last, Mr. Fuller had provided for dinner a can of preserved corn and beans. They were not all eaten at dinner. Phebe was at Mr. Fuller's. After tea, and after Mr. Fuller had gone to his business, she suggested to Mrs. Fuller that the corn and beans might spoil, and they might as well eat the little there was left. Mrs. Fuller consented, and Phebe brought up two small plates of corn and beans, one of which she ate herself, and the other Mrs. Fuller ate. That evening Mrs. Fuller was taken sick, with symptoms indicating poison. She died shortly after. No one could be suspected. Her husband loved her; he had no one else to love. Phebe was kind, obliging, assiduous, and affectionate, and remained by Mrs. Fuller to the end. Who could suspect her? After the death of Mrs. Fuller, Phebe remained temporarily at Mr. Charles S. Tuthill's, where both the brothers were perforce brought into the family. Some ten or twelve days ago both the Tuthills

and the wife of Mr. Charles S., also a Mrs. Derrick—an Irish woman—with whose husband Phebe had had some difficulty about portage, were taken sick, with symptoms nearly akin to those of Miss Pelser, little Martha, and Mrs. Fuller. They have been all treated on the hypothesis of poison. The brothers Tuthill are out about their business. Mrs. Charles S. Tuthill is doing well, and Mrs. Derrick is still dangerously ill. Suspicions began to thicken about Phebe. Last Monday she was taken violently ill with the same symptoms. On Friday morning she died. In her last agonies she said she had sprinkled a little arsenic on John B. Tuthill's toast; that she knew there was poison on the window sill near where his soap was, and it might have blown in; and that she sprinkled a little arsenic on Mrs. Fuller's corn and beans, and further said not. The grave has closed over Phebe and her victims. No more of the facts will probably ever be known. Her motives must be left to conjecture, and imagination must fill up this tale of horrors."

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE.

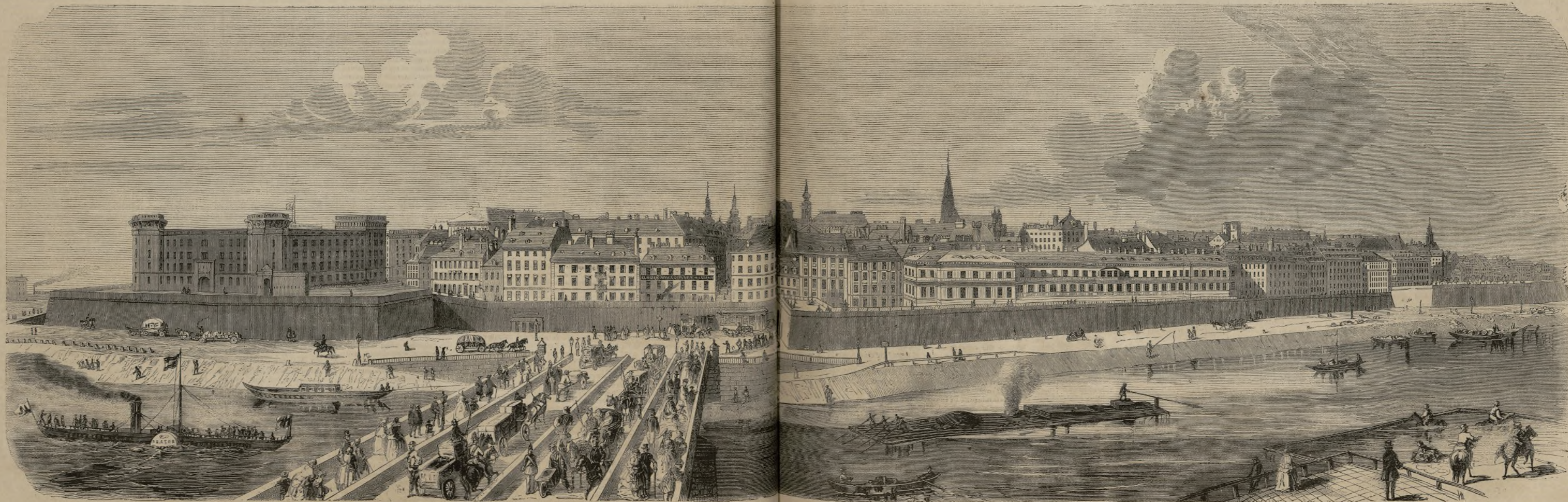
The American papers record the death of Mrs. Sarah Benjamin, on the 20th of April, at the age of 114 years, five months, and three days. Her maiden name was Sarah Matthews, and she was born in Coshen, Orange county, New York, on the 17th of November, 1743. She was thrice married. Her first husband was Mr. William Reed. He served in the revolutionary army in the early part of the struggle, and died of a wound received in Virginia. Her second husband was Mr. Aaron Osburne, of Goshen, New York. He also was in the army of the revolution, but survived the war. Her last husband was Mr. John Benjamin, with whom she settled in Mount Pleasant, in 1812. He died four years afterwards. She had five children, the youngest of whom is seventy years old. She has left four generations of descendants. From her youth until past forty years of age she was in the midst of rough and stirring scenes of border warfare or of the revolutionary struggle. Her temperament was such that she could not be an idle spectator of events. She entered very deeply into all these vicissitudes. Up to the latest period of her life she distinctly remembered the family of Mr. Broadhead, whose sons, in 1755, boldly resisted a party of 200 Indians, making a fort of their house. She was in the vicinity of Minisink when Brant, the Indian chief, led a party of Indian and Tories through that scene, scalping the inhabitants and burning the houses. After her second marriage she accompanied her husband in the army. During marches she made herself useful in preparing food, and, when in quarters, engaged in sewing for the officers and men. She was, however, ready for any service which circumstances seemed to require. When the army was engaged in embarking some heavy ordnance at Kingsbridge, on the Hudson, ostensibly to attack New York, then in the hands of the enemy,

it was necessary to do it in the night, and to place sentries around, lest they should be observed or taken by surprise. Her husband having been placed as a sentinel, she took his station, with overcoat and gun, that he might help to load the artillery. Soon Washington came round to examine the outposts, and detecting something unusual in her appearance, asked, "Who placed you here?" She promptly replied, in her characteristic way, "Them who had a right to, sir." He, apparently pleased with her independent spirit, passed on. She accompanied the army, with her husband, to the south, and was present at the siege of Yorktown, and the surrender of Cornwallis. During the battle she was busy in carrying water to the thirsty and relieving the wants of the suffering. When passing where the bullets of the enemy were flying, she met Washington, who said, "Young woman, are you not afraid of the bullets?" She pleasantly answered, "The bullets will never cheat the gallow's." She possessed extraordinary energy, even in her extreme age, and would relate the events of her early days with all the vivacity of youth.

FATAL FLOODS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Fourteen persons were drowned during a flood which occurred in January last, near Wellington, New Zealand. The disaster occurred in the valley of the Hutt, near Wellington. The *Wellington Independent* of the 20th January states that fourteen lives were lost, and gives the following as the names of those drowned: Mr. Stannaway, wife, and five children; Mr. Charles Sillars, his wife and child; Mrs. Hagin, and her new-born infant, also Mrs. Price, the nurse; a person named Hartley succeeded in swimming to a tree and saved his life by hanging to the tree about fourteen hours. The bodies found are, Mr. Sillars, wife and child, Mrs. Hagin (Mr. Dew's daughter), Mrs. Price, with the infant in her arms, only born at six o'clock the same morning, and one of Mr. Stannaway's little girls, about six or seven years old. Six of Mr. Stannaway's family are not yet found. The same paper of the 23rd of January, however, says—"Since our last we have ascertained that Mr. Price was erroneously reported to have been drowned. The names of those drowned, but then unknown, are Mr. Charles Sillars, wife and child." The *Wellington Spectator* contains an account of the destruction of a vast amount of property, cattle, sheep, crops, &c., and thus describes the scene of the disaster—"The peculiar locality where this fearful loss of life occurred was near the Barley Mow Inn, at the Upper Valley of the Hutt. When the flood was at its highest, the force of the water at this point is described by an eye-witness as having been terrific. The water was seen rushing along like an immense wave, crashing and roaring, and carrying everything before it; huge trees, portions of buildings, timber, furniture, and debris of every description, were borne away by the force of the current. To witness the havoc and destruction which the flood has caused is most painful and baffles all description. Many acres of land, which only a few hours before to all appearance promised a plentiful crop, are now covered with sand and shingles, and not a particle of vegetation remains. The quantities of drift timber, in many instances large solid trees, which have been deposited by the flood is perfectly incredible, and will take many months to remove. The unfortunate persons who have lost their lives by this sad calamity are mostly late arrivals in the country."

GREAT BOOKS UNREAD.—It is singular to observe how few persons the finest effusions of the mind are read. In the age which produces them they are usually in everybody's hands. In the next generation the names of their authors may be in everybody's mouth, and their works on everybody's shelves, but commonly in proportion as they are honoured more they are read less, and the herd who are yawning over the dulness of the last flimsy book of the day seldom think of reverting to productions which never fire, and for which the relish becomes greater the oftener they are read.



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ANOTHER GREAT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The great topic of conversation amongst all the residents and visitors at Naples now is the great eruption of lava from Vesuvius, which astonishes all beholders. The following are the reports drawn up by Cozzolino, the oldest guide of Vesuvius. The first is dated the 27th of May:—

"On the 21st of this month Vesuvius threw out 'bombe e saette,' on the 26th a stream of lava issued forth, and lasted for three hours; on the 27th, at an hour after midnight, the crater trembled and burst in two, forming a new mouth, near the spot where a French gentleman was killed some time since. The lava, however, still continued to run over the mouth. Many smoke holes have been found, throwing out smoke of various colours. This night we felt an earthquake, occasioned by the shock of the mountain."

The report of the 29th of May is as follows:—"On the 27th, at nine a.m., the crater trembled, and then split, forming great fissures, five or six feet in width. It then fell to the bottom. It is impossible to approach it near on account of the danger, and the smoke renders it impossible to make any observations at the bottom. At the foot of the mountain, in the direction of the Atrio del Cavallo, five craters have been found, which throw out 'bombe e saette,' and the great current of lava proceeds in the direction of Ottajano and of the Hermitage. On the 28th, at mid-day, in the direction Torre del Greco, a 'mouth' was formed, whence issued a stream of lava, which makes gigantic progress, and affords a wonderful spectacle."

Nothing, it is said, can be more brilliant than the appearance of the mountain by night, when it seems bathed in firelight. The *Daily News* correspondent, writing on the 1st June, says:—"Vesuvius is now really a mountain of fire. On all sides flow down streams of lava so wide and rapid that at night the mountain appears to be clothed with fire. I can indeed give you but a very imperfect idea of this extraordinary spectacle. Whilst there are four great currents, there are a vast number of other lava streams, which, like threads, or filaments of network, intersect each other, and unite at various points, forming a mighty flood to pour down on the devoted land. The first great stream is that which descends in the direction of Ottajano. It issues from a mouth in the Atrio del Cavallo, not far from the base of the Somma, and flowing through the valley, it skirts the Hermitage, which it leaves to the left. Some of the ground is calculated in width at about a quarter of a mile though I have heard of a much greater distance. Round the Hermitage it winds like a serpent, and though in one solid mass, it marches on by detaching from itself gigantic pieces which fall by their own weight. A second stream is not far from it, and takes almost the same direction. A third tends towards Pompeii, and a fourth, which is the most menacing, is making rapidly toward Resina; it has entered in the course of the very stream which destroyed Herculaneum, and the public, who are ever prone to exaggerate or anticipate evil, calculate that travelling at its present rate it must arrive at Resina in a few hours. It has already entered on the road which leads to that town; and the police on Sunday night were advising the people about the Hermitage to be careful lest their road house by Resina should be cut off by the lava. This stream is fed by three mouths, which have opened at about a quarter of a mile from the main cone, which is now almost inactive, a few sparks only struggling through it, just enough to attest its existence. The activity of the three mouths above described is something wonderful. They puff, and pump up matter without ceasing, not all together though, but one after another, with such force that the body of matter flows down at a gigantic pace. Already have many vineyards been destroyed, whilst the poor peasants stand by in mute despair, or fill an oratory by the road side in every attitude of supplication. Even the trees protest loudly against the violence of their destroyer. How they hiss, and lament, and throw their agitated limbs about, as if a strong wind were upon them."

