

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1858.

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THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Wednesday the "show" occupied a very large space in the enormous area of the palace, and comprised rhododendrons, azaleas, heaths, calceolarias, fuchsias, pelargoniums, and other geraniums. The miscellaneous plants presented many very brilliant specimens, and the exotic plants exhibited have never been surpassed in any display, both as regards the intensity of colour, and the exuberance of leaf. The floral exhibition, as seen from the grand organ, presented one of the most pleasing and picturesque views that we have seen of this character for many years past. On entering the building from the railway station on the east side, the visitors had presented to them some very fine specimens of calceolarias, beyond which there was a large collection of brilliant fuchsias. Next to these there was a magnificent collection of roses, of which there were what we may term three stages, each seventy-two feet in extent. These flowers were in excellent bloom, and were one of the chief beauties of the exhibition. A short distance beyond these flowers was a fine display of azaleas and a large number of new and exceedingly beautiful plants. On the west there was arranged a profusion of beautifully tinted roses in pots, with "ever-lasting" and pelargoniums, to the extent of nearly 100 feet in extent. The chief features in the centre transept were two magnificent collections of plants, one from Mr. G. S. Dods, gardener to Sir J. Cathcart, of Chertsey, and the other from Mr. T. Whitbread, gardener to Mr. H. Colyer, of Dartford. On the two corners of the west side were fine specimens of azaleas, of which those exhibited by Mr. J. Green, gardener to Sir C. Antrobus, gained the first prize. On the south-east side were arranged some very beautiful stove and greenhouse plants, and on the eastern side a profusion of variegated and fine foliage plants. This portion of the exhibition was one of the most interesting to the general visitors.

Proceeding through the north nave, we found large groups on either side of orchids of the exotic species. These, we may say, were the most beautiful flowers in the whole exhibition. In this portion of the Palace there were some very pleasing specimens of Cape heath and tall cacti in flower, with a large quantity of miscellaneous plants. On the north side there were

some beautiful exotic ferns, and two very noticeable groups of "pitcher" plants.

The exhibition of fruit was extended over a stage forty feet long, and the pines, grapes, peaches, &c., were in a state approaching perfection. The orange trees were exceedingly beautiful, and their aroma overpowered the wafted sweets of all the flowers exhibited. The following is a list of the principal prizes awarded:—

FLOWERS.

CLASS 1.—20 Stove and Greenhouse Plants, in Flower.—First prize, 25*l*, Mr. G. S. Dods, gardener to Sir J. Cathcart, Bart., Chertsey; second ditto, 15*l*, Mr. T.

Whitebread, gardener to H. Colyer, Esq., Dartford; third ditto, 10*l*, Mr. B. Peed, gardener to T. Treadwell, Esq., Lower Norwood.

CLASS 2.—12 Stove and Greenhouse Plants, in Flower.—First prize, 12*l*, Mr. J. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Lower Cheam; second ditto, 8*l*, Mr. W. J. Epps, Maidstone.

CLASS 3.—6 Stove and Greenhouse Plants, in Flower.—First prize, 6*l*, Mr. S. M. Carson, gardener to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., Cheam; second ditto, 4*l*, Mr. H. Chilman, gardener to Mrs. Smith, Epsom.

CLASS 4.—20 Stove and Greenhouse Plants.—Second prize, 10*l*, Messrs. Jackson and Son, Kingston; third

ditto, 7*l*, Mr. G. Young, gardener to Mrs. Stone, Dulwich; extra prizes, 5*l*, Mr. W. Cutbush, Barnet; 4*l*, Mr. J. Morris, gardener to C. Child, Esq., Bromley.

CLASS 5.—20 Orchids, of Exotic Species. Amateurs.—First prize, 25*l*, Mr. W. Gedney, gardener to Mrs. Ellis, Hoddesden; second ditto, 15*l*, Mr. W. Keele, gardener to J. Butler, Esq., Woolwich.

CLASS 6.—15 Orchids, of Exotic Species. Nurserymen.—First prize, 15*l*, Messrs. Jackson and Son, Kingston.

CLASS 7.—12 Orchids, of Exotic Species. Amateurs.—First prize, 12*l*, Mr. S. Carson, gardener to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., Cheam; second ditto, 8*l*, Mr. M. Clarke, Hoddesden.

CLASS 8.—6 Orchids, of Exotic Species.—First prize, 6*l*, Mr. J. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Lower Cheam.

CLASS 9.—10 Greenhouse Azaleas.—First prize, 12*l*, Mr. J. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Lower Cheam; second ditto, 8*l*, Mr. Thomas Page, gardener to William Leaf, Esq., Streatham.

CLASS 12.—6 Helechrysoms.—First prize, 4*l*, Mr. W. Laybank, gardener to T. Maudsley, Esq., Norwood.

CLASS 13.—10 Cape Heaths.—First prize, 7*l*, Mr. B. Peed, gardener to T. Treadwell, Esq., Norwood.

CLASS 14.—6 Cape Heaths. Amateurs.—First prize, 4*l*, Mr. W. Laybank, gardener to T. Maudsley, Esq., Norwood.

FRUIT.

CLASS A.—Collection of Fruit in eight dishes, of five kinds.—Third prize, 4*l*, Mr. T. Dawson, gardener to Earl Cowper, Panshanger, Herts.

CLASS B.—Pine Apple, Providence.—First Prize, 5*l*, Mr. T. Bailey, gardener to T. T. Drake, Esq., Sharncliffe, Amersham.

CLASS C.—Pine Apple, Queen, single fruit of any kind.—First prize, 3*l*, Mr. T. Young, gardener to C. Bailey, Esq., M.P., Aberdare.

CLASS D.—Pine Apple, single fruit of any variety.—First prize, 3*l*, Mr. W. Davis, Starch-green, Hammersmith.

CLASS E.—Grapes, three dishes of three kinds.—First prize, 5*l*, Mr. G. Fleming, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Trentham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First prizes, 1*l* each, Mr. R. Gunter, Turnham-green; Mr. R. Davis, gardener to J. Dixon, Esq., Astle Hall, Congleton; Mr. D. Fergusson, Stowe, Bucks.

The attendance at the Palace was a very fashionable and numerous one, and we were much pleased to find that the directors had called into requisition a very large addition to the number of awnings in the interior. These, with a judicious attention to the ventilation, brought the temperature of the Palace itself below that of the exterior atmosphere.

The admissions on payment were 3,131; and by season tickets, 7,728. Total visitors, 10,859.



THE LATE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort rode on horseback on Saturday morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-Gen. Bouverie, and Col. F. H. Seymour. The Prince Consort afterwards, attended by his Equerry in Waiting, visited the South Kensington Museum. His Royal Highness presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Prince arrived at three o'clock at the Palace of Westminster, attended by Col. F. H. Seymour. The commissioners present were—Earl Stanhope, Viscount Eversley, and Sir Benjamin Hawes. The Secretary, Sir Charles Eastlake, attended. The meeting broke up at a quarter before five o'clock. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. The Equeries in Waiting attended. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Lord Byron, Major-Gen. Bouverie, and Col. F. H. Seymour.

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

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Monday morning at Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness went to the White Lodge in Richmond Park in the afternoon, and returned in the evening to Clarence House, St. James's. Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Duchess of Athole has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

(See First Page.)

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a portrait of the late lamented Duchess of Orleans. In a former number we gave a sketch of her life, which is, therefore, unnecessary to recapitulate. Scarcely upon any former occasion has death caused so much sympathy to be displayed by all classes and shades of political parties.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

A telegram received at the East India House, dated "Allahabad, May 10," contains full intelligence respecting recent events in India. Of the death of General Penny and the occupation of Bareilly we read:—

"The force under Brigadier Penny, after crossing the Ganges, marched on Kurala, ten miles from Budon. The general and his staff were in advance, and came upon a body of horse which they at first took to be a portion of the baggage guard, which had marched by a more direct route on the flank of the column. The general rode towards it, and when at thirty yards distance four guns opened with grape on the party. General Penny shortly after was missed, and the command devolved on Colonel Jones, Her Majesty's 6th Carabiniers. Our troops quietly came up, and the action ended in the total defeat of the enemy, one gun and two limbers being captured. It is not known when General Penny was wounded, but his body was recovered after the action close to Kurala. It appeared that his bridle arm had been broken by a musket ball, and his horse had then taken fright and carried him close to the town, where the rebels rushed upon him and cut him up with their swords. The troops which had composed Brigadier Penny's column marched, after the action at Kurala, across Rohilcund to their own risk (?), and joined the force of the Commander-in-Chief on the 3d inst. Shahjehanpur was occupied without opposition on the 1st May by the Commander-in-Chief, who had joined Walpole's column. The next day his Excellency, leaving a small garrison at Shahjehanpur, marched on Bareilly. On the 3rd May a large body of rebels, headed by the fanatic moulvie of Lucknow, came down from Mohundia, in Oude, cut up a picket of Dekantzow's horse, plundered the city, massacring many of the inhabitants, and compelled the garrison to take shelter in the entrenchment round the wall. Our troops are believed to have a supply of provisions, and will, in all probability, hold their own against the rebels, who are closely blockading them, until relief is afforded. Brigadier-General Jones, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, marched with a strong force towards Shahjehanpur on the 8th inst. He is expected to arrive there to-day. Bareilly was attacked on the 6th, by the columns under the Commander-in-Chief and Brigadier-General Jones. The rebels were driven into the city, with loss of several guns. The city was entirely occupied by our forces on the 7th inst."

Respecting Central India and Rajpootana:—

"Sir Hugh Rose has defeated the rebels at Koonch, killing 400 or 500 men. The remnant of the enemy will, it is said, make a stand near Calpee. At the requisition of Sir Hugh Rose, who was apprehensive that Jhansi and his rear might be threatened, General Roberts has despatched a field brigade, consisting of one regiment Europeans, one regiment native infantry, one wing 8th Hussars, and squadron of 1st Lancers, and one troop horse artillery, which will operate towards Gochnah. General Roberts, with the rest of his force, has marched towards Neemuch. A court of inquiry has been held on the Maharajah of Kotah, to investigate his conduct in connexion with the murder of the late political agent, Major Burton. The proceedings have been completed, and submitted to Government. No British force has been left at Kotah, nor has any political agent remained there."

Of the Punjab:—

"On the 25th Sir Sydney Cotton destroyed Panniar, in En-Sufzye, and Chenghe. On the 26th the robber chief lost much property. On the night of the 27th-28th

April Sir Sydney Cotton and Colonel Edwards ascended the Mahabon mountains, on the right bank of the Indus, and destroyed the stronghold of a noted chief. On the 4th Sitana was destroyed by the same force. The Hindostanee fanatics fought with determination, and were cut to pieces. Our loss, four natives killed and twelve wounded."

A supplement to the Allahabad message, forwarded from Bombay Castle, adds some important particulars:—

"Sir E. Lugard attacked the rebels at Donstanpor on May 9th, and drove them before him to Jugdespore, which place he entered on the same day. The enemy having sustained severe loss, retreated to the southward, and abandoned the two guns they had captured from the Arrah force. Sir E. Lugard entered Jaitpore on May 11, after repulsing an attack of the enemy. On May 12 he formed a junction with Colonel Corfield at Peron; and on May 13 returned, hearing that Major Lightfoot, who had been left at that place, had been attacked by the rebels. Ameer Sing, a rebel leader, is reported to have been killed at Jaitpore."

"ROHILCUND.—On May 9, Brigadier Jones relieved the garrison at Shahjehanpur, after defeating the Moulvie."

"PUNJAB.—A conspiracy has been discovered and suppressed in the wing of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, at Hooshiapoor; six of the conspirators have been hanged. The wing had been sent to Jullander."

"CENTRAL INDIA.—The Ranees of Jalout has surrendered to Sir R. Hamilton. The Ranees of Jhansi and Tania Toppe are at Calpee. The Nawab of Banda has joined them with a strong force. The road leading to Calpee has been destroyed, in order to prevent the passage of guns, and a bridge has been constructed for escape across the Jumna. Brigadier Smith's column from Kotah took the Fort of Paron on May 8. The Ranees of Paron was captured at Dadaghar on May 9. Information was received at Goonah, on May 14, that 5,000 rebels had stormed and re-taken Chundaree, which had been left by Sir H. Rose in charge of Scindia's troops. The resistance was obstinate. The rebels have also seized Sullutpore and Thalbat, and threatened Baghar."

The Gazette contains a despatch from Captain Sotheby, of Her Majesty's steamship Pearl, giving an account of a successful action, in which the Naval Brigade of the Pearl took part, against the rebels on the 17th of April, at the village of Thamowlee. While Colonel Rowcroft and Major Cox made a flank movement on the enemy's left the brigade pursued the enemy for three miles, where a troop (55) of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under their gallant leader, Major Richardson, made a most dashing charge against 400 Sepoys drawn up behind a village with a gun, which they captured, and left sixty dead on the field, all with English accoutrements. The heat was intense under a vertical sun, and a furious hot wind rendered it nearly impossible to discern the two parties; the men being much fatigued, the Naval Brigade rested a few minutes and returned to camp, having two killed and nineteen wounded, nearly all belonging to the cavalry, five of whom were officers. The enemy's force was reported to be during the latter part, 2,000 Sepoys, and 1,000 Irregulars, with 100 sowars and four guns, and their loss between 200 and 300.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail, we are put in possession of some few further details. The Bombay Standard says with respect to

THE OPERATIONS IN ROHILCUND.

"This stronghold, which has for ten months been in the hands of the rebels, has been taken possession of by the Commander-in-Chief without resistance, its occupants having all escaped. We mentioned in our last that four powerful columns had been for some weeks previous concentrating on Bareilly. Sir Colin Campbell joined General Whitlock at Fateyghur on the 27th of April. Penny made up with him on the 3rd of May. Their next move was on Shahjehanpur, where no resistance was anticipated, and none was experienced, the rebels having retired in the direction of Bareilly; six hundred of the 82nd, deemed sufficient to garrison the place, was left behind, when a portion of the rebels passing us got into our rear and besieged the 82nd. The column under Brigadier-General Jones co-operating with the chief from the Moradabad side, reached Bahadour Singh's bridge at the entrance of Bareilly on the 6th. The reconnoitring party was fired upon, when a series of skirmishes ensued, which lasted three hours, when the enemy were dispersed with great slaughter, the bridge being seized, and three guns falling into our hands. The entrance to the city being thus gained Jones pushed on. The fire from the Commander-in-Chief's column approaching from the opposite side was now heard. The two columns were in communication with each other the following morning, the chief having just before had a successful engagement with the rebels. The enemy decamped in all directions, and the following day the whole city was in our possession. On the 8th Brigadier Jones marched to the relief of Shahjehanpur, where, as already stated, 600 of the 82nd, left behind by the Commander-in-Chief, had been besieged by the enemy. We have not heard of the results; he was expected to reach by the 11th or 12th, without experiencing any resistance. We mentioned in our last that Brigadier Penny, in advancing to join the chief, had, in crossing the Ganges on the 27th of April, experienced much danger by the sudden rise of the river, and then by a dust storm. On approaching Shahjehanpur on the 1st, he was anxious to examine a suspicious-looking village in the neighbourhood. They had marched twenty miles during the night. At early dawn the brigadier, with Captains Cracroft and Wilson, escorted by twenty of the Carabiniers, were ahead of the advanced guard, commanded by Captain Curtis. This officer pointed out that there were horsemen on the right, but Penny believed them to be men sent ahead by him over night. A lighted portfire was then pointed to, but this was supposed to be a torch, when the discharge of a gun loaded with grape immediately afterwards rudely dispelled the delusion. It is conjectured

that Penny's horse ran away with him, as his body was found stripped a long way ahead of where he had been last seen. Ten of the Carabiniers are said to have fallen; the rest were able to join the advanced guard. They were pursued by the enemy's Irregulars, who appear to have got possession for a moment of some of our guns. They were immediately charged by a party of Carabiniers, who rushed headlong on the foe. A deep trench filled with Gazees was before them; of this they were not aware. Captain Wardlaw was killed; Captain Forster with Lieutenants Beatty and Davis were severely wounded, but all are doing well. The column, though thus deprived of its leader, pushed on, and was able to overtake the Commander-in-Chief on the 3rd, forming part of the force occupying Bareilly. The accounts of this mishap hitherto received are so very imperfect that we shall probably require to re-write the whole hereafter."

The Times Calcutta correspondent furnishes the following information respecting the pacification of Oude:—"In Oude matters are decidedly improving. The Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, has received *carte blanche*, and has at once nullified the proclamation. The talookdars have been confirmed in their estates on new conditions, and are coming in rapidly. The zemindaree system natural to the country has been introduced, and the zemindars rendered responsible for all offences against the State, society, or the law, committed on their estates. There is, consequently, to be no village police recognised as such by the State, the Government appealing to no one but the landholder. A strong military police, and a centralised civil police will be immediately created, and there are signs that the barons really intend to obey the new constitution. The country is being pacified; Mr. Montgomery, like all the Punjab officials, recognising the fact that the people will receive only one system. They choose a feudal organisation, and have got it, and both parties are beginning to understand one another. The experiment is interesting, and will, I fancy, succeed under Mr. Montgomery; but one distrusts plans that require special men to work them. Under a weak autocrat, the Barons will be the real rulers, as they are in Bengal. For the present, however, the political advantage of the lull is inestimable. The contest has now lasted twelve months, and is wearing men out. The number of sick—I do not mean only soldiers—is very great, and there is a feeling of despondency, of doubt as to the future, creeping over the land which bodes no good."

The same writer says:—"I have received some intelligence from the Andamans. The 300 Sepoys sent there were located on the two islands in Port Blair, and ordered to begin building. One man refused to work, and was shot. Another committed suicide rather than descend to manual labour. A third informed his comrades that if they would follow him he would show them a neck of land leading into Behar; thirty-two agreed, escaped to the chief island, and were pursued in vain. At last one man came back, covered with ticks and starving. He said the natives had attacked them, and that they were living on roots. The man looked wretched to the last degree, but thirty more followed his example. Their escape is no injury to any one. They cannot get away, and if they kill the savages, or the savages kill them, the world can spare either without much compunction. The natives are evil to a degree, appearing to have declared war against the human race."

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

The investigation into Sir Henry Meux's state of mind was proceeded with on Saturday. Evidence was given by Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P., by Mr. Norton (late a judge of Newfoundland), and by Sir Henry's agent, all of whom testified very strongly as to the perfect sanity of that unfortunate gentleman at the period at which it requires the petitioners to establish his insanity in order to carry their point. On Tuesday, a number of witnesses—among them Mr. Hunter, Sir Henry's solicitor—were examined respecting various business transactions. Their evidence tended in the same direction.—On Tuesday, Mr. Hunter was cross-examined at great length. Questions being asked with reference to Lady Meux's statement respecting Lady Malden, he said he had heard the observations made about Lady Malden, and he knew that disputes had arisen out of the management of the establishment at Theobald's by Lady Malden. Sir Henry never spoke to him about Lady Malden, nor about his employing a detective against her. He was not aware that the 2,200*l.* said to have been taken away by Lady Malden was money mixed up with other accounts, and spreading over a period of several years. He did not know that the furniture taken away by Lady Malden was given to her by her mother. Sir Henry did furnish a house for them for a twelve-month. The Sevres china plates were valuable. Two only were removed, but they were now at Theobald's.—Mr. James Allen, Lady Meux's physician, said that he saw Sir Henry on the day that he executed the codicil, July 3. As he was going away a messenger arrived to say that Sir Henry wanted him, and he went into the library. Sir Henry tried to rise, and asked him if he had time to wait and see him sign an important deed or codicil. He said, "Yes," and Sir Henry handed him the newspaper to read. While a conversation was going on, Mr. Danby Seymour was announced, and he then withdrew. The reason he had been asked to stay was in case Mr. Seymour should not come. All the attributes of a sound mind were brought out in Sir Henry's conversation on that occasion.—Mr. Winterbottom, who was the surgeon that accompanied Sir Henry Meux to Scotland, spoke of his general health during that excursion, but said that he had no doubt Sir Henry was suffering from a disease of the brain from the time he first attended him.—Mr. M. Chambers said Lady Malden had particularly re-

quested to be examined, in order that she might deny having taken any money away from Sir Henry's house which did not belong to her, or having removed any furniture which she did not believe to be her own.—After some consultation with the jury as to the pertinency of such an inquiry, it was agreed that her ladyship should be heard on the subject.—The inquiry was then adjourned.—On the resumption of the investigation, however, on Wednesday, the Commissioner referring to Lady Malden's wish, said he thought that it would be dangerous to lay down a precedent, as she had not been summoned. He thought that the matter had been sufficiently explained to remove any imputation of that kind from her ladyship.—Mr. Edwin James, as counsel for Sir Henry Meux, rose and stated that it was never intended for a moment to imply that Lady Malden had improperly removed any money whatever. She had kept Sir Henry's books, and paid all his household expenses. She was called upon suddenly to render an account, and then found a discrepancy of 2,000*l.*, which was afterwards sufficiently and satisfactorily explained. The statement had given Lady Malden and the friends of the family the greatest pain. He hoped the contradiction would go forth in the same way as the original statement.—The learned Commissioner said that the fact of Sir Henry Meux having taken a furnished house for her clearly showed that the discrepancy had been rectified.—Mr. Montague Chambers was extremely glad to hear such a disavowal of the charge on the part of Sir Henry Meux.—The jury also expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the explanations that had been given, and would spare Lady Malden the pain of an examination.—Mr. Edwin James then proceeded to address the jury in the case, on behalf of Lady Meux.—Mr. Montague followed in behalf of the petitioners; and before he had concluded his reply, it being four o'clock, the inquiry was again adjourned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—ALDA BRAUFORT—ELGINI.—Will be attended to as soon as possible.

A LEGATEE.—Cases are constantly occurring in which the entry of a name, with the date of birth, in a family Bible, affords connecting links, which have been received as evidence in tracing pedigrees.

A LOVER OF GOOD TEA.—The Chinese, in gathering tea, carry a small basket in front, strapped round the body, so that they can pick the leaves with both hands. The tea is perfumed by the flowers gathered with the dew upon them, laid in layers between the leaves for twenty-four hours; afterwards, when the tea has been roasted, sifted away.

SHIELDS.—The reason why none of the similar substances exerting still greater power, of which chemistry can produce so many, is capable of replacing gunpowder, is worthy of minute investigation.

MARTHA.—Rice used within a couple of months of being gathered is very unwholesome food.

MARY JANE.—At the Royal residence at Balmoral, there is a Ball-room constructed of iron. It is sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide.

ANNETTE.—The Emperor of the French was the youngest of three sons. He never had a sister. The Princess Demidoff was his cousin.

MRS. T. H.—Arrowroot is a plant similar in shape to a carrot. It grows very freely in the West India Islands, and requires but little cultivation.

A TOURIST.—The hotels on the Continent are certainly cheaper than those in England. It is this which in some degree sends tourists abroad so freely, as well as the novelty of continental life. Nevertheless, we advise that a list of prices should be required on arrival. It is a good safeguard, and often prevents imposition.

A MOTHER.—Do not be discouraged. If your son has determined on this voyage let him go cheerfully. The hardships of a voyage of this kind often disgusts a young man, and he returns home willing to settle steadily to business.

WOLFEHAMPTON.—The Minnie rifle was invented by a French soldier of that name, who considered that the old system of murdering an enemy required, like many other old systems, considerable retrenchments in its expense, as before this scientific instrument of death was constructed it amounted to about ninety pounds for every life taken in war, and much more than half that sum for the less fatal act of wounding a fellow creature in the field of battle.

A. M. P.—In the Baptist's Chapel in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, it is the custom to preach an annual sermon in commemoration of the terrific storm of November, 1703, which visited both land and sea. In one of these sermons it was stated that nineteen thousand trees were blown down in the county of Kent alone. Fifteen ships belonging to the British Navy, and three hundred merchant vessels, were lost; with the still more deplorable loss of six thousand seamen. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, with his lady, as well as the sister of the Bishop of London, lost their lives through the same cause.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Domesday Book is certainly one of the most interesting of national records. Its perfect state of preservation, and its unaltered legibility, are not among the least of its peculiar characteristics, when its extreme antiquity is remembered. It is under the care of three important officers of the State, as well as under the guardianship of three locks and keys. A fire is never allowed in that part of Westminster Abbey, namely, the Chapter House, which contains this unique document, and it is never allowed to be touched by any person.

