

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

## and Pictorial Times.

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### THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

On all the cowardly, treacherous, and bloodthirsty transactions that have disgraced humanity, the late slaughter of the Turks by the Montenegrin troops of Prince Danilo must stand pre-eminent. Danilo's secretary, Delarue, came to the Turkish head-quarters, on the pretence of concluding a truce, and to confer with the Commissioner of the Sultan, Kernal Effendi, and the European Consuls. He requested the Turkish Commander to join his troops, and retire upon Klobuk. Hussein Pacha consented, but as his camp was obliged to remain at Grahovo, he asked to have the safety of his tents guaranteed. Delarue consented, and gave a written guarantee to that effect. The Turkish troops had scarcely, how-

ever, began their march when the Montenegrins fell upon them, and slaughtered nearly the whole. The following is a translation of the despatch which conveyed the information of the affair to Danilo:—"Great Prince and Conqueror! In the name of God and St. Peter! To the glory of the most Serene Prince of the Montenegrins, and my illustrious brother! On Ascension-day I placed my troops in fighting order to make an assault upon the fortifications. Then thy Guards, which were entrusted with charge of cutting off the retreat of the enemy, opened fire upon them. The valiant and trusty Montenegrins, thy noble falcons, rushed headlong, yataghan in hand, upon the works, first calling upon the name of God, and then upon that of their most Serene Prince. What valour! What daring!

What heroic courage! Alas, that I was not able to be everywhere to press to my heart each hero individually. The extreme division of the left wing was the first upon the ramparts, the right pursued the fugitives. But why need I enter into minute details. Glory and praise to Almighty God! They were cut down as when one hews down trees. Out of 13,000 Turks only 350 escaped to tell what it is to fight with the Karadagh. Thy Montenegrins cut off 7,000 heads, took eight cannons, 1,200 saddled horses, all the draught horses, 500 tents, and great quantities of arms and accoutrements. The battle field is covered with the dead, and resembles a forest laid low by the axe of the woodman! Fearful sight! Now are our Montenegrin brothers, the heroes of Kossova\* avenged, now is that im-

mortal hero, Millis Obolic, avenged, whose spirit hovered over thy brave ones, O Prince (he struck off the head of Sultan Murad, and was killed in consequence). Such a battle, such a victory has Montenegro never before seen. Each one strove to gain honour for thee and for himself. We lost during the storming 47 killed and 60 wounded. Two Pachas were cut to pieces. That valiant hero, Illia Guikowatz Zuga, gloriously struck off the head of one, and a standard-bearer of thy band of heroes, from Lobotina, the other. As soon as we had buried the dead and cared for the wounded, and put all in order, we came to thee quickly. Know this, and farewell.—MIRKO, Commander-in-Chief." The *Ost Deutche Post*, in noticing this affair, says that "the loss of the Turks is very great, and the details



BATTLE OF GRAHOVO, BETWEEN THE TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.



of the cruelties which were committed upon the prisoners were enough to make one shudder. The unfortunate Mussulman who fell in the slaughter was happy in comparison to those who fell alive into the hands of these monsters. Lucky he who lost his head! The fate of those whose ears, noses, and other parts of their bodies were mangled with truly cannibal joy was far more tragical. It is hardly to be conceived that such an abominable thing could have taken place in the heart of Europe, and that those who have committed those atrocities have been held up to the sympathy of Europe, in the name of Christianity and civilization, as suffering and oppressed, whilst the Turks, who have been only defending their right with great moderation and forbearance, have been represented as sanguinary tyrants. We could understand the cannibalism of these Montenegrins if they had suffered from oppression, or from long protracted wars, but this was not the case. The Montenegrins have not shown themselves warriors, but murderers, by their falling upon the Turks as they were withdrawing peaceably. The partisans of Montenegro cannot deny their treachery.

\* This battle was fought in 1389, in which Murad I. was killed.

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

The Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, Judge Advocate-General, had an audience of the Queen on Saturday, at Buckingham Palace, and submitted to Her Majesty the proceedings of some Courts Martial. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, visited the Queen. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Sir James Clark and Col. F. H. Seymour, visited the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's-park. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant went, in the morning, to the Tower of London. The Duke afterwards inspected the East India Docks and the Royal Mint. In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with a visit, at Stafford House. Prince Arthur and the Princess Louise took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Brabant, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. In attendance were Lord Colville and Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood. The Prince Consort, with the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, rode on horseback, attended by the Gentlemen in Waiting. The Queen and Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, honoured the performance of the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Athole, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Countess d'Yve de Bavay, Lord Crofton, Col. Count de Moerkkerke, Baron d'Overschie de Nerische, Capt. Burnell, Dr. Koepf, Lord Colville, and Col. F. H. Seymour.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private Chapel of the Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Holy Sacrament. The King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, went to visit the Countess de Neully at St. Leonard's, and afterwards returned to town. The Royal party travelled from the Bricklayers' Arms station by a special train, on the South-Eastern Railway, returning by the same route.

Her Majesty the QUEEN held a Court on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. M. Juan B. Alberdi had his first audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confederation. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies. Sir John Crampton was presented at an audience by the Earl of Malmesbury, to take leave as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg. Sir Arthur Magenis was presented to the Queen upon his return from abroad. The Hon. Edward A. J. Harris was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by the Earl of Malmesbury, and kissed hands on being appointed Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to Bern. The Earl of Malmesbury had an audience of Her Majesty. The Queen was attended by Lord Crofton, Lord in Waiting, and Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting.—The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Brabant, and attended by the Duchess of Athole and Major-Gen. Bouverie, visited, in the afternoon, the United Service Museum, and inspected the model of Sebastopol, by Col. Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards. In the morning the Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by Col. F. H. Seymour. His Royal Highness rode on horseback in the afternoon, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant visited the Museum at the East India House. The Duke of Brabant also viewed Westminster Abbey and the Palace of Westminster. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with Her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Brabant, and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance of the Philharmonic Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Countess d'Yve de Bavay, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, the

Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Crofton, Lord George Lennox, Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond, Major-Gen. Wyld, Major-Gen. Bouverie, Col. F. H. Seymour, Col. Count de Moerkkerke, Capt. Burnell, and Dr. Koepf.

Her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, took a drive in an open carriage and four, on Tuesday afternoon. Major-Gen. Bouverie and Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros attended on horseback. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback in the forenoon, attended by Col. F. H. Seymour. Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at their residence in St. James's Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders went in the morning to Twickenham, to visit the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the King of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke of Beaufort, the Belgian Minister and Madame van de Weyer, the Portuguese Minister and Countess Lavradio, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Isabella Howard, Countess d'Yve de Bavay, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Sir George and Mr. Couper, Col. Count de Moerkkerke, Baron d'Overschie de Nerische, Capt. Burnell, Dr. Koepf, and the Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Cambridge.

The King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, attended by the Countess d'Yve de Bavay, Hon. Emily Cathcart, and Col. Francis H. Seymour, visited the Royal Botanic Gardens, in the Regent's-park, on Wednesday morning. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant, attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng and Baron d'Overschie, also rode on horseback in the forenoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen. The Prince Consort went in the afternoon to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Asylum-road, Old Kent-road, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone for the erection of additional habitations on the grounds of the institution, to be styled the "Albert Wing." His Royal Highness was attended by Lord George Lennox, Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey, and Col. F. H. Seymour. The Queen, with the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Brabant, took a drive in the afternoon in an open carriage and four. Major-Gen. Bouverie and Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros attended on horseback. The Prince Consort, with the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, rode on horseback. The Count of Flanders visited the London Docks in the forenoon. The Duke of Brabant visited the Duke of Cambridge in the afternoon, at his residence in St. James's Palace. Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice took a carriage drive. Her Majesty the Queen went in the evening to St. James's Hall, to honour with Her presence the performance for the benefit of the Royal Academy of Music. The Queen and Prince Consort were accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Athole, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Countess d'Yve de Bavay, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort, Lord Crofton, Lord George Lennox, Col. Count de Moerkkerke, Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond, Major-Gen. Wyld, Major-Gen. Bouverie, Col. F. H. Seymour, Baron d'Overschie de Nerische, and Capt. Burnell.

#### FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Lady Sondes' ball will take place on Monday, July 12. Lord and Lady Middleton have left the St. George's Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. C. Wyndham have left the St. George's Hotel. Lord and Lady Clermont have left Claridge's Hotel for Torquay. Sir Robert and Lady Gerard have returned to the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Tatlow have arrived at Wallace's Hotel, Hyde-park-corner. The Earl and Countess of Munster have left town on a tour of the German Spas. Lady Mary Wood's *soirée dansante* is postponed to the 13th of the ensuing month. Colonel W. S. Rowland, United States Consul at Riga, has arrived at Long's Hotel. Mr. and Lady Emily Beecher have left Russell's Hotel, Albemarle-street, for Ireland. The Duchess of Hamilton has issued cards for an assembly on Monday next at Hamilton House. Sir Claude and Lady Wade have arrived from Germany, at the Albemarle Hotel, Albemarle-street. The Countess of Scarborough and family have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, from Sandbeck Park. Sir James Fergusson and Lieut.-Col. Francis Cust, Grenadier Guards, have arrived in London from a tour in the East. Mr. Akroyd, M.P., and Mrs. Akroyd have arrived at Edward's Hotel from Dordington Park. Mr. and

Mrs. Henry Hood have left the same establishment for Cewston Hall, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Comber for Oswald Park.

The Duchess of Inverness returned to Kensington Palace, on Monday from Richmond, where her Grace has passed the last fortnight.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister leaves town at the end of the week for Germany, on leave of absence for a few months.

General and Lady Mary Fox have recently arrived at their residence at Kensington, after an absence of several months on the Continent.

Madame Musurus left the Turkish Embassy on Saturday, to visit her father in Paris, who, we are happy to learn, is recovering from his recent illness.

The Duke and Duchess of Sunderland had a *déjeuner* on Tuesday at Cliefden, their delightful seat near Maidenhead, to which a select party were invited.

Mr. Brunel, C.E., has gone, it is said, to the Continent for two years, to enjoy quiet, and recruit his health, after the anxiety and fatigue he has endured with the Leviathan.

The Baron and Baroness de Conceição and family have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, from Portugal. The Baron and party have left the same establishment for Antwerp.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, honoured Gen. Sir William and Lady Gomm with their company at luncheon on Monday, at the gallant general's residence in Spring-gardens.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, accompanied by Lady Geraldine Somerset, Lady Caroline Cust, Lady Louisa Hamilton, and Baron Knesbeck, visited the Tower of London on Tuesday afternoon. The Royal party was received by Major-Gen. Lord de Ros, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the Grenadier Guards. The Duchess of Cambridge and party were engaged nearly two hours in going over the fortress.

#### APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The nuptials of Lady Agnes Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., are to be solemnised at the close of the present month.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Miss Florence Sheridan, daughter of Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, M.P., and the Hon. A. F. Bamfylde, only son of Lord and Lady Poltimore.

#### ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE IN TURKEY.

On the 10th inst., the nuptial procession of Munyreh Sultana, the second bride, took place with the same ceremony as that of her sister the week before. The Sultan, it seems, was anxious not to show any predilection for either of his two daughters. Their trousseau was exactly the same, the festivities and all other ceremonies likewise; each of them had a summer palace hired for her on the Bosphorus similarly furnished, and for both an exactly similar winter residence is being built. They are to have the same dowry and the same appanage, 50,000 piastres a month for the lady, and as much more for her husband, who besides receives as Mushir, or Field-Marshal, 100,000 piastres a month, so that the happy couple get altogether 2,400,000 piastres, or about 14,000, sterling a-year, according to the present exchange. Even as regards the bridegrooms, there seems to have been a wish to show equal care for both, for the gentlemen are both little men, with a good deal of *embonpoint*, and, according to the accounts of those who know them both, at par in every other respect except money, in which rather important quality the Egyptian Viceroy's son bears off the palm. If the two Sultanas were thus equally favoured by their parent the heavens treated them rather differently at their respective nuptial festivals, for, while they gave bright sunshine to show off the marriage procession of the first in full splendour, they marred those of the second by a succession of violent tropical showers, which not only diminished the eagerness of the spectators and the beauty of the sight, but spoiled likewise the dresses of the fair ladies of the Palace who had to accompany the bride in open caïques, and were yet prevented by etiquette from carrying umbrellas. The rain began the day before, and rather dimmed the last evening's festival. It was, perhaps, for this reason that the outdoor festivities at the tents were prolonged for one day longer, so that they ended, indeed, with fine weather, but with mud ankle-deep; but neither the pouring rain of Wednesday nor the mud of Thursday could abate the courage of the sight-seers, especially the women. The life of Turkish women is so much confined to their houses that they evidently could not support the idea of losing the last day, and braved wind and weather. Those who were in carriages of course did not suffer much, as it was only their servants who had to wade in the mud; but there were, in spite of everything, hosts of "papoched" women returning after midnight, dragging their slippers and dresses through the mud, so that one could scarcely conceive how they could have managed to keep on their *chaussure* in the three or four miles which they had to walk back to their homes. A Turkish lady's slipper, with only just the toes inside of it, is rebellious enough on the smoothest of ground. What must it, then, be under difficulties? With their "prighehs," or light cloaks, blown out like a full sail, they resembled, at the light of their lanterns, little phantom ships going against the storm. Well, nobody ought to grudge them their holiday, nor wish that their trouble might not be repaid. The Sultana must console herself for this inclemency of the skies by the Turkish belief—which we seem to have adopted—namely, that "Kahmet," which

signifies both rain and a heavenly gift, is of good omen on marriage days, and promises good luck and plenty for the couple. Thus the *fêtes* which have kept the whole town in movement are at an end, and now nothing remains but the payment of the bill.—*Correspondent of the Times.*



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**DOBOS.**—The birth, education, life, and death of a clergyman may be traced with great facility. The registers of universities and ecclesiastical records supply the information.

**A. H. C.**—In the public library of Cambridge are some specimens of Queen Elizabeth's classical attainments—Latin epistles on different subjects, and a translation of Zonophon's Dialogue from the Greek. At Oxford, also, is preserved a Latin exercise book by the same royal person when she was very young.

**A CONSTANT READER.**—Three-fourths of the weight of the human body is composed of water. The wood of trees contains one-third of water.

**A HOUSEKEEPER.**—The clove of commerce is the flower of the plant before its expansion. The fruit is a very different thing, and quite unknown as an article of commerce.

**DOVER.**—An interesting calculation has been made of the colours most fatal in battle. Red takes the lead in the proportion of danger; Austrian grey is the least hazardous. The gradations stand thus:—Red, twelve; rifle-green, seven; brown, six; Austrian grey, five.

**GEORGINA.**—We believe that the often repeated name of Balaklava, means, when interpreted, a net of fishes.

**MALVINA.**—There is a responsibility in offering advice on so delicate a question. If the alternative is offered, it should be aided by, whatever may be the choice, equally by both parties. Without this serious intention the threat would be only a mockery. A little time should first be taken for consideration.

**ELIZABETH T.**—This peculiarity exists all over Belgium. The clocks strike the half hour in a way that seems rather extraordinary to English understandings. For instance, when it is half-past nine they strike ten; when it is half-past ten they strike eleven—the half hour being struck by a different bell from that which announces the hour. The inhabitants are quite aware of the distinction. They consider this a peculiar advantage over our mode, as they can in this way know in the night what time it is by thus distinguishing the half hour bells.

**STANFORD HILL.**—Lord Nelson laid in state at the Admiralty, and the funeral procession started from there to St. Paul's, with a military escort of eight thousand men.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**—The office of Keeper of the National Gallery a few years since, was only worth two hundred a year, but a subsequent alteration has increased it to the sum of one thousand a year, with the new name of Director.

**ANGUSTA.**—Artists know well that the original and distinct types of human beauty and expression are few and rare. In England and France there are not a dozen. The rest are only variations.

**BOX HILL.**—The tally is an extremely old instrument in the art of book-keeping, and was formerly extensively used by Government. They were formed of wood and were of various lengths. An interesting but grievous fact was the result of this clumsy method of keeping accounts. In consequence of the great accumulation of these wooden ledgers in one of the Exchequer apartments at Westminster, it became necessary that they should be destroyed, and an order was issued from the Board of Works to burn them, which was performed with more than the expected effect, for as the stove of the House of Lords was used for the purpose, the result was the deplorable destruction of both Houses of Parliament in 1834.

**MARUS JANE.**—The design for the Berlin wool pattern, given a fortnight back, looks extremely well worked, as a cushion without a border, but if one should be preferred, there is no reason why it should not be introduced. This matter must entirely rest on the taste of our subscriber. If the border is not worked it can be finished off with two or three rows of black and a twisted cord of its own colours carried round with a tassel at each corner.

**CAROLINE.**—It is quite true that a great deal of cotton lace is made by hand, but this waste of labour is only to save the difference between the price of cotton and thread.

**ELLEN.**—The *I* is silent and the *a* broad.

**READER FROM THE FIRST.**—Will be answered in our next number.

**AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.**—We recommend you to look at the advertisements which appear daily in the *Times* newspaper. You will there find not only the announcements of governesses seeking situations, but also the advertisements of governess agents, to whom you can apply if you wish. We do not see any reason for preferring a German to an English lady. Your last question must be determined entirely by circumstances, of which you must be best able to judge for yourself.

**ELGINA.**—For the first mentioned relative, about six months; for the one next named possibly four months may suffice. After, three months.

**CONSTANTIA.**—Translation, according to Dryden, is a kind of painting after the life, where every one will acknowledge there is a double sort of likeness, a good one and a bad. It is one thing to make the outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring itself, perhaps, tolerable; and another thing to make all these graceful by the attitude, the shadowings, and chiefly by the spirit which animates the whole.

**ALDA BEAUFORT.**—1. We recommend you to leave the point in question to be settled by the two gentlemen between themselves. The gentleman who has heretofore occupied the post of honour will no doubt offer to resign it to the new comer, who may be supposed to have a more rightful claim to it.—2. A recipe for gravy soup:—Take a leg of beef, wash and soak it well. Break the bone and put it into a stew-pan with a gallon of water, a large bunch of sweet herbs, two large onions sliced and fried to a good brown, but not in the least burnt; two blades of mace, three cloves, twenty berries of allspice, and forty of black pepper. Stew it till the soup is as rich as you wish it to be; then take out the meat. When the soup is cold take off the fat. Warm the soup with vermicelli, the nicest part of a head of celery boiled and cut in pieces, cayenne, and a little salt. Carrot may be added, with turnip cut into small pieces and boiled with spinach and endive. The herbs may be used without the vermicelli; or the vermicelli only may be used, and the herbs omitted. A spoonful of soy and one of mushroom ketchup may also be added.—Observe that all spices used in flavoured soup should be tied in a muslin bag.—3. When the paint is dry and the smell has passed off.

The Lord-Advocate, Mr. Inglis, is to be elevated to the bench as Lord Justice-Clerk; like his predecessor in the office, Mr. Inglis steps at once from the position of Dean of Faculty and Lord-Advocate to the all but highest legal position at the disposal of the Crown. His successor as Lord-Advocate will be the present Solicitor-General, Mr. Charles Baillie. For the Solicitor-Generalship there seems a general scramble. The parties most freely named are: Mr. George Dundas, Mr. George Paton, Mr. David Mure, and Mr. Archd. Boyle. It is rumoured that Mr. John Mackenzie Lindsay, one of the principal Clerks of Session, has resigned; and that Mr. Archd. McNeil, W.S., brother of the Lord President of the Court of Session, is to be his successor.—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*



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## THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1858.