"On Sunday evening there was an illumination in honour of the Queen, whose marriage day it was; but how paltry and pale the artificial lights of the city looked, contrasted with the brilliant splendours of the mountain! Thousands of people were out there, and almost every country in Europe was represented, judging from the variety of languages one heard spoken. Strange wandering spirits the people looked, each man with a torch in his hand; and in such an extraordinary scene as that it would have required no great stretch of imagination to have fancied them beings of another world."

"I spoke above of streams of burning lava, and yet that word gives no adequate idea of the character of the mass of fire which is coming down. It is not a fluid stream, it is a gigantic river of glowing coke, and millions of pieces of it are all grinding and rolling against one another; they make a noise as of shingles on the beach washed by a stormy sea, only the waves must be continuous, for the sound of the fiery flood never ceases. Of the dimensions of those streams it is impossible to speak with any precision, so easily is the eye deceived, and especially by night. Of some streams you only see the crest, and are apt to imagine them smaller than they really are, whilst others appear so long and wide as to cause an exaggerated calculation of their proportions. With respect to their height, too, as you stand before them and retreat step by step, the impression is that they may fall down like a cascade of molten lead and overwhelm you; and yet, so far from doing so, the mass is never diminished, the continuity of progress is not stopped, whilst progress is made only by the continual falling over of the fragments. The effect is inexpressibly wonderful."

SCHOOLBOYS DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

A most distressing accident occurred a few days ago in the river Adur, about half a mile above Old Shoreham-bridge, near the New College of St. Nicholas, Lancing, Sussex, by which the lives of three of the pupils were lost, and three others narrowly escaped the same fate. On Thursday week the boys of the college had their usual half-holiday, and a great number of them went down to their cricket-ground, which lies between the college and the river, after dinner. A number of them also proceeded to the bank of the river, a short distance beyond the cricket-ground, where they are in the habit of bathing in fine weather. It is, however, a rule of the college that boys who cannot swim are not allowed to bathe in the river at all, but are taken to the sea occasionally for that purpose, accompanied by the swimmers, and under the supervision of some of the masters. It was, consequently, an infraction of the rules in the present instance that these boys, who were not swimmers, were bathing there at all. At that part of the river called Applesham Creek, where the melancholy event took place, there are, at a short distance from the bank of the west side of the river, nearest the college, several sand banks, which at low tide are quite dry, leaving a shallow space between them and the shore, and it was opposite to one of these banks that six of the lads undressed themselves and went into the water, amusing themselves with crossing over to the bank. The tide was now rising, and nearly half flood, and another of the party, who with several more was bathing at a short distance, warned them of the danger of their position. The warning does not, however, appear to have been attended to, and the poor boys do not seem to have become aware of the rapidly increasing depth and power of the current between the sand bank and the shore, until, on attempting to return, they found themselves unable to resist the power of the stream, and were taken off their feet by its force. The names of the unfortunate lads who were drowned are William Braithwaite (aged twelve years), John Cyril Wallace (aged ten years and ten months), and Arthur Antonius Long (who would have been fourteen years of age on the following day). The three who escaped the imminent danger are Frederick Henry Stafford Everest (aged twelve), Frederick Randolph Wix (ten), and Frederick Maxwell (twelve). Everest could swim a little, but would have been lost had it not been for the assistance of Maxwell, who does not appear to have been so dangerously circumstanced as the rest. Wix in the meantime endeavoured to get hold of Long, in which he succeeded, and kept him up for a short time, but becoming exhausted was compelled to let him go, and was with some difficulty himself saved by some others not of the same party, having been, as well as Everest, carried by the current a considerable distance up the river; and was there, together with Everest, laid on the bank in a completely exhausted state. The bodies of Braithwaite and Wallace were recovered with great difficulty, and that of Long was found on Sunday after a persevering search a mile further up the river, much disfigured. "Accidental death" was the verdict of the coroner's jury.

A deputation of members of Parliament, and others interested in railways, had interviews with Mr. Henley and Mr. Disraeli, on Wednesday, to urge the necessity of some definite system being laid down for the guidance of Railway Committees. Great complaints were made of the manner in which the business of these committees is now conducted. Both Ministers recognised the importance of the subject, and promised to consider the remedy which should be applied.

As the Rev. F. C. Morton, of St. James's, and Mr. James Todd, agent of the Protestant Reformation Society, were walking, the other day, along Campo-lane, a Roman Catholic man stopped them, and asked one or two questions on points of controversy. Not receiving an immediate reply, he said to Mr. Todd, "I demand an answer to my questions." This compelled the other to enter into a species of discussion. In a few moments, however, he was surrounded by an infuriated crowd. The man who stopped him gave him a severe blow on the forehead, and also a violent kick; he was likewise struck by other persons, and were it not for the timely aid of one or two Protestants, the injury sustained might have been of a very serious character. The man has got off.—*Sheffield Telegraph*.

The *Northern Whig* of Saturday says: "Last night the rioting was not resumed; but for this gratifying state of things we have no reason to thank the ruffians, on both sides, who created and have carried on these disgraceful proceedings. There is no parallel in our local history to the appearance of the town last evening. The streets were in as complete a state of siege as could be possible, and the result was a temporary stop to the doings of the rioters. The military and police authorities were further strengthened yesterday, and there is evidence that the Government appear determined to crush these fanatical outbreaks by every means at their disposal. In order to increase magisterial influence, three resident magistrates belonging to other districts—all gentlemen of great experience—arrived in town yesterday. The strength of the military was also increased by the arrival, in the early part of the day, of thirty of the Scots Greys from Dundalk, and about fifty of the same regiment, at eleven o'clock at night, from Dublin. To this additional force may be added sixty members of the reserve constabulary, from Phoenix-park, under Sub-Inspectors Kerr and O'Loughlin. As these troops passed into town, there was everywhere—except among the rioters themselves—an evident feeling of regret felt over the disgraceful state to which this neighbourhood has been reduced. As the evening wore on, the streets were occupied by the military and constabulary; and, to the admirable arrangements adopted, we may attribute the state of peace in which the town remained for the night."

A MANIAC SAILOR.

A most fearful scene was witnessed in South Shields Market-place on Tuesday night. A sailor named Thomas Cook had returned from a voyage that morning, and though he did not show any signs of lunacy when he came home, it is supposed that his brain must have been affected by the extreme heat that has prevailed at Hamburg, where his vessel came from. After tea he dressed, and told his wife that he was going out for a walk; and it appears that shortly after he left the house he was attacked with a sudden fit of madness, for he was noticed to run into St. Hilda's Churchyard, and with the agility of a cat, clamber up by a spout on to the roof of that edifice. He then crept along a water-way to the steeple, and clinging with his feet to a ledge running round the sides not an inch in breadth, dug his fingers into the lime between the stones in the sides of the tower, and in a most miraculous manner wrought himself to the outside of it. He looked like a fly on the side of the tower, and the crowd below expected that every moment he would fall and be smashed to pieces. Having got to the outside he dropped with his hands on to the ledge, and with the weight of his whole body upon them managed to make the entire circuit in safety. Having got back to the roof of the church, he smashed his watch and threw it, amongst the people. He then took off his necktie coat, and linen shirt, tore them into fragments, and pitched them amongst the crowd, which by this time had numbered several hundreds. Having disburdened himself of the principal part of his dress, he scattered a quantity of coppers and cigars amongst the crowd, and it was thought that he was making ready to leap from the roof to the flags beneath, when he must inevitably have been killed, but the police and a number of young men broke through the belfry on to the roof, and though he made a fierce attack upon them they overpowered him, and he was removed to the police-station where he was put into a strait waistcoat.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY PASSENGER AT RUGBY.

The inquest on the passenger who, having had a fit, was removed from a London train on its arrival at Rugby, and died immediately, was held on Saturday. The deceased was not identified. In his pockets were 6l. 17s. 11d., and a return ticket from London to Birmingham, a tailor's thimble, and a tape measure in inches, a white cotton-handkerchief with printed pink border, a common door key and a latch key, which latter had been repaired with brass. The deceased was about five feet five inches in height, hair dark brown, clean shaved cheek, with beard or whisker under the chin. He was thin and pallid, and had a scar on the right cheek bone. His fingers were slender and attenuated. He wore a brown morning coat, with black velvet collar, and with brown alpaca facings, double-breasted vest, of mixed colour, bound with black; trousers of mixed colour, with red stripe down the leg, blucher boots, and white cotton socks. His hat bore no owner's name; but that of the owner or vendor was "H. Hayland, 9, Seymour-street Euston-square." The fit was apparently epileptic. The medical men, who had made a post mortem examination, stated that the hands and feet were deformed; marks on the face had partly been caused by falls during fits; the body was much emaciated, and there was thick congestion of the membrane covering the brain, which was also congested and very soft. Death was doubtless the result of an apoplectic fit. His age was probably from thirty-five to forty years. Orders were given to send the hat to the hatter in London, and to inter the body; and the inquest was adjourned.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Dr. Letheby, medical officer of health for the city of London, has presented a report to the Commission of Sewers in which he says: "I submit certificates of the indecent and unwholesome condition of nine houses in Rose alley, Bishopsgate. It will be remembered that the filthy and overcrowded state of these houses was a matter of especial notice as far back as February in last year, but in consequence of a promise from the new landlord that the place should be thoroughly cleansed and repaired, and that he would adopt measures for the prevention of such mischief in future, the proceeding which would have been enforced were arrested, and you did not insist on the registration of the houses as common lodging-houses; this has led to great neglect in their supervision, and now the place is in as bad a condition as ever. At the time of my former report there were 77 rooms, occupied by 63 families of 252 persons. Now there are 60 rooms, occupied by 53 families of 203 persons—namely, 53 men, 64 women, and 86 children. The way in which the inmates are associated is most indecent. Some of the rooms are occupied by tailors and their workmen. In one room there were two women and three men, all of different families; another is rented by a young man, who sleeps in the same bed with his adult sister, and in another there is a woman with her two sons, one over twenty, all sleeping in the same bed. But independently of this indecent association of the sexes, the overcrowding is such as to be injurious to health. I was informed by Dr. Fowler, the parish medical officer, that the place is still the constant abode of sickness. Very recently it has been infected by measles, which has spread from house to house. This is not to be wondered at when we consider that the small, dirty, and ill-ventilated rooms are occupied in some instances by a cubic space of less than 150 cubic feet per head. The inquiries of physiologists have shown that each person consumes 14 cubic feet of air per hour, and thus by exhausting the vital element, oxygen, and producing carbonic acid to the extent of from four to five per cent., vitiates 100 cubic feet more. But even this sup-

ply is so nearly on the point of danger, that our highest authorities are of opinion that not less than twenty times this quantity of air should be supplied to each person in the hour. The prisoners at Holloway receive from thirty to forty times that quantity, and the supply is not too large. In our public hospitals as much as from 1,000 to 1,700 cubic feet of space are allotted to each person, and when the area is lessened injurious results speedily follow. It is true that the breathing of such atmosphere does not always produce immediately injurious effects, but it probably saps the vital powers, and furnishes the seeds of scrofula and consumption. My recommendation therefore is that steps should be taken to enforce the registration of the houses in Rose-alley as common lodging-houses."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the celebrated case of "Rosenthal v. Gobat" is not to come off. A veto has been put upon the further prosecution of the charge.