JULIET.—We are sorry to give disagreeable advice, but honesty requires that we should do so. A gentleman who takes so many years to make up his mind can have but little warmth of feeling. Every year he will grow cooler until the best portion of life is gone, leaving only the dregs of most bitter disappointment. The loss of such an indifferent sailor will be great gain.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—We reply to your questions in the order in which you put them. 1. In the forenoon or middle part of the day. 2. Very few, if any. It is considered most tasteful to wear none. 3. Dresses of white tulle, with some kind of light-coloured trimmings, are extremely fashionable. 4. The bride may give them, if she think fit; but it is entirely optional.

LOUISA.—Gold coins called sovereigns were introduced in the reign of Henry VII. Their value was forty-two shillings, and the coin called the half sovereign was of the value of twenty-one shillings.

HARRIET MARY.—Emery is almost indispensable for polishing metals and hard stones. The lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery; but it will not cut the diamond. Emery is a compact variety of corundum.

E. R.—Vandyke died in London in 1641, at the age of forty-three. CONSTANCE.—We offer you the following recipe for *Jaune Mante*: Boil an ounce of isinglass in three-quarters of a pint of water till melted; strain it, and add the juice of two Seville oranges, a quarter of a pint of white wine, the yolks of four eggs, beaten and strained, and sugar according to taste. Stir the whole over a gentle fire till it just boils up. When cold, put it into a mould, taking care, if there should happen to be any sediment, not to pour it in.

GERTRUDE.—The insect which furnishes the best cochineal dye, lives upon a species of Cactus growing in Mexico. It is stated that 800,000 pounds of cochineal are annually brought to Europe. Each pound contains about 70,000 insects.

W. Y. A.—To remove stains of ink from the hands, rub them immediately with salt and lemon juice mixed together.

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 19, 1858.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

THE existence of amicable and peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States must ever be to the interest of both nations. Their language, religion, literature, and on many points their hopes and sympathies, being one and the same, an armed conflict between two such countries would partake somewhat of the character of an extended civil war, be a calamity to the human race, and result, in all probability, to the permanent advantage of neither. It is therefore much to be regretted—a regret which must be shared by every true philanthropist the wide world over—that we hear of the extraordinary feeling of hostility against England existing in the United States, in consequence of the commanders of British vessels in the Gulf of Mexico having searched and fired into the American ships which were suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. The statements of the “outraged” officers are doubtless greatly exaggerated; indeed, that given by the captain of the schooner *Mobile* is flatly denied by Captain Vesey, of the British steamer *Styx*, who says he fired into her because she refused to hoist her colours; and other British officers in the Gulf as unhesitatingly contradict the accounts given by other American skippers. The excitement referred to is not confined simply to those ebullitions of popular feeling called “demonstrations,” “mass meetings,” and “indignation meetings”—which anything unpalatable, domestic or foreign, will evoke; the subject has also been discussed by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Press. But one most lamentable feature of the agitation carried on by these bodies is the extreme violence of tone generally adopted: it would seem as if war, instead of an honourable and pacific settlement of the difficulty, were their chief aim. The Senate, for instance, on the one-sided evidence of American sailors and officials, has authorised the President to use force to protect the rights of citizens from the aggressions of foreign Powers. A senator also recommended that they should send out vessels to “seize English ships, with or without the authority of the English Government;” and another said, “if the British acts are belligerent, let us throw, with all due solemnity, the bloody spear;” while a third hoped “that orders had been given to sink or capture the offending ships.” This is pure fustian; because these speakers knew well that our representative at Washington, without waiting for instructions from England, communicated with our Admiral on the “infested” station immediately on hearing of the circumstances complained of. And Mr. Fitzgerald, in the House of Commons, shortly after the news arrived here, frankly admitted that the conduct of our officers could not be defended, and that ample reparation should be made to the United States Government. A large proportion of the Press of America, too—in a very opposite spirit to that of our own country—is doing its utmost to fan the spark into a flame. A writer in a New York paper in imagination pictures America engaged in a war, not only with England, but “even with England and France”—a war which would “change the face of the whole world;” and then indulges in a kind of rhapsody on the expected conquests of his countrymen in arms: “Before the first year of the war had expired, we should find ourselves in possession of Canada, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, Mexico, and Central America;” while, when the war was over, they would come out “first in the world, as France came out of the eastern war first in Europe.” It would be mere waste of time to notice the silly vapourings of this writer, were it not that we can, by way of contrast, show from the columns of an American Government organ, the amount of means at command at the present time, wherewith to accomplish these gigantic feats. It states that the relative forces in the Gulf are 357 British and 139 American ships; and that “the operations of our

small army against Utah have required every fortification on our Atlantic seaboard to be denuded of troops, and not one of our forts has been left with a sufficient force to man its guns.” From Texas to Maine, to guard the extensive line of seaboard posts and millions of property deposited in them, they have less than 800 men; while to guard 10,000 miles of frontier, to protect their immense continent against “a hundred tribes of irresponsible savages,” and to reduce the rebellion of 10,000 Mormons in Utah, they have “a force of less than 13,000 men.” The effective force of the Navy is no greater now than it was twenty years ago; and the Army, during that time, has only received an accession of a few regiments. It is obvious, therefore, that unless another American army is got together in an incredibly short space of time, and a navy emerges from some at present unknown quarter, our Transatlantic friends will have their work to do even to make a beginning.

But England has only one course to pursue in this matter, and this, we believe, she has resolved upon. Allowing one half of the charges of misconduct brought against our officers to be untrue, there is enough truth in those remaining to justify our Government in giving satisfaction—sincere, ample, and unreserved—to the United States. An assurance to this effect, we are told, has been given to the American Government. Should the latter, unhappily—in obedience to the strong prejudices of the Pro-slavery party in the States—demand that which it is inconsistent in this country to concede, grave complications will probably result.

RACHEL'S LAST PORTRAIT.

At this moment one of the topics of greatest interest in the salons of Paris is the possible result of a lawsuit pending between two women, each of them enjoying a certain amount of celebrity either of name or fame. Politics being an interdicted subject, energy must have some legitimate vent, and hence the warmth of the discussion.

We have said of a suit pending in reality between two women, but there is a third whose name is so closely associated with the affair as not to be easily separated from it—we mean that of the Empress of the French.

We have just been looking earnestly on a simple little photograph of an expression so sorrowfully touching as to give us the heartache. It is of a woman in an attitude of grand repose, reclining rather than recumbent, the head propped up with pillows, one hand lying on the coverlet, listless, as if its hold on all the hopes of life were gone. The impressive outline of those features, calm, stern, passionless, marking the cessation of such energy and such decision as might well make the world stand back and give place to one whose will should be stronger than all the laws of conventionalism, who should have had the power to raise up tempests of human passion walking over seething seas, herself sole mistress of the storms one breath of her spirit had called into existence. And yet there is no looking into the eyes of that recumbent image. Death hath set its seal on every faculty. Have we never seen how the human form, turned into its own image of stone, becomes stamped with a character far beyond that with which its life was instinct? Possibly, because the minor passions which played around the grand monopolising spirit partially concealed it from our cognizance, partly because existence must have its common-place, working-day phases, and when life's time is spent and the trivialities which beset it disappear, the soul, in taking wing, leaves on its own deserted mausoleum a stamp of character which nothing can efface, nothing can soften, nothing can control or subdue.

It is Rachel who thus lies before us, her head resting on her own death pillow. We have a satisfaction in noting that death has been the soother of that soul of passion. The expression is rather sinking into repose after a fierce conflict, than succumbing to exhaustion. Strange anomaly of Nature, the actress died as a suicide, under the force of that self-tyranny from which she could find no escape, a personal victim to that power by which she ruled over others. What a frightful penalty to pay for sovereignty over her kind! and yet we cannot doubt that Rachel felt each pang that she seemed to pour-tray on the stage. We believe that every agony, every horror, every frenzy was as real as though

they had all in truth belonged to her individual lot. No wonder, then, that while in the zenith of her genius, she died under the strong hand of her own great power.

And now for a little matter of fact, and the gossip thereupon attached to this same photograph of Rachel on her death pillow.

When Rachel, after wandering into other lands in search of health, and learning, to her cost, that she carried the ever-quivering arrow in her own passionate heart, at last found her only emancipation in death, her sister, who was the companion of her travels, immediately sent for an Italian artist, in whose talents she deservedly confided, and entrusted to him the task of portraying the body from which the spirit had just fled. Mdlle. Sarah—and it is amusing to note how often in common parlance we hear her called Mdlle. Sarah Rachel, thus actually making the simple Christian name of the actress the designation of her family—Mdlle. Sarah, we say, on her return to Paris, entrusted this resemblance to a talented artist, who re-produced it in a style well worthy of the best efforts of his art. It may be readily supposed that M. Ghémar, for such is his name, would feel a congenial interest in his subject, for the sake of all the arts, which are most truly congenial and sister spirits of the one great family, who elevate earth's children with their gifts. He is a rising man, on whom the Emperor has lately conferred some most distinguishing marks of Royal favour. The portrait he thus executed of the actress, characterised by the peculiar interest attached to her last moments, true and faithful, with the seal of death stamped on the strongly expressive features, attracted much attention. Many visitors sought admission to the studio of the painter. Amongst these, Mrs. O'Connell, a female artist well known to fame. This lady, so says the painter, gazed long upon his labour. On her return home she set herself to the task of producing a second likeness of the great actress. Once more the noble head re-appeared upon its pillow, but this time death was crowned with roses, and flowers were made to rest in the graspless hand. The work remained the same though the auxiliaries were changed. It was still Rachel, and Rachel dead, though wearing a fragrant coronet. The feminine hand had softened the stern character of the marble face, but while a single trait remained, the expression bore witness for itself that it was a repetition of features over which the play of passions should henceforth effect no change. It was such a portrait of Rachel dead as no study of Rachel living seemed to bring within human power of realisation.

This second picture being completed, preparations were made for its publication. Mdlle. Sarah feeling this to be an injury, and interfering with her own intentions of allowing a certain circulation of authorised lithographs of the genuine portrait, commenced a legal process against Mrs. O'Connell. That lady pleads that she knew Rachel well, and has produced her likeness from memory. The aggrieved sister urges that such a *likeness of a likeness*, and that too under circumstances which could have no precedent, must be altogether impossible, and that the slight and artificial character of the arrangements introduced scarcely throw the veil of apology over the plagiarism. M. Ghémar can say no more than that he well remembers the long contemplation of the portrait in his studio, made by Mrs. O'Connell, and so the matter rests until law shall embody its own idea of justice in a case which is now creating no little share of public interest in France.

But we have said that the name of another elevated lady is joined to those of the two female litigants who are thus discussing law and equity. The Empress of the French having heard of this portrait of Rachel, invested with so powerful, so sad, and so peculiar an interest, expressed a strong desire to add it to her own art-treasures. The right of property in the original painting rests undoubtedly with Rachel's sister, Mdlle. Sarah, who certainly has had it in contemplation to allow the circulation of a limited number of lithographs, while Mrs. O'Connell makes no secret of her first and continued intention of publishing this most touching portrait, marked by so great an internal interest, as well as by a widely-spread external notoriety.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE Indian news this week is, with the exception of Scindia's defeat, on the whole satisfactory. By India House despatches, received on Saturday last, dated Allahabad, May 10, we learn that there have been no fresh disturbances in Oude, and the people are gradually settling down; and in some districts of Rohilcund our authority has been thoroughly established.—In the Goruckpore district of the Benares division, rebels abound, and Colonel Rowcroft had retired to Gunje; but he has since been reinforced by a wing of Her Majesty's 13th Light Cavalry.—General Whitlock was still at Banda, awaiting Brigadier M'Duff's column.—At Agra there is nothing of importance to notice since, in some small skirmishes, the rebels lost two of their leaders.—The death of General Penny is confirmed. He was killed by a discharge of grape-shot from the rebels at Kukrala (Budaon district). The fanatic Moulvie of Lucknow, on May 3, headed a party which fell on a picket of our horse, cut them up, and compelled the small garrison to retreat within the entrenchments; but on May 9 they were relieved by Brigadier-General Jones, who had defeated the Moulvie. Bareilly was attacked, on the 6th, by the columns under the Commander-in-Chief and Brigadier-General Jones, and on the 7th was entirely occupied by our forces.—In Central India, at Kooneh, Sir Hugh Rose had defeated the rebels, killing 400 or 500 of them; the remnant will, it is expected, make a stand at Calpee.—A conspiracy in a wing of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, at Hooshiapore, had been discovered and suppressed, and six conspirators hanged. On the 14th, the rebels stormed and retook Chundaree, which had been left in charge of Scindia's troops.

Louis Napoleon has displaced General Espinasse by appointing M. Delangle to his post of Minister of the Interior. The change is a prudent one, and will no doubt give satisfaction to the people of France. The mere substitution of a civilian for a military man is a step in the right direction.

One imminent menace to the peace of Europe has just been removed in the final and amicable adjustment of the affair of the *Cagliari*. The King of Naples, obstinate up to the verge of war, has had the good sense—or his counsellors for him—to halt on that verge. In reply to the ultimatum which after a long delay was addressed to him from England, his Majesty has consented to award 3,000*l.* to the English engineers for the imprisonment and all the indignities attendant on the imprisonment they endured. More than that, his Majesty has given up the steamer herself, her captain, and her crew, to the disposal of Queen Victoria, and in a short time the vessel, with her navigators, will be restored to her own country. Why the Sardinian ship should have been given up to the British Monarch can only be accounted for on the supposition—which all our information of King Ferdinand warrants us in believing—that he was too proud, untractable, and obstinate to confess his fault to his Sardinian rival, and sulkily preferred to have it supposed that he yielded to the superior force of England. We can only hope that Victor Emmanuel will have the good sense to accept the reparation now offered him, lame and imperfect as it is, and that this outlet to a European war may now be considered as finally closed up. It is but fair to acknowledge the spirit, firmness, tact, and moderation which Lord Malmesbury has exhibited through the whole of this affair, and all England will heartily congratulate him on the successful issue which has been attained through his management.

The accounts from Naples represent the eruption of Vesuvius which is now pouring down its lava-streams as one of the most extensive that has ever been known. Already there has been a great destruction of property in the villages, vineyards, and cornfields, that clothe the side of the burning mountain, and that have been submerged in the lava flood, while greater destruction is threatened, as the wave holds on its terrible and resistless course, for the latest accounts hold out no prospect of a speedy cessation of this fiery devastation.

Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, has suddenly raised the siege of Klobuck in the Herzegovina, in which his victorious adherents seem to have engaged soon after the battle of Grahovo. His reason for so doing is not yet known.



The Willful Wife.

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

CHAPTER VIII.

BUT where was Charles Singleton? Where was Charles Singleton? Most wives would not have troubled themselves to ask that question. Such a trifling failure in a mere pleasure engagement, why it was quite ludicrous to attach so much importance to a mere every-day concern. It must be affectation in Mrs. Singleton to walk up and down the stairs, and go in and out of the rooms and traverse the hall in that excited condition, when Mr. Singleton might simply be chatting with a friend over his after-dinner glass of wine. It could only be a desire in Mrs. Singleton to make herself appear interesting. And yet who was there to see her and admire? No household could at that moment be in a much more disconsolate state. The two faithful, worthy, middle-aged, trusty servants, had evidently incapacitated themselves from feeling much anxiety on any subject, having armed themselves with draughts of courage against the world. The two younger ones were absent on self-leave. The tall footman felt himself in a predicament. It was a most unfair and scandalous breach of domestic etiquette for his wilful mistress to steal a march upon her ill-used household, and presume to come home three hours before she was expected. No doubt she deserved all that she received in the way of punishment, and he had a great mind to discharge her from being his mistress at that very moment, more particularly as there were many ways about the house that he didn't at all like.

Just before the close of those three reasonable hours came a ring at the bell. When the tall footman opened the door, two individuals presented themselves, who seemed at the first glimpse to be strangers to Maude, more especially as they stood still, rather aghast at seeing her, for she was stationed at the dining-room door listening for every sound with the quickened senses of some frightened fawn of the woods, and not even the rustling of a dress or the fall of a pin could have escaped her perception. Presently she discovered that the two ladies in flounces, falls, and feathers, were the housemaid and the under nursemaid. She might have forgiven the first, but when she thought of her children, left to her tender mercies, of the worthy middle-aged treasure up stairs, and this her equally trustworthy assistant, a thrill of indignation passed over the whole frame, and the bright scorn of her eye created an atmosphere which it was not at all agreeable or safe for the two culprits to pass through. Of course, they were obliged to rustle their hoops and silks through, internally abusing the coachman's little stupid daughter for not opening the coach house back entrance for them, according to the usual custom in such cases, while, singularly enough, Maude blessed in her heart of hearts that same simple, faithful, child for keeping watch and guard over her neglected

children thus forsaken by those to whose care they had been confided.

Just then, Maude's conscience asked her heart a question, which it was not quite comfortable to answer. At that moment of anxiety, perhaps, this was the only entrance for feeling on any other subject.

But now there really was a sound outside of wheels rolling up and stopping, of a cab door being violently dashed open, and clapped to again; of somebody coming up the portico steps. No, it wasn't Charles. Maude's quick ear told her troubled heart that without any pause of anxious expectation. No, it was a heavy, awkward, obstinate tread, without the least elasticity of hope or spirit in its crushing pressure. Maude turned away with a feeling of sickening disappointment. If it were not Charles what did she care who else it might be. Stay. Who did the tall footman announce? Mr. Burroughs. Ah, that was Charles's head clerk in the City. He always dined with them once a year. He was a rough, crusty sort of creature, and she had not liked him well enough to humour him. Charles, however, had made much of him, but that had been for his father's sake, who prized the rough animal, taking churlishness for honesty. No matter. Had he been a wild wolf sent to her by Charles, it would have been all the same. The moment she caught the sound of his name she went hastily towards him with an anxious face.

"It was Mr. Singleton that I wanted to see, not Mrs. Singleton," said the clerk, scarcely deigning to notice Maude, but speaking in reproving accents to the tall footman.

"I was in hopes—Have you not brought me news of him? Do you know what detains Mr. Singleton? Is he still in the City?"

The stern old man had with him a heavy stick. He struck it forcibly upon the floor. It shook the lustres on the chimney-piece and made the shades of the chandelier rattle vehemently.

"What's the use of this to me," he said, angrily.

A momentary sense of insult passed over Maude's spirit. It went as quickly as it came, swallowed up in an anxiety that was nearer and dearer to her than anything which related to herself.

"Has anything gone wrong?" she cried. "There is something in your manner—What is it?"

The tall footman had been placing chairs deliberately. It is an operation that requires time. All domestics find it so. Mr. Burroughs turned sharply upon the polished individual. "When you've done, Sir, I'll begin."

Again Mrs. Singleton was offended and again self was forgotten. An indignant clap of the dining-room door told both parties that they were left to themselves.

"Where is Mr. Singleton?" cried Maude.

"What use of this to me?" he said gruffly.

"What does all this mean?" she cried.

"Who knows better than you do, madame?"

"You must be mad, Sir, to speak to me in that way. But I excuse you, because my husband has a value for you. Still, not again, if you

please. I wish particularly to know where you left Mr. Singleton."

"And I wish particularly to know where I may find Mr. Singleton."

"Sir, this trifling—"

"Madame, this trifling! I tell you I must see your husband. It is of the last importance. You know that he is here. What folly to try to conceal it from me."

"You forget yourself very strangely. Do you suppose that Mr. Singleton will excuse you for insulting his wife. You must have forgotten our respective conditions, Sir. May I request that you will be good enough to recall them to your remembrance."

Again the point of the heavy stick fell sharply on the floor, and again the jingle of the glass ornaments mingled with the reverberations. "Respective conditions! Yes! you are the wife who has ruined Charles Singleton. I am his clerk, who would have saved him, but couldn't. That's all about our respective conditions."

"Ruined! What do you mean?"

"I mean, that with men of honest feelings and honest kin, like Charles Singleton, bankruptcy is ruin. I have known him—baby, boy, and man—these nine and twenty years, and I'm certain he thinks so too."

"Bankruptcy!"

"Yes, Madam, bankruptcy. When men marry fine-lady wives, who keep mansions, and establishments of servants, and carriages, and riding-horses, and who buy plate, and pictures, and rich furniture, and dress like Jezebel, what is there else to stare a man in the face who hasn't more than a modest four or five hundred a year, and that fluctuating according to the markets. Oh, if his poor father could have lived to see this day it would have killed him ten times over, and won't it kill me! Won't it kill me!"

The stern old man sat down upon a chair, covered his face with his hands, and rocked himself piteously backwards and forwards as if in mortal agony.

After a few moments he felt a hand laid upon his shoulder, and heard a voice, not like Maude Singleton's, but sounding as if it came from another world, low and clear, saying, "Is this true? All true? Do I understand you or is my reason forsaking me?"

"True: as true as that there is evil in this world and another."

"One thing more. Where is my husband?"

"We have not seen him since two o'clock—not since he saw the newspaper."

"The newspaper. Then he was well enough to read that?"

"Well enough! Do you suppose that he read anything but his father's name in the list of bankrupts!"

A thrill, a chill, a certain sort of horror, passed over Maude's frame. She took her hand from the old man's shoulder.

"Where is he? It is of the greatest importance that I should see him!" he cried.

"Ah! Where is he?" Maude exclaimed; as she left the room.

Five minutes after this Maude, in her bonnet

and cloak, was driving quickly in a common cab down to the London-bridge railway station. It was now half-past eleven o'clock. She had heard that there was a train down to Greenwich as late as twelve for the convenience of the pleasure-seekers returing from town to their own homes. A certain instinct of the heart had told her that early or late, no matter what might betide, that old blighted tree in the park was the only spot either in sanity or insanity to which Charles would go. It might appear absurd and ridiculous, but nothing could drive from her mind the belief that she should find him there. If his brain had been shaken by that shock to his worldly credit and his treasured good name, and reason tottered on its throne, through all he would remember his promise to his own Maude, and seek her by the old stricken tree, and there she would seek him, though the sky were cleaving with the lightning, and thunder shaking the solid earth.

Never had Maude been out alone in the dark night before. At any other time she would have been frightened at such an undertaking. That very morning, in all the pride of beauty and luxury, she had been graciously bestowing a little of her agreeableness on a young park-keeper, because he had been one of the Crimean heroes, and she had complimented him on his decorations, and made him feel himself a proud man. He had been telling her of some of the incidents of the campaign, and how he had gone on to the field of battle to seek his master, and had dragged him out from among the slain, and how he had himself been wounded and how he had on all these accounts been promoted to his present office, and he had ended by pointing out the humble, quiet cottage, close to one of the park gates, which, after all these stirring events, was now his home. Little did he think he should so soon see that beautiful lady again. Nevertheless, when he was aroused out of his first sleep, he could not find in his heart to refuse giving her admission into the park, bribed not by money, but won over by her great anguish. He accompanied Maude into the park, and in the lonely night they approached the seathed old tree. No Charles was there, but a little way beyond lay extended on the ground the dead trunk of another old denizen of the forest, and towards this prostrate tree Maude now hurried.

(To be continued.)

THE SIXTY CLUBS OF ATHENS.