## THE PAPER DUTY.

THE duty on paper is essentially a tax on the diffusion of knowledge. Levied in the reign of Queen Anne, at a time when the wars of Marlborough had played havoc with the country's exchequer, it was, to all intents and purposes, a war tax. But it had another object—and to the Government of the day and the privileged class a more important one—that of checking the rising intelligence of the nation. The popular voice had spoken out during the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, and the lenity of the sentence on that fanatic personage was said to be on account of the strong feeling elicited at the time. Probably the impost in question served both these purposes. But nobody, now-a-days, dreams of checking progress; the advantage of the Government on the one hand, and of the people on the other, is on the side of intellectual and moral advancement. This can be achieved only by the removal of all obstacles to the free circulation of useful knowledge.

The inconsistencies and anomalies of the paper duty are almost innumerable. Not only does it limit the publication of useful works of all kinds, but that now indispensable article, the newspaper, is brought out under the greatest disadvantages, arising chiefly from the large amount deducted from the receipts by the Excise. An enterprising Scotch firm, well-known as publishers of sound educational works, has been obliged to discontinue a publication having a circulation of 80,000, in consequence of the heavy duty on paper. We also hear of a Manchester newspaper paying 5,000*l.* a year, which the proprietor says would otherwise go towards the improvement of his paper. An art journal, for eight years, paid 1,200*l.* as duty, but during that period not a penny as dividend; the tax absorbed the whole profits. One of the penny daily papers is said to pay 300*l.* per week, yet the proprietors struggle when the duty will be repealed, and they will be enabled to devote the large amount now contributed by them to the revenue to making their property still more worthy the public patronage. While the Leviathan of the daily press is taxed 732*l.* a week, or upwards of 38,000*l.* a year. Persons, therefore, who can command large sums of money, can alone encounter the risks of literary undertakings. The principles of exemption, and the rule for levying the duty, are to the uninitiated truly inexplicable. For instance: "The Holy Scriptures, Psalm-books, the Scotch Confession of Faith, books printed in the Latin, Greek, or any of the Northern languages," are exempt; but a commentary on the Scriptures, an exposition of these Psalms, or a translation of any of the works from the Northern languages, are liable to the tax. A penny journal, circulating half a million a week, pays a duty of thirty per cent., while a three-volume fashionable novel, or a volume of Macaulay's "England," pays but one per cent. It may also be reasonably asked why the duty should be remitted on mill-boards, papier maché, and the paper used in pressing cloth, while on the very paper which encases the manufactured papier maché article, or is wrapped round the finished cloth, it is imposed? or a work printed at the privileged Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, in a dead language, be exempt, while a tax is levied on a child's copy-book or primer? or the paper made from the rags of an untaxed garment, be subject to this duty? We might multiply our queries indefinitely, but we think sufficient has been shown to prove that the anomalies, inequalities, and absurdities of the Act of Queen Anne are so numerous as to lead us to hope that, as the country has borne the infliction for a century and a half, another session

will not pass without finding a Chancellor of the Exchequer bold enough to propose its entire abolition. It certainly is very unwise to allow an act to remain on our statute-book which is objectionable in a literary, moral, and educational point, and which virtually renders this country unable to compete with other nations in the manufacture of paper. At one time we used to supply Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and other places in South America with that commodity, but this trade has been taken from us by the French, Belgian, and German producers; and in consequence of the backwardness of our system and their improvements and freedom, we cannot at present hope to regain our trade from these paper-producing countries.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House of Commons, a few nights ago, that the educational grants this year would not fall far short of a million, and there was a prospect of their progressively increasing to three or four millions. But it will be useless to expend these large sums of money on the education of the youth of the country, if, when they reach maturity, we withhold from them the means of continuing that education. By far the greater portion learn more that is practically useful when school-days are over, than before; in fact, at the latter period, education really begins. The result of the debate of Monday last, augurs well for the speedy removal of the burden complained of. Not one member seriously advocated its continuance on other than fiscal grounds; and the House unanimously affirmed the principle that "it is of opinion that the maintenance of the Excise duties on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic." We may, therefore, confidently hope that they will soon meet the fate of those kindred barriers to intellectual progress—the newspaper stamp and advertisement duties—erected in the same dark period of our country's history.

## ROTTEN-ROW.

THERE are some few things to be met with in England which no other country in the world can match. Among these we should like to point attention to the lady-equestrians of Rotten-row. Where, we would ask, and that, too, a little proudly, could such a spectacle be found on the face of the whole earth, a noble park, intact, elevated, spacious, carpeted with verdure, with such a nobility of stately trees, as it would take centuries of growth to parallel—trees planted by our forefathers of many generations back, shading long avenues with umbrageous branches, through which the sunlight falls in moving chequers, and so embosoming a palace garden, itself most richly and right royally endowed with all the same characteristics of wealth, and art, and nature.

In the midst of advantages thus faintly indicated runs that line of glory to equestrians our own well-known and well-beloved Rotten-row, and taking a fashionable hour in the fashionable season we know no country in the world that can vie with that prodigality of national luxury which Hyde-park displays on such occasions. The personal advantages of our countrywomen, many of them eminently handsome, remarkable as well for delicacy of person as an aristocratic exclusiveness of style which separates them from the women of all other lands, yet with those finely marked feminine traits possessing a nerve and a courage clear from all reckless daring and distinct from all coarse hardihood, these, we say, furnish a noble specimen of what wealth and women can show the world.

The horses deserve a paragraph to themselves, but we know and feel that we cannot praise them as they deserve. We can only say, that, of all the animal world the horse is our nearest friend; and for grace, beauty, high blood, and noble instincts, merits its full share of the honours of Rotten-row.

The world says that comparisons are odious. We say, "How shall we measure excellence without them?" It is only by comparison that we can mark attainment, so let us see in what way the ladies of the Continent progress by the side of the fair equestrians of Hyde Park.

We take France and Belgium, as being the two nearest points. In neither of these do we find that lady-equestrians give any character of interest to the walks or drives. Those who strike the eye in the Bois de Boulogne are usually English. Let a fair rider take her graceful and

fearless way, confiding in her own good steed and her own good nerves, and the chances are very great that she will prove to be English. In Brussels, the case approaches much nearer to a certainty. When Belgian ladies ride, they form exceptions to the usual custom. Of course, there are riding masters as well as other masters of all sorts, but these find their pupils chiefly among the daughters of the English, who are being educated in schools, or those of residents who may have taken up their abode in the Belgian capital, chiefly with the view of securing the services of economical professors, whose fees are lower than in most other places. Let us instance the riding masters, as we have been speaking on the subject. Three pounds for twenty lessons, or thereabouts, these being given in the riding school. On the roads, accompanied by the master, each expedition is counted as two-and-a-half. Such are the finance reasons why Brussels is often selected as a place for education, despite the Flemish brogue of its French.

But if the English ladies possess unmeasurable advantages as horse-women, the ladies of France and Belgium practice another art in which they leave us far behind. They are taught swimming far more universally than our own country learn riding. In schools girls are all taken to the swimming baths, and being invested with a peculiar costume receive lessons in the art as punctually as those of any other master. They acquire great dexterity, and swimming is often in as good repute among them as dancing. It must be acknowledged that English prejudice rises up very strongly against the practice; but it would certainly be well worth the trouble of considering whether the feeling is just. With those of delicate constitution we are inclined to think the exercise calls the muscles into play with too great a tension. The labour exhausts, instead of strengthening, the system. After each of these exertions, days must pass before the body is restored to its accustomed tone. Weariness and inertness follow on the laborious exercise. In all such cases we cannot but think that the cause would be much better avoided. With those of more hardy constitution the case may assume another bearing. It is possible that strength may be acquired. It may even be considered as a gymnastic exercise, developing the frame and giving strength to bodily functions. We know young ladies who swim like fish, and like the exercise almost as well as dancing.

But now comes the question, is swimming better than dancing and gymnastics? We think the question rests much more upon the healthiness of the exercise than upon its usefulness, although we know that its advocates take up the strong ground of its being a preservative in danger rather than its considerations as a sanatory measure. For our own part, we consider that the cases in which a woman may save her own life as well as the lives of others by the art are so few as to offer a mere item in the columns of the account. Like dancing it is an exercise that must be lost unless preserved by means of constant practice, and it is unsupposable that the matrons of England could so un-nationalize themselves, if we may coin that word, as to hold swimming assemblies for the sake of preserving the accomplishment. In truth, we are a little afraid of continental customs. These swimming lessons run counter to our feelings. We must not say that we would rather a lady should be drowned, but we may say that we do prefer that she should take the small hazard that such a thing should ever happen.

We hold it to be a very desirable thing that, in such a journal as our own, all the changing phases of education should be noted according to their merit, and weighed accordingly. If they are good, let us receive them; if bad, reject them. At all events, let us give them our best attention. While we are sleeping, they are being established. It is surprising to what extent English girls are sent for education to the Continent. It has become one of the distinguishing features of the present day. Acquisition of language is the plea. In this way fashions are being adopted totally at variance with our insular notions of propriety. Some things provoke a smile; others fear. For instance, when a master of deportment teaches a young lady class of pupils the use of the pocket handkerchief, we may endeavour to keep serious, though, when a swimming master

gives lessons to the same young class, we are quite serious enough without any endeavour.

We go back to the point at which we began, and say we are most proud of the graceful horsemanship of Rotten-row, and we would not give up that splendid display of our countrywomen for any other triumph of feminine skill.

## WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

News has been received from the United States up to the 9th instant. The excessive patriotism of the Senate had somewhat subsided, and more pacific principles were at work with the members of that important body. In the debate of the 7th, the various resolutions on the "British outrages" were considered. The amendment to reduce the number of ships to be constructed to six, instead of ten, as proposed by the Naval Committee, was lost. An amendment for the proposed construction of gunboats was negatived; and a proposition to give the President leave to issue letters of marque and reprisals, met a similar fate, the decisive vote being 46 to 6. From these proceedings—taken in connexion with the fact that the House of Representatives and the Senate are at loggerheads as to whether the session should be summarily brought to a close, or extended for a day or two longer—we infer that the honourable terms offered by our Government will be accepted by that of the United States. The reasoning portion of the American community are becoming convinced that their skippers have drawn largely on their imagination in this matter of the "outrages." For instance, a good deal has been made out of those alleged to have taken place at Sagua Lagrande; but an American sloop has arrived thence, and her captain says, "he was not troubled by the British, and believes two-thirds of the stories in circulation about outrages, &c., are 'made out of whole cloth.'" Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister in London, it is rumoured, has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements of our Government on this question. We may, therefore, reasonably hope soon to hear that this difficulty has been satisfactorily settled.

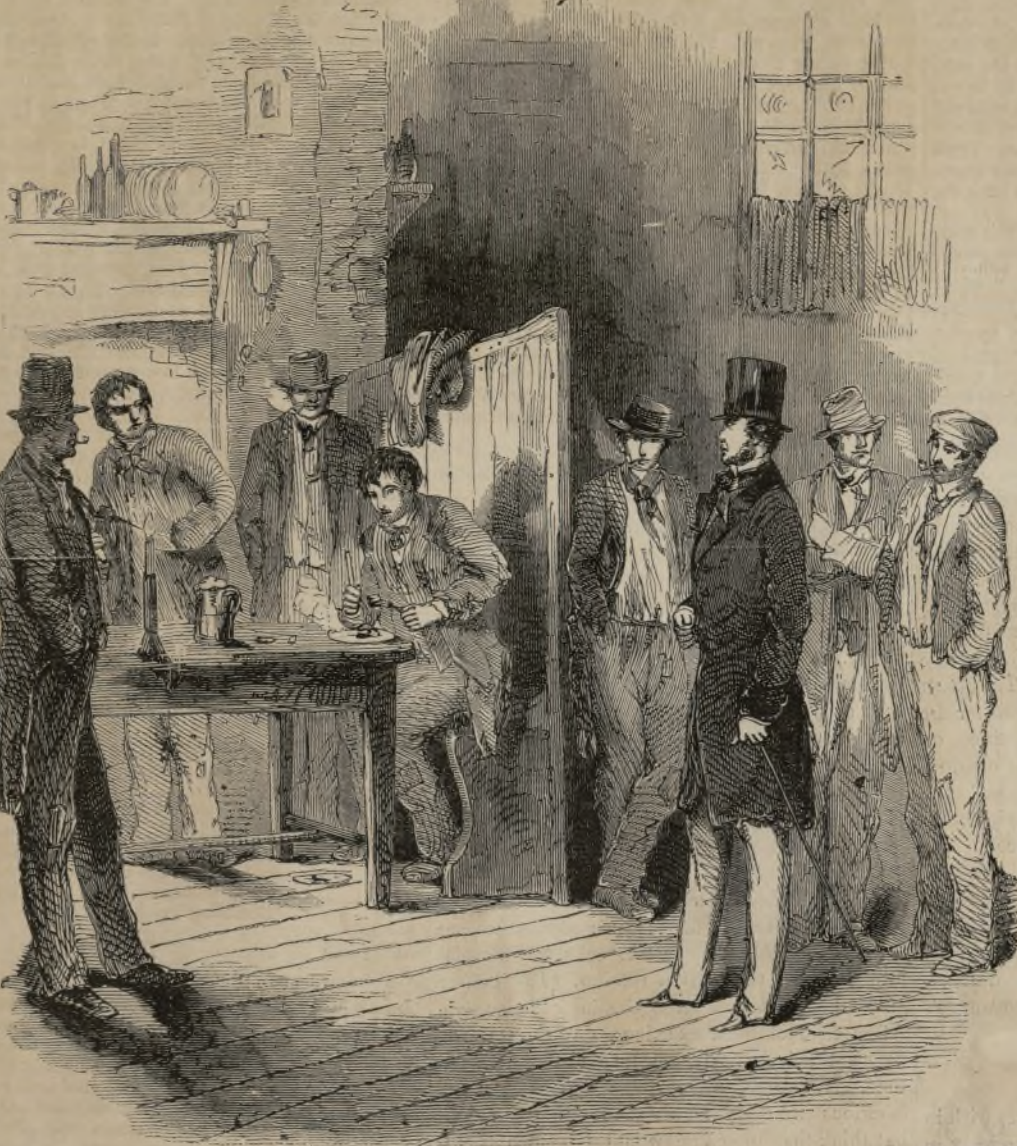
The Lord Mayor, on Wednesday evening, gave a grand banquet at the Mansion House to Her Majesty's Ministers. A very numerous and brilliant assembly accepted his lordship's invitation. The Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli were unfortunately both absent, owing to indisposition. The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Ministers," which was responded to by the Lord Chancellor in a speech which was very well received.

The filthy state of the river Thames is the subject which occupies the attention of Members of Parliament, the editors and correspondents of the metropolitan press, and forms one of the topics of conversation in almost every circle. A lighter-man died on Sunday last, whose death has been attributed, by the verdict of the jury, "to an attack of Asiatic cholera, brought on by inhaling the noxious vapour of the Thames." It is high time that some plan should be adopted to purify the water, and save London from the peril of contagion.

The prosecutions by the Crown against Mr. Truelove, and M. Tchorzewski, for publishing libels on the Emperor of the French, and incitements to assassination, were brought into the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday to be abandoned by the Attorney-General. A verdict of not guilty was agreed to by the Crown in both cases, the defendants, through their counsel, declaring that in publishing the pamphlets they had no intention of inciting to assassination or murder. It was understood that no more of the publications would be sold. There is some probability that the prosecution against Mr. Thomas Allsop will also be abandoned.

The disclosures made at St. Martin's Hall a few days back on the subject of auricular confession, alleged to be practised by the ministers of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, have caused an excitement which will not soon be allayed. The journals from day to day devote a goodly portion of their space to correspondents interested in this vital subject. Although the Rev. A. Poole has emphatically denied the truth of the accounts produced by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Baring at the meeting in question, he does not deny, nor does the Rev. Mr. Liddell, that confession is practised.





### The Wilful Wife.

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

#### CHAPTER IX.

THE heavy trunk of the dead tree lying prostrate over the green wet grass next attracted Maude Singleton's attention. Thither she went. The place was as solitary as though it had been a desert far away from the haunts of busy life. Mr. Charles Singleton was not there. Something had whispered hope to the Wilful Wife: lambent, sad, forlorn it might be, but still hope. Well she must seek further. But how and where? Stay, what were those morsels of paper lying scattered on the ground? She gathered up a few of them, and read them by the light of the honest keeper's lantern. They bore the handwriting of her husband. On one fragment she traced the words, "much abused, but beloved wife;" on another, "ruin;" on others, "debts;" "our children;" "despair;" "never forgive;" "lost wretch."

Every word was as a stab to Maude's agonized heart. She saw at once that Charles had been there. The crushed grass bore the impression of his prostrate form.

Yes, her instincts had all been quite true. She knew that Charles would come to her let what would betide either of good or ill; and he had done so—here was the proof. Maude's heart went even farther. She believed that Charles had been thus near her throughout the whole of that miserable morning. The storm that had broken over her head had fallen mercilessly upon him. While she had been gay and flippant, light of heart and light of speech, revelling in vanities, and childishly pleased with blowing the pretty bubbles of luxury whichever way the wind might happen to take them, he had been listening to the frivolous nothings that, though bright and sparkling at the moment, seemed now so full of emptiness as only to deserve being called not the jewels, but the glass-beads of folly.

What Charles Singleton must have felt, Maude, though she could only partially imagine it, shuddered at it, as she might have done had she seen him pierced through and through with some poisoned poniard. "Bankrupt!" That word was the key-note. Her husband a bankrupt! He who valued the good name bequeathed to him by his father above all price. Yes. She saw at once all the anguish which he could not come to her and say, "Share this with me. It is too heavy to bear alone." She knew

well why Charles had not done that. Something said to her, "Have you, Wilful Wife, had no share in bringing your husband to this condition of misery and humiliation. Your house, your carriage, your dress, your servants, your luxuries, your extravagancies, Madam, just take a moment to consider what amount of influence these have had in writing down Charles Singleton's name in the list of bankrupts? Just ask yourself that question, and see how you like the answer."

There was no need to wait for that. The question had been answered before it was asked, and the reply was so engraved into Maude's heart of hearts, and so stamped into its very core, that there need be no fear of its ever, ever, fading or being erased.

But all that was for the future. For the present Maude had but one care, one idea, one purpose, one sole desire, and that was to find her unhappy husband. No other thought seemed to touch her, to enter into her heart, to take any possession of her faculties. If she could only find him! If she could only once more take fast hold of him by the arm, and say, "You shall never escape from me again!" then all other things must take their own course. She should have time to think of other miseries afterwards, when she had once mastered that greatest of all griefs.

Now that Maude knew that Charles had actually been so near her, nothing could induce her to give up the search. It was well that she had met with one who could feel for her distress. Maude had entered into no explanations, and yet the honest park-keeper knew that something must be wrong beyond any ordinary mischance, and thus feeling, he seconded all her endeavours to the very utmost of his power.

It was all in vain, however, and at last the thought came to Maude that possibly Charles had at last returned home. It was not at all unnatural that, having had so fearful a weight upon his spirits, he might have shunned much less gay and frivolous society, aye, and even then of Maude herself. Under these most trying circumstances, many men might not have chosen to have entered their own doors, or faced their own wives, under the first crash of a ruin thus laid open to the world, more especially perhaps shrinking from the first encounter with a wife in total ignorance of what was impending. Was it not quite natural that Charles should come home to her at midnight after such a day of misery. If she were there to soothe and comfort to him, tell him that if life were to be shorn of its luxuries they might still be all to each other—to say to him, "In weal or in woe, in joy or

in sorrow, for better for worse, in strength or in weakness, in health or in sickness, I am thine, and thou art mine," then they might have taken counsel with each other, and begun life together again under better auspices, and with more just and rational expectations.

So then Maude became more anxious to return to her own dwelling than she had been to leave it, and her new friend having procured a fly from the nearest livery stables, she once more turned her face homewards. Before going, however, Maude took the precaution of giving her address, and engaging the park-keeper to renew his search in the morning, and in case of news to send her an immediate message.