A strange accident occurred at Paignton, Devonshire, on Saturday night. A poor woman named Priscilla Narramore, residing in a small cottage, was confined. Several neighbours, to the number of seven, out of kindness, were present, when suddenly the floor gave way, and all (including bed and baby) fell through to the ground floor. A woman had her leg broken, the next escaping with slight bruises. A man present after the fall picked out from the ruins the newly-born babe, and, strange to say, it was uninjured.

A letter from Boulogne-sur-Mer says: "An extraordinary phenomenon, considered volcanic, occurred here on Saturday morning, at eight o'clock. The tide, which was receding, suddenly fell and left the harbour dry, but returned in five minutes with great force eight feet higher, accompanied with a perfect tornado of wind, and the sky densely obscured. The whole did not last more than ten minutes, but what was most strange was that there existed the brightest sunshine immediately before and after. The passengers of the Folkestone boat report that a similar occurrence took place there and at other places on the English coast at the same time as here."

One day last week, while the workmen were engaged in laying down the large Croton water pipes in the ninth avenue, a man was entombed in the pipes, and for a time in quite a perilous condition. The pipes, when laid, have to be caulked on the inside, as well as the outside, before they are cemented, in order to make them perfectly tight. The two feet mains in the ninth avenue were laid from both directions, and upon the connecting pipe being put down, it was necessary for a man to enter in order to caulk them, the intention being to extricate him through the stop-cock. The work was completed, and the pipes soldered on the outside; after which the workmen proceeded to unscrew the stop-cock, but to their dismay discovered that they had no wrench sufficiently large to accomplish the work, and also that there was no wrench in New York that would answer the purpose. In the meantime, the poor man was shut out from the world in his narrow iron tomb, compelled to lie down, and with a fair prospect of suffocation. The labourers finally procured a sledge hammer, and by repeated battering, succeeded in breaking a hole through the thick iron pipe, and the entombed man once more joyfully beheld the light of day.—*New York Observer*.

The American journals received by the Persia contain the following details in reference to the naval strength of the two Powers:—The British fleet on the West India Station.—The *Arachne*, eighteen guns; the *Atalanta*, sixteen; the steamer *Brunswick*, 80; the steamer *Basalisk*, six; the steamer *Buzzard*, six; the *Cumberland*, seventy; the steamer *Devastation*, six; the steam gunboat *Forward*, two; the steamer *Harrier*, sixteen; the *Imaum*, seventy-two; the *Indus* seventy-eight; the steam gunboat *Jaseur*, one; the steam gunboat *Jasper*, one; the steamer *Leopard*, eighteen; the steam gunboat *Skipjack*, two; the steamer *Styx*, six; the steamer *Tartar*, twenty; the steamer *Terror*, sixteen; total number of guns, 435. The American Fleet.—The vessels of war now in the Gulf, or under orders to appear in the waters thereof, are as follows:—The steamer *Colorado*, forty; the steamer *Fulton*, five; the steamer *Wabash*, forty; the steamer *Waterwitch*, two; the steamer *Arctic*, two; the steamer *Despatch*, two; the sloop of war *Savannah*, twenty-four; the sloop of war *Jamestown*, twenty-four; the brig *Dolphin*, 4. Total number of guns, 141. The guns are of different calibre, and consequently do not convey any very accurate idea of the weight of metal carried by these vessels.

While alluding to the French periodical press, I cannot resist the temptation of mentioning an instance of the manner in which the laws relating to the press, which require the signature of the writer to every printed article, are interpreted by journalists, as well as the amount of geographical knowledge some of them possess. On the 20th of last month there was published in the *Journal des Mines* a brief account (duly signed) of the Atlantic telegraph, condensed from the descriptions that had appeared in the *Times*, and with the measures reduced to the French standard. In that account occurred an evident typographical error, "Queenstown, Iceland," for "Queenstown, Ireland." A week afterwards the same article was republished in the *Presse* of Paris, with the signature of M. Alphonse Lauvray, apparently accepting the nominal paternity of the production. From the *Presse* the article was again copied into the *Journal du Havre*; and finally, in the *Moniteur* of the following Saturday it appeared as taken from the *Havre* paper. But the best part of the story is, that the original blunder is repeated in all. Neither seemed to be aware that Iceland is not a British possession, or that Queenstown is in Ireland!—*Paris Correspondent of the Times*.

MISCELLANEA.

It is confidently stated that Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Jones, of Pantglas, Mr. Christopher, and Sir Charles Knightley, all Conservative M.P.'s, are to be raised to the peerage.

Mr. Rarey has been voted a medal, of the value of 20*l.*, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in acknowledgment of the humane tendencies of his system, and its probable effect as regards the future treatment of the horse.

A very large concourse of people were attracted on Sunday afternoon to the Regent's-park to hear for the second time this season the performance of the "People's Subscription Band." A band, we regret to say, is announced to perform next Sunday in Victoria-park.

The City is in earnest in its opposition to the Corporation Bill, and especially to its confiscation clauses. A Common Hall of the Liverymen was held on Monday, at which measures were adopted for an organised and vigorous agitation against the Bill.

Mr. W. Wilks has explained his late imprisonment for breach of privilege, and defended his conduct, in a speech at Carlisle, where a large and enthusiastic meeting had assembled to greet him on his release and return.

On Saturday a French refugee was buried at Paddington Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of his Republican brethren. Louis Blanc delivered an oration over the grave of the departed patriot. He spoke very hopefully of the prospects of the Republican party.

A man and sail-boat went over the Falls of Niagara on Wednesday last. He came from the Canada side, at Chippewa, in a sail-boat, nearly to the American shore, and was in the act of returning when he went into the rapids. Who the man was is not known on the American side.—*American Paper.*

On Tuesday morning about twenty-five gentlemen recently called to the bar by various Inns of Court, attended in the Court of Queen's Bench, and took the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration required of them before practising as gentlemen learned in the law.

An important deputation from Scotland had an interview with Mr. Walpole at the Home-office on Monday, to resist the proposed inquiry into the operation of Forbes Mackenzie's Act, at this late period of the session, and to defend the working of that act. Some important facts and arguments were submitted to the right hon. gentleman, and he appeared to acquiesce in the views of the deputation.

The Government emigrant ship *David McIver*, 862 tons, Captain Baillie, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., for Sydney, New South Wales, in charge of Surgeon Superintendent Isaiah Burrows, with 38 married couples, 102 single men, 124 single women, 29 boys between the ages of one and twelve, 36 girls between the same ages, 5 male infants, and 5 female, making a total of 377 souls, equal to 334 statute adults.

Two persons were brought into Tipperary by the police on Saturday morning charged with the murder of William Greene, farmer. One of the men charged is named Greene, and he is a nephew of the murdered man. The police have discovered a hatchet, a bay knife, and a turnip cutter in the house of the prisoners. The wounds exhibited on the body of the deceased appeared to have been inflicted by some such rude weapons as these.

Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, is engaged preparing a model at his studio, in Osnaburgh-terrace, for the statue of the late Sir H. Havelock, which is to be erected in memory of the gallant deceased's services as a national testimonial in Trafalgar-square. The likeness is taken from that of a bust lately executed by Mr. Behnes, the portrait being executed a few weeks before the battle of Lucknow. Among the visitors to the studio have been Lady Havelock, Sir Henry's brother, General Havelock, and other members of his family, all of whom testify to the strict correctness of the features on the bust. The site of the statue, it is expected, will be on the east side of the Nelson column, directly in a line with that of General Napier, and the testimonial will be executed in bronze.

The *Official Gazette* of Teheran, in announcing that the Shah of Persia has subscribed to the fund for the widows and orphans of English soldiers massacred in India, says that the English have been so thoroughly thrashed and are in such great want of money that they are obliged to ask for help in all quarters. For this reason, adds the journal of the court of Teheran, "the Sublime Master of Persia has condescended to bestow his charity upon the English Government."

A letter from Potsdam contains the following: The king takes a long walk daily after his breakfast, which is served at nine, and often goes the distance of a league. He is always accompanied by the aide-de-camp on service, who is changed every three days. The king is always dressed in a simple military frock-coat, with a military cap; he often speaks with the persons whom he meets on the road, and looks well. He, however, experiences great difficulty in remembering names of men and of places.

On Saturday, both Sir E. B. Lytton and Mr. Justice Coleridge were sworn in as privy councillors. Lord Stanley kissed hands on being appointed President of the Board of Control. Sir Edward attended a Cabinet Council for the first time immediately afterwards. Lord Stanley was on Saturday re-elected member for Lynn without opposition. His Lordship was not present, as his constituents had considerably requested him not to leave town during the present pressure of public business. He was,

however, represented by a second letter which he had addressed to his constituents, and which was read from the hustings. In this communication he declares himself favourable to non-intervention in out foreign policy, unsectarianism in matters of religion, open competition in the public service, and a revision of the fiscal burdens which press upon the poorer classes.

Mr. Duncombe, the new Dean of York, was installed on Saturday. The act of admission was accompanied with the delivery of a bible and bread. Subsequently a distribution of wine and cakes took place in the Chapter-house. Handfuls of cakes were thrown among the spectators by the canons and the vergers, and the amusement which the scramble for them caused was by no means inconsiderable.

A man in Holmes county, Ohio, named Wallick, who for some years has been insane on religious subjects, took it into his head, a few weeks ago, that he was commissioned to burn down all the churches. Accordingly, on Thursday, he proceeded to set fire to the Lutheran and Methodist churches, but before much damage was done he found himself in gaol.—*Philadelphia Paper.*

Last week, Janet Ross, spinster, residing in the New Town of Tain, died at the advanced age of 105. She was a native of the parish of Creich, Sutherlandshire. During the last forty years she resided in the same room in Hartford-street, Tain. Except a failing in her eyesight, she retained her faculties to the last.—*Inverness Courier.*

The widow of Joe Smith, the Mormon, still resides at Nauvoo, but she cares nothing for the saints, and has married a tavern keeper, who thinks all prophets are humbugs. Young Joe, who should by right have been the head of the Mormons, is a stout gawky of twenty-two, who hates Brigham Young and curses the Salt Lakers. Nauvoo was once a place of 20,000 inhabitants, but is now a place of ruins.—*Washington Union.*

A young couple of Vienna, married only eleven days, went a few evenings back to the public ball of the Sperl, and took part in a waltz. All at once the young woman slid gently from the arms of her husband, and sank to the floor. He thought she had fainted, but it turned out that she was dead. On a medical examination, it appeared that she died of apoplexy, and that death must have taken place some seconds before she fell.

We understand that Mr. Montgomery has issued a circular to the Talookdars of Oude, not only promising to restore those who have joined in the rebellion who are willing to submit to English authority, but also offering a reconsideration of those cases which had been settled previous to the late outbreak, thus pursuing a policy diametrically opposite to that laid down in Lord Canning's proclamation.—*Morning Star.*

The inauguration of the railway line from Besançon to Belfort took place on Sunday last, and it was opened to the public on Tuesday. This important line, sixty miles long, completes the great artery from the Mediterranean to the Rhine, and henceforth there will be no interruption between Marseilles and Lyons on the one hand, and Strasburg, Alsace, Germany, and Western Switzerland, on the other. Nothing can be more picturesque than this line, which passes through the entire valley of the Doubs, keeping constantly on the side of the steepest mountains.