In the days of King Philip, the Macedonian, whenever a man told an extremely witty story, he was pretty sure to be met with the remark, "Ah, that comes from the Sixty." It was as much as doubting the originality of the wit. "The Sixty" was, in fact, a club of wits, they met in Athens, not at a tavern, but in the temple of Hercules. We should as soon expect to hear of a convivial body of wits assembling every Saturday night in "Rowland Hill's Chapel." They were fellows who had the very highest opinion of their own abilities, for they regularly entered in a book all the witticisms of the evening. This was, probably, the very first jest-book ever put together. To listen to it, when the secretary took it with him to private parties, must have been an antepast of *Punch*. The precious book has perished, but Athenæus has preserved the names of a few of the members, which, however, are not worth repeating, though it may be stated that the owners had also nicknames; and one tall, clever, nimble fellow, Callimedes, was familiarly hailed by his fellow clubbists as "the Grasshopper." Philip heard of this merry, social, witty company, and longing to know more of them, their sayings and doings, he did not indeed invite them to his distant court, but he sent them a talent (nearly 200*l.* sterling), and requested the loan of the last volume of the transactions of the "Sixty Club." The book was duly despatched; and perhaps the loan of a volume was never paid for at so high a rate: the authors thus played the part of court fools by deputy. Their jokes were stereotyped, and had a long and merry life of it. It was useless for any man to fire one off as his own, for the source was instantly discovered, and the company would derisively call out, "An old Sixty!" just as dull retailers of faded jests are suppressed in our own day by the cry of "An old Joe!" —*Doran's Court Fools.*

I LOVE clamour when there is an abuse. The alarm-bell disturbs the inhabitants, but saves them being burnt in their beds.—*Burke.*

MANY men are far too courteous, and thereby lose the consideration in which they might otherwise stand. An excessively polite Frenchman once said to an Englishman, "If I were not a Frenchman I should like to be an Englishman." The Englishman very drily answered, "If I were not an Englishman, I should like to be one." In these two utterances do we not find the exaggerated politeness of the Frenchman and the self-esteem and strict love of truth of the Englishman.—*Auerbach.*

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Robe of blue chequered silk, with double skirt. The upper one has, at each side, broad *quilles* of blue silk, edged at each side by a *ruche*. The corsage (not shown in the illustration), has no basque, but it has a small pointed fichu, edged with ruching. The mantelet is formed of rows of guipure insertion, separated by rows of quilled black gauze ribbon. The mantelet is edged by a net of passementerie, below which falls a broad fringe. Collar and sleeves of worked muslin. Parasol of blue silk lined with white. Drawn bonnet of white tulle, the drawings covered with rows of blonde and fringe. Bouquets of daisies and grass on the outside of the bonnet, and the same intermingled with the *ruche* in the under trimming.

Fig. 2. (Little Girl about six years of age).—Dress of white *piqué*, ornamented on each side of the skirt with *grelot* buttons of white passementerie. The corsage has a basque and bretelles ornamented with the same trimming. Plaited chemisette, and puffed under sleeves of white jaconet. Trousers of white nansouk, edged with guipure. A round Leghorn hat, trimmed with pink ribbon, the strings fastened under the brim by large bouquets of daisies.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

At the present time, when ladies are making preparations for departure to the country and the sea-coast, a few general hints respecting bonnets and their most appropriate style of trimming, may not be unacceptable.

For the morning stroll on the sea beach, round hats, of various shapes, are very generally adopted. They have their utility and convenience, in affording a protecting shade to the forehead and back part of the neck. It must be confessed, that many of these hats are more eccentric than becoming in style; yet some, on the other hand, are elegant and graceful. In this latter category may be classed the simple round flat hat, inclining downward in front. Those made of brown Dunstable straw are most generally worn, and are least liable to be disfigured by the powerful action of the sun. They are simply trimmed with brown sarsenet ribbon; sometimes, with a band round the crown, fastened in a bow and long ends behind, sometimes with bows at each side, and the same under the brim. Instead of ribbon strings, they are fastened by an elastic band passed under the chin.

For plain morning *negligé*, nothing is more suitable than a straw bonnet (not exceedingly small), and trimmed round the edge with a binding of green or blue ribbon, drawn in fullness, and with a curtain to correspond.

A bonnet, adapted to a somewhat superior style of costume, may be of Leghorn or of sewed chip, and trimmed with ribbon combined with bouquets of daisies, violets, or any other simple flowers.

From an assortment of bonnets of superior elegance, and suited to a higher style of outdoor costume, we select the following for description:—

1. A bonnet of mauve-colour crape, having across the front a *barbe* of point d'Angleterre, the ends flowing loosely, like lappets, at each side, and fastened by bouquets of mauve-colour azalea.
2. A bonnet of paille-de-riz, ornamented with green wheat ears and ox-eye daisies.
3. Bonnet of blue crape and blonde, with small tufts of marabouts.
4. Bonnet of paille-de-riz, trimmed with white and cerise ribbon, and with tufts of foliage and cherries at each side. The same trimming under the brim.

We must not omit to notice the newly-introduced Garden Hat, called the "*Galathea*." It is trimmed with broad white ribbon and bouquets of wild flowers.

GRASSHOPPERS.

The vast swarms of grasshoppers which have been devastating the prairies of Texas steered a north-east course upon their departure thence, and as they rose to a great height from the ground, as though for a long journey, it is a melancholy conclusion that they are coming up this way. Myriads of them are now eating up vegetation in Ohio. It is, therefore, no very violent supposition that Pennsylvania, with a rather milder climate than Iowa, is not unlikely to be visited by them. These insects are not like the common grasshoppers, which are every summer found in our fields and roads, but are of the size of a locust, with the same gregarious habits. The ordinary grasshopper is weak of wing, and never rises to a great height, whereas the legions which have so repeatedly desolated Utah and Texas rise far into the upper air, and move off together to great distances like wild geese. They appear in innumerable hosts, and instead of scattering, alight in a body upon some devoted locality, which they attack and destroy with the systematic movement of an army. They will thus eat up a crop of corn or cotton in a very short time. In Utah this plague visited the growing cereals with utter destruction, as often as three times in one season, so that the afflicted Mormons were reduced to extremities for food. They seem now to have attacked our frontier states, and to be moving gradually into the body of the republic. The horrors of famine have never been felt in our country, and, accustomed to the most prolific abundance, it is a calamity to which no one has ever looked; yet these grasshoppers are a terrible visitation.—*Philadelphia American*.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On Wednesday night Madame Ristori was welcomed once more to London, and her reception was such, that it could have left no doubt in her mind as to the impression that her previous appearances had created in the minds of English audiences. She made her *rentrée* in the character of Lady Macbeth. From her very first entrance to her last scene, the attention of the audience is riveted. Not a line is tamely delivered for the sake of making "points," or sacrificing three-fourths of a character with the view of catching the audience by a burst of passion, but from the first to the last, all is in perfect keeping and harmony, and yet, with true artistic ability, the character is worked up to a climax, which reaches its culminating point in that grand sleep-walking scene which is almost awful in its grandeur and truth. The conception of Madame Ristori's Lady Macbeth is fine in the extreme; the fixed resolve of purpose that enters her mind when she first hears that Duncan is coming to her castle, the terrible ambition that takes possession of her, the fearful scorn at her husband's fears, the hypocrisy with which she receives the old king, shrinking from the dignity that is thrust upon her, and the final remorse and reaction that take place when her last moments are approaching, and when the past has laid so dreadful a hold upon her that she acts over again that fearful scene of blood, are all rendered with an earnestness and power that

DRURY-LANE.—ITALIAN OPERA.—On Tuesday night *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* was produced, with Mde. Viardot as Rosina, and her performance was as enchanting as ever. The piece is here divided into three acts, the curtain first going down on the duet between the Count and Figaro, which, by the way, we may say was admirably executed by Signor Lucchesi and Signor Badioli. When Rosina enters with the famous three-cornered note in her hand, it was the signal for a tremendous reception from a crowded audience, who welcomed her with a genuine feeling of cordial recognition. She was soon deep in the mazes of her pretty *scena*, giving to it all the point and sparkle she has so readily at command. The scene between her and Figaro was admirably rendered by both, and drew down genuine plaudits. Signor Lucchesi appeared for the first time here as the Count Almaviva, and sang and acted with great taste and effect. His voice has a remarkable quality, though it is said to be a pure chest one, but he is a very accomplished singer and musician. Signor Badioli's Figaro was a decided hit, and he played it in a highly humorous and animated style, the music suiting his voice admirably. The opera was well cast throughout, and played with great vivacity and spirit by all parties engaged. Signor Insom, who also made his first appearance, was the Dottore Bartolo, and played the old dupe with great humour; and Signor Alfildt, as the gawky idiot, Basilio, was very quaint and grotesque; we must not forget Madame Belloni's characteristic performance of the old duenna Bertha.

A HEART-RENDING CASE.

The *Revue Contemporaine* contains an apology, written to order by M. Alphonse de Calonne, for the confiscation of the best part of the public gardens of the Tuileries for the private use of the Emperor Napoleon III. After stating that in consequence of the numerous parks and promenades lately made, or now making, Paris will have "more verdure, more lawns, and more flowers than any modern capital ever saw," the Court writer proceeds in the following touching strain:—Amid this abundance of Nature's choicest gifts which makes the poorest pauper in Paris a privileged being, there is one man, one only, who is debarred from their enjoyment; one to whom these pleasing shades, these lovely parterres, ever sighed for and never reached, are as the deceitful mirage of the arid desert. This man, deprived of his part in the inheritance which he has enriched for the benefit of all, is the Sovereign of the country. The Emperor is the only man in Paris who has not so much as three square feet of land on which he can take a walk in comfort protected from the rays of the sun and the importunate stare of the curious. He is compelled to live as a prisoner confined within four walls, which, although gilt, are nevertheless walls; or, if he feel the want of shade and promenades, he must go to seek them out of the city at St. Cloud, Versailles, or further off still, at Compiègne and Fontainebleau. Louis Philippe had at least Neuilly. The selfish citizen, who wants every thing for himself, town and country, woods and flowers, seldom thinks of inquiring whether others are as well off as he, and would, perhaps, be much astonished to be told that his Prince may envy him in some things. The bourgeois of Paris is the most fortunate man on earth, and rather than give up a jot of his enjoyment he would become the most ungrateful.

THE MORMONS.

The letters of Fort Bridger correspondent come down to the 10th of April, the latest date from the army, foreshadowing a peaceful settlement of the Mormon troubles. Colonel Kane arrived at the camp from Salt Lake City on the 12th of March. He reached Fort Bridger alone and in a state of great exhaustion. The next day he waited on Governor Cumming, whose guest he became. What the object of his visit was remained a secret, but as he had announced his name, and as he was known to be a friend of the Mormons, very bitter feelings appear to have been excited against him in the camp, under the impression, apparently, that he might bring the Mormon difficulty to a peaceful conclusion. On the strength of a statement in Hyde's book that he had been baptized a Mormon, he was denounced by many as a Mormon traitor, and it was proposed to cut short his negotiations by arresting him as a spy. These feelings grew still more bitter after Chief Justice Eckles had been taken into council by Kane and the Governor. On the 17th, Colonel Kane left the camp, escorted by a company of Dragoons, for an interview, as it was understood, with certain Mormons. He returned at night, and some pistol shots which he fired by way of signal, according to an arrangement with the captain of his escort, being mistaken for a Mormon attack, the whole army turned out. Colonel Kane, being fired at by a sentinel, at two paces distance, had a narrow escape with his life. Colonel Kane appears to have remained in the camp, a guest of the Governor, till the 7th of April, when he left for Salt Lake City, accompanied by Governor Cumming and two men of the Quartermaster's department. He was met by a Mr. Gilbert, who came through from San Francisco, *via* Salt Lake City, with a pass from Brigham Young, at Echo Canon, about half way from the camp to the city, escorted by twenty Mormons. Great preparations were making at Salt Lake City to receive him. This is the whole of the news.

How to do good.—Dr. Johnson wisely said, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do anything."

"How very hot you are," as the roast beef said to the horse radish.—"Permit me to introduce myself," as the oyster-knife said to the native.—"I'm ready to go off by the train," as the barrel of gunpowder said to Guy Faux.—"I can't bear you," as the sea said to the leaky ship.

"MAY it please your honour," said a lawyer, recently addressing one of the bench, "I brought the prisoner here on a *habeas corpus*."—"That's a good one!" said a fellow, in an undertone, who stood in the rear of the court, "I seen him come here in a *cab*!"



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

make a deep and lasting impression upon the audience. Her entrance, reading the letter, when she seems lost in thought, and the first filmy idea of ambition takes possession of her, may be regarded as the key note of the character, while the impatience that she displays for the presence of her husband, are only equalled by the passionate earnestness with which she breaks down all the obstacles he has to offer, and the withering scorn and contempt with which she listens to and combats the dictates of his better nature, until, stung and goaded by her bitterness, he resolves to execute what she has so boldly projected. Her dignity at the banquet, and her assumption of gaiety, mixed with the contempt she feels for her husband, make up as a scene of the highest dramatic interest, and this is heightened by contrast with the sleep-walking scene, in which she is so changed, so utterly filled with remorse, that we almost pity her condition. The anxious rubbing of the hands, the deep-drawn sigh, the stifled gasp, the nervous start, and the frightful clutch that the past has taken on her, make us reflect that her punishment, while just, is truly fearful. Whatever may said of the tragedy as it stands in the Italian version, at St. James's Theatre, we are not saying too much when we pronounce Madame Ristori's Lady Macbeth to be one of the finest dramatic conceptions we ever witnessed.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Miss Reynolds took her benefit on Wednesday evening, and a large audience assembled to do honour to the occasion, and the reception she received was such as to testify that the public are keenly alive to her merits as an actress. The pieces chosen were Borcicault's well-known comedy, *London Assurance*, in which Miss Reynolds appeared for the first time as Lady Gay Spanker, and a new farce entitled, *A Striking Widow*. In the comedy Miss Reynolds played with great spirit and vivacity, while in the farce she was equally successful. At the end of *London Assurance*, the fair *bénéficiaire* was called before the curtain and was literally smothered with flowers. A one act farce entitled *A Striking Widow*, which met with success through the admirable acting of Miss Reynolds and Mr. Buckstone, followed. The burlesque of *Pluto and Prosperpine* finished the full evening's entertainments, which were much applauded by an audience that filled the house, and who were evidently great admirers of the *bénéficiaire*. The theatre is announced to close in a month, for repairs and embellishments.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. Hullah's vocal and instrumental concert on Wednesday evening, without orchestral accompaniment, but enriched by the assistance of the upper singing school, was eminently successful in every point of view. The

POETRY.

AWAY TO THE WOODS.

Away into the woodland paths!
And yield that heart of thine
To the low, sweet oracles
At every living shrine!
The very lowliest of them all
Doth act an angel's part,
And bear a message home from God
Unto the listening heart!
And thou mayst hear—as Adam heard
In Eden's flowery shades,
When seraphs talked, at falling eve,
Amid its silent glades—
The hallowing rush of spirit wings
And murmur of immortal strings!

Truths such as guide the comet-cars
On fiery mission driven,
Or in their beauty light the stars
Along the floor of heaven;
One choral theme, below, above;
One anthem, near and far,
The daisy singing in the grass,
As through the cloud the star—
And to the wind that sweeps the sky
The roses making low reply.
For the mearest wild-bud breathes, to swell
Upon immortal ears—
So hear it thou, in grove or dell!
The music of the spheres!

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the Editor, 33, Fleet-street, London.

Bella Sandford. By C. ARMSTRONG. London: Marlborough and Co.

The incidents of this partly-true story are portrayed by the hand of an artist. From the commencement to the close of the book the interest never subsides, but increases as the plot thickens, and gradually works out the truth that "rarely does Providence, even in this world, allow villainy to triumph." The author is not unknown to the public, and the present contribution is likely to increase his fame.

A Lost Love. By ASHFORD OWEN. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

As might have been anticipated, a new edition of this original and beautiful tale has been demanded, and is now presented to the public, at a price which brings it within the reach of most of the reading world. Having previously commended this novel, we are gratified to find that the work has been appreciated.

The Public Instructor. London: G. Stevenson. A new weekly "literary review and household oracle," under the above title, has just made its appearance. Professor Wallace is the editor, whose connexion with "The Popular Educator," and other scientific works, is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the contents of this new penny weekly.

NEW MUSIC.

It Spoils a Girl to Marry Her. Song, written, composed, and dedicated to the Bachelors of England. By CLARIL BYGOTT. Published for the Author by Clinton and Co., Musical Instrument Manufacturers, 35, Percy-street, Bedford-square.

The words of this song are certainly "novel," and impart some wholesome truths in a playful and agreeable manner. The music is very pretty and graceful, and likely to become popular, when it is known. It is the first song we have seen by this composer and poet. He appears to possess all the requisites for song-writing; we should therefore be glad to see other productions from his pen.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

ITALIAN MUSIC.—"With Verdi clad,"
THE DAWN OF ART.—When it was illumined by the first R.A.

POLITICAL GOVERNMENT (as it is at present).—The Minority reigns, but the Majority rules and governs.
THE DISTRESSED MILLINER TO THE FINE LADY.—"Am I not a woman and a sister?"

PARLIAMENTARY ECONOMY.—It does not always follow that supply should correspond to demand.

A NOBLE AND NATURAL FEELING.—In this scorching hot weather, Mr. W. Williams says he longs for "the cold shade of the aristocracy."

A NICE PLACE.—What would a man, constitutionally indolent, like better than to have plenty of money, and be Secretary of State for Ireland?

HOME QUESTIONS.—Next to the question of "What will you have for dinner to-day, Sir?" perhaps there is no question so difficult for Paterfamilias to answer as, "Where shall we go out of town this year, my dear?"

HOSPITALITY.—The extra roof that is to be put over the Tuilleries is for the accommodation of Lord Palmerston, whenever he feels inclined to pay his friend, Louis Napoleon, a visit.

LIKE TO LIKE.—Our newspapers throw ridicule on the assertion, that the negroes found fettered and manacled on board the *Regina Coeli* could be free immigrants. They forgot they were going to a French colony. The immigrants were quite as free as their captors under Louis Napoleon.

"SARVE 'EM RIGHT."—The Ethiop has seized the *Regina Coeli*, while in the possession of a cargo of kidnapped negroes. The French Naval Commander complains of the seizure. The case is one of mere tit for tat. The *Regina Coeli* had first seized the Ethiop.

WANTED A TAME ADMIRAL.—Lord Lyons, it is stated, is about to be recalled from the Mediterranean command. No wonder. Judging from the aspect of Lord Malmesbury's negotiations with King Bomba, British Lions are about the last animals that should be employed in the Mediterranean, just at present.

THE MUTE AND MEDICAL INTEREST.—We understand

that a petition, very numerously signed, is about to be presented to Parliament, praying that, in any Medical Bill which may receive the sanction of the Legislature, no restriction shall be placed on the practice of advertising quacks or the sale of patent medicines. The petitioners are the Undertakers of the United Kingdom.

LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.—They say that, under the pretence of exporting negro emigrants from the West coast of Africa, the French are really carrying on the slave-trade. If this is so, there is ground for asking the question, why the slave of the French is like His Holiness the Pope? The answer is, because that unfortunate nigger may claim the Pontifical title of *Servus servorum*.

VESUVIUS IN REBELLION.—King Bomba should take warning. First the Earthquake, and now the Eruption! We are surprised the Government Gazette does not assure us, that all is tranquil in the kingdom of his most Catholic Majesty—that the fires of Ottaviano and Resino are mere *feux-de-joie* on the occasion of Bomba's last defiance of Malmesbury—or that, if there have been any trifling internal disturbance, it is entirely due to the pestilent agitation of the Liberal party. Count Caraffa ought at once to send his *stirri* to the contumacious volcano, and take Vesuvius into custody for its highly inflammatory and incendiary effusions.

THE LATE MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

Mademoiselle Sarah Felix, the sister of the late Mademoiselle Rachel, brought an action the other day before the Civil Tribunal against Madame O'Connell, the well-known artist, to obtain damages for having pirated a design belonging to her. Mademoiselle Sarah, it appeared, on the death of her sister at Cannes, on the 3rd of January last, caused a photographer to take a likeness of her on her deathbed. He obtained one remarkable for its exactitude, but it was, as was said, "horrible to witness," inasmuch as it represented her features as they were contracted in the agony of death. As Mademoiselle Sarah's object in having the photograph taken was to preserve a memorial of the deceased for her family and a few friends, she saw that it would not be possible to offer them anything so disagreeable to look at, and she accordingly employed a photographer of Paris, named Ghemar, to soften it down. She made both the photographers sign agreements, by which they bound themselves to take all possible precautions to prevent either the original photograph or the modification of it from getting into the hands of the public. But Ghemar imprudently allowed Madame O'Connell to take a copy of it, and she having made some alterations in it, caused MM. Goupil, the well-known print-sellers, to offer copies of it for sale. Mademoiselle Sarah protested against this proceeding, and she caused a seizure to be made of the copies unsold. In support of her action certificates were produced from Count de Nieuwerkerke, Director-General of the Imperial Museums, and from other artistic authorities, to the effect that Madame O'Connell's photograph was undoubtedly a piracy, and it was contended that the original photograph was not only the exclusive property of Mademoiselle Sarah, but that in law no persons except the members of Rachel's own family had the right to represent her on her deathbed, inasmuch as, though she had been a public performer, all that regarded her private life was as sacred as that of any other person. It was added that Mademoiselle Sarah's intention was to give to the poor any damages the tribunal might award her, her object in bringing the action being to prevent pictures of Rachel on her deathbed from being sold to the public. On the part of Madame O'Connell, it was admitted that she had seen the photograph in the hands of Ghemar, and had to a certain extent been inspired by it; but it was contended that her work was so different from that in many respects that it must be considered original. It was also insisted that Madame O'Connell had the right to produce portraits of Rachel, living or dead, as from Rachel's artistic eminence she was public property. It was accordingly demanded, not only that the action should be dismissed, but that 5,000*fr.* damages should be awarded to her for the wrong done her in bringing it, and by the seizure. After hearing the public prosecutor, who declared himself in favour of Mademoiselle Sarah's action, the tribunal postponed judgment for a week.—*Galignani.*

We regret to hear of the death of Dr. Brown, Keeper of the Botanical Collection in the British Museum, and formerly President of the Linnæan Society. The deceased botanist was in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The legal advisers of the Archbishop of York have just announced that they can see no reason for advising his Grace to depart from the course he has hitherto followed in regard to the meetings of the clergy of the Convocation of the province of York. At the same time the Archbishop adds, that if the committee of the Convocation wish to apply to any Court for a decision on the question whether he is bound to allow the assembled Convocation to proceed to business, he will be ready to appear by counsel, in order to have the subject discussed and decided.

The following is a copy of the bill prepared and brought in the House of Commons by Mr. Hunt, Mr. Moffatt, and Mr. Knightley, to abolish freedom from arrest in the case of members of Parliament:—"Whereas it is expedient to abolish freedom from arrest and imprisonment in the case of members of Parliament. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—That after the passing of this act, privilege of Parliament shall not extend to the exemption of any member of Parliament from arrest or imprisonment upon the judgment, rule, order, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

JOURNEY TO STONELEIGH ABBEY.

Her Majesty's visit to the metropolis of the Midland counties, the head-quarters of one, or rather many, of the great specialties of English industrial life and energy, possesses many features not only of passing but of permanent and great historical interest. If any captious sceptic had a doubt as to the monarchical tendencies of the English people, any hesitation in believing that their loyalty was a sentiment of love and respect as well as of duty, he should have visited the great iron city on Tuesday morning, and seen the people pouring in in thousands and tens of thousands, in holiday garb, and with radiant countenances, to greet their Sovereign as she passed through the town, and give her that inimitable and unpurchaseable cheer which can only emanate from the hearts and lungs of a free and robust people. It had been imagined that Birmingham was one of the last places in which the hope of a Royal visit would have roused the loyal feelings of the vast population from their lowest depths, and have caused the toiling artisan to suspend his labour for half a week in order that he might join in a solemn and impressive demonstration of those feelings which he entertained in common with the rest of his fellow-countrymen. But the truth is that the Queen's presence has long been desired in her mighty midland city. And when could so fitting an occasion be found for a royal visit as the inauguration of Aston Hall and its beautiful park as a place of innocent pleasure and healthy recreation for the people of Birmingham?

On Monday afternoon, the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by a numerous suite, left Buckingham Palace for Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, the lord lieutenant of the county of Warwick, travelling by the London and North Western Railway to Coventry. The Royal party left the Euston station at three o'clock, and arrived at Coventry precisely at half-past five o'clock. The Corporation were in attendance, and a vast concourse of people were stationed on platforms erected outside the station. Lord Leigh, the Mayor of Warwick (Mr. Charles Draper), and other persons of distinction received Her Majesty, and an address was presented in a formal manner. This ceremony over, the Royal party entered their carriages and proceeded at ordinary travelling pace to Stoneleigh Abbey, between six and seven miles distant, taking the road through Sticheall and Baginton, the Stoneleigh troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of the Hon. Captain E. C. Leigh, forming the escort. As Her Majesty was leaving the station a large choir, accompanied by some 9,000 school children, sang the national anthem, and the people cheered her vociferously. The Queen arrived at the old Abbey about seven o'clock. Lord Leigh's tenantry were mounted on horseback, and received Her Majesty with loyal shouts. The Queen was received at the principal entrance by Lady Leigh, and at once escorted to the beautiful apartments prepared for her. In the evening a select party was entertained at the Abbey. In addition to the Queen and the Prince Consort, there were present—the Earl and Countess of Warwick, Hon. and Rev. C. Twistleton and party, Mr. and Mrs. H. Townshend, and Mr. F. and Miss Townshend, the Town Clerk of Coventry, the Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, Sir J. Eardley Wilmot and Lady Wilmot, the Bishop of Worcester and lady, the Mayor of Warwick, and several of the leading families in the vicinity of the Abbey.