That drive home in the dead of the night was dismal enough. Maude had abundant time to remember all her follies, all her culpable blindness, all her wilfulness. Everything seemed so strange to her, so terrible, she was so full of new thoughts and feelings, accompanied by the consciousness that all that had happened had been entirely her own fault, the consequence of her own misdeeds, and now she was left to bear that tremendous weight of consequences, alone, all alone. Hitherto she had had somebody to do everything for her, to bring her everything for which she had formed but the faintest wish, no matter at what cost, what trouble. Ah! What was now to become of her without him who had fulfilled every wish, reasonable or unreasonable, no matter to what extent of ruin.

She reached home, but still no Charles was there, and for the remainder of that night she passed up and down the stairs, and in and out of the rooms, her brain more and more excited, her heart growing fast too large for its place. It was known in the house that its master's name had appeared the day before on the list of bankrupts, and there was a strange look about everybody, as though respect had gone. Some of the servants affected pity, some superiority—it was all the same to Maude. She had passed over all minor feelings, she neither saw nor heard anything that her two great treasures said or did, she had only told the coachman's little daughter not to leave her children, and the glistening of the young girl's eyes had been her only answer, but Maude had accepted their mute pledge, and so abandoned herself once more to her own engrossing anxiety.

Presently, however, a new trouble came—a something that at another time might have seemed overwhelming. Three strange men came into the house with papers, and an ink-bottle, and a printed form of some strange kind, for it seemed to give them authority to go all over the place, and rummage out every nook and corner, from the garret to the wine cellar. They even went into Mrs. Singleton's own room, and actually turned over her drawers, and her desks, and everything that was more especially private, and though they affected the complaisance of sparing her actual garments, they took all the trinkets, and the pictures, and the books, and all the trifles, that one loves the best because somebody that one loves best of all has been their donor, and put them down in a horrible inventory, and so, then, even Maude, who thought they had been entirely her own, had no more right to touch them, even had she wished it, after such a sacrilege. No matter. There was not a morsel more room in her head or her heart to think or to feel about it. Both were too full for any new form of trouble to find entrance in any shape.

That frightful ceremony was over, and Maude was once more at liberty to walk distractedly up and down, and in and out of the rooms of a house, that could no longer be called her own, without meeting those horrible men executing their own terrible mission. Still she knew that they had left one behind to keep watch over even the very kitchen utensils, and that she could not have disposed of the slightest article of all those things which she had been so thoroughly used to consider unmistakably her own.

Not a meal had been prepared with order or punctuality. The servants ate what they could get, walking or standing about. Maude took nothing. Her burning throat, and her parched lips, seemed to make it impossible for her to swallow nourishment, and a draught of cold water was all that she could receive without disgust. The tall footman had emptied the decanters to facilitate taking the inventory. The cellar was laid under an embargo, and the current dainties of the store room had disappeared most unaccountably.

Let it not be imagined that we are recapitulating these things to excite a fresh pity for the Wilful Wife. We can assure our readers that they scarcely added an additional pang to her sufferings. Perhaps her delicacy might recoil at seeing her private drawers turned over by strange hands, that is natural to woman; or perhaps she might feel a shock when she saw a photograph of Charles, taken on his last birthday to please her, with his sad eyes looking at her so full of touching meaning, a meaning that now she could so well understand; but then these were parts of her one great whole of trouble, that trouble which so engrossed her entire being as to render her invulnerable to all others.

What should she do? What should she do? Many a wild expedient floated before her, but Maude desired to keep her senses and act rationally. Had she no friends? Oh, yes, a hundred dining, dressing, complimenting friends, but not one rational, trouble-taking, sound-hearted, right-minded, unselfish friend, who would feel for her, think for her, act for her. In short, Maude did not possess a single friend made for adversity. She had always relied on Charles for everything, and now that sole prop of her life was struck away.

While she was thus suffering a distraction of uncertainty and anxiety from which she could find no loophole to escape, a cab drove up to the door, and a quick-eyed, quick-motioned gentleman got out. Not the slightest sound could have escaped Maude at that moment, and in an uncertain hope she rushed out into the hall to meet him, and that the more quickly because she saw he was a stranger.

The gentleman met her with the most bland and courteous deportment. He seemed as if he were always treading on roses and enjoying the scent exhaled from their crushing.

He took Maude's hand, and led her back into the apartment she had just quitted, as if he had been conducting her in to dinner. Then he bowed and smiled, and looked exceedingly pleasant, and made a few common-place observations on the weather, until the tall footman could find no further pretence for loitering in the room, and even then it not escaping his bland observation that the individual in question had intentionally forgotten to shut the door, he quietly did that duty for him before he spoke to Maude.

Nobody would have thought that anything could possibly have been the matter as he turned round and smilingly approached Maude.

"My husband," were the only two words that escaped out of Maude's parched lips.

"Mrs. Singleton, I see. Yes, I have come from Mr. Singleton. I have had the pleasure of making his acquaintance—don't be in the least alarmed. Yes, I am professional, but pray do me the honour to look upon me as a friend."

Maude lifted up her eyes, full of an expression that needed no words. She did not attempt to speak.

"You know I am professional," he said, as if by way of accounting for the action by which the words were accompanied, and this was simply taking hold of Maude's two hands, leading her to the light, and looking at her searchingly, as if he would read her through and through.

He released her hands, and fell back a step or two. "I may be mistaken," he said, "but I think I can read some strength of character in your face. There is no alternative but putting it to the test. What say you?"

"Try me," said Maude, in a low voice.

"Then prepare yourself. Your husband is ill—labouring under some delusion of mind. It seems that he had been wandering about in the storm of yesterday. At night, he walked into a country inn, and, some way or another, contrived to frighten the foolish people. They sent for me. I hoped a little care would soothe him, and restore his senses. It is not so. This morning he has wildly torn himself away, believing he had promised to meet his wife under some old tree in the old park. There the honest keeper seemed to know all about it, and gave me your address. I have left him there, but under careful watching. He will not move, for I told him I was coming to fetch you."

"Thank you."

"Have you nerve to go with me and meet him with a tolerably smiling face, and no hysterics, no faintings, no sentiment, no scene, no trash?"

"You shall see."

"Have you taken any nourishment this morning? These bodies of ours sometimes master our minds. Let me see you take a cup of coffee, and eat a piece of bread. It is my way of testing whether or not you are a rational being."

She obeyed him, and, for the third time within the four-and-twenty hours, Maude Singleton took her way to Greenwich by the side of her new friend.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Disraeli has promised a deputation of noblemen and members of Parliament, interested in the progress of the fine arts in Ireland, that the Government will contribute towards the erection of a National Gallery in Dublin.



## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of violet colour silk, with double skirt; the under one quite plain, and the upper one ornamented at each side by *quilles* formed of *fronces* or ruches of violet ribbon edged with green. The corsage is high, without a basque, and the sleeves are formed of a plain epaulette and a broad frill, edged with a ruche of ribbon, corresponding with the trimming on the skirt. Under sleeves of white worked muslin, and collar to correspond.

Fig. 2.—Skirt of *bouton d'or* silk, over which is a tunic of tulle of the same colour. The tunic is edged all round with a broad bouillonné, bordered on both sides by *passementerie*. Over the corsage is worn a *fichu Antoinette*, composed of white tulle, and edged with *bouillonnées* of the same. Loose hanging sleeves of tulle. Head-dress, a wreath of white azalea.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The genial weather we have lately experienced has introduced various new articles of *lingerie*.

The novelties which have recently appeared in this department of costume comprise a mantelet of white muslin, with a hood, and one or two white muslin robes, intended for a superior style of morning dress. One is composed of white spotted muslin. It has a jacket corsage, the basque, which is rather long, being edged round with a bouillonné, under which there is a running of mallow-colour ribbon. The sleeves are formed of three frills, each surmounted by a bouillonné, and edged with a hem, in which are runnings of mallow-colour ribbon. Three bows of the same ribbon slightly raise the frills in the inner part of the arm. The skirt of the dress is trimmed with three deep flounces, ornamented like the frills on the sleeves, with a bouillonné above, and a hem at the edge, and runnings of ribbon. A *peignoir* of plain white muslin is edged round with three rows of bouillonnés, in which intermingled are, at intervals, stripes of light blue ribbon, disposed diagonally, and bows of the same. This dress is finished at the throat by a bouillonné, surmounted by a row of Valenciennes.

A very pretty and simple style of Canezou is made of plain, clear, muslin, in the following style. Round the edge, up the front, and round the throat, there is a bouillonné with running of coloured ribbon. The whole is finished by a plaited frill of muslin, in the hem of which there is a running of ribbon. Green and mauve are the favourite colours for trimming these muslin canezous, sleeves, &c. Sometimes both colours are combined with admirable effect. Another very elegant canezou, suited to evening dress, is made of embroidered tulle. It has rounded ends in front, crossed, the one over the other. It is low in the neck, and is edged all round with very fine guipure, beneath which is run a coloured ribbon. This canezou should be worn with short sleeves of the same material, made with two puffs and a frill, trimmed with guipure and ribbon, corresponding with the canezou. The effect of the fine guipure, over blue or pink ribbon, is exquisitely beautiful. For a plainer style of evening dress, a canezou and sleeves of precisely the same pattern may be made of embroidered muslin, with insertion and trimming of Valenciennes lace.

A dress intended to be worn at a morning *fête champêtre* has just been completed. It consists of silk, having a white ground figured with transversal green stripes, between which are sprigs of flowers. The skirt is ornamented with *quilles* formed of ruches of green ribbon. The corsage, which is high, with a long basque, has bretelles consisting of bias rows of green silk, surmounted by a very small ruche. The sleeves are trimmed with four frills, the upper one being set in as an epaulette with the sleeve; they are edged with a row of silk and a ruche of ribbon.

A much admired dinner dress consists of moire antique, with broad stripes of white and mallow-colour, and sprigged with bouquets of flowers. There is no trimming on the skirt, and the low corsage is edged round with a deep fall of black lace. The sleeves are square and open, and trimmed with black lace. Aiguillettes of striped chiné ribbon, of a pattern corresponding with the dress, are fixed on each shoulder.

Trimmings in chequered and tartan patterns are at present much in favour with the Parisian ladies. In dresses with *quilles*, those trimmings are formed of some material different from the dress, and in a chequered pattern. Double skirts are bordered with bias rows of chequered poplin, and one or two bonnets have been made with the crown composed of chequered velvet.

BURNS once said: "My idle reasonings sometimes make me a little sceptical; but the necessities of my heart always give the cold philosophising the lie."

## GREAT RACE IN CALIFORNIA.

Early in March last a match was made between certain parties in this city, of whom the celebrated rider Jack Powers was one, that he would make 150 miles over the Union course in eight consecutive hours. The stakes were 2,500 dols. a side, 1,000 dols. forfeit. Powers left this city in the steamer Senator for Santa Barbara on the 5th of March, for the purpose of selecting his horses, which were to be entirely Californian stock. In due time he returned by land with his selected horses, which were driven up by himself and two hired Californians. From the date of his arrival great interest has been manifested in the result, and for several days back the rider has been "rehearsing," as a musical man expresses it, and had got his animals into perfect trim. A great deal might be said as to the relative merits of this feat, which is unprecedented in the annals of the turf. In brief, this is summed up as follows:—that the distance of 250 miles in ten consecutive hours is said to have been done by the English jockey, Mr. Spellingford, and that Mr. Osbaldistone has certainly accomplished 250 miles in ten hours. It should be remembered, however, that these feats were effected with the best blooded stock of Eng-

land, who manifested the greatest pride in the triumph of the California stock. The first sixty miles were done in two hours and thirty minutes. Powers dismounted seventy-two times during the race. The furthest any one horse was ridden at a time was four miles, and the least distance one mile. He ran at top speed the whole distance. On taking a new horse he would spring from the saddle, run a few steps to stretch his legs, and immediately vault into the saddle of the animal which awaited him. Attendants sometimes made the rounds with him, tendering him drink, and receiving his orders. About the 130th mile a little "shenanigan" was perpetrated for the benefit of those behind the curtain. Powers up to that time had ridden without difficulty, and sat his saddle like a monument. He now began to spit blood, and was taken with a sudden weakness in the abdomen, which seemed to communicate itself to the legs. Doubters now began to bet against Powers, which was all that was desired, and considerable sums were put up by those who considered the game as over. The only blood vessel which was ruptured was a small sheep's bladder, which was filled with the sanguinary fluid. The story of its being claret is a fiction. At this juncture his friends

## THE NEWLY DISCOVERED GOLD-FIELDS.

We extract from the *San Francisco Bulletin* the following description of the goldfields of Frazer River, which are exciting considerable attention throughout California:—"The mining region extends from the vicinity of Fort Colville, in Washington territory, north-westerly to the vicinity of Fort Thompson and Shuswap Lake, in the British possessions, in latitude 48 to 50 deg. N., and in longitude ranging from 116 to 121 deg. W. Gold has been found in considerable quantities on the Pen d'Oreille River and its tributaries on the Okanagan River and Lake, and the streams which are tributary, and on Thompson River and the Shuswap Lake. The richest diggings yet found are on or near the Shuswap Lake, in latitude 50 deg. N., and longitude 119 deg. W. The character of the gold on the Pen d'Oreille is scale, or float gold, and fine dust, about seventeen or eighteen carats fine. That in Shuswap is coarser, and is valued at from 18 dols to 18 dols. 50c. per oz. Most of that which has yet been taken out has been from surface diggings, although during the winter miners on the Pen d'Oreille have dug to the bed rock and been very successful. Two gentlemen, Sullivan and Daly, took out from near the bed rock in about five days upwards of 3,000 dols. in dust. They worked with the common rocker. About 100 persons have spent the past winter in these mines. The number of men on Thompson River and near the Shuswap Lake we have no means of knowing. The Indians, however, have taken out and sold to traders of the Hudson Bay Company and others a large amount of dust, and the most undisputed evidences exist of the richness of the mines in that vicinity. Parties who have been there say that good diggings are found on the shores of Lake Okanagan and its outlet, as well as on the tributaries to that lake. Sufficient is now known to establish the belief that industrious, healthy, and persevering miners can make very good wages in these mines, even with the most common appliances used in extracting the gold."

## A SORDID WRETCH.

We had lately the particulars of a revolting transaction just come to light in Greenville. Harlan Hyde lost his wife one year ago. She was his third wife, and had been married only a year when she died, and was buried in the Greenville Cemetery. About one week ago Hyde went to the cemetery, dug open the grave, broke open the coffin, and rifled it of—what does the reader imagine?—of a set of false teeth, that he might coin the gold plate upon which the teeth were set into money to put into his pocket! We dare say the fellow meant to sell the teeth, too, if he could find a purchaser. We wonder not at the intense indignation which blazes against the miserable creature in Greenville, or that the women of the village can scarcely be restrained from treating him to a coat of tar and feathers. Hyde is not far from fifty years of age, a house carpenter by trade, in comfortable circumstances as to property, and, we shame to add, is a member of the Christian Church. The wife, whose grave he has desecrated, was, as we have said, his third wife. When she married him she is understood to have had some 400 or 500 dols. in the savings' bank. A part of this she used in furnishing her husband's house, and when dying she gave him her bank book, on which she had still standing to her credit between 200 dols. and 300 dols. It is now currently reported and believed in Greenville that when his wife died, and while she lay dead in her shroud in the house, her affectionate husband attempted to remove the coveted teeth from her mouth; but the rigid muscle would not relax, and he was consequently compelled to suspend operations for the time. But it was only a suspension. The purpose was merely postponed, not relinquished, and after brooding over the idea for a twelvemonth, he has finally put it in execution. Hyde not only confesses to have done this horrible thing, but he is even brazen enough to justify it.—*Norw. (Cl.) Courier.*

THE OTHER DAY we met a little darkey on the banquette, down town, who was carrying a little bucket full of treacle, from which leaked the prettiest little stream of sweetness imaginable, and making the funniest little serpentine track possible. A little further on our way, met a pretty little lady, with ample crinoline and train. We thought of the treacle and of the skirt, and after passing, we turned to see how the two would come in contact. We looked steadily. There was no raising up of the skirt, and after it had gone a hundred yards or so, we inquisitively retraced our steps to see the state of things (the treacle and the pavement) when lo! the former was gone—licked up completely—and the latter as clean as a "new broom" could have swept it. Don't you think somebody had a "sweet skirt?"—*New York Picayune.*



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

land; whereas that of Mr. Powers is by the native Mustang stock of California, not crossed with any other breed. Thus, had the whole eight hours been occupied in this race, there could have been no comparison with the above instances, as the animals used were entirely dissimilar in breed and reputation. But when we take into consideration the fact that this distance was accomplished in six hours and forty-three minutes all comparison ceases, and the fact stands unrivalled in the sporting calendar. The race, which has been the great theme of conversation during the past ten days, took place, as advertised, over the Union course. About 3,000 persons collected, and all arrangements having been completed, Powers got off at nine o'clock. He rode easily, and with his body bent slightly forward, after the manner of a Californian "vaquera." His weight is 150 pounds, and that of the saddle and accoutrements about forty more. The saddles used were of the California make, with tapadillas, machillas, &c. He used twenty-four horses in the race, most of which belonged to himself. The first few miles were done with horses tendered him by several rancheros, who were anxious to have their horses perform part of the play. These, of course, were the most splendid animals the country could produce. A great number of native Californians were on the

cheered him on with encouraging words, clapping him on the back as though they feared for the result, and abjuring him—"Keep up, Jack," "Stick to it old fellow," &c., all of which was of course admissible and part of the play. The entire distance (150 miles) was accomplished in six hours and forty-three minutes, the rider coming in perfectly fresh, and making an extra mile in two minutes and 28 seconds to display his condition. Tremendous cheers were given as he mounted the judge's stand and addressed the throng who pressed around to hear him. He publicly offered to bet 5,000 dols. that he would ride fifty miles in two hours, and that no other man in California could perform the feat he had just accomplished; and another that he would accomplish the 150 miles in five hours with English or American stock, to which there was no response. The average time of the race is within a fraction of twenty-three miles an hour. Powers does not hesitate to assert that he can make much better time than the above. He is a spare-built man, with full sun-burnt face, heavy hair and whiskers, and a keen eye. The party with whom Powers is associated realised about 10,000 dols. by the operation. Patrons of the turf count this as the greatest race of the kind on record.—*Californian Paper.*



## POETRY.

## SIR ROBERT'S SAILOR SON.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

Our England hath no need to raise  
The Ghosts of Glories gone;  
Such Heroes dying in our days  
Still toss the live torch on.  
Brave blood as bright a crimson gleams,  
Still burns as goodly a zeal;  
The old heroic radiance beams  
In Men like William Peel.

Oh, he was just a warrior for  
A weary working day!  
So kind in peace, so stern in war,  
He walkt our English way,  
With beautiful bravery clothed on,  
And such high moral grace;  
A light of rare soul-armour shone  
Out of his noble face.

How, like a Battle brand red-hot,  
His spirit grew, and glow'd,  
When in his swift war chariot  
The Avenger rose, and rode!  
His Salliers loved him so on deck,  
So cheery was his call,  
They leapt on land, and in his wake  
Followed him, Guns and all.

Sleep, sailor darling, leal and brave,  
With our dead Soldiers sleep!  
That so, the land you lived to save,  
You shall have died to keep.  
You might have wished the dear Sea-bird  
To have folded round your breast;  
But God had other work for you,  
And other place of rest.

We tried to reach you with our wreath  
When living, but, laid low,  
You grew so grand! and after death  
The dearest doespens so!  
To have gone so soon, so loved to have died,  
So young to wear that crown,  
We think. But with such thrills of pride  
As shake the last tears down.