On Thursday morning an accident occurred to James Freeman, aged forty years, residing at Grays, in Essex. The unfortunate sufferer was at work with other men at a chalk pit, at Grays, and while excavating the chalk a mass of twenty tons suddenly fell, burying the unfortunate man underneath. By great exertions he was extricated, and removed with all speed to Guy's Hospital. On examination his legs were found to be crushed in such a frightful manner that amputation was necessary. One ear was also completely torn off, besides other serious injuries.

The first number of a weekly newspaper in Maori has been published at Wellington. Its designation is the *Messenger of Port Nicholson*, and it contains four small quarto pages, including several original communications from natives. Unlike the *Maori Messenger* of Auckland, which is a monthly periodical published at the expense of the general Government, this paper is started by private enterprise for the benefit of the natives.

The solicitors for Lord Edmund Howard have issued a notice stating that they are authorised by the Duke of Norfolk, and the trustees for Lord Edmund, to state that there is no longer any objection on their part to consent to the appointment of a receiver of the Court of Chancery, pending the discussion of Earl Talbot's claim to the estates. They caution the tenants against making any payments to Lord Talbot's agents, as the question of the estates is not in any way affected by the success of his claim to the Earldom.

A letter from Bayonne of the 5th, says: "The Spanish diligence which arrived here this morning was stopped in the evening before last at about six miles from Burgos. Seven armed men suddenly presented themselves at the horses' heads, and ordered the postillions to stop. The guard attempted resistance, but he was benten, and compelled to deliver up a sum of 15,000*fr.*, which he had in the vehicle. No violence was exercised towards the passengers. The robbers were all dressed like peasants."

"It has been rumoured here," says a letter from Tabriz of May 8, in the *Presse d'Orient* (of Constantinople), "that a conspiracy for the assassination of the Shah has been discovered, and the rumour has created such a profound impression on the mind of his Majesty that strict orders have been given to kill

without pity any man, woman, or child who shall attempt to approach him at the moment at which he goes out for his usual promenade. No man of sense, however, believes in this pretended conspiracy; but it keeps the Shah in a state of disquietude, and thus serves the purpose of its inventors, by turning his Majesty's attention from public affairs, which every day fall into a more lamentable condition."

The Court of Queen's Bench has given judgment in the long pending question respecting the power claimed by the Poor-law Board of ordering the appointment of a poor law auditor in the parish of St. Pancras. The Directors of the poor of St. Pancras, who derive their power under a local act, had been directed by the Board to make such an appointment, but they refused, and contested the right of the Board to interfere. After hearing all the arguments, however, the Court decided against the Directors.

By the African mail steamer *Ethiopia* advices have been received from the Niger expedition to the 31st March. Dr. Baikie was encamped near Rabba, whither Lieutenant Glover, R.N., and Mr. May, R.N., were on their way from Lagos to rejoin him. Dr. Berwick was at Lairdstown, with part of the crew of the *Dayspring*. The *Sunbeam* was at the Brass River entrance of the Niger on the 22nd April, all well, waiting for water to ascend to the confluence. All were in the enjoyment of health.

A young peasant of Souil (Ille-et-Vilaine) named Magnien, conceived a violent passion for a girl of the same village named Chouillet, but she positively and repeatedly refused to marry him. Plunged into despair by her refusal, he on Friday last armed himself with a pistol, and going up to the girl, who was guarding cattle in a field, said: "Suzanne, will you marry me? If not, you shall die!" The girl, though in great terror, again said, "No," and the man discharged the pistol at her, wounding her dangerously in the throat. He then gave himself into custody.

Coventry was last week the scene of much disorder. The mayor, who has excited the displeasure of a portion of the community, especially of the "freemen," by his attempt to remove a fair from its old site, the Green at the south end of the town, which he desires to convert into an ornamental plantation, was on Wednesday night assailed by a crowd of about 2,000 persons, who expressed themselves violently against the project, and groaned as he passed, under the protection of the police. The town is now more quiet.

Two disreputable women (Ann Smith and Rachel Gough) were discovered on Sunday morning in the Pottery-fields, near Liverpool, stripped to the waist, and fighting after the most approved fashion of professional pugilists. Their "fancy men" were acting as seconds. The affair, it appeared, had been got up by the "men in question, who had been waging as to the fighting properties and merits of their respective innamorates. The women were brought before the local magistrates on Monday, and each committed to prison for a month.

By the Madrid papers we learn the particulars of an unfortunate occurrence at San Domingo. The civil war raging in that republic finds Baez in possession of the port of San Domingo, which his rival Santanna is besieging. The batteries of the latter, whether intentionally or otherwise, fired upon the foreign shipping in the port, nearly sunk a Sardinian vessel, and seriously damaged a French and a Spanish vessel. These three Governments are of course down on the republic of San Domingo, and Spanish ships of war have been despatched to the place.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 29th ult. says that the Emperor, by an ukase, had ordered the Minister of Finance to withdraw from circulation treasury bills to the amount of 60,000,000 silver roubles; and, by another ukase, had fixed the form in which deeds of sale of lands occupied by peasants are to be drawn up. The form adopted for these deeds is, adds the letter, remarkable from the fact that peasants are not spoken of as serfs, or as attached to the glebe, but as the permanent population of the land. Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the nobility of the Taurida and of Cherson have obtained permission to form committees for the emancipation of the serfs.

Mr. John Marlow, a respectable inhabitant of Old Windsor, about seventy years of age, terminated his existence a few days since, in the following deliberate manner. He was being drawn by two boys in an easy chair on the banks of the Thames, as was his custom, when he sent one of the boys with a shilling to the Bells of Ouzeley, the noted fishing-house, hard by, for some ginger-beer; he then deliberately gave his hat and stick to the other boy, said to him "Good by, William," and quietly rolled himself down the bank into the river. The lad gave the alarm, and search was instantly made for the body, but it was not recovered until the following morning, when it was taken out of the water not far from Magna Charta Island.

News was brought by the last American mail that Lieutenant Lloyd, the Admiralty agent of the British mail steamer *Dee*, with the English mails, had been captured by General Garyas, the revolutionary general at Tampico. It appears that Lieutenant Lloyd was conveyed ashore from the *Dee*, lying off Tampico, with his mails addressed to the British consul at that place, in a native boat, and the crew of the boat being in the interest of Garyas treacherously conveyed the English officer to a spot where there was a camp of the revolutionary general. Garyas did not happen to be there, and Lieutenant Lloyd was sent on to a place where he was stopping, and word was sent to the latter of the capture that had been made. The general, with his aides-de-camp, immediately rode down. The Lieutenant soon convinced Garyas that he belonged to the Royal British Navy, and that his safety and that of his mails could not be violated with impunity. The general, who is a fine

young man about twenty-six years of age, soon saw the error that had been committed, entered into conversation with his prisoner, offered him a cigar, and gave him a guard to proceed with his mails to the British consulate at Tampico.

The *Figaro* has been sold, not, as was reported, to M. Jules Lecomte, but to M. Auguste Villemot, who leaves the feuilleton of the *Indépendance Belge* to devote himself entirely to his new task.

The *Presse d'Orient* of the 22nd states that some Circassians, who had arrived on the previous day at Constantinople, brought the news that a Russian gunboat, on her way from Anapa to Soukoum Kalé, had been captured by the Circassians. She had sprung a leak during the night and had been obliged to put into the creek of Wardan. The Russian captain applied to the masters of some Turkish boats for assistance, but the latter advised him to leave, as he would be in danger from the Circassians if they should hear of a Russian vessel being on the coast. This advice was followed, but the Circassians hearing of the fact, manned some boats, went in pursuit, and after a slight resistance took possession of her.

Colonel Brise has declared himself a candidate for North Essex in the Conservative interest, in consequence of a requisition having been presented to him requesting him to come forward. Colonel Brise states that he shall give a cordial but independent aid to the administration of the Earl of Derby, and support all measures calculated to promote the interests of agriculture. The colonel also declares himself "a firm supporter of the Protestant Church." The supporters of the Right Hon. W. Beresford have called a meeting "to express to that gentleman their undiminished confidence, and their wish that he should present himself at the next election."

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the woollen mill of Mr. James Whitworth, at Milnrow, near Rochdale, was discovered to be on fire. Engines had to be sent for from Rochdale and Belfield, and owing to the delay from this cause, the fire had spread very considerably before any effectual means of checking it could be adopted. The floors being saturated with oil the fire spread rapidly. Although four fire engines were ultimately brought to bear upon the mill, only a small portion of it was saved. Mr. Whitworth's house, adjoining the mill, and his furniture, were saved, and some thousands of pieces of flannel were carried out of the mill into the fields, and escaped injury. The mill was insured in the Manchester Fire-office. The loss is estimated at about 4,000*l.* The premises had been closed early on Saturday afternoon, and the cause of the fire is unknown.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the principle adopted for making contracts for the public departments, and the effect which the present system has upon the expenditure of public money, have made progress in the matters referred to them, and have taken evidence thereon, and have agreed to the following first report:—"That the character which the inquiry has assumed renders it desirable that a portion of the subject should also be examined into by a Royal commission; and they have therefore directed their chairman to move the house that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal commission to inquire into the system upon which the books and stock have been respectively kept at Weedon, as well as the general mode in which the business of the establishment at Weedon has been conducted, the result of such mode of conducting the business, and the present state of the books and stock of stores."

When off Cape Palmas on the 8th of April, on board the *Regina Cœli*, a French emigrant ship, the passengers (natives, who were to be taken to the French colonies), mutinied and massacred all the crew, with the exception of the captain and six men, who were on shore; and the doctor, whom the mutineers spared, and two men to steer the ship. The vessel was fitted-up as a slave ship, and the other passengers, about 500 in number, were made close prisoners immediately on their arrival on board. A part of them, however, while on deck, airing, seized an opportunity to make themselves masters of the ship. Two hundred and fifty of the mutineers swam on shore. The vessel was ultimately captured off the Callenas by the *Ethiopia*, and carried into Monrovia, where the remainder of the emigrants on board made their escape. The *Regina* is detained there awaiting adjudication for salvage. She was taken to be chartered to convey those emigrants to the Mauritius, but a rumour was afloat that the destination was nearer Havannah.

The most inveterate liver complaint and diarrhoea, which had resisted all medicines for years, yielded to Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous bilious, and liver complaints, coughs, asthma, consumption and debility. Our old friend the great Indian traveller, Major Edie, writes as follows:—"London, 20 March, 1852. Dear Sir,—Having suffered fearfully for two years from an enlargement of the liver and an inveterate diarrhoea, brought on in India and China, and having tried the advice of the most eminent professional men in China, India, and at home, without any other result than gradual decay, I was on the brink of the grave—unable to lift my arms from perfect exhaustion, when Captain Wroughton, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, recommended me to try Dr. Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food, and to discard the drugs I was then taking. The result of eating this delicious food is the perfect restoration of my health within a month; and I take a peculiar pleasure in recommending all sufferers to follow my example. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. I am, &c.—W. Edie, Major, H.M.S. 'Unattached.'" Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Sturges; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemaine; 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 cistries, 1*lb.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; 2*lb.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; 3*lb.* 11*s.*; 12*lb.* 22*s.* The 12*lb.* Cistries are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Dr. Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

THERE are two different traditions handed down to us respecting the invention of stocking weaving, each of which has its partisans, and both of which are associated with human feelings and affections. Not unfrequently have most ingenious mechanical contrivances resulted from the faculties being quickened through the influence of the heart working upon the mind.