PREPARATIONS IN BIRMINGHAM.

Tuesday opened with a cloudless dawn, but in Birmingham, even before daybreak, the streets had begun to fill. The principal thoroughfares were pretty full at midnight, and were afterwards partially clear for an hour or two, but by four o'clock in the morning people were crowding in from all quarters. For many days previously, and up to the last moment, the work of decoration was going on. From every window there streamed forth the gayest banners; every house front along the entire line of route for some four miles of streets over which her Majesty was to pass was one vast display of evergreens and flowers. Triumphant arches, splendidly decorated, had been erected at the entrances to most of the streets. The decorations assumed every conceivable device and form, and crowded every available spot on houses and public buildings, and balconies. And for once there was no smoke to be seen in Birmingham. So cloudless was the day, that from the centre of the town the Barbeacon Hill, five miles away, was clearly visible. To the brilliancy of the weather must no doubt be ascribed to some extent the immense influx of people. The early trains of the morning disgorged thousands upon thousands from the black country, as the mining district of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire is technically denominated in the locality. From other quarters the people poured in in droves. In the town the hire of a horse was not to be obtained on any terms; the consequence was, that those who were not fortunate enough three weeks since to secure conveyances had to make their way early to the chosen place from which the Royal procession was to be viewed. The neighbourhood of Aston was the spot to which the greater portion of the people made their way. Many of the seats in the park were actually taken possession of as early as seven o'clock in the morning, such was the anxiety manifested by the public to witness the ceremonial in connexion with the inauguration. The streets were one dense mass of human beings, yet such was the good feeling which prevailed throughout, that although, upon a moderate computation, at least three quarters of a million of people were congregated in the town and the neighbourhood, not the slightest difficulty was experienced in keeping the line, or in inducing the mass of people to conform to the rules laid down for closing the barriers at the various streets.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE TOWN HALL.

The Royal train arrived at Birmingham at five minutes past twelve, having left Stoneleigh shortly after eleven. The Birmingham Station, which is one of the largest in the kingdom, was elaborately prepared for the Royal visit. The platform before which the Royal train was to stop was covered with crimson cloth, and decorated with laurels and hothouse plants. Galleries had been erected for the friends of the directors, and these were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, and as many of the rougher sex as were necessary for protection and escort. The guard of honour at the station was supplied by the 22nd of the line, commanded by Capt. Monk, and the whole of Queen-street was lined by the same regiment. The cavalry escort consisted of a squadron of the 10th Hussars. A number of military notabilities assembled on the platform, chief of whom was General Sir Harry Smith; besides these there were several noblemen and gentlemen present in yeomanry and militia uniforms. Lords Ward and Leigh, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Ad-derley, M.P., and several other noblemen and gentlemen of the borough and county were in attendance to receive Her Majesty. The Royal carriages immediately drew up, and the Queen, the Prince Consort, and suite proceeded slowly on their journey through the town. Advancing at a slow pace along Worcester-street, High-street, Ball-street, Colmore-row, all of which were tastefully festooned with flowers and evergreens, and where Her Majesty received a most enthusiastic welcome from the crowds assembled along the footpaths and at the open windows, the cortege arrived at the Town-hall, conspicuous above every other object of note along the route for its imposing architectural proportions. In the centre of an arcade in Paradise-street, the spot at which the Queen alighted, an elegant canopy of purple velvet was erected, surmounted by regal insignia, and a profusion of banners. Vases of natural flowers tastefully arranged, elegant devices in evergreens, and words of welcome challenged admiration and sympathy at every point of entrance to the building. On one side of the vestibule, after entering the edifice, a reception-room furnished with consummate taste was specially set apart for Her Majesty, and a similar apartment was devoted to the accommodation of the Prince Consort at the opposite side. Passing into the interior of the hall, the first object that caught the eye was a magnificent dais, immediately beneath the organ gallery, approached by steps, with an elliptical front, over which was a canopy of purple velvet. Three chairs stood upon the dais, the one intended for Her Majesty being covered with gold embroidery on a rich crimson ground. The floor of the hall was laid with a carpet identical in pattern and colour with that of the House of Lords, and above this, up the centre, and extending over the dais, was a rich velvet pile carpet, of a crimson and maroon colour. A profusion of exotic plants of great beauty extended from the floor to the orchestra, and from the panels of the enamelled walls groups of flowers were gracefully suspended at intervals. On the floor and in the galleries upwards of 3,000 of the principal inhabitants were present, most of them ladies. Before Her Majesty entered the hall the official personages present took up the several positions assigned to them. The aldermen and town-council arranged themselves on the floor, immediately in front of the throne, and on either side, in their immediate vicinity, were the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Ward, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. Newdegate, M.P. At half-past twelve o'clock the Queen entered the hall, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and ascended the dais, attended by the Duchess of Atholl, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon. Horatia Stophord, Mr. Secretary Walpole (who wore the Ministerial uniform), the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; General Bouverie, the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Phipps, and Colonel Seymour. Her Majesty wore a gray silk dress with checked flounces, a white bonnet, and lace scarf. Lord Leigh, the Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, occupied a position immediately on the right of the dais.

As Her Majesty entered the building the assembly rose in a body, and the choir stationed in the gallery sang the national anthem. This over, Mr. Stand-bridge, the Town-clerk, presented the address of the Corporation to Her Majesty, which he read as follows, with manifest emotion:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, humbly offer to your Majesty and your Royal Consort our cordial welcome."

"From the day of your Majesty's accession to the throne we have regarded your Royal person with sincere and devoted affection, and we have long looked forward to an opportunity of emulating, with generous zeal, the ardent loyalty of our fellow-subjects in other great cities of your empire."

"Now that the joyful moment has arrived, we approach the throne with no common emotion; we feel the liberty and security we enjoy; we appreciate the bright example of your Majesty's virtues; and we humbly thank Almighty God for having blessed us with so good a Queen."

"In the name of the vast community we represent, we humbly beg to convey to your Majesty our cordial thanks for the signal honour which your Majesty has deigned to confer upon the borough of Birmingham, and our heartfelt wishes that your Majesty may long be spared to receive the grateful homage of a loyal and devoted people."

"Given under our corporate common seal this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1858, and in the 21st year of your Majesty's reign."

The Queen made the following reply:—

"I have received with pleasure your loyal and dutiful address, expressing your sincere and devoted affection to my person and my throne."

"It is most gratifying to me to have the opportunity of visiting this ancient and enterprising town, the centre of so much of our manufacturing industry; and I trust you

may long remain in the full enjoyment of that liberty and security without which even industry itself must fail to reap its appropriate reward.

"I desire you will convey to the vast community which you represent my sincere thanks for their cordial welcome, assuring them at the same time of the pleasure I have derived from witnessing the great and increasing prosperity of Birmingham and its neighbourhood."

The Town-clerk then read the address of the Corporation to the Prince Consort as follows:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, rejoice at this opportunity of testifying the deep sense entertained by this town of the benefits which it has received from many acts of consideration on the part of your Royal Highness. A community, whose prosperity must chiefly depend upon its attention to the principles of correct and classical design, is more than usually indebted to one who has availed himself of his high position to be the intelligent and sympathising patron of art, and who has endeavoured to exalt and purify the national taste. Nor is your Royal Highness's beneficent example or memorable advice on the occasion of inaugurating the Birmingham and Midland Institute likely to be forgotten by the employers of skilled labour, whose success must depend on the continued application of scientific principles, nor by the working classes, in whose moral elevation and social comfort your Royal Highness has taken so exemplary and so effectual an interest. In once more honouring the borough with your Royal presence, it is an additional source of congratulation to us that you accompany Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and join in gracing an occasion that we hope may still further benefit the industrial population of this large community."

His Royal Highness replied:—

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely for your kind and flattering address. It is most gratifying to me to find that the views which I expressed on the occasion of my last visit to Birmingham coincide with those of its industrious and enlightened citizens, and to hear that the institution I was then called upon to inaugurate bids so fair to answer the expectations of its enterprising founders. It is with unmingled pleasure that I have witnessed this day your cordial and loyal reception of your Queen; and when I reflect that each visit which it has been my good fortune to pay this town has been occasioned by some fresh effort on your part to promote either the social happiness or the moral and intellectual improvement of your fellow-citizens, I can only express my hope and confident trust that the blessing of Almighty God may continue to attend your exertions in so noble a cause."

These ceremonials over, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole quitted the dais, moved to the Mayor, and conveyed to his worship Her Majesty's command for him to advance and kneel. Having done so, the Queen took from the hand of Mr. Walpole a sword, and giving the Mayor the accolade, graciously commanded him to rise Sir John Ratcliffe. The newly-created knight kissed his Sovereign's hand and withdrew. We may add that this act of condescension on the part of Her Majesty was felt to be a deserved compliment by the entire inhabitants of the town. Sir John then introduced Mr. Alderman Hodgson and Mr. Alderman Palmer, the mover and seconder of the address, both of whom had the honour of kissing hands; as had also Mr. Alderman Phillips and Mr. Alderman Cutler, the mover and seconder of the address to the Prince Consort. The members of the town council were next presented by the mayor; each gentleman passed before Her Majesty, bowed, and withdrew.

THE ROUTE TO ASTON.

Her Majesty then left the hall, with the Prince Consort, attended as before, and the Royal party started on its way to Aston Park, a distance of about two miles and a half, under a cavalry escort composed of a detachment of the 10th Hussars. In the first of the Royal carriages were General Bouverie, Colonel Seymour, and Colonel Sir Charles Phipps; in the second were the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl Delawarr, and Mr. Secretary Walpole; Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Duchess of Athol, lady of the bedchamber to the Queen, occupied the third, Lord Leigh and Sir Harry Smith riding on each side. The rest of the pageant was made up of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, the borough magistrates, the interim managers of Aston Park, and several of the local clergy. As the cortege entered New-street, the spectacle was extremely animated and picturesque. Crowds of well-dressed people were congregated at all the windows, on the terraces and balconies, and on platforms erected for the occasion. From beginning to end one moving mass of bright-coloured banners fluttered in the breeze. Evergreens and festoons of natural flowers were suspended across the thoroughfare with the most striking effect. Thousands of people were penned in densely compacted masses behind the street barriers, and as the cavalcade moved slowly along Her Majesty was greeted with one continued and enthusiastic ovation. Passing on its way through Dale-end, Stafford-street, and Aston-street, where the same enthusiasm was everywhere shown, the Royal cortege arrived at Gosta-green, the centre of the locality in which the gun trade is carried on. There the operative gun-makers had erected a stately triumphal arch, nearly fifty feet in height and as many in width, embodying an artistic display of small arms, consisting of groups of swords, sabres, pistols, bayonets, and bright ramrods, formed in stars and various other devices. The arch was surmounted by the Royal arms brilliantly painted, and a grand military trophy composed of the flags of all nations. The words "Welcome to our Queen" were displayed high over all, and from the centre of the arch a magnificent star descended some fifteen feet in diameter, composed of muskets and fixed bayonets. The total value of the arms used in this device was estimated at 6,000*l.*, and the sum expended upon it and in decorating other parts of that particular locality was about 600*l.*, the greater part of which was subscribed by the operative gun makers, a most intelligent body of artisans.

On leaving Gosta-green and entering the Aston-road, a very touching spectacle attracted Her Majesty's notice.

The Sunday-school teachers and scholars of the borough, of all denominations, to the number of 47,000, were at this point stationed on each side of the road, in regular military sections, properly commanded by captains, generals, and even marshals. Each section had its musical conductor, armed with a long white wand by way of baton, and assisted by a drummer and two cornets, the first to give the little singers the signal to begin, and the latter to play over the simple music of this wonderful child concert. As Her Majesty passed they sang in a low, gentle manner, almost seraphic—which moved many to tears—a hymn, of which this was the first couplet—

"Now pray we for our country,
That England long may be,
The holy and the happy,
And the gloriously free."

The Royal cavalcade then proceeded along the Aston-road to the boundary of the Borough, and from there was conducted by the Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Warwickshire, attended by a numerous body of county magistrates, to Aston. From the Lichfield-road the procession moved along the Park-road to a triumphal arch erected at the entrance to the Grand Avenue. This length of ground—about three-quarters of a mile—was one continuous line of platforms, most of which were handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens. At every point Her Majesty was enthusiastically welcomed. Entering through this arch, the Royal party had at one glance a full view of Aston Hall, built upon rising ground, approached by an avenue of elms and Spanish chestnuts, scarcely surpassed in England, and surrounded by a landscape at once picturesque and extensive.

ASTON-HALL.

The old hall has many associations connected with it of deep historical interest. Originally the property of a stout family of cavaliers, it once offered its hospitality to Royal Charles, and to this day one of its rooms is shown as "the King's chamber." Subsequently the town of Birmingham, somewhat less loyal than at the present day, attempted to get possession of it in a way a little less formal than the legal conveyance of the estate to the Aston Park Company. In December, 1642, the townspeople, to the number of 1,200, invested the place, and, after a spirited resistance from brave old Sir Thomas Holte, captured it with a loss of sixty men. The royal standard which floated on the walls was riven from top to bottom by a chance shot from a parliamentary culverin, and the discovered fragments still flutter in the breeze, memorials of a struggle, the mere material traces of which have long since happily passed away. "The times change, and we change with the times." In 1642 the people of Birmingham hunted their Sovereign from Aston Hall, plundered his royal plate, which his Majesty had left behind, and then furiously besieged the sturdy old castellan, whose "loyalty was still the same," even although the game was evidently a lost one with his Royal master. In 1858 the people of Birmingham club their money and buy the old hall and park, nobly devote it to one of the most legitimate of public purposes, and respectfully invite their Sovereign graciously to inaugurate their peaceful and lawful purchase. The hall itself, now destined to a more conspicuous notoriety than ever it derived from the flying visit of King Charles or the hard knocks of the Birmingham parliamentarians, is a genuine Elizabethan structure. Large embayed windows, pierced parapets, and lofty towers are surmounted by the peculiar domed roof of the period. Quaint gables, grotesque octagonal chimneys, and odd-looking doorways complete the picture, and over one of the latter an inscription tells us that "Sir Thomas Holte, of Dodington, knight and baronet, began to build this house in the sixteenth year of the reign of King James of England, and came to dwell in this house in the seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles." To the south front is an Italian garden, from which the old house is seen to great advantage, and here are some of the noble trees which may have sheltered the wild forester of the crusading times. Modern improvement has seized upon the west, and erected upon it a miniature Crystal Palace, 136 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 15 feet high. In addition, the hall contains various apartments, every one of which has a history, and a staircase profusely decorated with that beautiful oak-carving which was once the pride of England. It was inhabited by the Holte family until the year 1817, when an Act of Parliament was obtained for the sale of the estate, at the instance of the father, Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge, in whose wife the reversion of the estate was vested. The hall and park were purchased by Messrs. Greenway, Greaves, and Co., the bankers, of Warwick. In course of time the Park was broken up, and a large portion of the land sold for building purposes—that immediately surrounding the mansion only being retained. For many years Mr. James Watt, son of the celebrated Watt, occupied the Hall. Since that gentleman's death, a few years ago, the mansion has been only partially occupied; and as surrounding circumstances precluded the possibility of the place ever again becoming the residence of a gentleman of fortune, and as there was every prospect of the ever-increasing requirements of a manufacturing town absorbing all the eligible portions remaining of Aston-park, it became daily more probable that the old hall itself would not be spared for many years. In these circumstances arose the cry in Birmingham, "Save Aston Hall." The town council first took up the matter at the suggestion of Mr. Lucy, who at the time filled the office of mayor, but the council had no funds to appropriate to such a purpose, and no progress was in consequence made towards effecting a purchase. At a later period a scheme was set on foot—mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. William Henry Reece, a solicitor in the town, who suggested that the park should be purchased by the people themselves, by means of small shares. Mr. Reece's proposal was soon after-

wards taken up. Thus was launched the movement to save Aston Hall and the adjoining lands as a park and recreation ground for the people. This took place in 1857. The committee received from the owners an offer to dispose of the hall and forty-three acres of land, embracing the two principal avenues, for 35,000*l.* The proposal was regarded as satisfactory, and a prospectus issued, announcing the formation of a company for carrying it into effect, with a capital of 42,000*l.*, to be raised by the issue of 40,000 shares at a guinea each. The undertaking did not make so rapid a progress as had been hoped for, and its prospects were not of an encouraging kind. In this state of affairs the working classes put their shoulders to the wheel, and at a crowded public meeting, presided over by Mr. George Dawson, appointed a committee to aid in carrying out the scheme. A town's meeting was also held under the auspices of the mayor, for a similar purpose, and after some delays and difficulties had occurred to retard their operations the two committees were amalgamated, and so energetically have the members of both applied themselves to their task that 21,000 shares have been taken. They have been enabled to enter into a contract of sale, have paid a deposit of 3,500*l.*, and have until April, 1860, to complete the purchase, have in the meantime been put in possession of the property in February last. To this measure of success the working classes have very largely contributed, no less than between four and five thousand shares having been taken by them. A sum of 4,000*l.* has been contributed in donations. Up to the present time the shares taken and the donations received have amounted to more than 24,000*l.* The Hall itself is to be used for the permanent exhibition of the manufactures and works of art of the town and district; thus adding to the interest which the place itself possesses, both historically and architecturally.

INAUGURATION OF THE PARK.

On arriving at the entrance to Aston Hall Her Majesty was received by Sir Francis Scott, Bart., chairman of the Interim Managers of the Park, and conducted, with the Prince Consort, to the dining-room, attended by their suite, where luncheon was served. Subsequently the Royal party inspected some of the more interesting objects of art and antiquity contained within the building, and then repaired to the Great Gallery, where Sir Francis Scott presented the following address to Her Majesty:—

"May it please your Most Gracious Majesty,—We the undersigned, the Interim Managers of Aston Hall and Park, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the earnest assurance of our devoted loyalty to your Majesty's throne and person, and humbly acknowledge the great honour conferred upon us, and those whom we represent, by your Majesty's auspicious presence to inaugurate Aston Hall and Park."

"We rejoice in the happy experience that your Majesty's reign has been pre-eminently distinguished by the disinterested, assiduous, and successful efforts that have been directed to the improvement of the moral, intellectual, and social condition of the working classes; and that this noble cause has ever received from your Majesty the warmest sympathy and encouragement."

"In addition to the historical interest and kingly reminiscences of Aston Hall, and the picturesque features of its architecture, which will at once be appreciated by your Majesty and your Royal Consort, we venture to bespeak your Majesty's kind interest in the peculiar circumstances under which the park and hall have been purchased."

"In some towns in your Majesty's dominions public parks have wisely been provided by wealthy corporations, in others by the munificence of philanthropic citizens. Here, also, we are indebted to private liberality for two places of recreation for the people; but to Birmingham alone has it been given to secure by her own exertions an ancient park for the physical relaxation—an ancient hall for the mental cultivation—of her variously employed and laborious population."

"Your Majesty will, we believe, be gratified to learn that Aston Hall and Park have been acquired for the most part by the industry and economy of the people themselves. Of the money required for this purpose a very large proportion has been subscribed by the working classes, a circumstance which we venture to hope will not be without interest and satisfaction to your Majesty."

"It is with feelings of pleasure and gratitude that the Interim Managers record that, although Birmingham is not distinguished for the individual wealth of its citizens, their undertaking has, from the first been greatly indebted to those members of the richer classes who are happily always ready to aid in every good and noble work; but chiefest among the generous recognitions of the importance of this undertaking they place the condescension of your Majesty in thus honouring the inauguration with your most gracious presence."

"The Interim Managers would also express their hope that the preservation of Aston Hall and park, by the efforts of the artisans of Birmingham, may not be without influence as an example and encouragement to those of other towns."

"That Almighty God may watch over and protect your Most Gracious Majesty, and your Majesty's Royal Consort; that He may bless your Majesty's auspicious reign; that peace, piety, and prosperity may ever possess our land; that education and order may concurrently increase and support each other; and that your Majesty's Royal children and children's children may ever live, as your Majesty lives, in the hearts of the people, is the earnest prayer of your Majesty's devoted and obedient servants."

Her Majesty read the following gracious reply:—

"I sincerely thank you for your loyal assurances of devoted attachment to my throne and person. The improvement of the moral, intellectual, and social condition of my people will always command my earnest attention; and in opening this hall and park to-day I rejoice to have another opportunity of promoting their comfort and innocent recreation."

The august visitors then appeared upon the terrace, when Her Majesty, who was greeted with the most vociferous cheers from the people assembled in the grounds below, formally inaugurated the park. Returning into the hall, the Queen and the Prince Consort, attended as before, took their departure from the hall at half-past three o'clock for Stoneleigh Abbey. The Royal party travelled by a special train, which they entered at a temporary

station at Aston, on the London and North-Western Railway, erected expressly for Her Majesty's accommodation, to save her the necessity of returning through the town of Birmingham.

The Mayor of Birmingham, now Sir John Ratcliffe, entertained about 500 of the principal inhabitants at a banquet at the Town Hall in the evening.

THE RETURN.

On Tuesday evening, after Her Majesty left Birmingham, she made a *détour* from the railway station at Kenilworth, on her way to Stoneleigh, through the picturesque ruins of the Castle of Kenilworth—a glimpse of which she caught long years since, whilst yet a child. The dinner party at Stoneleigh consisted of the Earl of Warwick, Lady Mary Fielding and Captain Fielding, the Hon. and Rev. H. Cholmondeley, the Marquis of Chandos, and Viscount Hood. In addition to these were the nobility and gentry staying in the house. A large party of the nobility and gentry resident in the neighbourhood received invitations for the evening. Portions of the abbey and domain were brilliantly illuminated. On Wednesday morning Her Majesty went over the grounds at Stoneleigh, remarkable for their many natural beauties. At one o'clock the Queen took leave of her noble host and hostess, and departed for Warwick Castle. At forty-five minutes past one the royal cortege reached the outskirts of Leamington. The inhabitants had prepared themselves to give to Her Majesty a hearty reception; a large sum of money was subscribed for suitable decorations; and the members of the ruling body corporate, the "local board of commissioners," consented, on this occasion only, to form a squadron of horse as a body-guard to the Sovereign from one end to the other of the parish boundary. The people of Leamington were not less zealous in this respect than their rulers. There were house decorations on an extensive scale, and the day was observed as a holiday. The entire population turned out and lined the route along which Her Majesty was to pass. The school children were drilled into order, and marched to the scene, and the members of a class of institutions called benefit societies ranged themselves under their respective banners. Beneath a well-executed and elaborately decorated arch at the Kenilworth New-road Her Majesty's carriage passed, and thence proceeded, amidst the heartiest demonstrations, down the Parade. "God bless your Majesty," shouted the people all along the line, as she rode on; and the Queen, looking well and greatly pleased, smiled, and acknowledged the salutations of her subjects frequently. At the moment Her Majesty passed, the Jephson Gardens balloon ascended; the Queen caught sight of it immediately, smiled, and directed the Prince Consort's attention to this mode of displaying the people's loyalty. Through the town and on the road to Warwick Castle there were exuberant and genuine demonstrations of enthusiasm. Along the pleasant and neatly-trimmed old road leading from Leamington to Warwick Castle the royal carriage went on its way, accompanied by a military escort, composed of Lord Leigh's troop of yeomanry. The Queen was manifestly much delighted with the superb view of Warwick Castle obtained from the bridge which spans the Avon, whose stream rolls at the base of the grand old pile. At five minutes past two o'clock precisely the castle gates were swung open, and the Queen's carriage entered. The preparations made by the Earl of Warwick for the reception were on an extensive scale. The Queen lunched at the castle, a select party of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood being invited. Her Majesty left the castle a quarter before five o'clock, and passed through the town of Warwick (handsomely decorated), encountering another ovation. A large concourse of persons were assembled at the Warwick station. As Her Majesty's carriage drew up to the platform she was greeted with many rounds of cheers. As Her Majesty was alighting, the Mayor stepped forward and handed to her the Corporation address, which she graciously received. The Queen entered the royal saloon immediately; but before doing so, she shook hands with Lord Warwick and with Lord and Lady Leigh. To both she expressed her great pleasure at the reception she had experienced. Her Majesty then left for London, amidst enthusiastic cheering as the train ran out of the station. Thus terminated Her Majesty's visit to Warwickshire. The tour through Warwickshire has been one grand pageant, of a character to be noteworthy in the historic annals of her glorious reign.