God rest you, gallant William Peel,  
With those whom England loves  
Scattered—as still she piles her steel—  
But God gleams up in shaves,  
We'll tell the tale on land, on board,  
Till Boys shall feel as Men,  
And forests of hands clutch at this Sword  
Death gives us back again.

## LITERATURE.

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

The People in Church. By JOSIAH PITTMAN.  
London: Bell and Daldy.

Among the members of the Church of England there is some difference of opinion as to whether the contents of the Prayer Book should be read or sung. The quaint-looking volume before us, by the organist and chapel-master of Lincoln's Inn, will be found to contain arguments in favour of singing the service, well worthy the attention of Churchmen. We append an extract to show the opinions held by the author, and the style in which the book is written:—

The public Offices of the Church are adapted and enjoined for common and universal use, in which the people are required to join with one heart and voice. The priest is not a proxy, nor is the congregation an audience, for both celebrant and people are equally concerned in the recitation of these acts of prayer and praise. A unity of voice is as much called for as unity of mind, and without the existence of the former there never can be one continued act of worship. This continued act of devotion is not that of a long prayer, but a succession of poetical extracts from the Holy Scriptures, for the expression of which the eloquence of song is far higher than that of speech, and to depart from this expression can only lead to innovations without limit, and the ultimate destruction of the Book itself as a *responsorial use*. It is urged, by those who are opposed to scriptural and ancient order, that the national feeling is against the *responsorial use* when exhibited in musical expression, and that no inconvenience would arise were this expression to fall into desuetude. This is untrue; for on every celebration of a coronation, a national thanksgiving, or any other occasion, when the Sovereign, the nobles, and the people assemble together in some high church, the only mode of service then used is this scriptural and ancient manner. There is the large choir, and the great orchestra, and the utmost care and attention is given that all points of the service be delivered in accordance with well-known custom. Now it is not too much to say, that if the proposition were made to celebrate these high services without singers and instrumentalities, without the musical song and the time-honoured response, there would not only arise a confusion, not readily allayed, as to the manner of performing the service at all; but there would doubtless be created in the general mind of the public a strong feeling of dissatisfaction at such inroads upon the ancient practice of our Church, and so great a loss and deprivation of their rights and privileges.

*Titian: A Monthly Magazine.* For June. Edinburgh: J. Hogg and Sons.

We have read *Titian* for the present month with careful attention, and its perusal has afforded us much satisfaction. We regard it as, in a higher sense than its classical name suggests, a "Son of heaven and of earth." It happily combines with a proper regard to the interest of the life that now is, a dutiful attention to the interests of the life to come. Its tone, in reference to Christian ethics, is eminently healthy, and yet nothing like cant appears in any of its pages. We have space merely to assure our readers that the perusal of the present number will afford them "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

*The Money Bag.* London: D. F. Oakley.  
This new candidate for public favour promises well. It is evidently under able management; but to pronounce a deliberate opinion on so short an acquaintance would be unwise. We must wait, watch—and then report.

## COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

THE SWEETNESS OF SLAVERY.—It is a mistake to say that the receiver is as bad as the thief; because it is lawful to admit slave-grown sugar.

SEVERITY OF THE ENGLISH SUMMER.—The pavements and pathways are blocked up with perambulators, charioteers by staring negligent nurses, just as strongly as ever!

"OU DIABLE LE PROGRES VA SE NICHÉ?"—"How can you expect Reform from a Derby Administration?" asked an indignant member of Brooks's of John Bright. "Why not?" replied the brilliant Quaker. "Isn't every body always talking of the 'Reform-a-Tory movement?'"

PRECAUTION BETTER THAN CURE.—Louis Napoleon has directed the re-vaccination of his whole army. Perhaps Mr. Tom Duncombe—in his hatred of vaccination—will consider that this accounts for the virus displayed by the French army against this country. At any rate, it is a very wise piece of *Jenneralship*.

THE UNTRADESMANLIKE FALSEHOOD OF "THE SAME CONCERN."—Messrs. Robson and Emden's favourite theatre in Wyck-street, and the less popular places of entertainment in Downing-street, under the management of the enterprising firm of Derby, Dizzy, and Co., seem to be "running" the same bill. Both, we observe, have advertised nothing for some time past, but "Going To the Bad—A Cabinet Question."

PUFF AND COUNTERPUFF.—Fancy Professor Holloway publishing a testimonial stating that the writer had made himself ill by eating Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, and had got cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills! And fancy Du Barry and Co. advertising another party's declaration that having nearly killed himself with Holloway's Pills and Ointment, he had recovered by eating their delicious Revalenta Arabica food!

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On Wednesday night the new Music Hall in Regent-street was honoured for the first time since its inauguration by the presence of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The occasion of this manifestation of Royal favour was a concert for the benefit of the Royal Academy of Music. A vast array of talent was brought together to give all the *éclat* possible to the evening's performance, the principal artists being Madame Clara Novello, Mlle. Titiens, Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Weiss, Miss Messent, Miss Dolby, Miss Palmer, Madame Viardot, Signor Giuglini, Herr Reichardt, Signor Belletti, and Messrs. Harrison, Allen, Weiss, and Allan Irving. The first part commenced, and was chiefly taken up with selections from a mass by the Earl of Westmoreland. A concertante for four violins, by Maurer, followed, played by Messrs. Blagrove, Isaac, H. Hill, and Watson; and a concerted piece, from an opera by Mr. Lucas, entitled *The Regicide*, in which there is some pleasing writing, concluded the first part. The second part commenced in a very welcome manner with the introduction to Rossini's *William Tell*, which was effectively sung, the harp accompaniment being played by Mr. Thomas. With the exception of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's beautiful May song, exquisitely sung by Miss Pyne, and the magnificent finale to Mendelssohn's *Lorely*, strangely reserved to the last—as though Polonius had drawn out the programme—there was nothing sufficiently prominent to deserve notice, though, for the sake of the fact, we should mention a romance sung by Herr Reichardt, and composed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Coburg. Her Majesty and the Prince, who were accompanied by King Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and an extensive suite, appeared in the hall exactly at nine, and remained to the end of the performance.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The fullest and most fashionable audience that has yet filled this theatre during the summer heats, attended on Wednesday evening the first representation of MM. Scribe and Legouvé's tragedy, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, translated into Italian by Signor Vestri. The play, in its French dress, is familiar to those who patronise the Continental stage. Its two great points—Adrienne not making her appearance in the first act—the recitation at the close of act four, and the painfully impressive death-scene, which closes the sufferings of the mortified and heart-stricken actress, were both immensely effective, and at the close Ristori was called, the drop scene again rising that she might make her acknowledgments. A grand point was her favouring the escape of the Princess of Bouillon (Madlle. Ferroni), from the house of Marshal Saxe. The representative of the Princess, Madlle. Ferroni, deserves high praise for her admirable portrayal of the heartless, intriguing, birth-proud woman of the *haute volée*. Signor Boccomini played the Abbé de Choiseul with smartness and tact, and Signor Gleck was careful and at home in the insignificant Prince de Bouillon. The hero of the piece, the Marshal Maurice of Saxe, was most satisfactorily represented by Signor Bellotti-Bon. The minor characters looked well, and filled up the courtly scenes with splendid and appropriate costumes. *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, without taking into account the transcendent and unapproachable personation of Ristori, is one of the most attractive and warmly-coloured tragedies of the repertoire of the Italian company.

TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—This society, which has been projected for the purpose of cultivating a taste for music amongst the masses, gave its second annual juvenile concert at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, and produced the largest company of the season, there being 29,571 persons present, of whom only 3,348 held season tickets. The orchestra consisted of 3,500 children and 500 tenors and basses. The precision with which the music was executed was most extraordinary, and the *encores* extremely numerous—the sacred and the miscellaneous songs being equally well delivered. Half an hour after

the concert the fountains were played, and no persons seemed to take so great a delight in them as the juvenile performers of the day.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

At the Crystal Palace the great musical event of the season is fixed for the 2nd of July, and will consist of a Grand Demonstration by the Great Handel Festival Choir, with full orchestral and military bands, to the number of 2,500. The Handel Festival Choir achieved an extraordinary success at the Palace last year, and on this occasion will be reinforced by deputations of the best-trained voices from the provinces and the Continent. Mr. Costa has used his utmost exertions since last year to keep the 1,400 London amateurs together and in constant practice; and they have now attained a degree of excellence unsurpassed by any choir in Europe. They will be reinforced by about 200 selected voices from the Bradford Choral Association—an institution of high repute—and by deputations from many provincial and continental societies, forming in the aggregate a chorus of unrivalled excellence. The instrumental music will be on a corresponding scale of excellence and efficiency. The stringed and wind bands of the Crystal Palace will be strengthened by the addition of those of the Royal Italian Opera, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Amateur Musical Society, and also by the full Military Bands of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards. The programme promised is remarkably varied and attractive in its character; and when we add that the concert will be conducted by Mr. Costa; that Madame Clara Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves will sing the principal solos (including the famous "war song" from Costa's *Elk*, by the last-named artist), and that Mr. Brownsmith, of the Sacred Harmonic Society, will preside at the Great Handel Festival Organ,—it will be evident that a musical treat of the very highest order is in store for the public next month, at the Crystal Palace.

## BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday night, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained Her Majesty's Ministers, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and a brilliant company of distinguished ladies and gentlemen in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley were prevented from being present in consequence of the indisposition of the noble Premier. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was also, at the last moment, prevented from being at the dinner in consequence of illness, having been suddenly seized with a sore throat so violent as entirely to take away his voice. Additional interest was attached to this announcement in consequence of a rumour which circulated pretty freely to the effect that to the effluvia from the river was to be attributed the sudden indisposition of the right hon. gentleman. Every pains had been taken by the Lord Mayor to render the banquet the worthy scene of a grand political demonstration, but in the absence of the leaders of the Conservative party the interest of the assemblage was much diminished. The Egyptian Hall was decorated with trophies of flags of all nations and shields with banners.

On the removal of the cloth, the LORD MAYOR gave successively "The Queen," whom he observed, "had now been suffered to reign one-and-twenty years;" "The Prince Consort and Royal Family," and the "Army and Navy." In giving this toast his lordship regretted the absence of Sir J. Inglis, the gallant defender of Lucknow; but congratulated himself on the presence of Sir Archdale Wilson, Lord Gough, and Admiral Milnes.

LORD GOUGH briefly responded for the royal army.

SIR ARCHDALE WILSON felt some difficulty in returning thanks for the Indian army, so little of it now remained to gether. However, that portion of it which remained faithful had performed prodigies of valour during the past year, and were well worthy the favourable notice of that distinguished company. On their part, he begged to return them his most grateful thanks for the compliment which had just been paid.

SIR J. PARKINGTON, in returning thanks for the navy, said that, speaking as he then was in the presence of the representatives of most of the Powers of Europe, he was happy to say that our foreign relations were generally in a most amicable condition, but still his conviction was profound that with our daily extending dominion and enormous commerce the navy of England should always be maintained in the fullest state of efficiency. (Loud cheers.) These were the sentiments by which Her Majesty's present Ministers were influenced.

THE LORD MAYOR then gave the toast of the evening—"Her Majesty's Ministers."

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in returning thanks, regretted the absence of the chief of the Cabinet, which made the present superb festival look like an ancient triumph, in which the triumphal car passed by without the victor being present. He was thankful for their plaudits, but he knew that himself and his colleagues were like so many second-rate actors, who while they fretted their hour on the stage, were exposed to the compassionate criticism of the audience. He was therefore filled with no undue sense of his own importance; he had undertaken a part, and must go through the usual forms, and he claimed their kind indulgence while he got through his tedious task. He could at least speak freely of the disinterested motives which had induced Lord Derby to accept office. They all remembered the unexpected break-up of the late Government, to whom every one had imagined to be able to command a majority, but whose friends had in the moment of danger melted away from them like a rope of sand. At that moment all eyes were turned on his noble friend (Lord Derby) as the only man capable of forming an Administration. (Hear, hear.) But did his noble friend exhibit any ambition for office—did he

fly to demand the seals? On the contrary, when summoned he weighed all the responsibility and difficulties of his position, and it was only when the Royal command was laid on him that his hesitation ceased. His noble friend on entering office had found a mutiny in India to deal with as well as a war in China, and it was hardly necessary to say how much our position was now improved in both cases. His noble friend on entering office found a tendency to asperity on the part of a gallant ally, but happily that asperity had all been removed. The transaction with Naples and the case of the English engineers were fresh in every one's memory, so that he need not say how his noble friend had found them, or the way in which they had been successfully arranged. The finances also had been placed in a satisfactory state; so that although his noble friend had now been only four months in office, he could look back with justifiable pride to the many and satisfactory changes he had effected in the aspect of our public affairs even during that short period. (Hear, hear.) In India it had pleased Providence to crown our arms everywhere with success; and now the only question that remained was what was to be done with the vanquished. The policy of Her Majesty's Ministers was before the world. It was to temper justice with mercy, and not so to press the natives of India as to leave them no alternative but to resist to the last with the reckless courage of despair. (Hear.) They had announced their policy, and they believed it had received the sanction of the country. (Cheers, and some slight dissent.) Having again alluded to the success of our foreign policy in the French difficulty, and the case of the engineers, his lordship proceeded to say that notwithstanding the organised attack which had been made, and had so signally failed, he believed that the country was determined upon giving Her Majesty's present Ministers a fair trial, and to believe that they, in common with other statesmen, were mainly actuated in their public conduct by a sincere desire for the good of their country. (Cheers.)

THE LORD MAYOR next gave "The Foreign Ministers," naming M. Musurus and the Duke de Malakoff.

M. MUSURUS briefly responded in French, thanking the company on behalf of his colleagues, and taking credit for being half an Englishman, in consequence of his long residence in this country.

THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF followed in the same language. He begged to offer his acknowledgments along with those of the Minister for Turkey, for the manner in which his health had been proposed and received. If his friend M. Musurus claimed the merit of being half an Englishman, in consequence of his long residence in this country, he (the Duke of Malakoff) thought he might also put in his claim, although on different grounds. He alluded to the fraternity in arms which had been cemented on the plains of the Crimea between the troops under his command and those of Her Britannic Majesty. (Loud cheers.) The blood shed in the same cause by the soldiers of the two armies had nobly consecrated that alliance between England and France which ought eternally to endure. (Loud cheers, amid which his Excellency resumed his seat.)

THE LORD MAYOR then gave "the House of Lords," for which the Earl of Hardwicke returned thanks. The Marquis of Salisbury proposed "the Health of the Lord Mayor." The Lord Mayor acknowledged the compliment, and then gave "the House of Commons." Mr. Walpole responded. The Lord Mayor then gave "the Bar of England;" for which the Solicitor-General responded; and "the Health of the Lady Mayoress" having been proposed by the Lord Chancellor, the company separated.

A case of much interest to the members of friendly societies was heard by the Blackburn magistrates on Monday. Alexander Emmett, the late secretary of the Blackburn Philanthropic Burial Society, who was apprehended on Saturday, was charged with embezzling or misapplying a sum of 133*l.* belonging to the funds of that institution. After a protracted examination the Bench made an order for payment of the full amount of the society's claim, with a fine of 20*l.* and 20*s.* costs, or, in default of payment, three months' imprisonment.

THE PAST PRESERVED.—The splendid mansion on the east side of Soho-square is undergoing changes which forcibly remind us of the instability of all earthly grandeur. Here the Earl of Bradford, afterwards the Great Duke of Argyle, held his court. The celebrated Onslow, the Speaker of the House of Commons, succeeded, and called all the genius of his day around him. The millionaire, Baron Grant, spent upwards of 5,000*l.* in 1780 upon its decoration, when Inigo Jones exhausted the resources of his art upon its staircase, and the two brothers Adam, the architects, known by the sobriquet of the "Adelphi," their talent upon the greater part of the building, while Rebecca and Angelica Kaufman—the latter the only lady that has been permitted to take the degree of R.A., decorated the ceilings of the principal rooms. The genius of music, as personified by the House of D'Almaine and Co., in latter days took possession of its amplitude for its humanizing purposes, and in those halls, where erst was harmony, is now the din of workmen preparing this almost palatial residence for the reception of what?—*Preserves and Pickles*. The well-known house of Crosse and Blackwell, huge as it was, is literally jammed up, and cries aloud for more space. Thus the annexation of the neighbouring mansion, where piquant wits held their reign, will be in future the depository of piquant sauces—food for the mind giving place to food for the body—laden plates of music to preserving dishes of solid tin, the latter, thanks to the Lancet's Sanitary Commission, having supplanted the poisonous, death-in-the-pot coppers of former times. It will be gratifying to the antiquary to hear that commerce and trade, those two formidable Captains of the age, in taking peaceable possession of these memorials of the past, have resolved to spare the staircases, the ceilings, the painted windows, and the tapestry, and thus we find the house which has thriven by preserves preserving its consistency, in extending its guardianship over relics which belong more to refinement than utility.—*United Service Gazette*.



## THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

## THE QUEEN V. TRUELOVE.

The State prosecutions against Mr. Truelove and M. Tchorzewski, for publishing libels on the Emperor of the French, and incitements to assassination, were brought into the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday. The case of "the Queen v. Truelove" was taken first. This was an indictment found at the Central Criminal Court, and removed to the Court of Queen's Bench by *certiorari*, which charged the defendant, Edward Truelove, a bookseller, at No. 240 in the Strand, with the publication of a libel on his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and attempting to justify the crime of assassination.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Macaulay, Q.C., Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. J. Clerk, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. J. Simon, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Sleight for the defendant.

When the case was called on only nine of the special jurymen answered to their names.

The Attorney-General, on the part of the Crown, prayed a tales, and, when the jurymen were sworn, rose and said,—May it please your Lordship, and gentlemen of the jury, I rejoice that I have to announce to you that you will not be called upon to try this indictment. It is a prosecution instituted by the Attorney-General of the late Government, by reason of the publication of a pamphlet containing certain passages tending, as it was thought, to incite evil-minded men to the crime of assassination and murder. Gentlemen, when I succeeded to the office which I have the honour to hold I felt it to be my duty to adopt the act of my predecessor (the late Attorney-General), and to carry on this prosecution. I felt it my duty, by submitting this case to a jury of Englishmen, to endeavour to prove that the law of England, which you sit here to assist in administering, and the people of England, of whom you form a part, and whom you represent, will never tolerate or endure the dissemination of doctrines which ought to be rejected and denounced with disapprobation and horror by every true patriot, in every country, and by every honest man throughout the world; and to endeavour to prove also that the Sovereign of the French Empire, the firm and faithful ally of England, is as well entitled to the protection of our laws as an English gentleman or an English Prince. But, gentlemen, I learnt with great satisfaction from my learned friend, Mr. James, counsel for the defendant, that his client, who is an Englishman, and, as I am informed, a respectable English tradesman, and the father of a large family, is ready to deny, in terms unqualified, and without reserve, that he ever intended or desired, directly or indirectly, to countenance or encourage the crime of assassination, and that he is ready to express his regret that such a construction can have been put on any publication to which he has been a party. Gentlemen, I think this course does honour and credit to the defendant as an Englishman, and I accept that which I have no doubt will be fairly and frankly stated, on behalf of his client, by my learned friend Mr. James. I understand my learned friend is ready to offer to you and to my Lord and to the country the assurance of what I have stated, and the assurance likewise that the publication of this pamphlet has ceased, and will no longer be sold by him. On that assurance it only remains for me to perform the duty, which I perform willingly and freely, on the part of the Crown—viz., to consent that you now pronounce a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Edwin James then rose and said,—My Lord and gentlemen of the jury, I have not the least hesitation in responding most cheerfully, on the part of the defendant, to what has been stated by the Attorney-General. If the case had proceeded it would have been most clear that there was no intention, either by the writer of the pamphlet or the publisher, to incite to assassination. So far as he was concerned as the publisher, it was merely a discussion on an abstract question, and he never intended to incite to assassination. As to his not publishing and not selling any more of this paper, when, in the first instance, it was represented to him by myself and my learned friends, he informed me that he feared he would be surrendering the dearest and most valuable liberty of the press, if, believing that no harm was intended, he entered into any engagement not to publish any more; but we took it upon ourselves to represent that the publication was liable to misconstruction, happening at a time when there was a feeling of irritation between two great nations, between whom every right-minded person trusts there will be harmony and everlasting peace; and the defendant, Mr. Truelove, acting under our advice that he would not be surrendering any privilege of the press, has consented that no future publication of the pamphlet shall take place, and that no more copies shall be sold.