The great credit of the invention of the stocking weaving loom undoubtedly belongs to William Lee, Master of Arts of St. John's College, Cambridge. Instead of being the work of some mechanic or of some scientific projector, it is singular to notice that perfecting the principle of hand-knitting, and transforming it into a most important and extensive manufacture, should have been the work of a man of learning, who had taken his degree in one of the two great institutions, having no connexion with the industrial arts, and apparently devoted to pursuits widely at variance with them. Such being the case, some motive arising out of domestic feelings and affections seemed necessary to give energy to the powers of invention, and thus a pretty little history has been told of the student's attachment to a young girl whose daily task it was to ply the busy needles, and who, from this necessity, was precluded from listening to his tale; whereupon her lover took no rest until he had invented the stocking-weaving loom, which was to supersede the then universal hand-labour, hoping that his fair young mistress might be at more leisure to listen to the tale of his love. In favour of this idea, we find an old picture in the Stocking-Weaver's Hall, in Basinghall-street, in which William Lee is represented showing his newly-invented loom to a female knitter, supposed to be the young girl in question, thus favouring the pretty little domestic romance of which we have been speaking. The other hypothesis still touches on home interests, although they are of a more serious character. It purports that the inventor was a poor student of Oxford, whose wife had to knit stockings for the support of their indigent family, and the husband wishing to supersede her labours by a more expeditious and more lucrative mode of production, contrived the stocking weaving loom for that purpose. We are not bound to accept either of these versions, but there is no doubt that to William Lee belongs the honour of this singularly beautiful and most useful piece of mechanism, whatever may have been the inspiring that gave rise to its production.

CUSHION

IN MOSAIC BERLIN WOOL WORK.

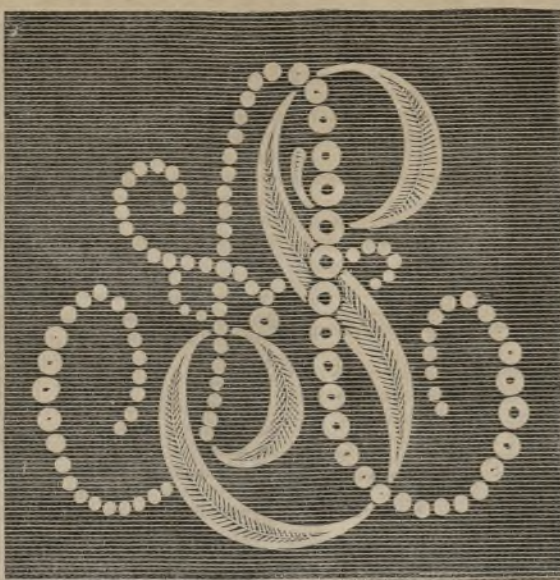
It is with much pleasure that we find our former patterns in this style have given all the satisfaction we could hope for when worked, and that their success leads to a request for more of the same class. We trust that the one we are now supplying will prove equally effective and elicit equal approbation. Worked either for a chair or a cushion, we think it will be found not less worthy of approbation than those which have previously appeared.

The directions for working this design are few and simple. As a precaution, we would recommend that the colours should be purchased in the first instance in sufficient quantities to complete the work, as any discrepancy in after-matchings is most injurious to the general effect. As a help to the scale, we will just run over the colours. They are as follows:—The squares have a black outline, both exterior and interior, filled in with a rich deep brown. The curved bands which interlace them have a black outline, both exterior and interior, filled in with one row of French blue, and one of white floss silk, or flourishing cotton. The rings which link the four loops of this part of the pattern together have a black exterior outline, next to which comes one row of brown, followed by two of gold-colour, crossed with floss silk. All these may be called the tracery of the pattern. We now come to the ground. The centre of the squares is in pale green, their corners in yellow. The centres of the rings is in grey. The portions where the corners of the squares approach each other, rich crimson, together with the parts which show within the loops.

EMBROIDERED BRACES.

There are so few ornamental articles for gentlemen's wear that we can have the pleasure of giving, that we have much satisfaction in complying with the request of a subscriber for a design for a pair of embroidered braces, as we have no doubt that they will be generally

acceptable. The embroidery, in coloured silks, is capable of producing very beautiful effects, as leaves and flowers may be executed in their natural colours. Braces are frequently worked on silk canvass, but the design we have given is intended to be worked on white watered silk, which makes a much more handsome ground, and shows the embroidery to much better advantage. The pattern is to be worked in deep cerise-coloured silk, which produces a very beautiful effect on the white silk of the ground. This sort of embroidery is executed in the same way exactly as the satin-stitch embroidery on muslin, only it allows the stitches to be taken, when necessary, a little longer, in forming the different leaves. The length of the embroidery varies, but it is generally about fourteen or fifteen inches, and the width just sufficient to take in the pattern. When the ornamental part is completed, it is indispensable that they should be made up by a proper person, as there is a great perfection of neatness in the leather work of these articles. When completed, we think the lady who presents them, and the relative who accepts them, will both feel great pleasure, and consider them, most especially, a very elegant specimen of ornamental work. Of course, the colours of both the



acts of disinterested kindness. We find it necessary, to meet the taste of our numerous subscribers, to give a great variety of patterns, suitable for all the different purposes to which embroidery is applied, which now comprises almost every article of a lady's wardrobe. These open patterns are extremely effective for all trimmings. The one given in our illustration may be rendered any depth which may be required, by adding a sufficient number of rows of the diamonds, or it makes a very pretty narrow edging by only working one row. The two rows of scollop, which form the diamonds, are worked in well raised buttonhole-stitch. The flowers are also worked solid in the same way. This heavy work contrasts well with the light guipure, and has a very pretty effect. The proper cottons are Messrs. Walter Evans and

is on this account that the French ladies so very much prefer embroidery to any other sort of work. Claiming for itself the merit of an industrial pursuit, it certainly assumes a very agreeable aspect, when, on a bright sunny day, sitting either at the sea-side, or in some beautiful gardens, we can employ our hands in the production of some piece of elegant work, either to decorate a much-loved child, or as a token of friendship to those who have won our esteem by many

could be by daily rubbing, was somewhat the worse for wear, it must be confessed.

But neither the house nor its furnishing makes the home; and the charm of ours lay in the sympathy that linked the nine that called it "home" one to another. Father, mother, and seven children—five of them gay-hearted girls, and two boys, petted just enough to be spoiled—not one link had ever dropped from the chain of love, or one corroding drop fallen upon its brightness.

"One star differeth from another in glory," even in the firmament of home. Thus—though we could not have told a stranger which sister or brother was dearest—from our gentle "eldest," an invalid herself, but the comforter and counsellor of all beside, to the curly-haired boy who romped and rejoiced in the appellation of "baby," given five years before—still an observing eye would soon have singled out sister Ellen as the sunbeam of our heaven, the morning star of our constellation. She was the second in age, but the first in the inheritance of that load of responsibility which in such a household falls naturally upon the eldest daughter. Eliza, as I have said, was ill from early girlhood; and Ellen had shouldered all her burden of care and kindness, with a light heart and a lighter step. Up stairs and down stairs, in the parlour, nursery, or kitchen—at the piano or the ironing-board—with pen, pencil, needle, or ladle,—sister Ellen was always busy, always with a smile on her cheek, and a warble on her lip.

Quietly, happily, the months and years went by. We never realised that any change was to come over our band. To be sure, when mother would look upon us, seated together with our books, paintings, and needlework, and say, in her gentle way, with only a half-sigh, "Ah, girls, you are living your happiest days!" we would glance into each other's eyes, and wonder who would go first. But it was a wonder that passed away with the hour, and ruffled not even the surface of our sisterly hearts. It could not be always so—and the change came at last!

Sister Ellen was to be married!

It was like the crash of a thunderbolt in a clear summer sky! Sister Ellen—the fairy of the hearthstone, the darling of every heart—which of us could spare her? Who had been so presumptuous as to find out her worth? For the first moment, this question burst from each surprised, half-angry sister of the blushing, tearful Ellen! It was only for a moment; for our hearts told us that nobody could help loving her, who had looked through her loving blue eyes, into the clear well-spring of the heart beneath. So we threw our arms around her, and sobbed without a word!

We knew very well that the young clergyman, whose Sunday sermons and gentle admonitions had won all hearts, had been for months a weekly visitor to our fire-side circle. With baby Georgie on his knee, and Georgie's brothers and sisters clustered about him, he had sat through many an evening charming the hours away, until the time-piece startled us with its unwelcome nine o'clock warning; and the softly-spoken reminder, "Girls, it is bed-time!" woke more than one stifled sigh of regret. Then sister Ellen must always go with us to lay Georgie in his little bed; to hear him and Annette repeat the evening prayer and hymn which her lips had taught them; to comb out the long brown braids of Emily's hair; to rob Arthur of the story-book, over which he would have squandered the "midnight oil;" and to breathe a kiss and a blessing over the pillow of each other sister, as she tucked the warm blankets tenderly about them.

We do not know how often of late she had stolen down again, from these sisterly duties, after our senses were locked in sleep; or if our eyes and ears had ever been open to the fact, we could never have suspected the minister to be guilty of such a plot against our peace! That name was associated, in our minds, with all that was superhuman. The gray-haired pastor, who had gone to his grave six months before, had sat as frequently on that same oaken arm-chair, and talked with us. We had loved him as a father and friend, and had almost worshipped him as the embodiment of all attainable goodness. And when Mr. Neville came among us, with his high, pale forehead, and soul-kindled eye, we had thought his face also "the face of an angel"—too glorious for the print of mortal passion! Especially after, in answer to an urgent call from the people among whom he was labouring, he had frankly told them that his purpose was not to remain among them, or anywhere on his native shore; that he only waited the guidance of Providence to a home in a foreign clime. After this much-hailed disclosure of his plans, we placed our favourite preacher on a higher pinnacle of saintship!

But sister Ellen was to be married—and married to Mr. Neville. And then—



EMBROIDERED BRACES.

ground and the embroidery may be varied according to the taste of the worker, but we give those which we consider to be extremely pretty.

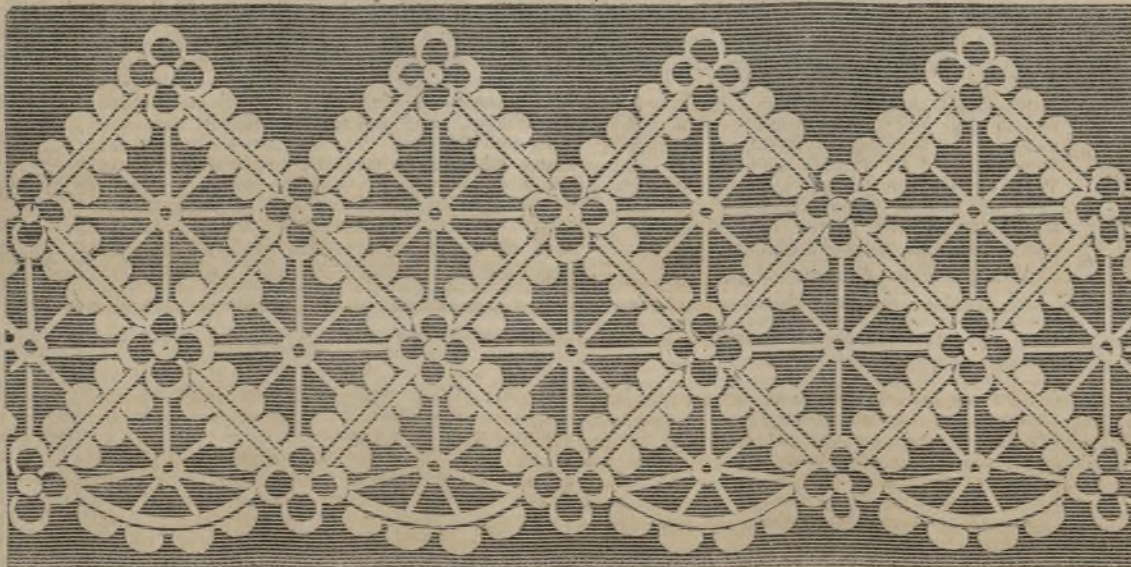
GUIPURE BORDER.