Our men seemed to fraternise most with the Rifles, at least I judge so from the following: Private Blank is brought in much bruised. "Well, Pat, how have you been hurt?" "Why, a drunken beast of an elephant knocked me down, and then dunched me with his head." "Ah! that is singular. Are you quite sure that you were not drunk yourself?" "Certain; but the two Rifles with me were in an awful state." "I dare say; but I never heard of an intoxicated elephant before." "At any rate, your honour, the driver, who ought to know, said that the beast had been drinking." Inquiry here ceased. Paddy was quite too strong in mother wit.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CLOSE OF MADLIE. TITIENS' ENGAGEMENT.—Until within the last day or two it was hoped that Madlle Titiens' engagement, which expires on Saturday, 26th June, might have been prolonged. It appears, unfortunately for us, that her talents are as highly appreciated in Vienna as in this country; and the direction of the Imperial Theatre, with which Madlle. Titiens has an engagement of long standing, have refused to dispense with the services of our favourite soprano for a single day after the 26th June. The consequence of this will be that Madlle Titiens' performances will be brought to a close on Saturday, the 26th. Madlle. Titiens will carry with her not only the genuine admiration of the musical world of London, but their regrets that their acquaintance with her genius should have been so suddenly closed. She will appear on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the 22nd, 24th, and 26th.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

THE presents which are the produce of the "Work-Table" are certainly amongst those which convey the highest and the truest compliment. All people, according to their means, can purchase articles of smaller or greater value, with scarcely more than the attention of the passing hour, and generally at an expense which they scarcely feel at all. On the other hand, friends who make presents of some product of their own labour, give to their friend all the time which its production has required, proving that through its speeding minutes thoughts of those for whom they were thus agreeably occupied represented the predominant idea. Presents such as these must surely be endowed with more value to the recipient than such as can be purchased in the way of merchandise.

Wishing to give an instance of this nature, we turn to the residence of the late Duchess of Gloucester, at the corner of Park-lane, in Piccadilly. This house was purchased by the Duke on his marriage with the Princess Mary. Here the first years of married life were spent, and here the magnificent hall of state covered her remains. In this stately mansion, the Duchess received a splendid birthday present, the produce of the Work-Table labours of eighty-four ladies, all among the number of those who might, had they so desired, easily have selected offerings of plate or jewels, had they preferred to do so. On the contrary, leaving gold and silver as less worthy of representing their sentiments, they associated themselves together to work a carpet for the state drawing-room, each lady taking one compartment, the whole being afterwards put together. Thus the Duchess had the satisfaction of knowing that she had been in the thoughts of those eighty-four friends all the time they were thus voluntarily engaged in her service, while, on her own side, the feeling must have been reciprocated as often as she entered a room, every square foot of which offered her a memorial of some affectionate friend.

THE BANNER SCREEN.

This very handsome article of furniture has the great advantage of not requiring any expensive frame or fitting up, but depends upon the value and taste of the needlework for its greatest claim to approbation. The present style of Berlin wool-work rests upon the effectiveness of soft contrast of colours, and not upon the merit of the shading. Tints that form a pleasing harmony to the eye, which doubtless has also a corresponding influence over the mind, are now much more in vogue than powerful contrasts of colour, which were formerly so much admired. Every day supplies us with new proofs that taste is a varying sentiment, and not a fixed principle; and therefore we cannot say how long this more tempered tone of softened hues may prevail. At present we know that they possess a preference over more striking displays and bolder contrasts.

It will not be necessary for us to enter with minuteness into any instructions respecting working the design given among our illustrations as a Banner Screen, simply because any lady accustomed to this kind of work will only have to consult the scale of colours with which it is accompanied, and which will supply the best explanation. We may also observe that any lady wishing to vary the colours can also exercise her taste in this respect, as the design does not suggest any arbitrary necessity for adhering to the arrangement which we have given, and we are quite aware that the tone of colour already established in many apartments sometimes demands concessions in this way. Still we may observe, that unless to promote a general harmony of tone, those which are here suggested will produce a result in the finished work which we think will obtain for it a general approbation. We will only add, that all the lighter colours should be crowned with floss-silk, which gives increased brightness to the contrasts and effects.

APPLIQUE LACE.

There is an elegance about these appliqué laces which no other sort of embroidery possesses; but to insure this effect very fine materials and extremely neat work are indispensable. Good Brussels net, which will not shrink when washed, and fine clear Swiss muslin, form the groundwork materials. These must be tacked together before commencing the pattern. The pattern must then be carefully arranged and closely tacked as much in the intermediate parts as at the edges, so that there should be no dragging of either the muslin or the net. It must then be neatly traced in cotton. Every line must then be sewn over with the greatest regularity and evenness. When the whole of the design is completed and the paper pattern removed, the superfluous muslin must be cut out, leaving only the pattern in the muslin on the net ground. The designs for appliqué must be arranged expressly for this



APPLIQUE LACE.

sort of work, as they are quite different from those intended for the general style of embroidery. The one we have this week given is extremely elegant, when worked, and for any purpose of dress where a superior degree of ornament is required, this will be found especially suitable. For a berthe, and short sleeves for full dress, or for a cap or a veil, this work would show to great advantage. It is

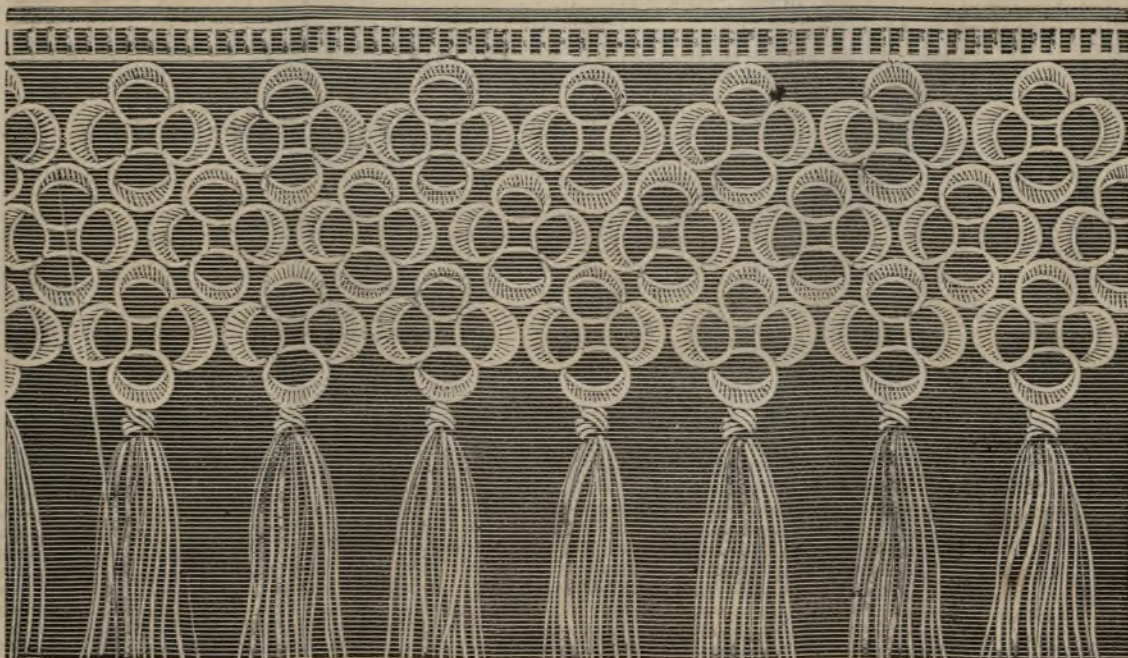
CROCHET FRINGE.

There are so many purposes for which a pretty fringe is applicable, that it is one of the most useful articles in our Work-Table Department. It is quite astonishing to see how much can be accomplished in the way of ornament, with a very small outlay of expense and the exercise of taste and industry.



equally important that the best cotton should also be selected for working, as it is quite as requisite as that good net and muslin should be used. We therefore recommend the beautiful *Perfectionné* cotton of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co. for this purpose. Two sizes are necessary—one for the tracing the pattern, the other for the sewing over. The first may be No. 20, the latter No. 40.

English manufactures have now reached a degree of perfection which renders all cotton materials for household use available for all classes. How soon the most humble cottage may be transferred into a home of taste and comfort, if only the mistress of it possess the will and the industry to make it so. Curtains, toilet-table covers, counterpanes, may all, at a very trifling expense, be converted into ornamental



CROCHET FRINGE.

articles of daily use, by her industry, proving how great is her influence over home to render it either miserable or happy. The crochet fringe we have given has a very pretty effect round any of the articles enumerated; and when these are all trimmed to match, they look extremely well. Each star is worked separately, a chain of twelve loops joined to form a ring. This is worked over with single crochet. The net row is chain nine, loop in third stitch, chain nine again and repeat, making four chains of nine stitches on the ring. On these work over two stitches of single, seven of double, and two of single again, in each of the four loops. These stars are sewn together as many rows as may be preferred, to form either a deep or narrow fringe. Six or eight thicknesses of cotton are then tied into the outer row, in every star. The proper cotton is No. 10 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Six-cord Crochet Cotton.

SOUTHEY'S TEA-CAKES.

Shelley chanced to call, one afternoon, during his residence at Keswick, on his new acquaintance, a man eminent, and of rare epic fertility. It was at four o'clock; Southey and his wife were sitting together at their tea-table after an early dinner, for it was washing-day. A cup of tea was offered, which was accepted, and a plate piled high with tea-cakes was handed to the illustrious visitor; of these he refused to partake, with signs of strong aversion. He was always abstemious in his diet, at this period of his life peculiarly so; a thick hunch of dry bread, possibly a slice of brown bread and butter, might have been welcome to the Spartan youth; but hot tea-cakes heaped up, in scandalous profusion, well buttered, blushing with currants or sprinkled thickly with caraway-seeds, and reeking with allspice, shocked him grievously. It was a Persian apparatus, which he detested,—a display of excessive and unmanly luxury by which the most powerful empires have been overthrown,—that threatened destruction to all social order, and would have rendered abortive even Plato's scheme of a frugal and perfect republic. A poet's dinner is never a very heavy meal; on a washing-day, we may readily believe, that it is as light as his own fancy. So far in the day Southey, no doubt, had fared sparingly; he was a hale, healthy, hearty man, breathing the keen mountain air, and working hard, too hard, poor fellow; he was hungry, and did not shrink from the tea-cakes which had been furnished to make up for his scanty mid-day repast. Shelley watched his unworthy proceedings, eyeing him with pain and pity. Southey had not noticed his distress, but he held his way, clearing the plates of buttered currant-cakes, and buttered seed-cakes, with an equal relish. "Why, Southey!" Bysshe suddenly exclaimed, for he could no longer contain his boiling indignation, "I am ashamed of you! It is awful, horrible, to see such a man as you are greedily devouring this nasty stuff!" "Nasty stuff, indeed! How dare you call my tea-cakes nasty stuff, Sir?" Mrs. Southey was charming, but it is credibly reported that she was also rather sharp. "Nasty stuff! What right have you, pray, Mr. Shelley, to come into my house, and to tell me to my face that my tea-cakes, which I made myself, are nasty; and to blame my husband for eating them? How in the world can they be nasty? I washed my hands well before I made them, and I sprinkled them with flour. The board and the rolling-pin were quite clean; they had been well scraped and sprinkled with flour. The flour was taken out of the meal-tub, which is always kept locked; here is the key! There was nothing nasty in the ingredients, I am sure; we have a very good grocer in Keswick. Do you suppose that I would put anything nasty into them? What right have you to call them nasty; you ought to be ashamed of yourself, and not Mr. Southey; he surely has a right to eat what his wife puts before him! Nasty stuff! I like your impertinence!" In the course of this animated invective, Bysshe put his face close to the plate, and curiously scanned the cakes. He then took up a piece and ventured to taste it, and, finding it very good, he began to eat it as greedily as Southey himself. The servant, a neat, stout, little, ruddy Cumberland girl, with a very white apron, brought in a fresh supply, these also the brother philosophers soon dispatched, eating one against the other in generous rivalry. Shelley then asked for more, but no more were to be had; the whole batch had been consumed. The lovely Edith was pacified on seeing that her cakes were relished by the two hungry poets, and she expressed her regret that she did not know that Mr. Shelley was coming to take tea with her, or she would have made a larger provision. Harriet, who told me the tale, added: "We were to have hot tea-cakes every evening 'for ever.' I was to make them myself, and Mrs. Southey was to teach me." The poet, like many other wiser men, used to pass very readily and suddenly from one extreme to the other. — *Hogg's Life of Shelley.*

LIFE.—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, drink, and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and light; to pace around in the mill of habits and turn the mill of wealth; to make reason our book-keeper and thought an implement of trade: this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the unconsciousness of humanity is awakened: and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of mirth which vibrates through the heart, the tear which freshens the dry wastes within, the music that brings childhood back, the prayer that calls the future near, the death that startles us with mystery, the hardship which forces us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in being. — *Chalmers.*

THE AQUEDUCT.

During a journey which I made through France after completing my medical studies, I reached Rheims. The morning was hot, and after having seen the curiosities of the old city, I returned hungry and thirsty to the inn. The guests had just seated themselves at table. I asked for a glass of water, but the water was so poor that notwithstanding my thirst I could scarcely drink it.

"How is this?" I said. The landlord shrugged his shoulders. "It will soon be better," he replied.

As this answer appeared to me somewhat singular, I looked at my neighbour with a questioning smile. "Master Davriant is right," said the latter. "We may soon hope for better water. Workmen are now employed in leading the conduit to a spot where good and pure water flows in abundance. Therefore, if you visit Rheims next year, you will probably find the cause of complaint remedied."

A clergyman, who sat opposite to me, now looked up and said, "Is it just, then, my friends, to enjoy a benefit—if only in expectation—and to forget its author? This gentleman is a stranger, and I think it would reflect no dishonour upon our city if the affair were known in foreign countries."

At these words I begged him for information. He then related as follows:—

"Our city is, as you know, very old. It has old buildings, and old debts. Its revenues are consumed in various ways, and private charities have usually been directed towards supplying the immediate wants of its inhabitants. And thus it has happened that that which would benefit the future generation as well as the present has been disregarded. Well, there lived a citizen here, a shrewd but reserved man, who was highly respected on account of his morals and his learning. Those who had known him earlier relate that he had formerly lived comfortably; and often entertained his friends in his own house; he also never left the poor unaided, but shared his bread with the widow and the orphan. But on a sudden—he might have been about in his fiftieth year—he entirely changed his mode of life, sold his house, and removed to a small dwelling in a remote quarter of the city. Here he lived in great retirement, invited no one to his house, and diminished his charities. This change gave rise to various conjectures. Some supposed that he had suffered great pecuniary losses; others that he had experienced base ingratitude from friends, or from some whom he had greatly obliged; others again that he was subject to fits of melancholy; but as none of these rumours were confirmed, they united at last in declaring that he was governed by that common vice of old age—avarice. And as they had once praised him, so now they blamed him the more loudly; and those very persons who, in former days, had received benefits at his hands, complained the most of his covetousness, as an act of injustice to them, and a bad example to those in his station of life. This blame was loud and open, but he kept on his way as if he remarked nothing of it, and persevered in his new mode of life until his death, which happened a few months ago."

"As soon as the news of this event was spread abroad, some distant relatives made their appearance, who had counted upon the treasures of their avaricious cousin, although they themselves were very far from being poor. That which he left behind in furniture was little calculated to excite high expectations, but no one wondered that so covetous a man had parted with all that pertained to comfort; nay, the supposed heirs were delighted that he had been so foolish as to save up his money for their sakes. What can his property amount to? How has he left it? Who will be the chief heir?"

"With these questions the public busied itself until

the opening of the testament, and the hall of the town-house was filled with men whom curiosity had attracted thither. I was one of the number, and perhaps there was not a single man in that numerous assembly—myself included, for I do not wish to conceal my injustice—who did not entertain a low esteem for the deceased. But we were all put to shame.

"The testament commenced, after the usual forms, with the declaration that the testator had laboured throughout his whole life to fulfil, according to the

will, but little good was effected, and in many cases laziness was encouraged and improvement checked; therefore he had formed the resolution that instead of lavishing his property in single acts of benevolence, he would apply it to some generally useful purpose. What the city needed most was well known to all; it was known also that means were wanting to supply the city with water, and the inhabitants would complain perhaps for a century, without use or profit, unless by a hearty resolve, some one among them

of life had remained no secret to him; the ill opinion which they harboured concerning him had often wounded his feelings, and he had more than once been on the point of giving up his purpose; but at his earnest prayer God had granted him perseverance, and thus, with Heaven's help, he had succeeded in collecting an amount which would nearly, if not entirely, suffice for the building of an aqueduct. For this purpose he bequeathed it to the city, and he did not think that he was guilty of injustice toward any

one, as he knew that his relatives did not need his property. For the rest, he forgave, from his whole heart, all those who had thought or spoken evil of him, as, according to appearances, they could not think or judge otherwise.

"During the reading of the testament, a deep silence had prevailed in the hall; not a breath was heard; but, as the concluding words were read, not one person present could withhold his applause. Loud praises echoed from every lip, and even the disappointed relatives were infected with the general enthusiasm, and joined in expressions of admiration of the man who, sacrificing thanks and esteem, had condemned himself to poverty, in order to be the benefactor of his native city for ages to come."

"Yes, gentlemen," thus the clergyman closed his narrative, "this is Christian heroism. The courage which, in the moment of danger, when life stands against life, and looks death in the face, signifies little in comparison with this, which demands so long a sacrifice of the inclinations, and supports for years misrepresentation and slander."

The whole company joined in assent; and I, to whom the story was entirely new, with the utmost sympathy.

A FAITHFUL SEPOY.

Mrs. Fagan, wife of Capt. Fagan, of the Engineers, Jullundhur, had not passed a single night out of her own house; nor on the eventful night of the outbreak would she leave it. In the compound was the treasure-chest of the Engineers' department, under a Sepoy guard. On the first sounds of firing, Mrs. Fagan went out to the havildar of the guard, and told him there were only women and children in the house, and whatever might happen, she placed their lives in his hands. He said to her, "Go in and shut all the doors and windows, and put out all the lights, and do not suffer a single person to enter the house, and I will answer for your safety with my own life!" He could not save the Government treasure, which the guard under him plundered, but he fulfilled his pledge to her; and on the following morning Mrs. Fagan and her family were given up uninjured to the European patrolling party who had come in search of them. For this act the havildar received his well-merited promotion. The fearless Mrs. Fagan, now, alas! a widow, is a living witness to the effect of boldness and confidence even on mutinous Sepoys. — *Blackwood.*

It is impossible to make people understand their ignorance; for it requires knowledge to perceive it; and therefore he that can perceive it hath it not. — *Bishop Taylor.*

COMPLIMENTS may be offered in all sincerity, and yet have a very equivocal sound, as in the case of the city knight unable to aspire the letter H, who, deputed to address William the Third, exclaimed, "Future ages, recording your majesty's exploits, will pronounce you to have been a Nero."

ALWAYS KEEP YOUR TEMPER.—A genuine down-easter was lately essaying to appropriate a square of exceedingly tough beef at dinner in a Wisconsin hotel. His convulsive efforts with a knife and fork attracted the smile of the rest, in the same predicament as himself. At last Jonathan's patience vanished under his ill-success, when laying down his utensils, he burst out with—"Strangers, you needn't laugh—if you heint got no regard for the landlord's feelings, you ought to have some respect for the old bull." This sally brought down the house.



BANNER SCREEN.

best of his abilities, the duties of a good Christian and citizen. At these words a dull murmur pervaded the assembly. Many laughed; some coughed; others muttered some words about scandalous hypocrisy. The person who was reading the will was obliged to pause for some moments until the noise had abated. Then he continued. Therefore he had, for years long, pursued the accustomed path, and like so many others had given alms, &c. &c. &c. But he soon arrived at the conviction that in this way, even with the best

brought it about. This thought had long haunted him; he had weighed all the difficulties of its execution; but as he had said to himself that the most difficult things are made possible by perseverance, he had had no rest until he had formed the fixed purpose to deny himself everything, in order to confer upon this good city and its inhabitants, to whom he was indebted for so much kindness, one of the greatest benefits. The severe manner in which they had judged him, however, on account of his altered mode

THE CONFESSIONAL IN BELGRAVIA.

A public meeting of a very unusual character was held at St. James's Hall on Friday morning for the purpose of hearing certain disclosures respecting the use of the confessional by the Rev. Alfred Poole, late curate of St. Barnabas, and others connected with that church. The meeting was summoned by placards which bore the above heading, and were extensively circulated throughout the West-end. "In consequence," it was announced, "of the disclosures which will be made gentlemen only are expected to attend." This recommendation was strictly obeyed, and when the proceedings commenced at half-past eleven o'clock the large hall was crowded to excess. The Chairman was accompanied upon the platform by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Moody, M.P., Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring, and many other noblemen and gentlemen. In the body of the hall it was computed, by a promoter of the meeting, were upwards of fifty peers and 200 members of Parliament. A large number of clergymen were also present.

Lord Calthorpe, who presided, assured the meeting that it was with the greatest reluctance he presented himself before them, and that nothing but a strong sense of duty would have induced him to do so. The truth was, that we had too long trifled with this subject, but startling facts had now been brought to light, with which it was thought most desirable that those present should become acquainted, in order that they might be made aware what a monstrous evil was growing up in the Church of England, and in order that this evil might be arrested. He was not going to detain the meeting with a speech, but would request the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Baring, who had taken great pains in the matter, to acquaint them with the startling facts to which he had alluded.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Baring then read the evidence that he caused to be laid before the Bishop of London, and by which it was sought to obtain the dismissal of the late chaplain of St. Barnabas. It had been charged against him by the Rev. Mr. Liddell, that the case against the chaplain rested only upon the evidence of two profligate women, who were seeking to obtain money out of their false and scandalous statements; now the fact was, that these women did not come to him but he sought out them, and he went three times to them before he could get them to say a single word. It was only on his stating that it was not from prurient curiosity that he procured their evidence; it was for the purpose of laying it before the bishop, in order that the parish might be delivered from such a state of things. (Cheers.) The bishop caused the evidence to be sifted and tested by a legal gentleman, and the result of that investigation, so far from weakening the case, added to its objectionable features, by being confirmed and enlarged by three other female witnesses. The bishop then caused the curate immediately implicated by the disclosures to be first suspended, and then, failing any defence, to be dismissed from his curacy. It was deeply to be regretted that several ladies in the parish had assisted the curate in supplying the confessional. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, the curate's superior, wished it to be believed that in these cases the curate had been carried away by zeal and enthusiasm for the Church, but the truth was there were several cases equally implicating Mr. Liddell himself and his other curates. He (Mr. Baring) belonged to no party, either in the Church or politics, and he entered upon this distressing investigation without consulting any one. He had made the case public because he felt it was the duty of the bishops of the Church to prevent its holy Communion from being thus abused by their subordinates. He could liken the evil to nothing less than dram drinking—the one affected the moral, while the other destroyed the physical condition of man. These holy fathers of Belgravia had hitherto been in a state of mental intoxication, and when they came to hear of this meeting the tremens would follow. The honourable and reverend gentleman, in the course of his address, which was much cheered, read to the meeting the respective statements of seven females, relative to questions put to them in the confessional. These statements had been printed on slips of paper, which were in the hands of some of the gentlemen on the platform. The documents were in the form of a deposition, but only the initials of the witnesses were given. One of them said—"I was formerly in service with Mr. —, one of the curates of St. Paul's; his back drawing-room was fitted up like St. Barnabas's Church; there was an altar covered with different cloths on different days, with cross, candles, and beads; he generally had six or seven persons a day to confess. I have frequently seen persons coming out crying in consequence of the questions that had been put to them." (The greater part of the statements are of a nature precluding their appearance in this journal, and many of them would probably fall under the penalties of Lord Campbell's act.)