Lord Campbell said it would be the duty of the jury to find a verdict for the defendant. If the trial had proceeded, his lordship said he had no doubt that, as an English jury, they would have done their duty; but observed that in this country every one had the most entire liberty of commenting on the conduct not only of our own Government but of foreign Governments and foreign rulers, provided it was done with truth and moderation. If the publication in question had been proved to have the tendency imputed to it, he had no doubt the jury would have done their duty, and found the defendant guilty. It would be a reproach not only to the law of England, but to that of any civilized country, if it were allowable to publish writings inciting to assassination. The liberty of the press required no such privilege, and such publications were an abuse of it. The learned Attorney-General had no doubt acted in this matter with the greatest propriety; and the learned counsel who represented the defendant had also acted with

the greatest propriety in entering into the engagement that this publication shall no longer be sold. His Lordship added the expression of his opinion that the publication in question ought no longer to be circulated in this country.

The Jury then found the defendant "Not Guilty," and left the box.

## THE QUEEN V. TCHORZEWSKI.

This was a similar indictment to the last, found at the Central Criminal Court, and removed to the Court of Queen's Bench by *certiorari*, and which charged the defendant, Stanislaus Tchorzewski, a bookseller in Rupert-street, Haymarket, with the publication of a seditious libel on the Emperor of the French, and inciting divers evil-disposed persons to murder the said Emperor.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Butt, Q.C., Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. J. Clerk appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. J. Simon, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Sleight for the defendant.

When the jury were sworn,

The Attorney-General again rose and said,—This is also a prosecution instituted on the part of Her Majesty's Government against the defendant, charging him with the publication of a libel on the Emperor of the French. Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to repeat to you the observations which have been addressed to the gentlemen empanelled in the last case. It is enough for me to say, especially as the defendant is a foreigner, but a foreigner residing here under the protection of the law of England, that the law, while it permits unbounded and unrestricted discussion concerning all public men, and subjects of public interest, will not permit, and I trust will never sanction or tolerate, the publication of any matter tending to sanction or encourage the commission of crime. I understand that the defendant, who has placed himself wisely in the hands of his counsel, is ready, as in the last case, to pledge himself before a British jury and the British public that he had no intention to incite to the commission of any crime; that he regrets that the publication to which he has become a party should bear a construction which has led to this prosecution; and that he agrees that the publication of the work in question shall cease. I shall, therefore, not trouble you more than to say that I accept that assurance in good faith and sincerity, and consent, on the part of the Crown, to a verdict of "Not guilty."

Mr. James then rose and said,—Gentlemen of the jury, the pamphlet which is the subject of this prosecution is a "Letter addressed to the Parliament and the Press," by Felix Pyat, Besson, and A. Talandier. They are, as you all well know, exiles in this country. The publication was in the French language, but it has since been translated. On the part of the defendant I make the same statement as in the last case, that, so far as he was concerned, he had no intention to incite to assassination or the crime of murder. Acting under the advice of his counsel, it appearing under the same circumstances as the other publication, the defendant undertakes that there shall be no more publication or sale of this work.

Lord Campbell.—Gentlemen of the jury, the counsel for the defendant has given him very sound advice, and the defendant has acted wisely in acceding to their proposal. The defendant being a foreigner, I will only add what I have before observed, that it is the glory of this country that it affords an asylum to proscribed and persecuted exiles from all parts of the world. But those who find an asylum here must ever bear in mind that, while they have the protection of the law of England, they are bound to obey that law, and that they are equally liable to the subjects of Her Majesty for any crime which may be committed by them while they are resident within the realm. I hope they will bear this in mind, and that they will understand that it is a crime on the part of a British subject, or for a foreigner owing temporary allegiance to the Crown of England, to plot and conspire for the commission of a crime in a foreign country, or for the commission of a crime in this country.

The jury then found a verdict of "Not Guilty" in this case also.

## RETRACTATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. GOUGH.

The Court of Exchequer was densely crowded on Monday morning, great interest being felt in the issue of an action for libel, in which Mr. Gough, the well-known temperance lecturer, sought to recover damages against Dr. Lees, an advocate of the Maine Liquor Law, for a series of libels, charging the plaintiff with being narcotically and helplessly intoxicated, with getting drunk on drugs, and eating opium. The defendant pleaded several pleas, in which he justified part of the libels, his third plea stating that to his own knowledge the defendant had been narcotically drunk.

Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Wilde were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Macaulay and another learned gentleman represented the defendant.

Mr. Edwin James, in opening the case, said the plaintiff, Mr. Gough, was the well-known lecturer of the Temperance League, and the defendant, Mr. Lees, was a lecturer on behalf of the Alliance, which adopted as its guiding principle the Maine Liquor Law. Mr. Gough was the son of a common soldier; he was born in Sandgate, in Kent. His mother was a woman of superior education and station, and fortunately for him she had inculcated into his mind the seeds of that learning which he had in maturer years turned to a good account. Early in life the plaintiff went to New York, where he carried on the business of a bookbinder rather successfully. During his youth Mr. Gough had led an intemperate life, but in 1842 he had become reformed, and since that period he had been the earnest and able friend of the temperance cause. His lectures produced to Mr.

Gough no less an income than 2,000*l.* a-year, and he besides realised enormous funds for the societies whose cause he advocated. Dr. Lees, the defendant, who resided near Leeds, had addressed the libels complained of in a series of letters to Mr. Wilson, a gentleman of large fortune, who resided near Nottingham. The general nature of these libels was charging Mr. Gough with being habituated to the use of narcotic drugs as a means of stimulating himself. Mr. Gough would be called and would give a complete denial to such a charge, for which there was not a tittle of foundation. The learned counsel then read extracts from the letters written by the defendant to Mr. Wilson, which contained the libellous passages complained of. In one of these the defendant wrote "your friend St. Bartholomew (meaning the plaintiff) has been often seen narcotically and helplessly intoxicated. I would have mentioned this before but for the sake of the cause, and in pity to the saint himself." The writer then described the plaintiff as sinning more and more in this respect, and he expressed his belief that Mr. Gough was "as rank a hypocrite and as wicked a man as breathes in the Queen's dominions." It appeared from the tenor of the letters that Dr. Lees was under the impression that Mr. Gough had written or been a party to attacks in certain newspapers on a Mr. Sinclair, a temperance lecturer, and that he threatened to expose Mr. Gough unless he made a retraction of that charge. He, therefore, writing on this subject, said, "Justice shall be done, even if the temperance heavens fall!"—a rather amusing travesty of a quotation, the reading of which caused considerable merriment in court. He further went on to speak to the fact he alleged on his own knowledge; for in another letter he wrote, "Unless I don't know what drugging is, I've seen the saint intoxicated." Mr. James having designated these allegations as false and scandalous libels, which Mr. Gough felt bound to meet in defence of his own character, called the plaintiff to deny the truth of the accusations made against him by the defendant.

Bartholomew Gough examined: I am a temperance lecturer, and reside at Brompton. I am forty-one years of age. I left this country at eleven years of age and followed the business of a bookbinder in America. In early life I was of intemperate habits. I became a lecturer on temperance in 1843. I travel 10,000 miles yearly, lecturing. In 1843 I first came to London, and was engaged by the London Temperance League and also for a short time by the Scottish Temperance League of Glasgow. In the two years I delivered from 413 to 420 lectures. My livelihood entirely depends on my remuneration for lectures. The National League and the Scotch League now pay me at the rate of ten guineas a lecture, and I deliver about 200 in the year. The object of both societies is to eradicate drunkenness by persuasion and prohibition. There is a society called the United Kingdom Alliance, of which Dr. Lees is a lecturer. Their object is to obtain a total prohibition of the traffic in liquor by the Maine law. In January last I was lecturing at Copar, in Fife, when I received a letter from Mr. Wilson, of Sherwood Hall, who takes a great interest in the temperance cause. I had heard rumours before that I was addicted to opium eating, but I treated them as rumours. I was afterwards informed by Mr. Sinclair Marr, the Secretary of the Scottish League, that this charge had been made against me. He showed me a letter written by Dr. Lees, charging me with eating opium. I never eat or chewed opium in my life. I never bought a grain of opium. There is one case published in my "Life," it occurred before I took the pledge, when, being very destitute, I bought sixpennyworth of laudanum, and one night I held the bottle to my lips, but never tasted it. I never touched spirits since I took the pledge except when I was given it in 1846 as a medicine, when my life was despaired of. Mr. Dexter is the editor of the *Congregationalist* in Boston. I never wrote the letter or article in that paper. I had nothing to do with the publication of the article about Mr. Sinclair in the *Edinburgh News*. Sinclair was formerly the keeper of a Temperance Hotel. He was then in America lecturing to children on temperance. There is not a word of truth in the statement that I was sensibly intoxicated in the streets of London.

At this stage of the proceedings,

Mr. Baron Martin said that perhaps after the positive denial given by Mr. Gough, some arrangement satisfactory to all parties might be come to.

Mr. James said the only object the plaintiff had was to vindicate his character.

Mr. Macaulay said the letters had been addressed to Mr. Wilson, under the impression that Mr. Gough was the author of the attacks on Mr. Sinclair; but now after the disavowal of Mr. Gough that he had anything to do with these attacks, Dr. Lees prepared to retract his justification.

Mr. Baron Martin: But I think there should be a most ample retraction.

Mr. Macaulay: There is no evidence that Dr. Lees sought to disseminate the charge which he made in strict confidence to Mr. Wilson.

Mr. James: As counsel for Mr. Gough, I have nothing to do with the motives which might have actuated Dr. Lees in putting forward these libels. All I require for Mr. Gough, and I can take no less, is a positive and absolute retraction of the charge.

Mr. Baron Martin: You are clearly entitled to that, and you cannot take less.

Mr. Macaulay: Dr. Lees, acting on information which he is not prepared to substantiate—

Mr. James: That is not sufficient.

Mr. Baron Martin: Certainly not.

Mr. Macaulay: I cannot on behalf of Dr. Lees admit that he made this charge wantonly.

Mr. James: I only ask him to say that at this stage of the case, after the solemn denial of Mr. Gough, he is satisfied there is no foundation for the charge. I ask no humiliation of Dr. Lees, but an ample retraction in a public court of justice, and I should be guilty of deserting my duty to my client if I asked for less.

Mr. Macaulay: Dr. Lees does not set up his opinion

on information he received against the oath of Mr. Gough.

Mr. James: That is not a retraction.

Mr. Baron Martin: You had better go on with the cause.

Mr. Macaulay: I hope Dr. Lees's cause will not suffer by my bungling way of expressing myself.

Mr. Baron Martin: Not at all; he is not going to suffer. He is going to have his cause tried as fairly as can be. (Laughter.)

Mr. James: If I understand that these charges against my client are wholly and distinctly withdrawn, I am satisfied.

Mr. Macaulay: They are withdrawn.

Mr. James: Very well, the charges are wholly and distinctly withdrawn.

Mr. Baron Martin: The plaintiff is entitled to that. A verdict for the plaintiff, with damages of five guineas, was then taken by consent.

## SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND MAJOR GEN. OUTRAM.

The usual quarterly Court of Proprietors was held on Wednesday, at the East India House, Leadenhall-street, Sir F. Currie, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The meeting was also special to vote an annuity of 1,000*l.* to Major-General Outram, and 2,000*l.* to General Sir Colin Campbell, for their distinguished services in India, and also to consider the provisions of the bill now before Parliament, with regard to the government of India. After the reading of the minutes, and the transaction of some other business, the secretary then read the report of the Court of Directors of the 17th February, awarding to General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., an annuity of 2,000*l.* for his eminent services. The Chairman moved that the resolution be approved of, subject to the confirmation of another general court. Captain Eastwicke (deputy chairman) seconded the motion. After a few observations from Mr. M. Lewin and other proprietors, Mr. Crawshaw said that, while he was not in favour of giving rewards with a niggardly hand to those who deserved them, he thought they should see that those services were strictly honourable. He alleged that before the relief of Lucknow the operations in Oude had been unjust, severe, and unnecessary, and had done much to add to the difficulties of maintaining British supremacy in India. By way of protest, he would move an amendment, to the effect that the operations in Oude were unjust, unnecessary, and calculated to increase the animosity towards the British rule, and that it was impolitic to reward the officers by whom those acts were performed.—Mr. Jones seconded the amendment, and, after some slight discussion, the Chairman explained the grounds on which the motion was brought forward—chiefly on account of Her Majesty having raised him to the peerage for his eminent services.—Mr. Prinsep explained that the reward was for the relief and capture of Lucknow, and not for subsequent events. He appealed to Mr. Crawshaw to withdraw his amendment.—Mr. Crawshaw consented to withdraw his amendment, and the original motion was carried unanimously.—The Secretary then read the report of the Court of Directors recommending that an annuity of 1,000*l.* be given to Major-General Sir James Outram for his gallant services in India, at Lucknow and Alumbagh, subject to the confirmation of the next general Court.—The Chairman, in moving that the resolution be approved of, said that the last act of Lord Ellenborough before leaving office was to notify that Her Majesty had conferred a baronetcy on Sir James Outram. He reminded the proprietors that Sir James was one of their own officers, and a better one never lived.—Captain Eastwicke, in seconding the motion, observed that he felt an extraordinary degree of pleasure in doing so, as he had the honour of an intimate acquaintance with Sir James Outram. He then traced the career of the gallant officer during the forty years he had been in India, stating that the acts of that soldier had realised the expectation of all who knew him. After some slight discussion, the motion was agreed to unanimously.

We record with regret the death of Mr. James Jardine, civil engineer. Mr. Jardine introduced the Crawley water into Edinburgh, constructed the Union Canal, was the engineer of the Dalkeith Railway, and drained Loch Leven. He was born in 1786 at Applegarth, in Dumfriesshire. In youth he was befriended by Professor Playfair, was entrusted by Dugald Stewart with the instruction of his son, subsequently Colonel Stewart, and had the honour of teaching two of Dugald Stewart's most eminent pupils, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, the higher mathematics. It was by the recommendation of Playfair that he afterwards adopted the profession of an engineer.

Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B., the General commanding the troops in Scotland, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 100th (or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Regiment, recently added to the regiments of the line. The gallant Viscount entered the army in 1819, and commanded the 83rd during the insurrection in North America in 1837 and 1838, and distinguished himself in repelling the attacks of the American Brigands, who landed near Prescott, Upper Canada, in 1838. His lordship also distinguished himself in India, whence he came home to receive his present command. When in India he commanded the Bombay column of the army throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the siege and storm of the town and capture of the citadel of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and all the subsequent operations of the campaign. For his services in India he was made, in 1849, a Knight Commander of the order of the Bath, the companionship of that order having been conferred upon him previously for his military services. For several years he held the honourable distinction of Aide-de-camp to the Queen.



## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

It is no very uncommon thing in general society to hear gentlemen undervalue the labours of the Work-Table, forgetting how many articles of taste, as well as almost every article of necessity connected with apparel, is its production. In place of all other answer to cavils of this kind, we are proud to point attention to results of sufficient importance to tell largely on the interests of society, realizing benefits to the sick and suffering of many classes, and so proving a usefulness rebounding to its own honour, as well as establishing a complete justification against the charge of inutility sometimes unmistakably brought against it.

We refer to the continually increasing co-operation of the Work-Table in the cause of benevolence in the way of Fancy Fairs, which are now becoming universally prevalent. Fashion has taken up the plan, and in all the vast variety of the countless tasteful articles which come from these pleasant feminine labours finds exactly that merchandise which produces the best profits in the cause of charity.

We take the present opportunity of drawing attention to this subject, because it is one of increasing interest and increasing usefulness. We should be very glad to possess the power of showing the statistics of this question. We believe that if we could give the annual returns of the money raised by this means, even those who think the most worthily of it as supplying funds for various charities, would be astonished. Let us, at least, instance one out of the many which have led us to these observations. We speak of the Fancy Fair held at the Wellington Barracks some little time back, at which the products reached one thousand seven hundred pounds. This we mention merely as a sample of what can be done, what is being done. These really noble sums are realised by the sale of articles made of the Work-Table. We are both proud and pleased to think that our own Journal supplies many designs useful for these purposes. We hope still to pursue our way, offering from time to time such novelties as may arise, and we shall go on much cheered with the belief that we may continue to be useful to those who are thus ennobling tasteful occupation into the position of the handmaid of charity.

TRIMMING IN BRAID AND BEADS.  
FOR MANTLE AND DRESS.

We have always much pleasure in giving new arrangements in the way of ornamental work, so as to enable ladies who reside in the country and who do not visit the Continent, to enrich, by their own industry, the different articles of dress according to the prevailing fashion. The labours of the Work-Table have never been more varied in their application than at the present day, as almost every part of a lady's attire is rendered tasteful by means of needlework. Much skill has lately been displayed in introducing beads of various kinds, combined with other materials, into ornamental work, with a very successful effect. The use of black seed beads is daily increasing in Paris and Brussels, on all black mantles, dresses, pelerines, &c., whether formed of silk, lace, or other material. It is a trimming so useful and so pretty in itself that it is not to be wondered at that it has received so much favour. The pattern we have this week given is to go round a black silk mantle and for the side trimmings of a dress, which, when made to match, have an extremely handsome appearance.



SUMMER UNDER SLEEVE, IN LACE INSERTION AND EMBROIDERY.

The three waving lines are formed of black silk cord and the intermediate spaces are filled in with small black seed beads put on two together. It is extremely easy of execution, which, in undertaking a piece of work in which a considerable space it to be covered is a great recommendation. There is a simplicity in this design which renders it especially suitable for an article of dress, and the brightness of the beads shows to great advantage. It also possesses the additional good quality of durability. Any small ornamental black silk cord will be proper for this purpose. We recommend this style of work with great confidence.

## PIQUE PETTICOAT BORDER.

Fashion, with her ever varying fancy, has entirely

reversed the style of embroidery which has been lately so prevalent for ornamenting the under-skirt or petticoat. The most elaborate designs that could be formed in open cut-out embroidery are being fast superseded by exactly the opposite kind of work, being now as solid as possible. When reason and taste unite, the result has a double recommendation. However beautiful the cut-out work may be, it is not altogether suitable where strength is required. The present mode of wearing the skirts of dresses extended has induced the present change, and has obliged the adoption of a style of ornament of greater solidity. We have lately seen some very elegant white piqué petticoats, embroidered in heavy work with braid intermixed, which gives it not only greater richness, but enables it, when starched, to preserve its shape to great ad-

vantage. A petticoat of this kind under a thin dress is much prettier in its form than one made of the stubborn materials in general use. In the design we have given the two broad lines are fine braid. The edges on each side being worked in buttonhole stitch renders it flat and firm. The leaves are worked in the same stitch in outline, half of each leaf has a double outline, as will be seen in our illustration. The veins are sewn over in solid satin-stitch. The grapes are well raised and worked as solid spots. This pattern executed in piqué is particularly rich and handsome, and especially strong. These petticoats are now much worn on the Continent. The work is agreeable, as it does not demand any great amount of application, the style requiring a bold sort of work rather than great neatness or fineness. The proper cotton is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Nos. 16 and 20 Perfectionné.