Embroidery has long been, and most likely will long continue to be, the most general style of fancy work for the occupation of ladies. It is an easily acquired accomplishment, requiring but little thought, the result of the labour, when well executed, adding very greatly to the personal appearance of the wearer. Knitting and crochet, on the contrary, requiring so much attention, becomes a fatiguing occupation instead of an agreeable amusement. We think it

Co.'s No. 20 Perfectionné, and No. 12 Boar's Head Crochet.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE IN THE FAMILY.

"HOME!" How that little word strikes upon the heart-strings, awakening all the sweet recollections that had slept in Memory's chamber! Our home was a "pearl of price" among homes; not for its architectural elegance—for it was only a four-gabled, brown country house, shaded by two antediluvian oak trees; nor was its interior crowded with luxuries that charm every sense and come from every clime. Its furniture had grown old with us, for we remembered no other; and though polished as highly as furniture



GUIPURE BORDER.

"Oh, sister, you are not going away to India!" burst from our lips, with a fresh gush of sobs.

I was the first to look up into Ellen's troubled face. It was heaving with emotions that ruffled its calmness, as the tide-waves ruffle the sea. Her lips were firmly compressed; her eyes were fixed on some distant dream, and glassed with two tears, that stood still in their chalice, forbidden to fall. I almost trembled as I caught her glance.

"Sister! Agnes—Emily!" she exclaimed, in a

husky whisper. "Hush! be calm! Don't break my heart! Do I love home less than—"

The effort was too much! the words died on her lips. We lifted her to bed, frightened into forgetfulness of our own grief. We soothed her until she too wept freely and passionately, and, in weeping, grew strong for the sacrifice to which she had pledged herself.

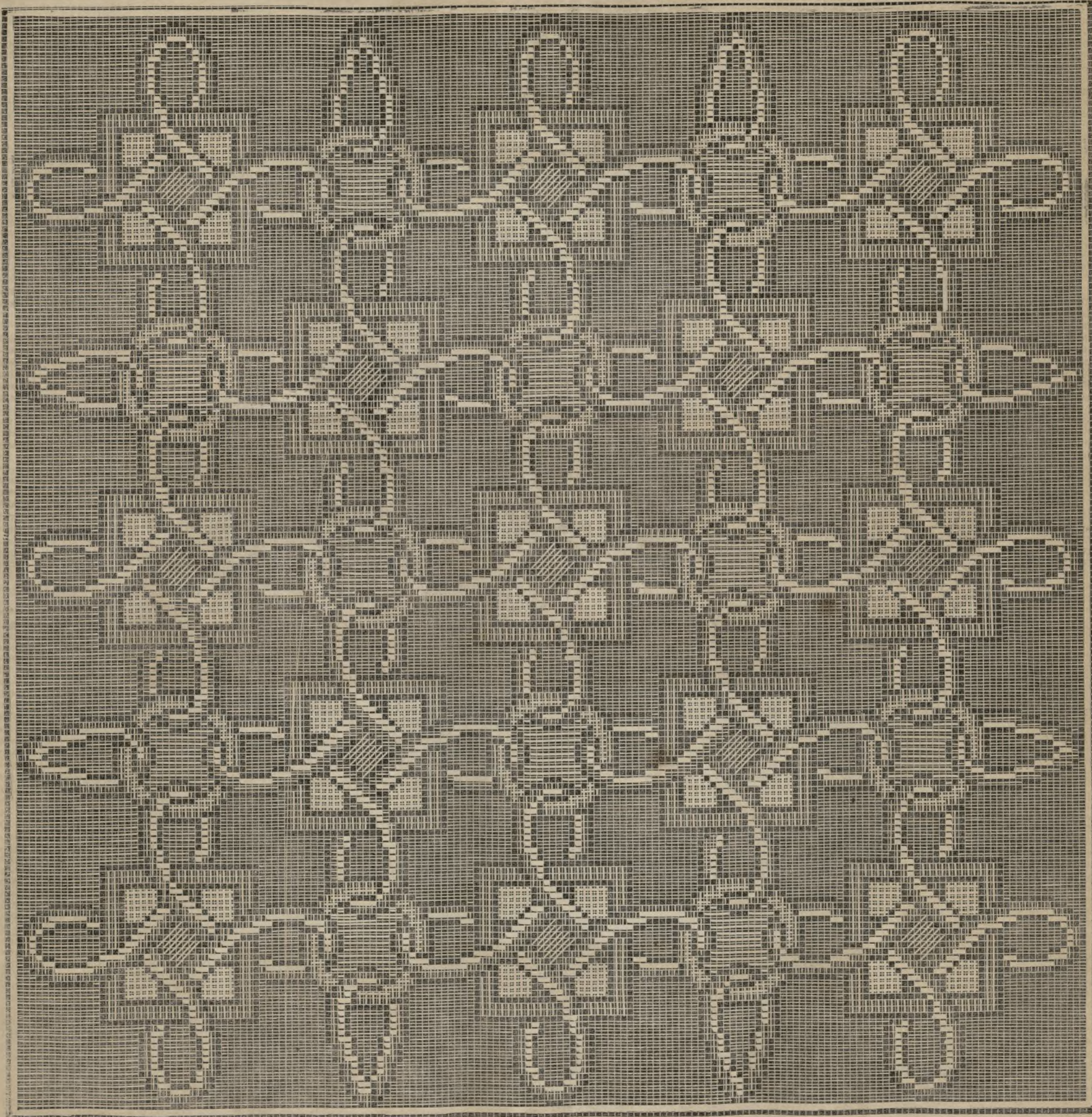
We never spoke another word of remonstrance to her tender heart, though often, in the few months that

flitted by us together, we used to choke with sobbing, in some speech that hinted of the coming separation, and then we hurried from her presence to cry alone.

Our mother had told us the tidings with white lips that quivered tenderly and sadly. No love is so uniformly unselfish as a mother's, surely; for though she leaned on Ellen as the strong staff of her declining years, she sorrowed not as we did. She was happy in the thought that her child had found that treasure

in a cold and evil world—a true, noble, loving heart to guide and protect her.

Father sat silently in the chimney corner, reading in the family-Bible. He was looking farther than any of us—to the perils that would environ his dearest daughter, and the privations that might come upon her young life, in that unhealthy, uncivilised corner of the globe, whither she was going. Both our parents had dedicated their children to God; and they would not cast even a shadow on the path of self-sacrifice



CUSHION IN MOSAIC BERLIN WOOL WORK.

and duty their darling had chosen. To come down to the unromantic little details of wedding-preparations,—how we stitched and trimmed, packed and prepared—stoned raisins with tears in our eyes, and seasoned the wedding-cake with sighs! But there is little use in thinking over these things. Ellen was first and foremost in all, as she had always been in every emergency, great or small. Nothing could be made without her. Even the bride-cake was taken from the oven by her own fair hands, because no one—servant, sister, or even mother—was willing to run the risk of burning sister Ellen's bride-cake; and "she knew just how to bake it."

We were not left alone in our labours: for Ellen had been loved by more than the home-roof sheltered. Old and young, poor and rich, united in bringing their gifts, regrets, and blessings to the chosen companion of the pastor they were soon to lose. There is something in the idea of missionary life that touches the sympathy of every heart which mammon has not too long seared. To see one, with sympathies and refinements like our own, rend the strong ties that bind to country and home, comfort and civilisation, for the good of the lost and degraded heathen, brings too strongly into relief, by contrast, the selfishness of most human lives led among the gaieties and

luxuries of time. The day, the hour came. The ship was to sail from B— on the ensuing week; and it must take away an idol.

She stood up in the village-church, that all who loved her, and longed for another sight of her sweet face, might look upon her, when the simple words were spoken that constitute the marriage-rite. We sisters stood around her, but not too near; for our hearts were overflowing, and we could not wear the happy faces that should grace a train of bridesmaids. She had cheered us through the day with sunshine from her own heart, and even while we were arraying her in her simple white muslin, she had charmed our

thoughts into cheerfulness. It seemed like some dream of fairy land, and she the embodiment of grace and loveliness, acting the part of some Queen Titania for a little while. The dream changed to a far different reality, when, at the door of her mother's room, she put her hand into that of Henry Neville, and lifted her eye with a look that said, "Where thou goest will I go," even from all beside!

Tears fell fast in that assembly, though the good old matrons tried to smile, as they passed round the bride, to bless her, and bid her good-bye. A little girl, in a patched but clean frock, pushed forward with a bouquet of violets and strawberry-blossoms in her hand.

"Here, Miss Nelly—please Miss Nelly," she cried, half-laughing, half-sobbing, "I picked them on purpose for you!"

Ellen stooped and kissed the little eager face. The child burst into tears, and caught the folds of her dress, as though she would have buried her face there. But a strong-armed woman, mindful of the bride's attire, snatched the child away.

"And for what would ye be whimpering in that style, as if you had any right to Miss Ellen?"

"She was always good to me, and she's my Sunday-school teacher," pleaded the little girl, in a subdued undertone.

Agnes drew her to her side, and silently comforted her.

"Step aside—Father Herrick is here!" said some one, just then.

The crowd about the bridal pair opened, to admit a white-haired, half-blind old man, who came leaning on the arm of his rosy grand-daughter, Father Herrick was a superannuated minister, whose good words and works had won for him a place in every heart of that assembly.

"They told me she was going," he murmured to himself; "they say it is her wedding. I want to see my little girl again—bless her!"

Ellen sprang forward, and laid both her white trembling hands in the large hand of the good old man. He drew her near his failing eyes; and looked searchingly into her young, soul-lit countenance.

"I can just see you, darling; and they tell me I shall never see you again! Well, well, if we go in God's way, we shall all get to heaven, and it's all light there!" He raised his hand over her head, and added, solemnly, "The blessing of blessings be upon thee, my child. Amen."

"Amen!" echoed the voice of Henry Neville.

And Ellen looked up with the look of an angel. So she went from us! Oh! the last moment of that parting hour has burned itself into my being for ever! Could the human heart endure the agony of parting like that, realised to be indeed the last—lighted by no ray of hope for eternity? Would not reason reel under the pressure?

It was hard to bear; but I have no words to tell of its bitterness. She went to her missionary life, and we learned at last to live without her, though it was many a month before the little ones could forget to call on "Sister Ellen" in any impulse of joy, grief, or childish want. Then the start and the sigh, "Oh dear, she's gone—sister is gone!" And fresh tears would flow.