Mr. Moody, M.P., a resident in the parish, moved:—

"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, for the judicious and manly course he has adopted in bringing before the proper ecclesiastical authority the painful evidence, the disclosure of which has issued in the revocation of the licence of the clergyman charged with practising artful confessions in the parish of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. And this meeting is also of opinion that the circumstances of this case are such as demand the fullest publicity."

The facts they had heard spoke for themselves; there was no necessity to enforce them by speeches, because, when they became known to the world, the public would be put at once on their guard against such abominable proceedings. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peters, a tradesman of the parish, seconded the resolution, and observed that it was understood no speeches were to be made.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried by acclamation.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, the object of the meeting is now accomplished, and I must vacate the chair.

Three cheers were given for Lord Calthorpe, and the meeting separated.

The anxiety of the conveners of the meeting, that no exciting speeches should be made, was so great, that a written request was forwarded by them to the representatives of the press, not to remain after the chairman had pronounced the proceedings at an end. The caution, however, appeared needless, as, after adopting the single resolution, the assemblage quietly dispersed. The whole aspect of the proceedings was extraordinary, and the disclosures made produced a profound impression.

As was to be expected, St. Barnabas, Pimlico, was on Sunday densely crowded in expectation that some allusion would be made to the events which have recently come before the public with respect to the Rev. Alfred Poole and his practices at the Confessional. This expectation was not disappointed. "It appears," says the *Times*, "that the supporters of the church are more than commonly irritated by the fact that the meeting at which the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring detailed the proceedings of the late curate was held on the feast of St. Barnabas, their patron saint, and at a period when they were endeavouring to collect subscriptions for permanently endowing the church, and making the district an independent parish. Whether the blow was purposely administered at this juncture, and whether it has had any effect on the finances of the church, we cannot tell. Suffice it to say, that the spirit of St. Barnabas is fully roused, if we are to judge by the sermon which was delivered on Sunday. The service proceeded as usual, and the Rev. Mr. Ingle ascended the pulpit. He took for his text the Sixth Commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' or, as we were informed, it was otherwise translated, 'Thou shalt do no murder.' This, of course, was by the usual process of theological torsion, interpreted to refer to murder of souls, murder of good enterprises, murder of reputations, and so on. Mr. Ingle did not, however, enter into any details, or in any way deny or explain the evidence on which the bishop acted. He contented himself with declaring that whoever insinuated any moral guilt to Mr. Poole, or endeavoured to hinder the ecclesiastical system as established in the district, was guilty of the sin of murder. As we have said, the last few days have been a festival at St. Barnabas. The church is more than usually bedecked with flowers, and the initials, 'S. B.', with the interpretation 'The Son of Consolation,' are placed in a conspicuous place. In connexion with this festival a collection was to be made, and in aid of it the preacher addressed the congregation. He said that the church of St. Barnabas more than ever demanded their support, as it was not merely the church of a district, but in some sense the church of the whole country, for from it went forth an influence which permeated the land. As long as St. Barnabas and its system remained, the battle with the wickedness and irreverence of the time would be fought throughout the country. The friends of God's holy Catholic truth looked on St. Barnabas as their centre and model. Let them take courage. Not men nor devils would be able to prevail against them. What they should do now was to subscribe generously, so as to obtain a permanent endowment, and to give St. Barnabas an incumbent whom it should be out of the power of any individual, however elevated, to remove. The preacher concluded a sermon of much vivacity and some eloquence by beseeching his hearers to persevere in their course of well-doing, and so put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. Beyond a few ejaculatory exclamations from persons near the door at the most spirited hits of Mr. Ingle, there was no manifestation of feeling whatever."

The following extract from a sermon preached in St. Paul's Church on Sunday by the Rev. Robert Liddell, Incumbent of St. Paul's and of St. Barnabas, has been forwarded by him to the daily papers:—

"I cannot but briefly advert to a subject which will be doubtless uppermost in your own minds, and which implicates the character of one who has for many years laboured in the pastoral office, and won the respect and love of all who know him best. There is in the minds of our people a struggle of justice and fair-play. Now, let these facts, then, be borne in mind—that the accused person has not only emphatically denied the statements that have been brought against him, but has from the first earnestly treated his ecclesiastical superior that he might be openly confronted with his accusers face to face, and be permitted to sift their evidence and characters. That has been denied him. He has been told that that particular evidence is looked upon by his superior with much suspicion; but that quite independently of it, and in consequence of his own admissions, his licence is revoked. He has again and again asked to know specifically what those admissions are—not being conscious of having made any which would subject him to so heavy a sentence—but up to this moment he has not been able to obtain a statement of them. A bishop has power to revoke a curate's licence without assigning any reason: the inferior has only the power of appeal to the archbishop; and this case is now under appeal, a month being the space allowed for it. The accused is acting under legal advice, without which he cannot in such a momentous case take one single step. His case must soon be forthcoming, and yet under these circumstances, while judgment is still pending—under appeal—he has met with the extra-judicial treatment of which you are cognisant. I pass no comments on these facts; now I ask only that justice, bare simple justice, be done. I ask that what law and equity accord to the commonest felon should not be withheld from one of hitherto spotless character, and then let him abide the result. Meantime suspend your judgment, at least till you have heard both sides of a question."

The Rev. Alfred Poole has himself also written to the *Times* a letter protesting against the "malignity and falsehood" of the charges preferred against him, in proving the following statements:—

"1. I most solemnly and emphatically declare that the whole of the filthy and disgusting statements which the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring has thought it right to make

public are, as far as I am concerned, entire and deliberate falsehoods.

"2. I have already made this denial to the Bishop of London, who has more than once told me that he placed no reliance on the evidence of these persons; and, moreover, I have it under his lordship's hand, that he 'fully admitted that the statements I had made to him tended to lead him to look with much suspicion upon the particular evidence laid before him.'

"3. That I applied to the bishop to grant me a Commission, under the Church Discipline Act, to try the truth or falsehood of these accusations; which, however, his lordship refused to grant me.

"4. That I requested the bishop to grant me the common and ordinary justice of having my accusers face to face, and of being fairly heard, before my licence was formally withdrawn; and this also his lordship saw fit to refuse.

"5. That his lordship has told me that the grounds on which he has thought fit to withdraw my licence are 'quite independent of that evidence,' and arise entirely out of certain admissions which his lordship took down in writing. These admissions were made by me in a conversation with his lordship, relating to the practice of confession at St. Barnabas, several weeks before I had any reason to suppose that any proceedings were intended against me. I have again and again asked for a copy of these admissions, but no notice has been taken of my request.

"6. That his lordship told me that I should be 'quite justified in exercising my right of appeal to the archbishop, and that any opportunity I might desire of having my case more fully stated would in all probability occur on such appeal.'

"7. That my legal advisers are now engaged in preparing the measures which may be considered necessary to carry the case before a higher tribunal.

"8. That I have instructed my legal advisers to consider how far, by means of a prosecution against Mr. Baring or any other persons, it may be in my power to test the truth or falsehood of the abominable and disgusting charges he has brought against me.

"9. That in case there should be—as I am advised there may be—technical difficulties in the way, if Mr. Baring will remove those difficulties and enable me to bring the charges for trial before any tribunal, ecclesiastical or civil, I will pledge myself to do so.

"10. I deny that I am, or ever have been, as charged in your leading article, 'in the habit of inviting and even compelling women of all ages to make confession of their mental habits, as well as their actual words and deeds, as the condition of receiving the Sacrament of Communion,' or as the condition for any other office or participation in the sacramental alms, or for any charity which it has ever been in my power to dispense."

In conclusion, he affirms that, as it concerns the Church of which he is a minister, a grievous wrong is done to her by what has transpired. "If," he says, "I had committed the crimes attributed to me (for I cannot call them by any milder name) the revocation of my licence would be no sufficient punishment. But if I am innocent, the injury done to me is as nothing when compared with the enormous scandal which the Church at large must suffer. For the sake of the Church, therefore, a fair and full investigation is due to me, and, so far as it rests with me, it must and shall take place."

DREADFUL MURDER IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

The county of Stafford has again been the scene of a brutal murder. The particular spot at which the tragedy occurred is called Blackmoor. It is an outlying district in the parish of Kingswinford, on the confines of Worcestershire, a few yards within the Staffordshire boundary, and about three miles from Dudley. It is a populous locality within the South Stafford mining district. The circumstances attendant upon the commission of the murder, and the motive of its perpetration, are involved in much mystery. The facts, so far as they are known, may be briefly stated. On Thursday afternoon, last week, the murdered man was drinking with a friend at a beerhouse at Blackmoor. His name was William Collier. He is supposed to have been a native of Manchester, where he resided until within a comparatively recent period. He was by trade an engineer, and worked as a fitter for Messrs. Brown and Freer, of Blackmoor. He is said to have been about forty-two years of age, and a widower. His friend, Jabez Onions, was a native of Bilston, in Staffordshire, and also a fitter by trade. He is said to be of roving, unsettled habits, and to have been in the navy. He was out of employ, and, calling at Brown and Freer's on Thursday to ask for employment, was invited by his friend Collier to have some drink at a neighbouring beerhouse, to which they adjourned, and remained drinking from noon till ten o'clock at night. The quantity of ale they consumed during that time came to 12s. 9d., and was put down to a fellow-workman of Collier's who lodged at the beerhouse, Collier having no money and being almost a stranger. In course of the evening Onions remarked that he should have to stay out all night, whereupon a man who was drinking with them offered him a share of his bed; but Collier objected, insisting that Onions should accompany him to his lodgings at Dudley, and spend the night there. This was agreed to, and shortly after ten o'clock they started for Dudley, Collier before leaving the beerhouse getting his breakfast can filled with ale, which he took away with him. Nothing further was seen of them until five o'clock on the following morning, when a man named Sheldon, in going from Blackmoor to work near Dudley, found the body of Collier brutally murdered lying near a footpath leading across some fields, a few hundred yards only from the beerhouse where he had been drinking on the preceding night. He was frightfully beaten about the head, and the skull was completely smashed. Near the body was a large stake, with which it is supposed the murder was committed. The stake had blood upon it, and its being found near the body favoured the supposition that the unfortunate man had been killed by it; but other circumstances appeared adverse to that supposition. The stake had been drawn out of the fence at an opening between two fields, a short distance from the place where the body was found, and its

dimensions are such as to render it extremely inconvenient as a weapon of offence. It is of oak, at least five feet long, two inches by four in thickness, and nearly forty pounds in weight. There was no appearance of any struggle having taken place near the spot, nor had anything transpired up to Saturday evening calculated to throw light on the matter. The clothes of the murdered man had evidently not been disturbed, consequently robbery could not have been the motive for the crime. In his pockets were found a knife, a rule, and a square used in his trade, the can he had filled with ale on leaving the beerhouse, which had not been interfered with, and his cap was on his head. Suspicion naturally points to Onions as the murderer, and the fact of his not having been seen in the neighbourhood since favours the supposition. But, on the other hand, what motive could lead him to commit such a dreadful crime it is difficult to conjecture. He and the deceased had long been on the most friendly terms, and it is not known there was any ground of ill-will between them. The police have a clue to the whereabouts of Onions, and it is believed he will soon be in custody; then possibly some light may be thrown on the affair. Meantime the police are vigorously prosecuting inquiries, which it is hoped will not be fruitless. An inquest was opened on Saturday evening, and adjourned until Tuesday, the 22nd inst., in order that a post mortem examination of the body may be made, and all possible information obtained by the police.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH CONSUL AT BELGRADE.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, on the authority of a person residing at Belgrade, who was an eye-witness of the brutal attack made on the British Consul-General on the 7th inst., communicates the following particulars on the subject:—In the afternoon of the above-mentioned day Mr. Fonblanque was assailed by a Turkish nizam, or soldier, in a regiment of the line, as he was walking on the glacis of the fortress. The ruffian, who had a "cut and thrust" bayonet in his right hand and a very large stone in his left, suddenly rushed upon Mr. Fonblanque and made a cut at his head. The Consul-General managed to parry the blow, but in doing so received a long and deep wound in his arm. The assassin then made a violent thrust at Mr. Fonblanque, but the latter guarded his body with his hand, which was subsequently found to be "cut through." Some Servians chancing to appear at this critical moment, the wounded man lost no time in making his way towards them. While he was retreating the soldier threw the stone five times at him, and three times it hit him. The Servians attempted to seize the fellow, who is extremely powerful, but some of his comrades ran up and rescued him. While this totally unprovoked attack was being made on an unarmed man about 200 Turkish soldiers of different grades were looking on from the walls of the fortress, which are at a distance of rather more than fifty yards from the spot on which Mr. Fonblanque received his first wound. As soon as the latter had reached his house the Pasha in command of the fortress sent to say that he was extremely sorry for what had happened, and had put the soldier in prison. Some persons think that the culprit was bribed by one of his superiors to make the murderous attack on the representative of Great Britain, but others are inclined to think the assault was made on the wrong man. The Turkish troops at Belgrade have heard of the terrible defeat which their comrades suffered on the 13th of May, and they must know that Mr. Fonblanque has openly expressed his disgust at the barbarous behaviour of the protégé of Russia and France. The Servian Government is highly exasperated at what has occurred, "and people ask whose life is safe, if Turkish soldiers venture openly to attack a man who has always shown himself a true friend and well-wisher of the Porte." Servian sentries are posted inside and in front of the British Consul's house, and strict orders have been issued by the authorities that no Turks are to be permitted to enter it. The French and Russian diplomatic agents at Belgrade lost no time in forwarding to their respective Governments an account of what has happened, and it is to be foreseen that the latter will make the most of the unfortunate occurrence. As the Porte will, of course, give every satisfaction which the British Government may require, there is no reason to fear that any serious misunderstanding will arise between England and Turkey.

A meeting of the working men of Carlisle was held on the 8th inst., at which the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting being deeply impressed with the upright and consistent conduct of Mr. W. Wilks, as a public journalist, and having regard to the numerous valuable services rendered by him to working men, by various lectures and other means, and feeling a warm sympathy for him on account of his recent prosecution at the bar of the House of Commons, resolves to open a general subscription list, so as to present him with a public token of approbation, and to indemnify him against all expenses incurred."

At the Wareham Petty Sessions, a day or two since, one William Craft, a carpenter, was charged with the following offence:—Miss Collyns, daughter of the Rev. C. H. Collyns, of Farringdon Rectory, Devon, went with some relations on board the steamer *Ursa Major*, from Poole to Swanage. The defendant was also on board. He kept staring at her, and when they landed on the quay at Swanage he pulled her down and kissed her. It does not appear that she was hurt. Craft said that he had done no harm, and he would do it again. The magistrates convicted him, and sentenced him, under the Aggravated Assaults Act, to six months' imprisonment in the gaol at Dorchester, with hard labour.

MISCELLANEA.

The Bishop of Montreal has left for Canada. During his sojourn in England, he collected about 2,400l. towards the rebuilding of his cathedral.

Don Miguel has published a manifesto in one of the journals of Lisbon, in which he formally confirms the statement already made by his partisans, that he will not renounce what he terms "his rights" to the throne of Portugal.

It is stated that the Duke of Newcastle will preside over the Royal commission which is about to be issued to inquire into the subject of National Education, in accordance with a vote of the House of Commons passed during the last session of Parliament.

Some unknown donor has just released the English Church at Paris from debt by handing in a cheque for the whole amount—3,800l. Some people imagine this regal donation to emanate from Lord Ward; others declare that it can proceed from no hand but that of Miss Burdett Coutts.

The Commissioners of Sewers, as well as the Metropolitan Board of Works, have taken up the question of the filthy state of the Thames, with a view to some diminution of this terrible nuisance. Their proposal is to carry out the sewer outfalls to a distance below low water mark.

A telegram announces the commencement of hostilities in Morocco. The Emperor had left Mequinez, and after advancing in a south-westerly direction, entered the Zemmour territory on May 26. An engagement took place there, and the rebels, after being forced to abandon some of their tents, fell back into the interior of the country.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops, the Canons of St. Paul's, the Canons of Gloucester, a number of distinguished clergy of the metropolis, several members of the House of Commons, and private friends. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for 280.

On Wednesday morning, a horrible case of murder and suicide occurred in Islington. A woman belonging to the class known as "unfortunate," but who was in the habit of receiving visits from persons moving in a very different station of life, was killed by her paramour, who then destroyed himself. The circumstance is at present shrouded in considerable mystery.

Mr. Owen, one of the imprisoned directors of the Royal British Bank, has been released from the Queen's Prison under a Royal pardon. An intimation has been received by the prison authorities, stating that the sentence passed on Alderman Kennedy had been reduced from nine months' to four months' imprisonment; he will therefore be released on the 26th inst.

Several cases of forgery and robbery on the Post-office have come before the Central Criminal Court, this week. One prisoner named Randall, a letter sorter, who pleaded guilty to a series of extensive robberies of money out of letters, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude. When taken into custody he had in his possession 207l. the produce of his robberies.

We have reason to believe that a circular has been issued by Lord Derby to his supporters, which announces the intention of the Government to offer no further opposition to the admission of the Jews to Parliament. While thus conceding the political expediency of this admission, Lord Derby seizes the occasion to reiterate his moral conviction that the Jews ought not to sit in Parliament.—*Times*.

The 157th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was celebrated on Tuesday by a full choral service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a sermon by the Bishop of Derry. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Chichester, Oxford, and Llandaff, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of London, Canon Dale, Prebends E. Hawkins, T. B. Murray, and C. Marshal. The Lord Mayor was also present.

The idea gains ground that Sir George Cornwall Lewis is to be formally constituted, by the select few who claim to have the right to do these things, the future leader of the Liberal party. The worthy baronet is put forward to speak on all occasions, in order to gain that facility for debate in which he is naturally deficient. Being essentially an unyielding, obstructive kind of a man, it is said he is exactly suited, on that account, to lead a party of progress.—*Morning Star*.

On Tuesday last a man named Richard Byrne was re-admitted into the Carlisle workhouse. It appeared that he had been only one week out of the house, during which time he had entered the holy bonds of matrimony with another inmate of the house, who left on the day following his departure. The honeymoon was of short duration, for, from some unexplained cause, the bride had returned to the residence of her "mamma," and the poor devoted bridegroom to his country residence on the Kilkenny road. The respective ages of the bride and bridegroom were seventy and sixty, the bride possessing an advantage of ten years' seniority over the happy bridegroom—and their united ages making 130 years!—*Carlisle Post*.

Sir Henry Stacey, Bart., of Rackheath-hall, near Norwich, is the Conservative candidate for the seat for East Norfolk, rendered vacant by the death of Sir E. N. Buxton, the late Liberal member. The Liberal party have not yet put forward a candidate. Several gentlemen have been named, but in the absence of anything definite on the subject, it is perhaps desirable to abstain from mentioning them. Sir Henry Stacey was returned unopposed for the division in July, 1855, on the retirement of Mr. Edmond Wodehouse, but he lost his seat at the general

election in March, 1857. The constituency has not been polled since 1841, and several important changes have occurred since the trial of strength which then took place.

The principal Scotch judge, the Lord Chief Justice Clerk (Hope), is dead. Lord Advocate Inglis is expected to step into the deceased judge's seat, and the pocket borough of Stamford would again become vacant.

The Atrato, with the West India mail, has arrived at Southampton. Some of the planter are dissatisfied with the refusal of the Government to sanction their immigration schemes. Gold has been discovered in the interior of Peru.

The proposal for establishing at Capetown a college for the sons of native African chiefs is not likely to fall to the ground. It will be remembered that it originated with the Governor of the Cape. Miss Burdett Coutts has placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Capetown a sum of 500l., which, we understand, the Bishop will apply as the commencement of a fund for the support of the college.—*Guardian*.

The *Novedades* of Madrid mentions a horrible crime: A little boy, aged nine, son of a gentleman named Portero, of Ciudad Real, was lately carried off by a gang of bandits, and a ransom of 200,000 reals was demanded from his parents, to be paid by a given day. The ransom not having been sent, the boy was barbarously murdered, and his dead body was thrown into a well at a few hundred yards from the walls of the town.

A singular lawsuit, which has been pending for several years at Ferrara, has just been amicably settled. A nobleman named Bonaccolli, died some years ago, leaving a will by which he appointed his own soul as universal heir to his estates, representing a value of 5,000,000l. The charitable institutions of Ferrara laid claim to the property, while the brother of the deceased attacked the will on the ground of nullity. After long judicial debates an arrangement has at length been come to, by which the brother abandons his claims in consideration of certain moneys, which Cardinal Casoni, the curator of the above establishments, engages to pay to him and to the other relations of the deceased. It appears that this result has been obtained through the interposition of the Pope.

An evening or two since Mr. Isaac Love, of Bradford-on-Avon, marine store-dealer, left his home for the purpose of going to his garden, about a quarter of a mile distant, where he had several styes of pigs. His wife, finding he did not return, went to the garden in search of him, and not finding him, further search was made, but to no effect. In the morning his son went to the garden, and on looking over one of the styes, containing nine small pigs, observed their noses were very bloody, which induced him to go into the house part of the stye, when he was horrified at seeing his father lying on his back quite dead, with the whole of his face and part of neck completely eaten by the pigs. It is supposed that the deceased went into the stye and while there had a fit. He was a stout man, in his fifty-eighth year.

Lord Malmesbury has filled up the mission to Tuscany, left vacant by the strange flight of Mr. Howard, by appointing as his successor Mr. Lyons, who has just conducted with so much address the unofficial negotiations with Naples. Mr. Lyons has been long attached to the mission at Florence, filling the very responsible post of the resident, though unaccredited, representative of Great Britain at Rome, and is thoroughly acquainted with the politics of the Italian Peninsula. He is the eldest son of Lord Lyons, and first entered the diplomatic service as Attaché at Athens in February, 1839.

A curious instance of the sagacity of a dog is reported in a Maestricht journal. A riding master of that town went a few days ago by railway to Brussels with a two-year-old sporting dog, and he wagered with a friend that the dog, though he had never been from Maestricht to Brussels before and had travelled by rail, would find his way back on foot. The next day, at half-past two, the dog was let loose, and on the following morning, at half-past four, he was at his master's house at Maestricht. The distance in a straight line is seventy miles, so that, supposing the dog not to have lost time in seeking his road, he must have gone at the rate of five miles an hour.

It is stated that the Welsh coal-masters are about to challenge the Newcastle coal-owners to a test of the steam-generating powers of the two kinds of coal, in order to ascertain which is really the best for steam purposes. It is said that they contemplate finding the coal for a voyage from Liverpool to New York and back for a first-class steamer, and to challenge the men of Newcastle to do the same, the same steamer to be used, each party appointing their own engineers. Of course there will be no alteration in the furnaces or machinery of the vessel. The Newcastle men have shown, by a series of scientific experiments, that their coal is the best for steam purposes, but the Welshmen are confident of the powers of their coal, hence the idea of a thorough test.

Mr. Richard Stevenson, one of the Commissioners of the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy, died suddenly on Tuesday when on his way to attend to the duties of his court. He resided at New Brighton, and left home to catch the half-past nine o'clock boat. Being rather late, he ran a short distance, and the morning being very warm when he got on board he seemed to be very hurried. He sat on a seat on deck, but he appeared to become very sick, and immediately after putting his hand to his heart, he fell off his seat, uttering some exclamation. The boat by this time had nearly approached Egremont; but in order that no time might be lost he was at once taken in a small punt, carried to the Egremont

Hotel. Medical aid was sent for, but arrived too late to be of any avail. Mrs. Stevenson and a son and daughter, who were on their way to the London and North-Western station for the purpose of proceeding to London, were on board the steamer. The lamented deceased was about sixty years of age, and, though he occasionally complained of an affection of the heart, he enjoyed generally good health. He has left a large family.

At the close of last year there was a debt due to England, on account of the Greek loan, of 661,957l., and one on account of the Sardinian loan of 1,964,241l. As regards the Russo-Dutch loan, we are officially informed that the payment of that loan is not of the nature of a loan or subsidy repayable to the British Government. Under conventions, dated the 19th of May, 1815, and 16th of November, 1831, confirmed by the Acts of the 55th of Geo. III., cap. 115, and 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 81, Great Britain agreed to pay a moiety of the capital of the Russian loan made in Holland, and the interest thereof, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum for the extinction of the same. The original portion of the loan guaranteed by Great Britain in the year 1816 was 25,000,000 florins, Dutch currency; the principal paid off under the operation of the sinking fund amounts to 10,500,000 florins, leaving a balance still due by Great Britain of 14,500,000 florins.