## SUMMER UNDER SLEEVE,

IN LACE INSERTION AND EMBROIDERY.

The extreme heat of the weather has given rise to a corresponding lightness of attire, and the creative fancy of those whose business it is to supply the novelties of fashion for the different seasons with the varieties of ornamental embroidery have produced many articles of extreme elegance in the way of sleeves, collars, caps &c. for summer wear. We have selected a very new and extremely pretty and light specimen formed by a combination of lace insertion\* and a little embroidery. A cap or under sleeves made in this manner has an exceedingly tasteful appearance and is particularly appropriate for wearing with the very thin muslin and bare dresses at present so prevalent. The expenditure of work is so very small, and the arrangement so very simple, that any lady can, with the greatest ease, execute this style of work. The materials which are required are a pretty light lace insertion, which must be tacked down on to a piece of the green oil-skin so much used in embroidery, with care, so as to cross each other with regularity, forming a square between each. These open squares are filled in with very fine thread. On the squares, where the lace crosses (which is double), a simple sprig of leaves is worked in well raised satin-stitch, which, besides giving it a richness of effect, adds considerably to its strength. We feel sure that this very pretty arrangement would be greatly admired, when completed, for many ornamental purposes. The quickness with which it can be done gives it a great additional recommendation. The open squares must be filled in with Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s beautiful Persian thread, and sprigs worked with the same makers' Perfectionné Embroidery Cotton, No. 20.

HIS MAJESTY the King of the Belgians visited the Duchesse of Kent, on Tuesday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Echo Agricole* writes from Angers — "The prolonged drought has considerably lessened the crops (of hay) on the high lands, but on the borders of our rivers the meadows present the most luxuriant aspect. For many years these parts have never yielded so much. These lands, ordinarily too damp, have been fertilized by the heat, which has enabled them to produce grass of fully double the usual height. Our wheat is a little too much forced by the heat, but it does not cause any serious complaints. It may be feared, however, that the grain may ripen before it is full grown. Of all agricultural produce it is the vine which derives most benefit from the present temperature. Wine has, in consequence, sensibly declined in value.



PIQUE PETTICOAT BORDER.

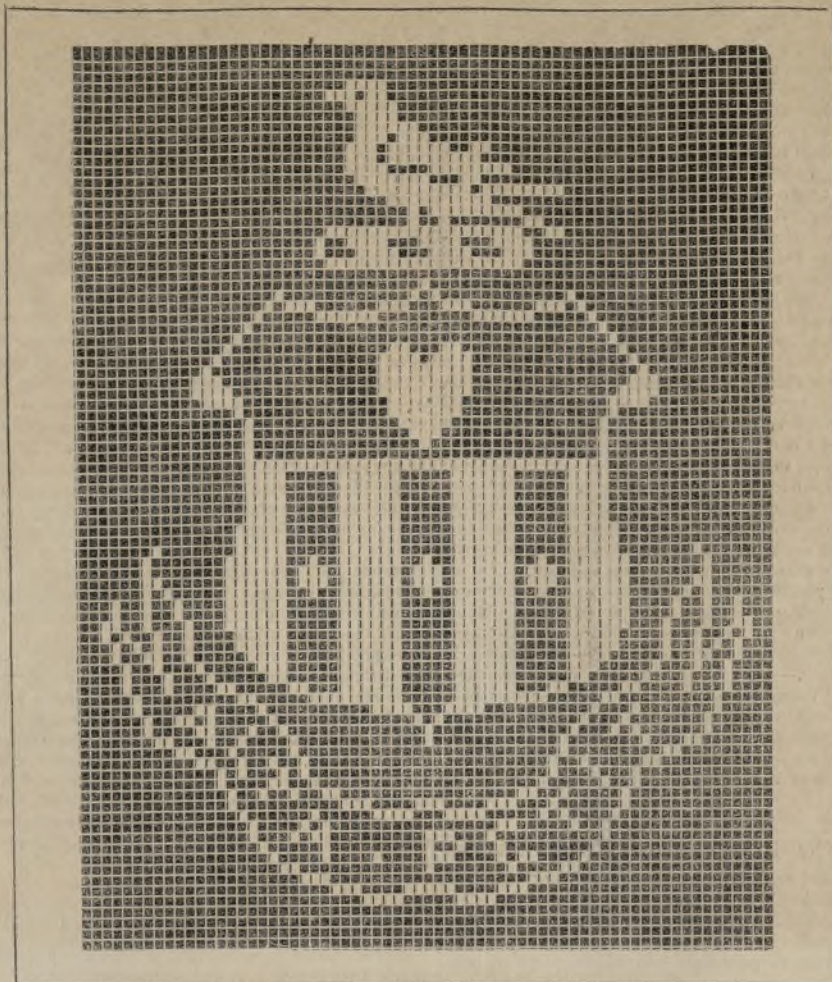


THE PHILOSOPHY OF DINING.

I have no patience with these who pretend not to care for their dinner, on the ludicrous assumption that "spiritual" negations imply superior souls. A man who is careless about his dinner is generally a man of flaccid body and of feeble mind; as old Samuel Johnson authoritatively said, "Sir, a man seldom thinks with more earnestness of anything than he does of his dinner: and if he cannot get that well dressed, he should be suspected of inaccuracy in other things." *Homo sum et nihil, &c.* I respect man, and all his appetites. When the man is not basely insensible to the hunger of soul, the keen intellectual voracities and emotional desires, he is all the healthier, all the stronger, all the better for a noble capacity for food—a capacity which becomes noble when it ministers to a fine and not merely a gluttonous, nature. Moreover, I observe this constant fact, which is worth flinging at the heads of all super-refined spiritualists, who talk about our God-given senses as "gross"—namely, that whenever we get authentic details about a great man, we always find him to have been a generous eater. If I, who write this must confess to being a small eater, I must also confess to not being a great man. Had nature willed it otherwise . . . but she did not so will it; and only gave me sufficient sagacity to perceive that dishes are in no sense despicable.—*J. H. Leves.*

THE LESSONS OF THE SICK ROOM.

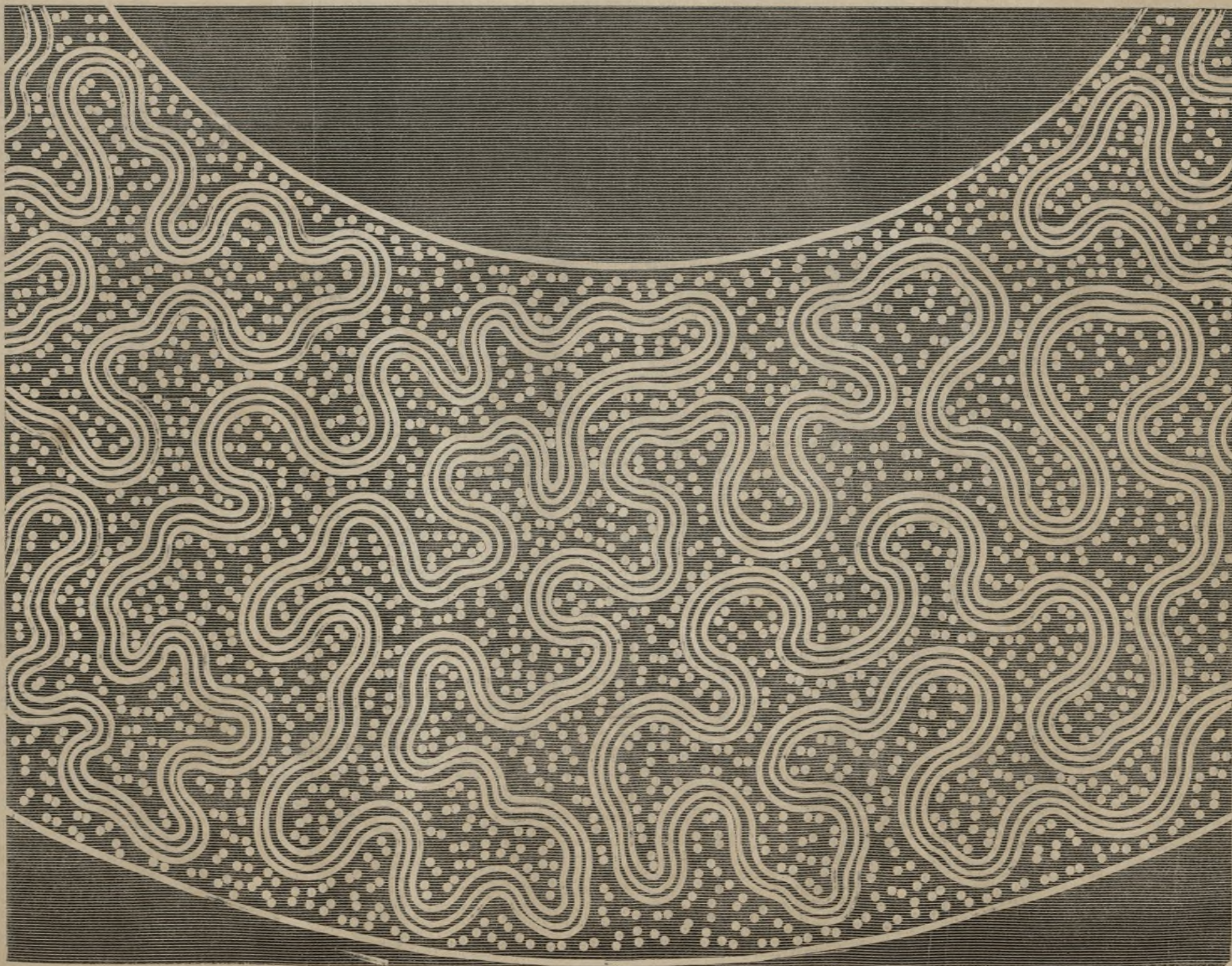
No wonder the sick-room and the lazaretto have so often been a refuge from the tossings of intellectual doubt—a place of repose for the worn and wounded spirit. Here is a duty about which all creeds and all philosophies are at one: here, at least, the conscience will not be dogged by doubt, the benign impulse will not be checked by adverse theory; here you may begin to act without settling one preliminary question. To moisten the sufferer's parched lips through the long night-watches, to bear up the drooping head, to lift the helpless limbs, to divine the want that can find no utterance beyond the feeble motion of the hand or beseeching glance of the eye—these are offices that demand no self-questionings, no casuistry, no assent to propositions, no weighing of consequences. Within the four walls where the stir and glare of the world are shut out, and every voice is subdued—where a human being lies prostrate, thrown on the tender mercies of his fellow, the moral relation of man to man is reduced to its



utmost clearness and simplicity: bigotry cannot confute it, theory cannot pervert it, passion, awed into quiescence, can neither pollute nor perturb it. As we bend over the sick-bed, all the forces of our nature rush towards the channels of pity, of patience, and of love, and sweep down the miserable choking drift of our quarrels, our debates, our would-be wisdom, and our clamorous selfish desires. This blessing of serene freedom from the importunities of opinion lies in all simple direct acts of mercy, and is one source of that sweet calm which is often felt by the watcher in the sick-room, even when the duties there are of a hard and terrible kind.—*Eliot's Scenes of Clerical Life.*

A FOOL'S LICENSE.

As the fool ruled in the hall, so also would he try to establish a despotism in the kitchen; but the sovereign cook there could successfully banish him the territory by flinging over him a ladle of scalding soup. Such feuds were there in the Lincolnshire household of Sir William Hollis, who, on one occasion, had invited a number of friends to a repast, the chief feature of which was a magnificent quince-pie, made of fruit "ready preserved at pothecaries," in the county town. The cook expected to derive great honour from the dish, and Oates determined to foil his expectations. Jack feigned to be ill, and Sir William kindly led him by the hand to the kitchen fire-side, where the knight left him seated, with charge to the cook to look to his comforts. Cook and fool, of course, speedily fell out, and Oates, to avenge himself, watched his opportunity, seized on the quince-pie as it was about to be taken out of the oven, and, hiding it beneath his long gown, ran off with it. The pie burnt him so terribly that he could think of no better place to eat it in than the moat. Into this he plunged up to the shoulders, and, cooling the dish in the water, greedily devoured the whole of the contents. The cook, meanwhile, rushed to the dining-hall to make complaint to the host and his expectant guests. They laughed and ran to the windows to see the jest. Jack fed, and feeding greedily, ever as he burnt his mouth, with haste, dipt the pie into the water to cool it. "Oh!" says the cook, "it is Sir William's own pie, sirrah!"—"Oh!" says Jack, "hang thee and Sir Willie too." . . . "Save Sir William some," says one. "Save my lady some," says another. "By James! not a bit," says Jack, and ate up all, to the wonder of the beholders. Such was the amusement of nobles and gentlemen, in the days when fools were flourishing, a long time ago!—*Doran's Court Fools.*



DRESS AND MANTLE TRIMMING, IN BRAID AND BEADS.



## EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR LIBEL.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been engaged in trying an unusual libel case. The plaintiff is Mr. Hugh Hughes; the defendant, his relative Lady Dinorben. The libel is contained in a series of anonymous letters alleged to have been written by Lady Dinorben to injure the character of Mr. Hughes in the eyes of his wife's relations, Lord Ravensworth's family. Had Mr. Hughes not married, the property he inherits, it is stated, would have gone to Lady Dinorben's children. The action was brought on the advice of Sir Frederick Thesiger because Colonel Smyth, actuated, it is supposed, by Lady Dinorben, challenged Mr. Hughes, demanding that the allegation against the lady should be retracted or substantiated. The libels complained of were addressed, some to Lord Ravensworth, the plaintiff's father-in-law, some to the plaintiff's wife, some to himself, and some to relatives, imputing to him illegitimacy, extravagance, poverty, and the king's evil. The defence of Lady Dinorben, who was herself examined, was that she did not write the letters. After the examination of numerous witnesses on both sides,

Mr. Macaulay proceeded on Saturday to sum up the evidence for the defence. There were, he said, two questions in the case—one as to the handwriting, and the other a far more serious question. With regard to the first, every witness called by the plaintiff, except one, was either tainted with bias, or worthless, by his own confession, as a judge of handwriting, and therefore the whole evidence they had given on the subject went for nothing. The exception was Mr. Thomas Wilson, who was well acquainted with Lady Dinorben's handwriting, and who, in reply to the counsel for the plaintiff, avowed that it was his belief that the two letters were not in the same character. On the other side the evidence was as strong and cogent as could be laid before any jury in a case of disputed handwriting, and might be maintained to satisfy them that the letters were not written by Lady Dinorben. The whole case for the plaintiff really resolved itself into this—that Lady Dinorben had a peculiar manner of making a "w" at the beginning of words: and the "w's" in the anonymous letters were undoubtedly made in the same way; but was this sufficient to justify them in saying that those letters proceeded from her? There was no evidence whatever to connect her with the libels except the opinions with regard to the handwriting, which he contended were valueless. But it was said Lady Dinorben had a motive for writing the libels. Lady Dinorben had sworn that she had not written them, and there was no internal evidence to impeach her oath. She had no motive whatever for writing them. The property of Lord Dinorben became the plaintiff's own on the death of the lunatics, and he was at liberty to do what he liked with it, and therefore it did not follow that if he died without issue it would come to Lady Dinorben's daughter. Lady Dinorben herself had been called, and she had, boldly and fearlessly, before a public court, denied that she wrote the letters, and on cross-examination plaintiff's counsel did not attempt to elicit any one act or piece of conduct which could be the ground for imputing to her evil or malicious conduct, or which could detract from her credit for truth. Yet they were now called to find her guilty of perjury.

Mr. E. James then replied on the part of the plaintiff. He said the case was not a mere question of £ s. d. It not only affected the character of Lady Dinorben, which he admitted was at stake, but it was a vital matter for the interests of society at large. It was a question whether titled slanderers should pour their anonymous venom into the breasts of persons, in order to disturb the peace of any families they might choose to select. The real question was—Could they say, upon the evidence, that Lady Dinorben's hand wrote the libels? He contended that there was internal evidence in them to prove that it did. The letters themselves spoke aloud. There was in them evidence that no mind but Lady Dinorben's suggested the wicked malice which they contained. Nobody on earth except she could have any interest in writing them. The learned counsel then commented minutely and forcibly upon various portions of the evidence, and observed that when a man received an anonymous letter like these every instinct told him at once who was the moral assassin of reputation who had sat down and written it. It was impossible they could say there was no intrinsic evidence in the letters to prove their authorship, and although Lady Dinorben had denied on oath that she wrote them, he trusted they would fearlessly discharge their duty when they came to consider their verdict. A woman who could sit down and write such anonymous slander would not hesitate to deny it on oath to avoid detection. Lady Dinorben had gone so far in the course of sending these letters, that now almost everything she had in the world was at stake, and the same hand which deliberately wrote and spread such slander, would, from the fear of the consequences, not hesitate to poison the sacramental cup, and come before them and simper out a denial that she had ever seen the letters. A fearful issue, therefore, remained to be decided. It was a question of comparative unimportance to Mr. Hughes, but it was of deep importance to Lady Dinorben and to the interests of society. He believed that in that sacred edifice the jury would do their duty fearlessly and courageously; and if they did so they would, he was satisfied, on a careful consideration of the evidence, come to the conclusion that her hand—and her hand alone—wrote these anonymous letters.

There was some applause at the termination of the learned counsel's address.

Lord Campbell then summed up the evidence adduced on both sides. It had been truly said that in this case there was nothing proved to bring home the letters to Lady Dinorben except the alleged similarity of the handwriting. She was not proved actually to have interfered in posting the letters, or in any part of the transaction with regard to the writing and transmission of them. A great deal was said about her motive, but he must say that no adequate

motive on her part had been suggested for doing what it was alleged she did; because, as to her desire to prevent Mr. Hughes marrying Miss Liddell, in order that the estates should come to her daughter—if she was aware of the law on the subject—no motive on that ground could have entered her mind, as Mr. Hughes became tenant in tail of the estates on the death of lunatic Lord Dinorben, and had power to dispose of them as he thought fit. But at the same time, in the absence of any adequate motive, if the evidence was so strong as to remove all reasonable doubt from their minds, then it would be their duty to come to the conclusion that she actually did write the letters. He must, however, again warn them against being guided by mere conjecture or suspicion, and that it was only positive proof which would convince all reasonable men that she was the author of the letters which would justify a verdict against her. It seemed to him that he could only assist them by reading over his notes of the evidence upon the handwriting, because really on that their verdict would depend. His lordship then read his notes, and in conclusion respectfully invited the jury to retire, and to take with them the admitted letters and the anonymous letters, and, assisted by the photographs, to well weigh in their own minds the evidence on both sides, and bearing in mind the large number of witnesses who had said that the letters were not the handwriting of Lady Dinorben, and that she had denied upon her oath that she wrote them, it was entirely for them to form their own opinions.

The jury then retired at twenty minutes after two, and returned into court in about ten minutes afterwards, with a verdict for the plaintiff. Lord Campbell: Are you all agreed in opinion?—The Foreman: Yes, my lord.—Lord Campbell: You must name the amount of damages.—The Foreman: The question of damages was not named to us.—Lord Campbell: In point of law some damages must be found.—Mr. James said he would be satisfied with 40s. damages.—A verdict was then returned for the plaintiff, with 40s. damages.