Gone, but not lost; for that First Marriage in the family opened to us a fountain of happiness, pure as the spring of self-sacrifice could make it. Our household darling has linked us to a world of needy and perishing spirits—a world that asks for the energy and the aid of those who go from us, and those who remain in the dear country of their birth. God bless her and her charge! Dear sister Ellen! there may be many another breach in the family—we may be all scattered to the four winds of heaven—but no change can come over us like that which marked the First Marriage.—*Orange Blossoms, by T. S. Arthur.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police has just tried fourteen men, one in flight by default, for having formed a secret political society for the assassination of the Emperor and the overthrow of the Government. It was proved, and not denied by some of the accused, that the society existed, and that its intention was to make an attempt to kill the Emperor, and create insurrection in the early part of March; also that it was in communication with refugees in London, and received a delegate from them, and that it was likewise in communication with the conspiracy at Chalons-sur-Saône. It was further proved that the conspirators met in wine shops in the Rue du Petit-Carreau, the Rue de Charenton, and the Boulevard Contrescarpe, and in the gardens of the Palais Royal and Luxembourg. Lastly, it was shown that some of the men had attempted to make fulminating powder, and had been appointed chiefs of particular districts in Paris to take part in the projected insurrection. One of the prisoners admitted that he had discussed with some of his fellow conspirators the best plan of killing the Emperor, and that they had come to the conclusion that it would be to stop his Majesty's carriage when out driving, and then to attack him. The tribunal condemned three of the men, named Moulin, Aubrey, and Liasse, to eighteen months' imprisonment, and the first-named to 500*fr.* fine, and the last two to 300*fr.* each; one, named Champin, to fifteen months' imprisonment, and 200*fr.* fine; another, Bournichon, to thirteen months, and 200*fr.* fine; another, Marly, to six months, and 100*fr.* fine; three others to three months each, one to two months, and another to one month. All eleven were besides condemned to five years' interdiction of civil rights. The other three prisoners were acquitted. Moulin is a commercial clerk, all the others are workmen.

A Frenchman named Legendre will be tried this week by the Correctional Tribunal of Boulogne, on a charge of conspiracy. He was arrested in March last, and in the folds of his cravat there were found two copies of a "Letter to Parliament and the Press," signed by the revolutionary committee, Felix Pyat, Besson, and Tallandier. Legendre had been travelling about in France for two or three years, his ostensible business being to obtain orders for "patent hygienic horse-bits." It is rumoured that he has made important revelations touching a new attempt on the Emperor's life, which was to have been made in June. He himself, it is said, was asked to take charge of a fulminating bomb. It is generally admitted that there has not been more commercial distress experienced in Paris since the Revolution of 1848 than at the present moment.

M. H. Ponsard, of the Saône and Loire, is the first

of the prefects who makes a bidding for that especial favour of the Emperor which General Espinasse promised should be the reward of those who might most successfully use "their influence, and if need be, their authority," to force sales of hospital and charity lands. In a circular to the mayors and charity trustees of his department, the prefect desires them forthwith to hold special meetings to take into consideration the reasons urged by Government in favour of the measure. He continues:—

"I shall be happy to be enabled to assure the Minister of your sympathy and zeal in this affair. I sincerely trust that I may have no occasion to contend with ancient prejudices or an apathy which nothing can justify. I am persuaded that it will in no instance be necessary for me to remind the trustees that the Government is firmly resolved not to grant any assistance to those charitable establishments which, possessing real property, shall neglect to avail themselves of those obvious means of increasing their trust revenues which a sale would provide. I beg you to send me a copy before the 1st of August of the resolutions which you may come to in reference to this circular."

After this it does not seem probable that there can be any truth in the report that the obnoxious measure was about to be withdrawn. It is an old and favourite project of the Emperor, who once when Odillon Barrot was Minister asked him to bring it forward, but that statesman refused.

The Paris Conference re-assembled on Saturday. According to all accounts the utmost difficulty prevails in coming to any conclusion on the controverted questions, Austria standing out resolutely on the Turkish side against France and Russia, and England vainly, as yet, endeavouring to play the part of mediator. Another sanguinary collision between the Turks and Christians in Bosnia is announced.

M. de Pène is much better than his friends ever expected to see him. He has been able to take solid food, and his wounds are healing favourably. It is hoped that he will soon be convalescent.

PRUSSIA.

There is no doubt that the powers of the Prince of Prussia to act as Regent will be prolonged for three months in July next. This will be the last prolongation. The necessity of taking some definitive step has become so generally recognised that even the persons who form part of the King's household advise a settlement.

It is said that while at Coburg Prince Albert signed the document by which he makes over his hereditary rights to the Duchy of Coburg to his second son. The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg has no children, and Prince Albert, who is the nearest Agnate, is detained by his position in England. As there would be some inconvenience in the Prince of Wales, who will be King of England, being reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the second son has been selected. The young Prince is shortly expected at Berlin, and will remain some time in Germany to prepare himself for his position as a German Prince.

Prince Albert has had a long interview with the King of Prussia.

TURKEY.

Despatches from Ragusa, of June 5, state that, after a conference at Trebigne, which was attended by the consuls of the Great Powers, a convention was concluded between the Turks and the Montenegrins for the suspension of all hostilities, until a definitive arrangement shall be made.

The *Ost Deutsch Post* of Vienna mentions a report of a combat having taken place between the Christians and the Turks on the 24th ult. on the Bosnian territory, near the Turkish villages of Jeserska and Ivaiska. The fight, the above-named journal says, lasted several hours. The Austrian troops on the frontiers took up arms to protect their territory, and did not again lay them down until order had been restored in the neighbourhood. No details are given.

UNITED STATES.

The house committee on naval affairs had reported a bill authorising the construction of ten steam gunboats; and it is stated that the committee on foreign relations will propose to increase the number to thirty. Such is the feeling of indignation both in and out of Congress with regard to the conduct of British naval officers that it is confidently expected these measures will pass without much, if any, opposition.

In the Senate, the bill providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union was passed by a vote of thirty-six to seventeen. It will, no doubt, pass the House at an early day—thus making three new States, Kansas, Minnesota, and Oregon, added to the Union during the present session of Congress.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of English wheat are small, but they are more liberal from abroad. The trade to-day has been depressed, and factors had to submit to a decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* to clear off the supplies. Foreign wheat sells slowly at a decline of 1*s.* per qr. Flour nearly supports late prices. Beans and peas unaltered in value. Fine barley supports late prices, but distilling and grinding qualities are 1*s.* per qr. lower. We have a further large arrival of oats, and the sale is extensive at a decline of 1*s.* per qr. There are a few arrivals on the coast; the business has been chiefly in barley and Indian corn at late rates.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Monday.

	S. d.		S. d.
South Kelloe	15 0	Tandfield Moor Bates	12 6
Eden	15 0	Haswell	17 6
Tees	17 6	Hough Hall	14 9

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD.—June 2, at 30, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, of a son.
BIDDULPH.—June 4, at Fitzroy-terrace, Regent-park, the wife of Col. Edward Biddulph, of a daughter.
BIRD.—June 3, at Calverley-Park, Tunbridge-wells, the wife of Major Robert Wilberforce Bird, of a son.
BOUWENS.—June 2, at Stoke Hammond, Bucks, the Lady Julia Bouwens, of a son.
BRACKENBURY.—June 3, at Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. John M. Brackenbury, of a son.
COCHRANE.—June 3, at the Grove, Hampton-wick, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. W. M. Cochrane, of a daughter.
DRUMMOND.—June 6, at Edwinstown, the seat of her father, the wife of Sir James Drummond, Bart., of Hawthornden, of a son.
GUERNSEY.—June 5, at 38, Brook-street, the Lady Guernsey, of a son.
LINDSAY.—June 7, at Haigh Hall, Wigan, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, of a daughter.
RUSSELL.—June 6, at Edinburgh, Lady Alexander Russell, of a son.
SCOTT.—June 2, at 24, Finchley New-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Capt. Robert Scott, H.C.S., of a son.
TOLLEMACHE.—June 8, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Lionel Tollemache, Rector of South Witham, Lincolnshire, of a son.
WILSON.—June 3, at Darham-house, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—BOROUGH.—June 8, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. R. Campbell, George Campbell, Esq., only brother of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., of Garscube, N.B., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir E. Borough, Bart.
LEWIS—CUBITT.—June 2, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. J. Tucker, Vicar of West Hendered, the Rev. W. S. Lewis, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Ripon, to Emily Garrard, eldest daughter of the late Rev. G. J. Cubitt, Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester.
STEVENSON—WILLAN.—June 5, at St. Mary's, Penzance, by the Rev. P. Hedgeland, M.A., Walter J. H. Stevenson, Esq., Bombay Artillery, to Charlotte Anna, eldest daughter of L. R. Willan, Esq., M.D., and niece to the Right Hon. Sir L. Peel, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
THOMSON—DE BEAUMONT.—June 3, at Hove Parish Church, Brighton, by the Rev. H. Beaumont, brother of the bride, Henry Beyerley, surviving son of the late Dr. A. T. Thomson, and H.M.'s Advocate for Ceylon, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Count de Beaumont.
WALKER—PATTENSON.—June 3, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, at St. Leonard's, by the Rev. William Marriott Smith-Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, Kent, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Hume, James Mill Walker, Esq., of Pettistree, in the county of Suffolk, Major in the Suffolk Militia Artillery, to Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Tylden Pattenison, of Ibornden, county of Kent.

DEATHS.

BEAN.—June 2, Marian Elizabeth, the only daughter of the Rev. A. L. W. Bean, Incumbent of Sowerby, Halifax, Yorkshire, in the 31st year of her age.
BURCH.—June 4, at Upper Clapton, Miss Ann Burch, of Willowfield Cottage, aged seventy-six.
CAVENDISH.—June 4, at 3, Chesham-place, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Cavendish.
FOWKE.—June 3, at Sible Hedingham, Essex, aged forty-nine, Charlotte Henrietta, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral George Fowke.
JAY.—June 2, aged thirty-seven, Elizabeth Maria, wife of J. L. Jay, Esq., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and niece of the late Lieut.-Col. J. B. Gardiner, H.M.'s 1st Life Guards.
JONES.—June 4, at Chatham, Caroline Munster Lady Hardinge, wife of Henry T. Jones, Esq., and relict of the late Sir Richard Hardinge, Bart.
MALTON.—June 2, at Jersey, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Malton.
POWELL.—June 5, at Burlington, near Bath, General Walter Powell, Royal Marines, aged seventy-eight.
ROY.—June 3, at Ballymuller, Trale, at an advanced age, James A. Roy, Esq., late Captain 71st Highland Light Infantry.
ROWLAND.—June 2, at his residence, Wood-street, Woolwich, Colonel Rowland, late Royal Artillery, aged sixty-eight.
SMALPAGE.—June 6, in Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Esther, widow of the late Major Smalpage, of the Bengal Cavalry.

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WHISKERS, &c.?—COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, &c., in three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause. Price 2s. Sold by all Chemists in the world; or will be sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 69, CASTLE-STREET, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.—A complete Toilet Guide sent post free for 4 penny stamps. "It completely restored my hair."—Miss Davis. "My whiskers are now growing freely."—H. Merry, Esq.

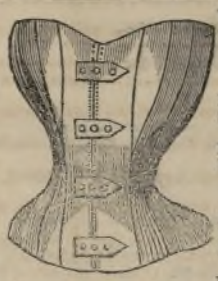
SUMMER.

The recurrence of the Summer Solstice invites the full display of Female Beauty adorning the fashionable Promenade, the Ride, and Drive; in all cases, fervid heat, and its concomitant, dust, materially injure the Skin, producing Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, and Discolorations of an almost indelible character. To obviate and eradicate these baneful results, recourse may with confidence be had to

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation of vital importance to the sustenance of Female Beauty. It imparts a refreshing coolness to the Skin, allays heat and irritability, purifies it from all eruptions, and realises a clear and blooming complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per bottle.

CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor" are on the wrapper, and their signature "A. Rowland and Sons," in red ink at foot. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.



WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter, and STAY BODICE MANUFACTURER, informs the Public that his Stock is now complete for the present Season.