At a public meeting held in Southwark, Mr. Campbell related an amusing anecdote of a Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who reside in the Borough, and who, though very moderate folks, he had nevertheless persuaded to become teetotallers, giving him each week the produce of their savings. Their six months' apprenticeship expired on the 1st of October, and on that day a coal waggon stopped at No. 32. "Does Mr. Brown live here?" asked the man with the fantail. "I am Mrs. Brown," rejoined the lady; "but I ain't ordered no coals." After an altercation, in which it was ascertained that there was neither another Mr. Brown nor another No. 32 in the same street, and the coals being paid for, they were duly delivered and stowed away in cellar and passages, or where they could be; and Mrs. Brown had hardly recovered the shock, when up came a truck to No. 32. "Well, what do you want?" angrily inquired Mrs. Brown. "I got three sacks of taters for Mr. Brown, of No. 32," said the man, and another cavil ensued; but being paid for, they were allowed to be left. Another messenger presently arrived with a basket of grocery—tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, &c., &c.; and all turned out to have been bought and paid for by Mr. Campbell, with their small weekly savings.

An awful case of hydrophobia has lately occurred in this neighbourhood. About two months ago a poor woman named Susan McKinney, residing in Tattycor, in the parish of Dromore, was bitten on the finger by a cat. Very little was thought of the matter at the time, the wound being very slight; but on Monday last the woman was taken so suddenly ill that Dr. Marshall, of Dromore, was sent for. He at once pronounced her to be labouring under hydrophobia, and directed every precaution to be taken. She had, as is usual, fearful emotions at the sight of liquids of any kind, and at intervals was in the most lucid state of mind, warning all about her to take care, as she could not control herself. On Wednesday she was brought to Omagh on a car, expecting to be admitted into the County Infirmary, which, from the nature of the case, could not be done, and she was then taken to the Lunatic Asylum. On her way there, and in the street opposite this office, she conversed freely with many persons, but she was even then dying, though few could have believed it, for she was only a few minutes in the asylum when death relieved her from her sufferings. She had not taken the slightest nourishment for several days. Exhausted nature could no longer exist.—*Tyrone Paper*.

Orders have been issued from the East India House for the following ships, which have been taken up by the Hon. East India Company for the conveyance of upwards of 10,000 men as reinforcements to India, to embark the following cavalry and infantry at the ports named on the under-mentioned dates, viz.: Tyburnia, 400 men; Brunelle, 420 men; Alnwick Castle, 400 men; Holmsdale, 1,400 tons, 500 men; Blenheim, 1,314 tons, 400 men; John Duncan, 400 men; and Merchantman, 1,018 tons, 350 men, the whole of which are ordered to embark the troops mentioned at Gravesend, and sail from that port for Calcutta on the 26th inst. The Victor Emmanuel will embark 400 men at Portsmouth for Calcutta, and sail on the 26th inst. The following vessels will embark Queen's troops, for Madras, on the 24th inst., viz.: The Clarence, 1,104 tons, 220 men, at Gravesend; the Mersey, 370 men at Gravesend, calling at Cork; and the Bucephalus, 300 men at Gravesend, calling at Portsmouth. The following ships will convey troops to Bombay on the 29th inst.: The Maldon, 1,187 tons, 500 men, sailing from Gravesend; the Earl Balcarras, 1,488 tons, 430 men, sailing from Cork; and the Clifton Belle, 400 men, sailing from Gravesend. The Pomona will embark 500 Queen's troops, the Confidence 350 troops, at Gravesend, on the 30th inst., for Kurrachee. The greatest activity prevails at the East India depôts at Chatham, Colchester, Canterbury, Maidstone, and the other districts, in order to have the reinforcements ready for embarkation by the dates ordered.

We have often heard and read of "Pleas for Woman," but at the National Woman's Right Convention in New York, a Senor Maraque, who is described as a tall, lank man, with deep lines upon his countenance, claimed to be heard in defence of the male sex.—He said he must dissent from what Mrs. Farnham had said. She claimed that woman was superior to man. He was willing to admit that woman was equal to man, but when she

claimed to be his superior she asked too much, and dampened the hopes of all the rising generation. (Laughter, applause, hisses, and cries of "Who has claimed it?") Woman, said he, can be the saviour, but not the god of man. And one of the greatest evils that can happen is to have a woman claim to be a head of the man. I know what this is from bitter experience. (Uproarious laughter and applause.) I am very glad, gentlemen, for your applause. No man has suffered more than I from the tyrannical usurpation of a woman. (Renewed laughter, stamping of feet, clapping of hands, and cries of "What of your experience?") There is nothing so good as experimental knowledge, and I tell you, gentlemen, I know what it is. When woman comes to lord it over man, the earth will be a scene of riot, bloodshed, confusion, wretchedness, and suffering, if I am a judge; and who knows if not those who have experienced the tyranny of a woman? (Great laughter and applause, the president reminding the audience that they were wasting time, and requesting order.) I want women to be helpmates, on the same plan as men; but when they claim to go a-head of us, they ask too much. Oh, that will be a sad day for this earth when the power goes into the hands of women. I know it, I tell you, for I know it from sad experience. (The speaker here drew a deep sigh, which brought down a perfect storm of laughter.)

The population of London now appears to be in a very healthy condition. In a metropolis which in a few years more will be able to count its third million of inhabitants the deaths in a week do not often fall below a thousand; for a reduction of the weekly deaths below this point occurred only nine times in 1857, though the total mortality of that year was less than the average. At this season of the year the mortality has been observed to be least, and in the week last registered ending June 12, the deaths, which had been about 1,100, fell to 963. In the ten years, 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding was 982, but, as the present return is for a population which has annually increased, for the purpose of comparison the average should be raised in proportion to this increase, and it will appear then that the deaths now reported are less by 117 than would have occurred under the average rate of mortality for the early part of June. During the same week the births of 854 boys and 772 girls, in all 1,626 children, were registered in London. In the 10 corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,507.

We regret to record the death of Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., M.P. for East Norfolk, who expired on Friday morning, at Colne-house, near Cromer, after a short illness. The cause of Sir Edward's death was an attack of bronchitis and pleurisy. The honourable baronet had been long in delicate health, and a few years ago his friends regarded the result of the extreme illness under which he was then labouring with serious apprehensions. It pleased Providence, however, to restore Sir Edward to a measure of comparative health, and devoutly and gratefully recognising the hand of God in that recovery, his family made a contribution of 500l. to religious purposes, as a practical thank-offering for the goodness thus vouchsafed to him and them. Sir Edward was the son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the eminent philanthropist, and able and zealous opponent of slavery in our West India colonies. He was born at Earham in the year 1812, and was consequently in his forty-sixth year. He married, April 12, 1836, Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Ham-house, Essex. On the death of his father, in October, 1845, he succeeded to the baronetcy. From 1847 to 1852, he represented in Parliament the south division of the county of Essex; and from the latter year until 1857 he remained out of Parliament. Though not accustomed to speak, either in the House of Commons or at public meetings—partly, perhaps, on account of the delicate state of his health—he was a man of great abilities, of superior intellectual acquirements, and of varied and accurate information.

A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION.—We were favoured, on Monday, with a private view, at Argyle House, Regent-street, of Messrs. Hodge and Lowman's celebrated Crimean Tablecloth, and can safely add our testimony to that of a fashionable contemporary, viz., "that it is the most magnificent and extraordinary production ever issued from the British loom." The portraits are clearly defined, and the likenesses in many instances very happy, especially those of Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Colin Campbell, and the Emperor and Empress of the French. The corners of the cloth show exquisite taste in the artistic display of the trophies and graceful scroll work. As a work of art, it is one of the most beautiful productions of the kind ever perhaps completed. Her Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon, and most of the nobility, have favoured Messrs. Hodge and Lowman with their commands.

It is with pleasure we notice the daily increase of cures without medicine of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility by Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica. We quote the following:—"Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 31, 1848. Many years fearful suffering from flatulency, constipation, indigestion, giddiness, singing in the ears, cough, sore throat, fulness in the chest, pains around my loins and debility, with which I was confined to my bed in the most deplorable condition, and for which no relief was found in medicine, have been completely removed by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. Joux Vase, Land Steward." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; 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 caustics, 11b. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. caustics are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry & Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. Inconstant Cauter 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."

LUGANO.

LUGANO, the subject of our engravings, is situated on the lake of that name, at the extreme point of Switzerland. The lake forms one of three, two of which, the Lake of Como and the Lago Maggiore, have attracted the attention of the more wealthy class of travellers in search of pleasure. The Lake Lugano has not hitherto been much visited, owing to the want of accommodation for travellers; but now this want is amply provided for. The position of the small town of Lugano is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined. It is built upon the shores of the lake, and surrounded by mountains, whose lofty summits and richly-wooded trees are reflected on the smooth surface of the waters. All the productions of the warmer climates are here found in abundance, and forests of chestnuts, large plantations of mulberry, and groves of oranges, lemon, citron, almond, and other trees. The fruit attains a large size. In addition, the gardens furnish camellias, pomegranates, and numerous flowers, which only warm climates produce. Amongst them, however, must be mentioned the mangolia, which flourishes here in perfection. The town presents many objects worth notice to the lovers of antiquity. The Church of San Lorenzo is rich in reliefs in marble, and the Church of St. Maria possesses a beautiful fresco painting by Bernardo Luini, of the Crucifixion. There are several villas on the banks of the lake. The Hotel du Parc, which is the subject of our large engraving, has only lately been opened. It was formerly a monastery, but has been converted to a more useful purpose by an enterprising German from Wurtemberg, who has amply provided for the comforts of his guests. The situation, as our readers will see, is most picturesque. The walks in the neighbourhood are most beautiful, the grounds and parks of the Villa Ciani, and the Villa du Parc, are laid out with great taste, and are open to visitors, where they can pass as much time as they please under the grateful shade afforded by the beautiful trees with which they abound. From the heights, views of the most extensive and charming character are to be obtained, and without the toil which of necessity attends the ascent of the more celebrated mountains. The highest in the neighbourhood is the Monte San Salvatore, from whose summit a splendid panoramic view is obtained, embracing on the north the range of the Swiss Alps, Monte Rosa, &c.; on the south, the plains of Lombardy; on the east and west mountains and hills covered with a luxuriant vegetation. The only drawback to the lover of nature is the almost total absence of birds, the inhabitants seeming to have as great an enmity against the songsters of the grove as against the worst birds of prey, bears, and wolves; and it is quite a matter of course to see the priest with a gun over his shoulder, going off in pursuit of game. The only bird which is to be seen in the summer season is the swallow, and these go in daily fear of their lives from the weapons of their clerical and lay foes. The climate in winter is very mild, which, combined with the beautiful scenery, renders it a very desirable place for a winter residence.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

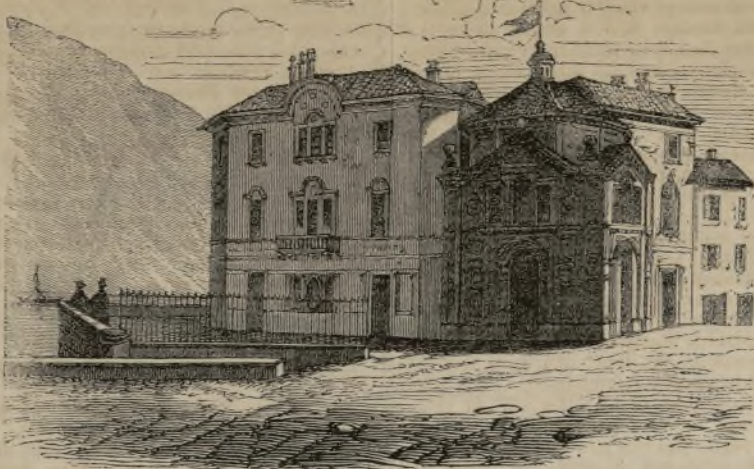
The following notice of the distinguished missionary traveller contains some facts which, so far as we have seen, have not appeared in the newspapers of this country. They are quoted from the Scottish correspondence of the *Presbyterian Herald*, Louisville, Kentucky:—

"This volume of travels is now in its thirtieth thousand, and sells at a guinea. Murray, the publisher, undertook to give him two thousand pounds out of the proceeds of the first edition of twelve thousand copies. When the second edition was called for, the publisher wrote to the author that he should have a third of the profits. A third and a fourth impression was demanded, and this princely bookseller informed the traveller that he should have half of the profits of all the editions together, first, second, third, and fourth. Moreover, Murray paid up the money at once, and Livingstone had it in his pocket before he left Scotland. A handsome sum has accrued to him, you may be sure; but the traveller is as disinterested and self-denying as he is devoted and intrepid. His brother-in-law, Mr. Moffat, son of the African missionary of that name, has been in England studying, preparatory to engaging in the missionary cause in Africa, his native country. With theology he was desirous of combining a knowledge of medicine, but the London Missionary Society, under whose sanction he was studying, could not afford him the requisite time for going through a medical curriculum. Livingstone interposed and did a noble act, as the first-fruits of his unexpected accession of money. He undertook to send his brother-in-law as a missionary into the interior of Africa on his own charges, guaranteeing him a hundred and fifty pounds a-year, and giving him five hundred pounds for an outfit. Young Moffat is, therefore, an independent missionary, so far as the London Society is concerned, and goes to Africa to carry on the missionary work, which Livingstone describes as the sequel to the geographical feat of penetrating and opening up the country. These are facts which have not been made known to the public, and I mention them to you on unquestionable authority.

"Some hasty judgments have been passed upon Livingstone's religious character, on account of his reticence throughout his volume on the topics which are usually the most prominent in the journal of

a missionary. It should be borne in mind, however, that the work is that of a traveller, not of a missionary; although there is no want in its interesting pages of proofs that the missionary object was paramount in his mind. He, however, regarded himself as the pioneer of missionaries; and was, as I have said, in the habit of speaking of 'the end of the geographical feat' as 'the beginning of the missionary enterprise.' But I have other evidence of the powerful hold which the missionary cause had upon the mind of the traveller. The privilege has been allowed me of looking over his journal, a portly volume, like a ledger cut

is in safe keeping, and its unrevealed utterances of the faith and love of a good and great man will see the light some day. The first entry is a statement of the writer's intention to make it a record of his daily experiences and observations during his journeys in the interior, for his private use. Many of the pages exhibit sketches of the course of rivers, astronomical observations, and so forth. It is remarkable, considering the author's avowed reluctance to write, and the obvious deficiency of his spoken English after sixteen years' use of the native dialects, that in hundreds of pages that I examined, I



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in two, with a padlock and key, and out of whose pages he constructed (with equal reluctance and laboriousness) the captivating volume which has excelled all other books of travels published in this country in novelty and success. The pious breathings of the heart of the missionary, amidst the toils and perils of the desert, show what manner of man he is, and what sort of a faith it was that supported him. I wish the religious public could only peruse some of the *cardiphonia* which I observed in these pages. But the book

could not detect a single word erased. On the same day that the *savants* of London entertained Livingstone at a public dinner, on the occasion of his departure, he was honoured by the Queen with a private interview. Livingstone was well entitled to the honour of a presentation to the Queen at a levee, and the public expected that some such recognition of his great services awaited him. But it seems the contemptible exclusiveness of Court etiquette forbade this concession to public opinion; and it was reserved for

the Queen herself, in the exercise of the good sense and right feeling by which she is characterised, to break through courtly restraint, so far as she was concerned. She sent for Livingstone, who attended Her Majesty at the Palace, without ceremony, in his black coat and blue trousers, and his cap surmounted by a stripe of gold lace. This was his usual attire, and the cap had now become the appropriate distinction of one of Her Majesty's Consuls, an official position to which the traveller attaches great importance, as giving him consequence in the eyes of the natives, and authority over the members of the expedition. The Queen conversed with him affably for half-an-hour on the subject of his travels. Dr. Livingstone told Her Majesty that he would soon be able to say to the natives that he had seen his Chief; his not having done so before having been a constant source of surprise to the children of the African wilderness. He mentioned to Her Majesty also that the people were in the habit of inquiring whether his Chief was wealthy; and that when he assured them she was very wealthy, they would ask, 'How many cows she had got?' a question at which the Queen laughed heartily."

THE EX-MINISTER TO TUSCANY.

It were utterly absurd to treat Mr. Howard's late trip to Florence as a private occurrence, and, as some journals have talked mysteriously about it, the plain truth is best told. A berth being required for Viscount Chelsea, Lord Malmesbury looked over the map to see where his friend might be accommodated, and Paris was fixed on, to effect which job it was requisite to eliminate the actual secretary. I say actual, instead of acting, for everybody here knows the place to be an absolute sinecure, all the work being done by the attachés, paid or unpaid—viz., Petre, French, and young Clay. Howard was accordingly pitchforked over the Alps. On Saturday, the 22nd of May, he arrived at Florence by the five o'clock p.m. train from Leghorn. He was hardly out of the station when he sent off his letters (credentials) to the Ministry, signed, a thing most unusual to do the very evening of the arrival of a Minister; however, at seven p.m. that evening the Tuscan Minister received said credentials, with a note asking for an audience immediately to present them. They were taken aback by this extraordinary *empressment*, but sent off before nightfall of the 22nd to the Petraia (Grand Ducal chateau), where the Court is staying, to ask what day the Sovereign would fix for this momentous event. Many of our readers may know (and some not) that when a Lady on the Throne sends a representative to a foreign Court there is a duplicate for the wife of the ruling Prince from the Queen regnant. So when the Grand Duke fixed Tuesday, May 25th, for Mr. Howard, he had to telegraph to Lucca for his wife to attend. The latter had to employ her *maggiordomo*, Francesco Boccella, to summon all her ladies in waiting, mostly dispersed at villas, and a grand battue of shabby pages, &c., was set on foot to attend her to receive her "dear sister and cousin's" letter all about Mr. Howard. All came pell-mell into Florence. On the 23rd (Sunday), Mr. Howard came to the Embassy Chancellerie at one p.m., and held a short durbar of attachés, looking quite reserved and stiff. At three p.m. he went up to dine at the Normanby villa. He expected to meet at dinner the leading diplomats of the place, but only found a few English Smiths and Joneses, whom he voted bores, and left the table to take a stroll in the Cascine. At ten p.m. (Sunday night), he came back to the Normanby villa, announced to Lord Normanby his intention to leave Florence next day (Monday) before his reception, fixed for Tuesday, which day, at Lord Normanby's request, was also fixed for his audience to take leave. Mr. Howard told Lord Normanby the place did not suit him. (N.B.—He had brought out horses, carriages, plate, furniture, and cook, for all which he had asked and obtained the usual *lucra passare*.) He had taken the lease for three years of Lord Normanby's town house, the St. Clemente, but he found that his leg was beginning to give him trouble. The Florentines saw nothing in his gait to accord with this statement, nor did the French Legation secretary, who journeyed with him; but off he'd go; he was to have seen Lord Normanby in the morning of the 24th. He never came, but left by an early train for Leghorn. At 1 p.m. on the 24th, the attachés having duly waked up, and, like Pope's lapdogs, given themselves the rising shake, were assembled to meet him, and go to Court; the bird was flown. On Sunday evening, the 23rd, a little note had reached Lenzi, Minister for Foreign Affairs:—"Cher Lenzi, ayez la bonté de regarder ma demande d'audience comme non avenue." (Howard had known Lenzi at Vienna years ago.) Normanby, in his turn, writes to Lenzi, saying, it is only "un caprice d'un homme malade." The sick man is now visible in the promenade of the Champs Elysées.—*Globe*.

MR. CALDECOTT, a great session lawyer, but known as a dreadful bore, was arguing a question upon the rateability of certain lime quarries to the relief of the poor, and contended at enormous length that, "like lead and copper mines, they were not rateable, because the limestone in them could only be reached by deep boring, which was matter of science."—"You will hardly succeed in convincing us, sir, that every species of boring is matter of science," said Lord Ellenborough.



COURTYARD OF THE HOTEL DU PARC, LUGANO.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD MOXON, THE PUBLISHER.

Edward Moxon, of Dover-street, the poets' publisher—the Dodsley of his day—was buried last week in Wimbledon churchyard. He was a clever man, and wrote good verses—better than other poetic publishers, such as Humphrey Moseley, of King Charles the First's time, and Robert Dodsley, of the Augustan age of George the Second. Mr. Moxon was a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire; took to books when very young, and evinced early in life such a taste for the trade and the Row, that his father found means to give him the Harrow and Eton education of an apprenticeship under the great house of Messrs. Longman and Rees. He was soon actively noticed among his fellow apprentices, and not a few foretold what a great publisher was to be seen in the hard-working lad from Wakefield in Yorkshire. It was observed of him even thus early, that he had a poetic tendency—that he had greater pleasure in selling Southey's *Thalaba* than Southey's *History of Brazil*. He caught the poetic fever at once—wrote sonnets and imagined epics—and, before his time was out, was a poet in print. Leaving Longmans', he went to the house of Hurst and Co., where he formed the valuable acquaintance of Mr. Evans, of the deservedly well-known firm of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. Other advantages soon followed. Verse introduced him to Charles Lamb; a dedication introduced him to Samuel Rogers. He was now on the

pinnacle of success: authors sought his acquaintance, and he became a publisher on his own account. He put small savings into a weekly paper, that should not have died in its sixth or seventh number, called *The Reflector*; and he threw other savings into a better speculation, that died too early, called *The Englishman's Magazine*. His Yorkshire caution was too great for him. He withdrew from both publications, and was more content with seeking hundreds from certainties than thousands from uncertainties. In the case of the magazine he made a mistake, and he was magnanimous enough (for a publisher) to acknowledge his mistake. Charles Lamb and Samuel Rogers started him in business; and his first shop was in New Bond-street, over against (if we mistake not) the great shop of Gilet, the purveyor of unintellectual but most necessary food. Rogers removed his illustrated *Italy* from the long-established house in the Row, and gave it to the clever apprentice newly started in New Bond-street. Authors flocked about him—better still at such a time, lords and ladies drew up at the door and bought and paid. He was now an established publisher, gave occasional dinners, and found well-known writers to accept his invitations. His first remunerating author after Rogers was Sheridan Knowles, then in the full blaze of his well earned reputation. A play by Knowles put money into Moxon's purse, and, forgetting his Yorkshire caution, he ventured on his great move in life, and left a shop in New Bond-street for a private house in Dover-street. His success dates from this pe-

riod. Authors of name sought his acquaintance. The elder Disraeli carried his *Curiosities of Literature* to his house; Barry Cornwall carried his songs; Allan Cunningham went with a rustic epic; Fanny Burney, in Rogers's carriage, left her father's *Memoirs*; Rogers took his second illustrated volume; and Charles Lamb gave, with his own hand, his ward in wedlock to the poet-publisher. Others soon followed—of whom Mr. Foster, the able author of the *Life of Goldsmith* and of two volumes of *Essays* (our summer reading at this moment), was from the first a most valuable friend. Then came Tennyson and Monckton Milnes, and ere long Dover-street was looked upon as a rival (which it never was) to the adjoining Albemarle-street.—*Illustrated News*.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

The town and neighbourhood of Reading were visited on Saturday evening last with the most violent and destructive hail storm that has occurred there for a period of about twenty years. The rolling of distant thunder was heard about six o'clock, and shortly afterwards came a fierce gust of wind from the north-west, which raised a cloud of dust, and rushed along with alarming impetuosity. A few seconds only elapsed when commenced a hail storm of terrific character. The hailstones, which were of large size—some like marbles, and others having almost the appearance of square pieces of ice—fell in torrents for twelve or fifteen minutes. The wind being also violent had the effect

of making the storm much more destructive than it otherwise would have been. As far as regards the town, the chief of the mischief was done in the immediate neighbourhood of the Great Western Railway Station. More than fifty squares of glass were smashed at the two ticket-offices, but the upper portions of the buildings, occupied by the officers of the company, showed striking effects of the violence of the storm. At the Great Western Hotel few windows comparatively were broken, but damage of another and far more serious character was sustained. The rain and hail fell in such torrents that the gutters at the top of the hotel and the pipes for carrying off the water soon choked up, and the body of water then burst through the roof and deluged some of the rooms, doing great injury to the carpets and furniture. The back of Radley's Hotel, situated in the Caversham-road, and near the cattle-market—an open and exposed situation, had the appearance of a beleaguered fortress, for not a window escaped the fury of the elements. A row of cottages adjoining the stables of this hotel, occupied by labouring people, were much damaged—every window was literally smashed. A public-house only a few yards from the railway-bridge in the Caversham-road, had a great number of windows broken, and the store-rooms, containing many windows, were also extensively damaged. An idea of the fury of the storm may be formed from the fact that the whole extent of the road from Friar-street to the lower railway station was one entire sheet of water, and it was some time before it could