## THE "NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY."

The first report of the trustees of the new "National Portrait Gallery" to the Lords of the Treasury was on Monday published by command of Parliament. The rule judiciously laid down by the trustees in reference to the making of purchases and the reception of presents is to look to the celebrity of the person painted rather than to the merit of the artist. Thus, an unmeaning picture, such as the "portrait of a gentleman," or even that of "a lady," although painted by an artist of the first rank, would be rejected as worthless, whereas a "Sir Robert Peel" or "King Charles" would command immediate attention, albeit not possessed of exalted merit as a work of art. "Great faults and errors" will not be held sufficient ground for excluding any portrait historically valuable; of course, historical celebrity will be estimated without any religious or political bias. Cromwell may frown opposite Charles I., and Bishop Butler hang in juxtaposition to the author of the "Leviathan" without exciting astonishment. Personal vanity will be disappointed by a wise rule to admit no portrait of any person still living, or deceased less than ten years, except in the case of the reigning Sovereign, and his or her consort. No portrait will be admitted by donation unless three-fourths of the trustees, at the least, shall approve it. Mr. G. Scharf, F.S.A., has been appointed Secretary to the Board. The portraits now in charge of the trustees amount on the whole to thirty-five, and have been ranged on the walls in temporary rooms situate in Great George-street, Westminster. Up to this time the collection has not seemed sufficiently advanced for public exhibition; but this is the grand final aim of the trustees, and no time will be lost in carrying it out. The trustees express a hope that the liberality of the Administration and of Parliament will be continued. The donations include portraits of Shakspeare (the Chandos picture in the Stowe collection), presented by Lord Ellesmere; William Wilberforce, Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Perceval (the assassinated Minister), Thomson, the poet; Fox, the Martyrologist; Nollekens, Wright, of Derby, Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Chancellor Talbot, and Mr. T. Stothard, the Royal Academician. The purchased pictures include portraits of Raleigh, Handel, Dr. Parr, A. Murphy, Speaker Lenthall, Horne Tooke, Dr. Mead, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford; Sir W. Wyndham, the first Earl of Cadogan (died 1726), Richard Cumberland, "La Belle Hamilton," Mr. Huskisson, Archbishop Wake, Bishop Warburton, Sharp, the engraver; Captain Cook, Chambers, the architect; Elizabeth Carter, Bishop Hoadley (the virtual extinguisher of "Convocation"), Cardinal Wolsey, and Ireton. The cost of the purchases is not divulged.

## SUICIDE AT THE MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY.

On Saturday morning, a gentleman, named Henry Matthew Witt, committed suicide in a closet on the third floor of the Museum of Geology in Jermyn-street. He was found by the porters in a sitting posture, and they, thinking he was in a fit, at once sent for medical assistance, when it was found that the deceased had taken a fatal nicotine. The deceased had not been seen by any of his friends or relatives all night, and it is believed he must have concealed himself in the museum, where he was seen at half-past four on the previous day. On the body being searched, there were found in the pockets three 5l. Bank of England notes, 6l. 10s. in gold, rings, &c., and some letters, on the envelope of one of which was the remark, "I have adopted a profession beyond my capabilities and means." At the inquest, on Tuesday, Mr. Edward Best, assistant to the geological survey of Great Britain, was called, and said—I have known the deceased for three years intimately. He was a single man. Last saw him on Friday afternoon at five, when I left him, as I was going to post a

letter. Had noticed he was suffering from excessive excitability of late; so much so that I went home to sleep with him one night. He had a fear that a chemical work he was engaged on would not please his friends. He seemed to fear he would fail in his task, and lose the confidence of his friends. He used to think he had not money enough, though he was not in indigent circumstances.—Mr. John Gould, of Chelsea, a manufacturing chemist, and cousin of the deceased, said: I attribute the deceased's act to over study. He had told me he feared he should fail, and not complete the task he had undertaken. He had undertaken to re-edit "Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry." I had looked over the proof-sheets, and was of opinion that the deceased was quite capable of doing it. He spoke about his money affairs. His friends were all well off, and it was all fancy. He was to be paid for the work as he did it.—Dr. Wilson deposed to the deceased's symptoms, which were those of a person who had taken some strong narcotic poison. A phial was handed to him and it contained a small quantity of nicotine, or essential oil of tobacco, a speedy and deadly poison.—Dr. Hofmann, Professor of Chemistry to the Government School of Mines, said: The deceased was my assistant, and was a man of considerable ability and great promise. I had observed the deceased desponding, but attributed it to ill-health. I always considered him sane. I have made an examination of the contents of the bottle: it is nicotine, and is contained in tobacco and snuff. A small quantity would produce death. A dog of moderate size would be killed with one drop. Had never heard deceased say anything about taking away his life. He spoke to him of his prospects, and he told him they were very good.—Mr. R. Hunt, Keeper of the Records at the Museum, proved that the deceased had been in a desponding state for some time, owing to the idea that he could not complete the work he was engaged on, and about money matters. Other evidence having been given, all confirmatory of the above, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased had destroyed himself while labouring under insanity."

## ATTEMPTED POISONING BY A CHILD.

At the Leeds Court House, on Saturday morning, Sarah Ann Hartley, a girl of fourteen, charged with administering arsenic with a felonious intention to Miss Woodcock, was placed in the dock. She was not defended, her parents alone being in court on her behalf. She was crying bitterly during nearly the whole of the investigation. Elizabeth Woodcock deposed: I reside at 2, Brunswick-street, with the Rev. Robert Jackson, who is my uncle. Prisoner has been servant with us for two months. I had reason to chide her last Sunday evening, because I found she had taken some money out of the drawer in my bedroom. I asked her if she had taken it, and she acknowledged that she had. I told her I should inform her mother about it. On Tuesday morning prisoner brought me up a cup of tea a little before nine o'clock. I was then in bed, being rather unwell, and my aunt sent up the tea to me. As I was drinking the tea, I discovered a peculiarity in the taste; it was not nice, and as I also observed something white floating around the edge of the cup I did not finish it. The prisoner had left the room immediately after bringing up the beverage. I tasted a spoonful a second time, and I noticed that there was something white adhering to the spoon. I then took the cup downstairs, as I suspected there was something in the tea. My aunt was alone in the kitchen, and I asked her what had been put in the tea. The prisoner was then out on an errand, and I did not see her for twenty minutes. She then came again into the bedroom and asked where her mistress was. I replied that Mrs. Jackson had gone out, but would soon be back. Mrs. Whitehead, a friend, was with me in the bedroom, and she said to the prisoner, "Sarah, what have you put in Miss Woodcock's tea?" Prisoner replied that she had put nothing into it. I then said, "It's no use denying it, Sarah; the powder is found, and Mrs. Jackson has taken it to the doctor's." The prisoner did not immediately reply, and so Mrs. Whitehead again spoke to her, saying, "Sarah, you must have done it. Was it that white powder?" Prisoner replied, "Yes, I have put a little in." Mrs. Whitehead asked her motive for doing it, and she said nothing at first in reply; but on Mrs. Whitehead saying again, "You must have had some motive for doing it," she said, "I put it in to make her poorly, so that she could not go and tell my mother. But I hope she'll not die." I was sick about a quarter of an hour after taking the tea. Mr. Clayton, surgeon, came to attend me. I did not vomit much, but I continued sick during the whole of the day, the stomach pump not being used until about three quarters of an hour afterwards. I was not confined to bed altogether, being able to get up in the afternoon. I told the prisoner in the after part of the same day that it was very unkind of her to give me poison as it might have killed me. To this she did not reply, except by repeating that she did not mean to poison me. I did not know there was poison in the house until that day, but I had been away from home for six weeks. I had previously chided her for her dishonest practices, and threatened to send her home if she continued them. When I went downstairs, I poured the tea out of the cup into the saucer, and then I saw a white sediment at the bottom, and the cup in this state was then taken by Mrs. Whitehead to a neighbour's, and she afterwards took it out of the house to the doctor's.

After the evidence of Mrs. Jackson (who deposed that the prisoner knew where the arsenic was kept, and also was aware of its poisonous qualities), and Mr. Clayton, surgeon (who said he had not yet made a critical examination of the sediment in the cup), the case was adjourned, to give time for a thorough chemical analysis of the contents of the cup to be made.

## FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

A terrible accident happened on Sunday night to an excursion train which was running from Portsmouth to London. The three last carriages ran off the line at Bishopstoke, causing the death of one passenger, and seriously injuring several others.

The deceased, William Helsey, was a steel, copper-plate, and lithographic printer, of London. The inquest was held on Monday afternoon. Having been sworn, the jury proceeded to view the body of deceased which presented a frightful appearance, the skull being dreadfully fractured and smashed, laying open to view the top of the spinal cord. They next examined the line, which afforded no clue whatever to the cause of the accident. The carriages went off the line at the points, and appear to have been dragged about fifty yards before the spot was reached where Helsey was killed. Singularly enough, two of the carriages got safely on to an inner line of rails, dragging along the third-class carriage, which contained the sufferers, between the two lines until the coupling chain broke. Not the slightest injury was done to the rails, and even a scratch on the ground is scarcely to be seen. When the carriage turned over the deceased's head came in contact with the lever of the points, which caused the injuries to his skull, and the ground and broken iron are stained with the poor fellow's blood. On returning to the jury-room, Mrs. Eliza Helsey, widow of the deceased, was the first witness examined. She stated that the train came up from Portsmouth at about the usual pace, and she observed nothing peculiar until the moment of the accident. All of a sudden, as they approached the station, she found the carriage turn round like a top, which was the first thing noticed calculated to produce alarm. There were about thirty persons in the carriage, which was a third class one. Deceased was standing up, looking out of the carriage, when it turned over on its side. They all fell together in a heap, and deceased's head struck on a bar of iron which was on the line. He had a cap on, which came off. On looking towards her husband, she saw the iron under his head, and his head crushed and bleeding very much, and the brains scattered about. He never spoke or moved afterwards. Witness was bruised. They had a niece with them, who was sitting on the same seat as her uncle, and she was very nearly killed. Every assistance was immediately rendered, but she could not recollect how she was got out of the carriage. Several doctors and others came, and all was done that could be done to assist them, and every attention paid by all parties. Witness could form no possible idea of the cause of the accident, and had no complaint to make of any nature.—William Tilbury Fox, M.B., of the General Lying-in-Hospital, York-road, London, was next examined: I was in the Southampton train on Sunday evening, and saw the Portsmouth train shut off steam a long way down the line. I lost sight of the train for a few seconds by some intercepting buildings, and when we pulled up to allow the Portsmouth train to go on a-head, I looked out of the window and observed some confusion at the station. Hearing that some carriages had got off the rails, I got out and walked up the line, and found a third-class carriage turned over on its side. The railway servants were engaged in taking out the passengers, and part of the carriage roof was knocked off for that purpose. I then saw the deceased lying on his left side, with his face on the ground. I saw at once that he was dead, his skull being extensively fractured. An iron bar running along the side of the carriage was lying upon the upper side of his head, and forced into it. Seeing that he was dead, and other passengers were seriously injured, I attended to them.—John Gibbons, the engine driver in charge of the excursion train from Portsmouth, said that nothing remarkable occurred until the train arrived at the station at 7.45 P.M. The steam was shut off two miles from the station, and the train ran in at the rate of about seven or eight miles an hour. After turning the curve I had got about twenty yards from the points when I felt a slight jerk of the engine, as if something was not right. I immediately saw a man in front of the engine, holding both his hands up as a signal to stop. I reversed the engine and stopped the train in about twenty yards. There were eighteen carriages in the train. I then got off the engine and went back, and found a third-class carriage turned over on its side. I can form no idea whatever as to the cause of the separation, and can only account for the third-class carriage being turned over by the separation. I examined the rails, and could see nothing to explain the accident.—John Titheridge, pointsman on duty, explained his duties, and his compliance with them on this occasion. He held the handle till all the carriages were past the points, but if he had not done so the effect would not have been to throw the carriages off the line. The points were self-acting, and were only held to insure positive safety, and save wear and tear. All the carriages passed the points on the right line, and immediately afterwards he observed that some of the carriages had separated from the train, two being on the inside line, and one turned over between the two lines. There might have been another off, which witness did not notice. Witness saw no more at that time, as he had to remain at his post, the Southampton train being expected. He could form no idea whatever as to the cause of the accident. He looked over the line afterwards, but found nothing wrong with either the rails or the points. Some other evidence of a similar character having been received, the Coroner briefly summed up, remarking that, though there was no evidence to establish the cause of the carriages getting off the line, they negatively proved that no blame attached to any one, and that no misconduct existed. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," exonerating the railway company and their officials from blame.



## MISCELLANEA.

Professor Airy's son has been fined twenty shillings for bathing in the reservoir of Greenwich-park.

The *Union Bretonne*, of Nantes, states that the captain of the *Ethiop* claims 20,000fr. from the owner of the *Regina Coeli*, as damages for having taken the ship out of the possession of the negroes. M. Viot (the owner) has gone to Paris to investigate the grounds of the claim.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday, a girl, named Carnell, was fined 20s. or in default, sentenced to two months' imprisonment, for obtaining a situation in a gentleman's family, by giving her master and mistress a written character, which turned out to be a forgery.

A grand public ceremonial took place at St. Petersburg on the 12th inst. The new Cathedral of St. Isaac was consecrated by a solemn religious service, which blended all the magnificence of ecclesiastical and military pomp. The Imperial Family and Court were present, and 30,000 troops were under arms. The edifice was commenced in 1827.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have issued orders to the commanding officers of the several East India depots, directing 5,000 men to be held in readiness to embark between the 26th and 30th instant for the purpose of reinforcing the respective British regiments of infantry and cavalry now serving in India.

The Rev. J. Knapp, the respected Incumbent of St. John's, Portsea, and founder of the Church at the Circus, has had a narrow escape from drowning. Mr. Knapp was bathing on Southsea beach, when, by some means, he got beyond his depth, and had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by two bathers, who saw the perilous position in which he was placed, he must inevitably have perished.

Circumstances in East Norfolk promise an animated contest for the representation of that county. Both candidates, Sir Henry Stracey, the Conservative, and Major the Hon. Wenman Coke, made their appearance, on Saturday, on the Norwich Corn Exchange. The speaking was carried on amidst much hubbub, the scene being of a most tumultuous and exciting character, and greatly interfering with the business of the corn merchants.

The Prime Minister is, we regret to say, suffering from a slight attack of gout. This disorder has seized the earl in a somewhat unusual place—in the shoulder—and compelled his lordship to keep his bed for a day or two. There is a rumour that the earl is about to rent Osterly Park from Lord Jersey, in order to have the means of relaxation from the cares of office without the inconvenience of travelling to Knowsley.

Advices from Hamburg state that attempts lately made to enforce the rigorous observance of the Sabbath in the rural districts adjoining that city had met with very indifferent success. The authorities had interdicted *fltes* and labour in the fields as well as to keep shops open, but the populations had the orders treated with contempt, and so many disturbances had taken place, that the opinion prevailed that the prohibition would be withdrawn.

The Asiatic cholera has again made its appearance in London. This time it has not been wafted hither from continental Europe, but has arisen spontaneously in our midst. Its first victim perished on Sunday last, and before his death he attributed his malady to the poisonous stench arising from the Thames, on which river he was employed as a lighterman. An inquest was held upon the body on Tuesday, and the jury returned for their verdict that his death was occasioned by an attack of Asiatic cholera.

A correspondent says: "During the past week a family arrived at Margate from London, and among them was a young lady who had been totally blind for four months, occasioned by the sudden death of her father. The other members of the family having expressed their intention of bathing, she accompanied them to the Clifton baths, and, though blind when she went into them, when she came out again her sight was perfectly restored to her." We give the information as it was given to us.—*South Eastern Gazette*.

The grand jury have found true bills against several of the students of Trinity College, Dublin, charged with riotously assembling at Lord Eglinton's entry. Against several of the police charged with assaults on the same occasion true bills have been found, but the name of Colonel Browne has been struck out in each case. The trial of Colonel Browne on a separate indictment, charging him with excess, and with having unlawfully commanded the police to enter the semicircular space in front of Trinity College, and to attack, assault, beat, and maltreat the persons within that enclosure, commenced on Monday.

On Friday morning the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle* entered Cork harbour, having no board his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Jolly, Chaplain, Royal Navy; Dr. Winter, and Lieutenant Cowell, R.E. The vessel steamed up the river as far as Passage, where she was put about, and returning to the harbour between twelve and one o'clock, proceeded to sea. Her destination was not exactly known, but it was understood that the Prince, being anxious to witness the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, intended to join the squadron to which that duty has been intrusted.

The annual presentation at Windsor Castle of the Waterloo banner, by which Strathfieldsaye is held to the family of the late Duke of Wellington, similar to which the Blenheim estate is held to the Marlborough family, took place on the 18th instant. The banner was suspended over the bust of the

illustrious Duke in the Guard Chamber, opposite to that of the Duke of Marlborough, where it will remain until replaced by its successor. The omission of this annual ceremony would disentail either estate.

M. Emile Augier, the author of the *Lionnes Pauvres*, which was lately played before the Emperor and Empress at Fontainebleau, has been promoted to the rank of an officer of the Legion of Honour.

We understand that Mr. Miall has been named as the representative of the Anti-Government Education party, upon the Commission about to issue to inquire into the means of education in this country. The Duke of Newcastle is the President, and the office of Commissioner is without remuneration.—*Patriot*.

A letter from Paris says: "The poor and hilly departments at the base of the Pyrenees, at the foot of Mount Jura, and along the slopes of the Vosges, furnish the largest amount of families bent on expatriation; yet Le Haut and Le Bas Rhin supply a not less formidable contingent, and the total annual outgoing of France is now about 72,000, very few of whom seek Algeria."

An Act of Parliament has just been passed by which so much of the 16th and 17th of Victoria, cap. 100, as enacts that vaccination forms shall be furnished to registrars and delivered by them to medical practitioners, is repealed, and it is provided that the registrars shall deliver books, &c., to the medical officers "without requiring payment for the same."

Madame Lind Goldschmidt, with her husband and two children, a son and daughter, has arrived in London, with the intention of residing in England for some time. The whole family, including domestics, have taken possession of a neat villa, called "Rochampton Lodge," situated near to the south side of Barnes Common, and about a mile from Putney. The house is in a retired position, and in the immediate vicinity of Putney Common and the picturesque villa of Rochampton.

A letter from Belgrade of the 11th, in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, says: "Eight men and a corporal of Turkish regulars endeavoured this morning to pull down the English flag, but they were dispersed by the Serbian police. As it is possible that the Turkish regulars may renew their attempt, the English Consul-General has applied to the Serbian Government for a military force capable of protecting him."

The scenery, machinery, and all the moveable contents of the Old Adelphi Theatre, having been removed, the work of demolition is being carried on with amazing vigour. In a few days the building will be completely swept away, and the erection of the new house commenced. Mr. Webster, and Mr. Wyatt, the architect, are confident of the house being completed and ready to open by the 1st of October.

A fire of a more than ordinary destructive character raged at Limehouse, on Saturday night, and a part of the following day. By some mysterious means, at present unexplained, the life boat manufactory of Messrs Forrest and Co. became ignited, and before the fire could be extinguished nearly the whole of that vast series of buildings, covering an area of four acres, together with the immense stacks of timber in an adjoining yard, had fallen a prey to the devouring element. Fortunately no lives were lost.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Glengall, who died on Tuesday morning rather suddenly at Cowes, Isle of Wight. The noble earl had gone out of town for a few days for change of air apparently in his usual health. He was born May 29, 1794, and married, Feb. 20, 1834, Margaret Lauretta, youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Mr. Wm. Mellish, the great army contractor. By his Countess, who survives him, he leaves issue two daughters, Lady Margaret, born in November, 1834, and Lady Matilda, born in October, 1836. In default of male issue, we believe the earldom becomes extinct. The late earl succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father in January, 1819, and has been an Irish representative peer since 1830. The deceased earl was the author of the popular farce of "The Irish Tutor," and other dramatic works. By his decease a vacancy occurs among the Irish representative peers in Parliament.