Ladies should visit this Wholesale and Retail Stay Bodice and Petticoat Warehouse for cheap and fashionable Goods. Self-Lacing Patent Front-Fastening Elastic Stays 4 11 to 10 6 and Bodices 4 11 to 10 6 Family and Nursing Stays (Self-adjusting) 9 6 to 21 0 Paris Wove Stays (all Sizes) 5 11 to 15 0

LADIES' VIGORINA CRINOLINE, WATCH-SPRING JUPON MUSLIN, and STEEL PETTICOAT WAREHOUSE. Parisian Eugénie Hoop Skeleton Skirts 4 6 to 25 0 Full-sized Vigorina Crinoline Petticoats 7 6 to 21 0 French Muslin Watch-Spring Jupons 6 9 to 16 6 Ladies' Warm Travelling Linsey Woolsey, and Quilted Australian Wool Petticoats.

Address, WM. CARTER, 22, LUDGATE-STREET, London, two doors from St. Paul's (E.C.) Engravings of the above, free.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Extraordinary Profusion at the EAST LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT.—Widows' Skirts in immense variety, ready for instant wear. Bonnets and Mantles elegantly trimmed with the richest Patent Crapes, including all the prevailing Paris Fashions, fresh from the work-rooms every morning. Widows' Silks, Satins, and Sateenettes.—Black Paramatas and Patent Crapes.—Black Coburg and Circassian Cloths.—Black French Merinos and Black Alpaca, Dresses and Dressing Gowns, Widows' Caps, Collars, and Collarettes, in and quantity, at a Moment's Notice. Ladies requiring a complete outfit of Family Mourning, either for themselves or servants, should immediately inspect the excellent and extensive Stock at this Establishment, the same being now recognised as the largest, and beyond all comparison the best and cheapest in the eastern part of London.—N.B. Every article being marked in plain figures, Ladies can make their purchases without the possibility of being over-charged.—For Patterns and Pamphlet of Prices and full particulars, address—KERRY and Co., 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT. Orders by post instantly attended to, and, when possible, forwarded by first Train.

Including a Cocoa-nut Fibre Mattress. It is 4 feet long by 2 feet wide, with moveable sides and pillars, castors and brass vases. Packed and delivered carriage paid at any railway station in the kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 24s., payable to

THIS IS ONE OF TRELOAR'S BEST BEDS FOR A CHILD METALLIC COTS PRICE 21S

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

TEETH, 2s.—Nothing has ever yet been produced in Dentistry that can equal, or even approach the perfection to which Artificial Teeth are now brought by Mr. BRADSHAW'S NEW INVENTION. They are so beautifully natural, that it is utterly impossible for the most practised eye to detect, in any light, the artificial. And, from the peculiar process of making, every little inequality in the gum is fitted with the most unerring accuracy, allowing the Teeth to rest on the most tender gums with such absolute ease and comfort, that in a few hours they are scarcely known to be in the mouth; they never change colour; mastication is guaranteed; no wires or ligatures; nor any stumps extracted. By the simplicity of the new process, only about half the usual charge is made. Teeth, 2s.; complete set, 32l.; Tooth set in pure silver, 4s.; upper or lower set, 27l.; ditto, pure gold, 41. 15s.; in platinum, as durable as gold, 32. 10s. Mr. R. BRADSHAW, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, ARGYLL-PLACE, Regent-street.—10 till 4.

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

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EFFLORESCENCE.—The condensed odour of sweet flowers, price 3s. 6d. HOVENEN, 5, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET (W.), and 67 and 68, CROWN-STREET, Finsbury (E.C.) R. Hovenen is the Sole Agent for BACHELORE'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE, in the New York Original Packets, price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. each. The Proprietor of CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM, for adorning, perfuming, and softening the Hair, price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. of CHURCHER'S COMPOUND CREAM, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. And of HOVENEN'S CELEBRATED EXTRACT OF ROSEMARY, price 1s. and 4s. 6d. They may be had as above, and of most Haldredresses.

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AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 & 320, STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, are giving the highest price, in cash, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes, Regimental Epaulettes, Boots, Books, Linen, Plate, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Goods. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on at any time or place, by addressing as above. N.B.—All parcels from the country, either large or small, the utmost value remitted by Post-office Order the same day.—Established 48 years.

DAVIES' FINE BRITISH WAX CAN

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

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tion is supplied in 1 lb. and 4 lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.—JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and at the Manufactory, 395, Enston-road. Each packet is labelled as above.

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Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Pains in the Limbs, Ringworm, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Wounds, and all external Diseases of the Skin, will find certain and immediate relief from using this valuable curative, the properties of which are truly surprising, and not being a greasy compound, is as pleasant in its use as Eau de Cologne; also MEASAM'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE and REGULATING PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Ailments, Liver Diseases, and all inward Disorders brought on by the derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. They are warranted free from mercury or any other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition, and being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.

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NURSE LILLY'S ROYAL FEMALE

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

In boxes, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each; the 2s. 9d. boxes contain three small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining these pills in remote places, enclose 15 or 26 stamps to the proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, LINCOLN, and they will be sent free by post to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-church-lane; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Chesapeake; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Christ-street, Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By Baines and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion

(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALANTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores health without purging, laxatives, 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, and imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids:—**Cure No. 71.** of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalanta Arabica Food, and consider it due to myself 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, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Waltham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—**Cure No. 47,121.** Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-croft, 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. 52,612.** The Dowager Countess of Glastonbury, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—**Cure No. 189.** "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."—**No. 4,208.** "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Hildington Rectory, Norfolk."—**No. 32,836.** "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Sturt, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—**Cure No. 3,906.** "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalanta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

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Pair, Black, White, and Coloured. The very best PARIS KID
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Price List Free. A Collar for 5 stamps.
The "Queen" Collar, price 1s.; Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.;
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ask to see the greatest novelty of the age in front fastening
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A large and elegant selection, in the most improved styles.
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The largest, best-assorted, and most scientific Stock of
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It is surprising the amount of vexation and disappointment
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Advertised prices being no criterion of cheapness, C. L. would
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Amongst the present Novelties will be found the celebrated
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all these fastening in front with fastenings approved of by the
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Agent for Werley's, and every description of French Corsets.
An immense Stock always on hand of Crinolines, Watch-Spring,
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LACE PARASOLS, comprising the well-
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colour and design.
W. & J. SANGSTER,
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N.B.—Parasols and Sun Shades, for the Sea-side, and for
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL SILK MERCHANTS and GENERAL DRAPERS,
Respectfully announce that they are now exhibiting an extensive Collection of distinguished Novelties in British and Foreign
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They invite especial attention to several large purchases of FLOUNCED SILK ROBES and ROBES à QUILLE, which will be sold
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LE JEUNE et Cie, respectfully invite attention to their superior Stock of FANCY TRIMMINGS, suitable for the present Season,
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SHORT LENGTHS OF FRINGES and TRIMMINGS MADE TO ORDER,
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Un grand assortiment de Fleurs de Paris, montées en Guirlandes et en Garnitures de Robes, par une Artiste Parisienne.
COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
SHETLEWORTH, ABBOTT, AND WILLEY, JUN.,
(SUCCESSORS TO R. WILLEY AND CO.),
Are now offering some very rich
TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES AT THREE GUINEAS.
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THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 & 325, HIGH HOLBORN, opposite Gray's Inn.
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The Shepherd Check-Flounced Dress, Made up in all £ s. d. Our new Paris Mantle, rich Glacé, elaborately £ s. d.
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Are now showing a great variety of Novelties in British and Foreign SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BAREGE, and FANCY
DRESSES, PRINTED MUSLINS, PARASOLS, and all FANCY ARTICLES suitable for the present Season.
H. and L. beg to call particular attention to their SWISS LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, and FURNISHING DE-
PARTMENT. Also to their Large and First Class Stock of FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, and 262, REGENT-STREET.

THE BOSIO,
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED OPERA CLOAK OF THE SEASON.
The form of this elegant OPERA CLOAK is peculiarly recherche and becoming; it falls round the figure in graceful, easy
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to which these appendages are liable, viz., that of giving undue height to the shoulders of the wearer. This beautiful OPERA
CLOAK, designed by FARMER and ROGERS, can be purchased only at their great
SHAWL and CLOAK EMPORIUM, 171, 173, and 175, REGENT STREET.

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

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU.
Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and Co. solicit an inspection of their extensive and beautiful Collection of BRIDAL VEILS,
FLOUNCES, and HANDKERCHIEFS, and real Brussels, Honiton, and other Fine Laces.
5, 7, & 9, REGENT-STREET.

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

SPANISH LACE MANTILLAS.
LEWIS and ALLENBY HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE NUMBER OF
MANTILLAS.
Which have been selected with great care by their lace buyer, who has just returned from Spain. The Prices range from 63s.
upwards.
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MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU AND INDIAN OUTFITS
CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE
Respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherche Stock, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and
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OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.
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REAL JOUVIN'S GLOVES.—First Quality.

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White and Coloured	3s. 3d.	White and Colour	3s. 6d.
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Eau de Botot, per quarter of a pint	2s. 6d.	Spirit of Mint, quarter pint	2s. 6d.
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All Perfumes, 1s. per bottle.			

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

NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING.—A Single Packet of Note Paper, or
100 Envelopes, stamped with Arms, Crest, or Initials, free of Charge, and every description of Stationery,
full 6s. in the pound cheaper than any other house. Useful Cream Laid Note Paper, full size, 5 quires for
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1s.; Bordered Envelopes, 6d. per 100; best Wax, 3s. 6d. per lb. Account and Manuscript Books, House-
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the Country. Trade supplied.

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24 & 25 OXFORD ST.
Wedding Stationery.
Invitation Note Paper.

BATHS and TOILETTE WARE.—
WILLIAM S. BURTON has ONE LARGE SHOW ROOM
devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILETTE
WARE. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and
most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices
proportionate with those that have tended to make his establish-
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7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 3l. to 5l.; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Spon-
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Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower
Baths. Toilette Ware in great variety, from 18s. 6d. to 45s. the
set of three.

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—The largest assortment of London-made TEA URNS in
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**PAPIER MACHE and IRON TEA-
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wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.
New Oval Papier Maché Trays, per
set of three from 20s. 0d. to 10 guineas.
Ditto iron ditto from 13s. 0d. to 4 guineas.
Convex shape ditto from 7s. 6d.
Round and Gothic waiters, Cake and Bread-baskets equally low.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL
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trations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate,
Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and
Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces,
Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea
Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery,
Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with
Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show-rooms at
39, OXFORD-STREET (W.); 1, 1A, 2, & 3, NEWMAN-STREET;
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DEANE and Co.'s PRICED FURNISHING LIST may be
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This list embraces the leading articles from all the various de-
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Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons
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&c.—DEANE and Co. (opening to the Monument), LONDON-
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surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all
made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress,
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very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 2l. 10s. 4
2l. 10s., 4l. 5s., to 10l.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mat-
tresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road;
Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.
No other goods sold—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.


PATENT CORN FLOUR.—
BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR,
for most delicious preparations, Blancmange, Custards, Puddings,
Cakes, and all the purposes of arrowroot; also the most agree-
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See Lancet weekly reports from Dr. Hassall, Dr. Letheby
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These Stockings are very soft and elastic, being made on silk
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Stock of Stamped and Traced Muslin in the trade, on the best
Material and newest Designs. Ladies finding their own Muslin
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from 2s. 3d., Infant's Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Em-
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3s. per yard.
N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted
the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices.
Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-
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An immense Stock of Fancy Buttons of the newest Patterns
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MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING, at
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Dresses made in the newest style and fashion at 15s. 6d. and
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Mantles and Children's Dresses.—Country Orders attended to.

TO LADIES and FANCY WORKERS.—
A quantity of beautiful EMERALD INDIAN BEETLE'S
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Address, G. H., Needham Market, Suffolk.

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