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get clear away. In the village of Caversham the conservatory at the rectory was damaged to a large extent. The storm, on leaving the spot, appears to have swept along, for in the same village the green-house of Mr. Swayne escaped damage, but the plants in his garden, which has been arranged at great expense and with much taste, were cut off, and scarcely a thing left uninjured. At Mr. Knighton's, Caversham Academy, a quantity of glass was broken. The gardens northward of Reading, and also at Caversham, have, we regret to hear, suffered to an alarming extent. The crops of potatoes, beans, and peas, appear to be wholly destroyed. The broken haulms of potatoes, the stripped fruit trees, and perforated cabbage, all attest the fury of the storm. A large quantity of vegetables of various kinds has been entirely destroyed, and a severe loss has thus fallen upon persons ill able to bear it. The accounts which have yet come in from the country districts represent the storm to have been equally furious and destructive, and crops of corn have been more or less injured.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

—A Parliamentary paper shows that there has been an astonishing development of steam navigation during the last few years. Thus, the number of steamers engaged in the home trade—the coasts of the United Kingdom or parts between the limits of the Elbe and Brest—has advanced from 312 in 1849 (with a tonnage of 54,089 tons, and 4,442 men employed) to 388 in 1857 (with a tonnage of 92,481

tons and 6,462 men employed); the number engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade has increased from 20 in 1849 (with a tonnage of 5,539 tons and 262 men employed) to 66 in 1857 (with a tonnage of 29,859 tons and 1,200 men employed); and the number engaged in the foreign trade from 82 in 1849 (with a tonnage of 48,693 tons and 3,742 men employed) to 445 in 1857 (with a tonnage of 268,023 tons and 17,291 men employed). The general increase has been from 414 steamers, with a tonnage of 108,321 tons, employed in 1849, to 899 steamers, with a tonnage of 381,363 tons employed, in 1857. The total number of steamers built and registered in the United Kingdom between 1843 and 1857 was no less than 1805, and the number built in one year advanced from 46 in 1843 to 228 in 1857. The average tonnage of those built was 133 tons in 1843 and 232 tons in 1857. The proportion of steamers built to sailing vessels was in 1843 7.05 per cent. and in 1857 21.71 per cent.; and the tonnage of the latter has not increased in the same ratio as that of steamers, the average being 118 tons in 1843, and 188 tons in 1857. The more rapid increase of steamers as compared with ordinary ships may be further illustrated by the following comparative statement of the total number of vessels employed in the home and foreign trade in 1849, 1853, and 1857:—1849, 17,807 sailing vessels and 414 steamers; 1853, 17,567 sailing vessels and 639 steamers; 1857, 18,429 sailing vessels and 899 steamers. From this it will be seen that while the increase of sailing vessels employed has been only 3.49 per cent., that of steamers has been 117.15

per cent., and the proportion of steamers to sailing vessels has advanced from 2.22 per cent., in 1849, to 4.87 per cent., in 1857. The 18,429 sailing vessels employed in 1857 had an average complement of 8.21 hands; the 899 steamers an average complement of 27.75 hands. The average tonnage of the sailing vessels employed in 1857 was 207.83 tons, that of the steamers 424.20 tons. So much for the extension of steam navigation.

MR. RAREY'S CLAIMS DISPUTED.

The *Field*, commenting on the taming of Cruiser "with a strong muzzle on him and in a loose box with a half-door to it, which robs the feat of nineteenth of its originality and difficulty"—refers to the performances of Mr. Darby, of Acton, who asserts that he has long practised the same method as that now taught at the price of ten guineas, but that he has never thought of making it public, since it was one of the means by which he has long gained his livelihood. "Mr. Darby's statement is to the following effect—but we may premise that we have long known him by repute as possessing great power over the horse, and especially in making a good mouth, in which department he has been of great service to his brother, the well-known and extensive dealer. He says that he was first led to believe that Mr. Rarey was able to do more than he could, but that latterly he has come to the conclusion that what the American teaches is identical with his own practice. He asserts roundly, 1st, that the plan is that shown by Mr. Rarey; 2nd, that he can do as much as Mr. Rarey;

and, 3rd, that he will engage to tame any horse, however vicious, which may be brought to him, and in as short a time as Mr. Rarey." After recording some successful experiments, the editor of the *Field* continues: "Mr. Darby maintains that there are several essentials to the success of the operation, and several dangers to be avoided. 1st. The horse must not be forced down by violence, but must be tired out till he has a strong desire to lie down. 2dly. He must be kept quiet on the ground until the expression of the eye shows that he is tranquillised, which invariably takes place by patiently waiting and gently patting the horse. 3dly. Care must be taken not to throw the horse upon his neck when bent, as it may easily be broken. 4thly. In backing him no violence must be used, or he may be forced on his haunches and his back broken. 5thly. The halter and off rein are held in the left hand, so as to keep the head away from the operator by the latter; while if the horse attempts to plunge the halter is drawn tight, when, the off leg being raised, the animal is brought on his knees and rendered powerless for offensive purposes. Such is Mr. Darby's system. We are certainly inclined to believe that there is a great probability that this plan is possessed of great merit, and that Mr. Darby is really capable of doing all which Mr. Rarey seems to have done. This, however, is easily settled by experiment; and if they are identical, the proof of a prior performance rests with Mr. Darby."

A LIVELY Hibernian exclaimed at a party where Theodore Hook shone as the evening star, "Och, Master Theodore, but you're the hook that nobody can bate."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

M. Delangle, Senator and President of the Imperial Court, is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of General Espinas, whose resignation is accepted. The decree appointing M. Delangle minister does not contain the words, "and Minister of Public Safety." General Espinas is made a Senator.

The following official notice appears in the *Moniteur*: "About three months since the English journals pretended that the French Government was preparing extraordinary armaments. The *Moniteur* has contradicted the fact; the same assertions are now being renewed; we repeat our contradiction. The land and sea forces, settled a year ago for the budget of 1858, have not been increased."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, with reference to the note in the *Moniteur* which the Government prints treat as a categorical reply to the rumours, "too lightly accredited by English journals," that France is increasing her armaments, says it is in reality no answer at all to the allegations made in England. "It only says that the land and sea forces, which were settled for the year by the budget of 1858, have not been augmented. That is not the question. A French budget is a very elastic thing. Few people understand it in France, and nobody does abroad. Because certain military supplies were voted a year ago without exciting the attention of foreign nations, that is no reason why they should be blind to the real object of the vote now that the result strikes their senses. It is notorious that the Mediterranean squadron has recently been augmented from eight to fourteen vessels, that 40,000 extra recruits were called out this spring, and that immense armaments far beyond what the defences of the country require are going on, and have been going on, not only at Cherbourg, but in every military port of the empire."

The news that all the infantry regiments of the French army would be armed with rifles is now confirmed by the *Moniteur de l'Armée*. The change is to be made with all speed. Orders have been given for the manufacture of 400,000 new rifles.

The *Bulletin des Lois* publishes a decree opening an extraordinary credit of three millions on the estimates of 1858, for the continuation of the works for repairing the damages caused by the inundations in 1856.

The *Phare de la Loire* contains an interesting letter from the French surgeon who was on board the *Regina Coeli* when the negroes mutinied, and whose life was miraculously saved. He at first joined with his unfortunate brother officers in their ineffectual efforts to defend themselves; but seeing his companions falling around him, and finding all resistance hopeless, he sought a precarious refuge at the top of a mast, from which a ball might have brought him down at any moment. As a last resource he resolved to appeal to the better feelings of the mutineers, reminding them how often he had ministered to their wants in sickness, and asking whether any of them could accuse him of ever having done them wrong. The men appeared to be moved by his pleading, and some of them called out that he might safely come down. He at once responded to the invitation, and coolly advanced along the deck with his head erect. A few desperate fellows made a rush at him, but their comrades held them back, and protected the doctor till he was safely landed.

M. de Pène was removed to Paris on Thursday. He has suffered greatly from the heat, and the vomiting continues. It appears from the *Droit* that the decree of *non lieu* relating to the duel, rendered by the Judge of Instruction, does not necessarily relieve Lieut. Hyène from all risk of punishment. The civil prosecution is dropped, but the decree states that the officers concerned in the duel are remitted to the competent military jurisdiction. A Judge of Instruction has, however, no power to order a court-martial, and it remains to be seen whether the Minister at War will do so.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, on the 9th, M. Castagnola, in an able speech, in which he sketched the circumstances which, since 1849, had brought a large number of Italian emigrants to Piedmont, introduced a bill for granting political rights (citizenship) to all who emigrated to Piedmont from Parma and Lombardy before 1850, and for according civil rights only to the others. The hon. deputy remarked, that a provision ought to be added in favour of those emigrants who could not accept the boon; there being, for example, a law in contemplation in the duchy of Modena for confiscating the property of subjects naturalised elsewhere. The object of the bill was, in fact, to prevent any exceptional measures affecting the refugees being ordered by the Government on extraordinary occasions, such as the affair of the 14th of January, in Paris, &c. M. Bottero seconded the bill, giving some explanations regarding the Modenese law alluded to. At Modena (he said) there occurred many cases of Jewish children baptised through the fanaticism of an ignorant maid-servant. Whenever any such woman declared that she had poured a little water on a child's head, the dragons would come, invade the parents' house, and carry off the child by force, to have it educated in the Catholic religion. The consequence was that several rich Jewish families emigrated. When the Government saw that it was losing both the capital and enterprise of these people, it began to consider the expediency of the law alluded to by M. Castagnola. Count Cavour declared himself in favour of the principle of the bill before the House, but added that great discrimination must be exercised, in order to avoid the misapplication to unworthy individuals

of a measure intended as a protection for those who were deserving. The bill was then taken into consideration by a large majority.

TURKEY.

The news from Candia is not good. The insurrection is spreading; and Achmet Pasha, who has been sent there with a few ships, is empowered to blockade the island or to declare it in a state of siege. The inhabitants appear to expect some support from without.

UNITED STATES.

The steamship Niagara, bringing the mails from Boston to the 2nd inst., with intelligence *via* Halifax to the night of the 3rd, has arrived.

The alleged outrages by British cruisers on American vessels continued to be the dominant topic, and had formed the subject of debate for several days in the United States Senate, where great unanimity of feeling was evinced, and strong language was indulged in by several members. The consideration of the report of the committee on the subject was still pending.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 1st of June, says:—"The excitement about the British outrages in the West Indies continues unabated—if there is any change at all, it is on the increase. On Saturday, the braggarts of the Senate had a regular field-day, and fired broadsides of Buncombe which made the welkin ring. Amongst a certain class of politicians, both of the press and of the Legislature, there seems to be a race going on for precedence in patriotic fervour. The *Herald* of this city, of course, leads the van in bombastic denunciations of British aggression, and two or three times a week has a leading article showing the enormous advantages which the United States would reap from a war with England, the immense impulse which it would give to home industry, and the facilities it would afford for extending the area of the Union. By the time peace would be made, the Federal organ declares we should find ourselves in possession not only of thriving manufactures sufficient to supply all our own wants, but of Canada and the whole of Central America. The *Times* is the only other journal of large circulation or much influence in this city, which is doing everything to force the war flame. It deprecates hostilities as a terrible calamity for the whole human race, but insists upon strenuous and immediate resistance to the visitation of our vessels. The *Tribune* and *Evening Post* both take the British side of the question. The small fry, of course, all clamour for war, and rarely take the trouble to give any reason why. Amongst the public there is really, however, very little difference of opinion on the merits of the controversy. Most people would consider a conflict with England an unmitigated misfortune, but they will not submit to have their vessels overhauled by your cruisers in the present indiscriminate way."

The steamer Philadelphia, which arrived at New Orleans on the 29th May from Havannah, announced that the continued outrages of British cruisers had caused such intense excitement, that the Captain-General Coneba had despatched a war fleet to interpose between British guns and the violation of sovereignty in Spanish waters.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supply of English wheat is small, and we are liberally supplied with wheat from abroad. The weather continuing extremely fine caused great dryness, and the small quantity of English could only be cleared at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr., and the sale for foreign was slow, at a similar reduction. Flour sells slowly, at a little decline. Barley meets a slow sale, and at rather less money. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. We have again a very large arrival of oats, and where vessels come on demurrage, a reduction of 6d. per qr. is taken. Very little business has been done in cargoes, at declining prices.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 0s 6d to 0s 8d; geese, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; fowls, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; wild, 8d to 1s 0d; pigeons, 6d to 10d; large Surrey fowls, 8s 0d to 12s 0d; chickens, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; barndoor, 5s 0d to 8s; leverets, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hares, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; roostings, 5s 0d to 7s; pheasants, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; partridges, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; woodcocks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; snipes, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; teal, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; wild ducks, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; widgeons, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; plovers, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; roasting pigs, 4s to 8s each; English butter, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb.; English eggs, 7s 0d to 0s 0d; French ditto, 6s 6d to 0s 0d per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Monday.

	5. d.	5. d.	
South Kellie	15 6	Tanfield Moor	12 8
Eden	14 6	Haswell	16 9
Tees	16 6	Hough Hall	14 5

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BLATHWAYT.—June 12, at Thorndon Rectory, Dorsetshire, the wife of the Rev. R. V. Blathwayt, of a daughter.
CADOGAN.—June 14, at Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. George CadoGAN, of a daughter, still-born.
CAZALET.—June 10, at Pinner, the wife of the Rev. W. W. CazaleT, of a son.
FARRER.—June 11, at 41, Rutland-gate, the wife of J. Farrer, Esq., late Capt. 1st Life Guards, of a son.
HARTER.—June 11, at the Rectory, Cranfield, Beds, the wife of the Rev. George Gardner Harter, of a son.
HENDERSON.—June 10, at 12, Crescent, Plymouth, the residence of her father Gen. Dunsterville, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Henderson, Bombay Artillery, Adjutant and Quartermaster, Aden, of a son.
VICARS.—June 14, at Drayton-villa, Leamington, the wife of Colonel Wm. Hy. Vicars, of a son.
WILKINSON.—June 11, at 12, Doro-place, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, of a son.
WORTLEY.—June 15, at the Dowager Lady Wenlock's, 29, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHEERMAN—MALONE.—June 12, at St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. Richd. Malone, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Westminster, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Brownrigg Smith, John Bradford Cheerman, Esq., M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, University College, Toronto, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Julia, youngest daughter of Edmund Malone, Esq., of the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth.

CROMPTON—DALTON.—June 9, at the Parish Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. Thomas Parkes, M.A., William Henry Crompton, Capt. in H.M.'s 2nd Battalion 11th Regt. of Foot, eldest son of J. S. Crompton, Esq., of Slon-hill, Yorkshire, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of John Dalton, Esq., of Slon-hill, Park, in the same county.

LEE—FRITH.—June 12, at St. John's Paddington, by the Rev. M. D. French, John Lee, Esq., eldest son of John Lee, M.D., Ashbourne, Derbyshire, to Fanny, widow of Charles Frith, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. G. H. Phillips, of her Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons.

OSTREHAN—SEWELL.—June 9, at Creech St. Michael, Taunton, by the Rev. J. Duncan Ostrehan, vicar, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. J. H. Gittens, of Barbadoes, Elliott Seward Ostrehan, Lieut. 25th Regt., Bombay Army, to Isabel, widow of the late Capt. Arthur H. Cole Sewell, Bengal Army, and daughter of W. Woodward Sadler, Esq., Cannonstown, county Meath.

STEELE—HOLROYD.—June 9, at St. Giles's Church, Colchester, by the Rev. Wm. Allen, Rector of Narborough, Norfolk, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Goode, Rector of St. Giles's, Lieut. Col. John Alfred Street, C.B., Commandant of the 2nd Battalion at Colchester Camp, to Sophia Baker, daughter of the Rev. James John Holroyd, White Hall, Colchester, and Rector of Abberton, Essex.

DEATHS.

ASTIER.—June 11, at his residence, 9, Russell-street, Reading, aged sixty-seven, Major Henry Astier.

BELLMAN.—June 8, Fanny Ann, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Bellman, vicar of Moulton, Norfolk, and second daughter of the late C. C. Parish, Esq.

BLOMFIELD.—June 10, at Orsett Rectory, Essex, Anna Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. James Blomfield, Buxton, Bart., in the forty-sixth year of his age.

HEATHCOTE.—June 12, aged seven years, Godfrey Hungerford, youngest son of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P.

HORSLEY.—June 12, at Kensington Gravel-pits, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, William Horsley, Esq., Mus. Bac., Oxon.

JONES.—June 13, at 2, Bright's-terrace, Plumstead, Woolwich, Anne Maria, wife of Capt. Jones, Royal Engineers, aged sixty-five.

LEWIS.—June 13, William Lewis, Esq., of the Office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and eldest son of the late George Lewis, Esq., late Secretary to Her Majesty's Master of the Horse, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

PENFORD.—June 13, the Rev. James Penford, M.A., of Tunbridge-wells, late Vicar of Thorley, Isle of Wight, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

POLLOCK.—June 11, at his residence, 64, Bessborough-street, aged forty-seven, George Kennet Pollock, second son of the late Sir D. Pollock, Lord Chief Justice of Bombay.

SOUTHEY.—June 12, in the sixty-first year of her age, Clara, the wife of Henry Herbert Southey, M.D., of 1, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

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Tuesday, June 22, IL TROVATORE. Mlle. Titiens' last appearance but two.

Thursday, June 24 (Extra Night), LUCREZIA BORGIA. Mlle. Titiens' last appearance but one.

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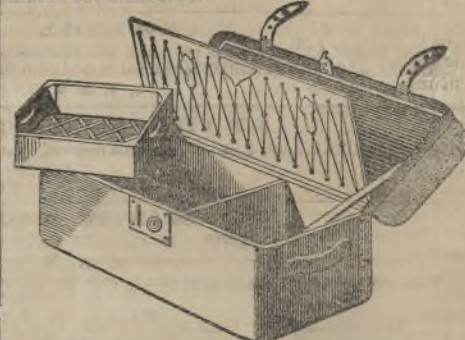
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ACIDITIES in the STOMACH and BOWELS. Flatulency, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bilious Affections, &c., are speedily removed by the use of COCKLE'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which have now been held in the highest estimation by all classes of society for upwards of half a century. Prepared only by James Cockle, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in Boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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We extract a few out of the many thousands of expressions of gratitude from invalids:—**Case No. 71.** of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—**Case No. 49,832.** "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—**Case No. 47,121.** Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—**Case No. 44,314.** Miss Elizabeth Teoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—**Case No. 46,814.** Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester: a cure of two years' diarrhoea.—**Case No. 32,612.** The Dowager Countess of Castlemart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—**Case No. 54,812.** Miss Virginia Zegers cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—**Case No. 480.** "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."—**Case 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. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—**Case No. 3,906.** "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

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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.

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—A Single Packet of Note Paper, or 100 Envelopes, stamped with Arms, Crest, or Initials, free of Charge, and every description of Stationery, full 6s. in the pound cheaper than any other house. Useful Cream Laid Note Paper, full size, 5 quires for 6d.; Superior Thick ditto, 5 quires for 1s.; India Note, 5 quires for 1s.; Letter Paper, 4s. per ream; Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d.; Foolscap, 6s. 6d. PARKINS and GOTTO'S NEW WRITING PAPER, made from STRAW, 3s. per ream; good Cream Laid Cemented Envelopes, 4d. per 100; the Queen's Head Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; Office Envelopes, 5s. per 1,000; Black-bordered Cream Laid Note paper (full size), 5 quires for 1s.; Bordered Envelopes, 6d. per 100; best Wax, 3s. 6d. per lb. Account and Manuscript Books, House hold paper, &c.; 100 Super Visiting Cards printed for 1s. 6d. Useful Sample Packets of Paper and Envelopes, by post, 10d. each. List of Prices sent post free. On Orders over 20s., Carriage paid to any part of the Country. Trade supplied.

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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 establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 3l. to 5l.; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilette Ware in great variety, from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BED-STEADS IN THE KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sucking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots from 15s. 6d. each; handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 27. 13s. 6d. to 200.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations 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, Lamp, Gasaliers, 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; and 4, 5, & 6, FERRY'S-PLACE, London.—Established 1820.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated for more than 150 years, maintains an unrivalled reputation for cheapness and first-rate quality. The Stock is most extensive and complete, including the finest transparent Ivory Handles at 32s. per dozen; choice ditto, Balance Handles, from 22s. per dozen; medium ditto, Balance Handles (an exceedingly cheap and serviceable family article), 16s. per dozen. Also, Bone, Horn, Stag, and every variety of mounting, all warranted. Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Silver, Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles, in cases of 12, 18, or 24 pairs. Also, Plated Fishing Knives from 42s. per dozen. Silver and Plated Fish Carvers, of the newest and most elegant designs, always in stock. London Agents for Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons' celebrated Cutlery. DEANE and Co.'s General Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouses (opening to the Monument), LONDON-BRIDGE. Established A.D. 1700.

BAKER'S PATENT IRON BEDSTEAD, surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 27. 10s. 1. 3l. 10s., 4l., 5l., to 10l.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.

No other goods sold.—Bedsteads and Bedding only. **DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAMBULATORS?** See T. TROTMAN'S PATENT SAFETY-FOLDING and First-Class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds. The new patent Perambulators so much in use are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view. Patent Safety Carriage Works, HIGH-STREET-GATE, Camden Town (N.W.)

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.



PATENT CORN FLOUR.—BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR, for most delicious preparations, Blancmange, Custards, Puddings, Cakes, &c., all the purposes of arrowroot; also the most agreeable diet for infants and Invalids. See Lancet weekly reports from Dr. Hassall, Dr. Letheby (London Hospital), Dr. Muspratt (Liverpool). Sold by Grocers, Chemists &c., in packets, with recipes, 11½d. Paisley: 77 A, Market-street, Manchester; and 23, Ironmonger-lane (E.C.)

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

CHESTER'S BEE-HIVE, 88, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—Embroidery, Trimming, Haberdashery, and Fringe Warehouse.—J. C. has the largest and best Stock of Stamped and Traced Muslin in the trade, on the best Material and newest Designs. Ladies finding their own Muslin can have it Stamped or Traced at the shortest notice. Strips from 1 inch to 40. A List of Prices.—Collars 3d. each, Braided Collars 6d. per set, Gannetts 3d. Sleeves 9d. per pair, Habit-shirts 6d., Chemisettes 6d., Night Caps 7½d., Pocket Handkerchiefs 9d., D'Oyleys 6d., Bread Cloths 7½d., Anti-Macassars 1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 3s. 3d., Capes 2s. 3d., Jackets from 2s. 3d., Infant's Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Embroidery (Cotton) 5d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Stilltoes 2d. each, Toilet Curi 3s. per yard.

N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices. Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-office Order or Stamp. Berlin Wools in every shade at 4½d. per dozen. Cloth Shippers 3s. per pair. Smoking Caps 3s. each. An immense Stock of Fancy Buttons of the newest Patterns and richest quality. Fringes in every Colour always in Stock, or made to Order in a few days.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING, at F. WHYERS'S, 320, REGENT-STREET, nearly opposite the Polytechnic Institution. Bonnets unequalled at 6s. 6d., 1 Guinea, and upwards. Ladies' Capes from 3s. 6d. upwards. Dresses made in the newest style and fashion at 12s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Mantles and Children's Dresses.—Country Orders attended.

TO LADIES.—LESSONS given in WAX or PAPER FLOWERS, ORNAMENTAL LEATHER WORK, &c., &c., at No. 8, BERNERS-STREET, Oxford-street.

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—D'ALMAINE and Co., Sole Makers of the ROYAL PIANOFORTE in Mahogany, Zebra, and Rosewood, at 25 Guineas each, have REMOVED from Soho-square to their new Premises, No. 104, NEW BOND-STREET (W.)

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