Two men have been drowned in the ponds on Hampstead-heath. On Friday a sergeant of the Scotch Fusilier Guards was drowned while bathing in the pond No. 3; his body was recovered some hours after, with considerable difficulty, and not until a young man had dived repeatedly and with considerable peril to his own life. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment finding that there was no provision made for persons acting like this brave young man, subscribed a handsome sum, and presented it to him as an acknowledgment of his services. On Sunday, a young man named James Evans, a gardener, of Somers-town, aged twenty-two, met with his death in another pond on the heath. Parties of men, armed with drags and grapnels, worked from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, but were unsuccessful in recovering the body.

A melancholy accident occurred at Rimpton, near Sherborne, on Saturday, to a man named Charles Hodder, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Sherrin. He had been moving clover with several other workmen, all of whom had stopped for the purpose of whetting their scythes and taking a little refreshment. The deceased, as soon as he had finished, threw himself down on the swathe of grass next to his own to rest till his companions were ready to recommence, and at once fell asleep. The others being soon ready, again went to work—the mower who worked next to deceased did not perceive his companion lying against the swathe of grass to which he was cutting, and the

first stroke of his scythe carrying its burden to the swathe, drove its point deep into the neck of the poor fellow, who was lying there unperceived, severing the jugular vein in two. Messengers were at once despatched for medical men, but soon after the accident occurred a surgeon of Ilchester happened to be passing by the field, saw the man, and pronounced him to be already dead. The unfortunate deceased has left a wife and five children to deplore his untimely fate.

Her Majesty has contributed 100l. towards the restoration of Clewer Church, the spire of which forms so picturesque an object from Windsor Castle. It is considered to be the most ancient church in England, excepting St. Martin's, at Canterbury.

Two men, near Romford, in Essex, and a man near Mayfield, Sussex, met their deaths on Wednesday, the 16th inst., from sunstroke. Farm stock in Essex suffered severely from the same cause, not only bullocks, cows, and pigs, but ducks and geese, dropping down dead through the excessive heat of the weather.

A new Jewish Synagogue, which is capable of containing above 2,000 persons, was consecrated at Vienna, on the 15th inst. The ceremony, at which the Ministers of Finance and Commerce were present, was very imposing. The building, which is half Byzantine and half Moorish in style, is extremely handsome, both within and without.

A newspaper mentions a great passage of pelicans, upwards of 100 in number, which alighted, three or four days ago, on the sandy shores of the Po, between Casale and Frassineto. They were exhausted by a long flight, so that the astonished peasants and fishermen were able to approach them, to kill some, and take others alive. The remainder disappeared along the banks of the river. Live and dead specimens have been brought to Turin. They are said to be larger than any that are already in the menageries and museums of this country.

A petition, signed by Lord Henry Scott, and sixty-three of the leading mercantile and banking firms, travellers, and most respectable residents within the jurisdiction of the British Consulate at Cairo, has been transmitted through Mr. Walne, the Consul, for presentation to the Queen. The petitioners complain of certain police regulations recently put in force by the Egyptian Government, which would subject them to Mohammedan jurisdiction, instead of the Consulate jurisdiction under which exclusively, as they contend, according to treaties between the Sublime Porte and Her Majesty, all such police matters should fall.

The *Echo de l'Est*, a journal of the Haut-Rhin, gives the following as an analysis of the will of the late Duchess d'Orleans: "Her Royal Highness places her two children under the protection of the Queen Marie Amelie and their uncles; expresses a wish that the Comte de Paris shall be declared of age, and prays the Queen to be the guardian of the Duke de Chartres. Addressing her sons, the Duchess exhorts them to take for their model the prudence of their grandfather, and the chivalrous virtues of their father, and expresses a hope that they will never abandon the political principles of their house, which their grandfather maintained during the eighteen years he was on the throne, and which their father, as proved by his will, energetically professed. After a few touching words of adieu to France, the Princess divides the bulk of her fortune equally between her two sons. Her Royal Highness also leaves legacies to members of her family in Germany, and pensions to old servants."

The deaths in London, which in the previous week had fallen so low as 963, rose in the week ending Saturday, June 19, to 1,160. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 958; but as the present return is for a population which has annually increased, it can only be compared with the average when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1,053. The result of the comparison is that the deaths of the week exceeded by about a hundred the number which the average rate of mortality for the middle of June would have produced. Two young children died of cholera. The same week the births of 729 boys and 752 girls, in all 1,481 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,448.

Some years ago a man named Sylvester, living at Melbourne, in this county, possessed a tame jackdaw, between which and a person named Clarke a kind of friendship sprang up. Clarke was a mechanic by trade, who worked at Melbourne, and periodically walked to Derby "to take in his work." Almost every time he went, the jackdaw previously alluded to accompanied him there and back. The bird flew fifty or a hundred yards, settled on a bush or tree, and waited until Clarke came up to it, and then flew somewhat further—and so on. Occasionally it alighted on his shoulder, and was carried a short distance. Arrived at the town in this manner, Jack waited for some time near the warehouse where the work was taken in, and when Clarke made his appearance at the door to come back, he was soon spied by the observant bird, which returned with him in the same manner as it went—a distance there and back of sixteen miles.—*Derby Reporter*.

A correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's on the subject of adapting the dome area of the cathedral to the purposes of Divine service, which has resulted in a mutual consent between those authorities and an appeal to the public to assist by subscriptions the object which they have in view. Although this circumstance has not yet become generally known, and the subscriptions have hitherto emanated from only a few private individuals, the amount has reached nearly 3,000l. The sum actually required for increased accommodation for persons attending an extra

evening service would be only 1,000l., but the Dean has suggested that efforts should be made to extend this fund to 11,000l. or 12,000l., whereby not only would increased accommodation be given for an extra service in the evening upon the same principle as the service in Westminster Abbey, but something would be done towards the general adornment of the cathedral.

A young man in the employ of Mr. Wilson, farmer, Cairngarroch, Stoneykirk, was sent a few days ago by his master to warn some folk for peat cutting, and, to save some travel, he had taken a foot-path leading along the edge of the Cairngarroch heughs, and by some means fell over one of them; fortunately, it was not perpendicular, but rather inclining to a declivity, computed to be nearly 300 feet in depth. Over this the youth rolled; and it is astonishing how he escaped, not having received a single fracture of bone, although much bruised and cut; some of the nails of his fingers are torn off, caused by his desperate efforts to regain a footing, the time-worn rock giving way at every clutch. When hurled to the bottom, stunned by the fearful descent, he lay from six o'clock in the evening until two o'clock the following afternoon, when he was discovered in his perilous situation, and at once taken care of, and is now fast recovering from the effects of his fall.—*Wigtown Free Press*.

Lord Mayor Carden and his colleagues of the Gaol Committee received a severe rebuke from Lord Campbell on Tuesday. It appears that the schoolmaster at Newgate was required to undertake the menial duties of a turnkey, which, as they were inconsistent with his position as a schoolmaster, he refused to perform. He was thereupon summarily dismissed. He on Tuesday brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Lord Mayor and his colleagues for the amount of half a year's salary; he having been dismissed without notice. The city magistrates adopted for their defence the paltry equivocation that there had been no proof of the defendant's engagement—a question regarding which there could not be the shadow of a doubt. Lord Campbell said "he was perfectly astonished to hear such a defence from persons of such high standing in the city;" and the jury instantly returned a verdict for the amount claimed.

In the Thames Police-court, on Tuesday, shortly before Mr. Yardley left the bench, he saw a man seated near the witness-box, without his coat, and asked him whether he had any business in the court, to which the man replied that he was about to make application for a summons. Mr. Yardley: Have you a coat?—The man: Yes, Sir, I have two.—Mr. Yardley: Then I think, Sir, you might have put one of them on before you came here.—The man: I came out without my coat in consequence of the heat of the weather.—Mr. Yardley: I will not hear you without your coat. It is most indecent trim for you to come into this court. I will not hear any one without his jacket or coat, if he has one, and I expect every applicant or witness who attends this court to put on his coat or jacket before he enters it.—The man asked the magistrate to hear him.—Mr. Yardley: No, Sir, not in that trim. Go home and put on your coat. The man left the court without making his application, and before he returned the magistrate had left the bench.

Two deaths occurred last week at Bosley, five miles from Macclesfield, under singular and very melancholy circumstances. On Tuesday John Lockett, eldest son of a respectable farmer at Bosley, was ploughing a field, having a pair of horses drawing the plough. About five o'clock in the afternoon a rather severe thunderstorm passed over the neighbourhood, and it is supposed that the horses being frightened became unmanageable. No person saw what occurred; but soon after the storm had ceased it was found that both animals were in a pit or pond at one side of the field, the young man not being visible. One horse was got out alive, but the other had been drowned, and his carcass was removed with difficulty. It was then found that underneath lay the body of young Lockett; and when it was got out of the water life was quite extinct. The body was carried to the farmhouse. It is supposed that the deceased tried to master the frightened horse or horses; that he became entangled in the gearing, which was broken from the plough, and that ere he could extricate himself the horses had dashed into the water, one of them rolling over upon the unfortunate young man. Mr. Lockett, sen., was at work in another field at the time of the storm, and was in his usual good health. But the news of the sudden death of his son seemed to prostrate all his powers, and late on Wednesday he died—as the medical men who were called in believe, solely from the effects of the shock to his system.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

FIFTY THOUSAND COBES WITHOUT MEDICINE, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, debility, cough, asthma, consumption, &c. Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines."—Stuart de Decies.—"Cure No. 49, 583."—Fifteen years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Dr. Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.—"Cure 32, 612."—Rostrevor, County of Down, Ireland, 9 December, 1854. The Dowager Countess of Castle Stuart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness and irritability of many years standing. This food deserves the confidence of all sufferers and may be considered a real blessing. Inquiries will be cheerfully answered." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Sherrin; Dr. Harrey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wuzzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castle Stuart; 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 cisterns, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 3lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Cisterns are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."



## THE SWISS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The network of railways which will soon traverse Switzerland in every direction is being proceeded with with the greatest activity. Beginning at Basel, one of the most important commercial towns of Switzerland, it bears off, first, in a south-eastern direction, along the course of the Rhine and the valley of the Ergol, through the Canton of Basel, and, passing under the Jura at Lower Hauenstein, reaches Olten, where it branches off in several directions — westward, towards Berne, Soleure, and Biel; southward, towards Lucerne; and eastward, towards Aarau, where it joins the northern line of railway from Constance, thus connecting the principal towns of Switzerland. If we look at the situation of Switzerland, in regard to its position with the rest of Europe, we shall see the importance which these lines are likely to acquire. They will become the connecting links between the great German and French lines with those of Central Europe. Basel is now the point of junction between the French, Eastern, and the Rhine lines, and the Basel-Lucerne line forms the continuation of the two towards the south; and thus a direct communication will be



THE SWISS CENTRAL RAILWAY: THE TUNNEL AT LAUFFEN.

opened up between the ports of the Baltic and North Seas with Italy and the South of Europe. Our engravings give views of different parts of the Central line. The construction of the Swiss lines of railway has been a work of enormous labour, on account of the difficulties which the engineers have had to encounter. The different companies have adopted the American style of carriage, by which a communication is established from one carriage to another, and in every respect is the comfort of the passengers studied. The views chosen by the artist will show some of the beauties of this line and the character of the works which have been executed, as well as the taste displayed in adapting them to the character of the country.

The Madrid journals of the 15th announce that Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister, was received by the Queen to present his credentials. The Queen, on her visit to Toledo, gave a magnificent bracelet and a pair of brilliants to a statue of the Virgin, also 5,000 reals to the poor. Her Majesty likewise in the course of her visit adored the famous crucifix of Isabella the Catholic, and caused the sword of Alphonso VI. to be placed in the hands of the Prince of the Asturias.

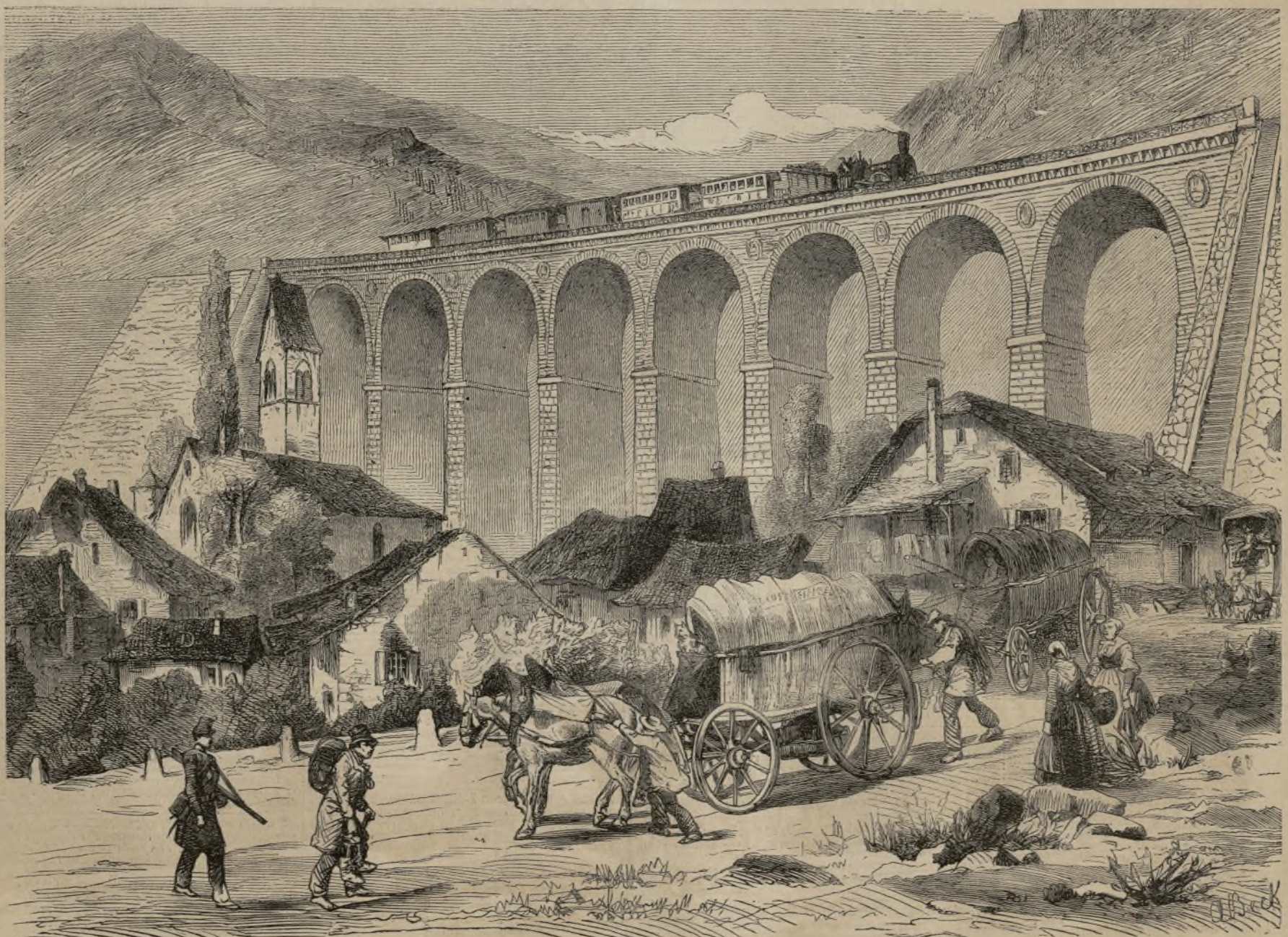


THE SWISS CENTRAL RAILWAY: THE IRON BRIDGE NEAR OLTEN.





SWISS CENTRAL RAILWAY: IRON BRIDGE NEAR, BERNE.



SWISS CENTRAL RAILWAY: THE VIADUCT NEAR RURLINGEN.



## CONFESSIONAL IN BELGRAVIA.

At a numerously attended meeting of laymen, communicants of the Church of St. Barnabas, held on the 17th of June, 1858, the following resolutions were moved, and passed unanimously:—

"1. That whereas the charges lately made against the Rev. Alfred Poole, at a meeting held at St. James's Hall, June 11, 1858, are scandalous and false, and are calculated to prejudice his appeal to the Archbishop, this meeting declares its heartfelt sympathy with and undiminished confidence in Mr. Poole, as their minister, who, by his spotless life, and unceasing labours amongst them for seven years, has won the affection of all classes of his people.

"2. That this meeting declares its admiration of Mr. Poole's conduct in the trying and difficult circumstances in which he has been placed; and that, to the best of its belief, during his seven years' ministrations at St. Barnabas, he has uniformly acted with discretion, and not exceeded, in his teaching or practice, the doctrines or discipline of the Church of England.

"3. That this meeting, consisting as it does wholly of communicants at St. Barnabas, distinctly denies that it is the practice of the clergy to require confession as a preparation necessary to the reception of the Holy Communion; but it asserts, on the part of the clergy and of the laity, the right of the latter to the practice of confession, and the benefit of absolution, as set forth in the service for 'Ordering of Priests,' in the 'Exhortation,' in the office of 'Holy Communion,' and in the 'Order for the Visitation of the Sick,' in the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England.

"4. That this meeting has heard with the utmost indignation of the foul aspersions cast, at the meeting at St. James's Hall, upon the reputation of ladies of the most unblemished character, whose exertions and kindness amongst the poor in this district are held in the highest estimation by every one here present; and that the greatest confidence is felt by this meeting, that the offer of alms have never been misapplied by the clergy or district visitors.

"5. That this meeting cannot separate without expressing its fervent attachment to the Book of Common Prayer, and its assent to the following passage extracted from the 36th Canon of the English Church:—'That the Book of Common Prayer and of ordering of bishops, priests, and deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the Word of God, and that it be lawfully so used.'

"6. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Bishop of London, with an urgent request that his lordship will reinstate the Rev. Alfred Poole in his curacy, or be pleased to state, for the satisfaction of the district, the grounds of his dismissal.

"7. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Archbishop of the province."

We heard a good story the other day, which intimately concerns a most unclerical, but most excellent friend of ours, not very far from this city. A more respectable brother of the cloth in the country was talking to a poor recreant member of his flock who had deserted the church for the meeting-house. "My good woman," said the earnest pastor, "consider that I am your only lawful minister in this place—we only have the apostolical succession in this country." More he would have doubtless added, when his ears were assailed with a thundering "Yoicks! tally-ho! how are ye, my hearty!" and turning round he discovered the venerated, but most inopportune apparition of his friend the rector of —, better known in the hunting field than in the pulpit, attired in the costume of a well-to-do clergyman. "Has he got the apostolical succession too?" said the chuckling Dissenter. Her pastor turned on his heel and vanished into space.—*Rochester and Chatham Journal*.

## MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supply of English wheat is small and the arrival from abroad rather large. The very fine weather and favourable reports of the growing crops keep the market depressed; but prices have not given way, and the prices of this day week have been maintained. Flour also just supports late prices. Barley, beans, and peas are unsaltered in value. The arrivals of oats are again large; the best qualities maintained last week's prices, but inferior sorts are rather lower. There has been a large arrival of cargoes on the coast, and sales are at a decline of 1s. per qr. on wheat, and late prices for Barley and Indian corn.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4s 0d to 6s 0d; geese, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; wild, 8d to 1s 0d; pigeons, 8d to 10d; large Surrey fowls, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; chickens, 3s 0d to 4s 6d; barndoor, 6s 0d to 9s; leverets, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; goslings, 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 6d; wildgeese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; plovers, 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; roasting pigs, 5s to 7s each. English butter, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb. English eggs, 7s 0d to 0s 0d; French ditto, 6s 0d 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.

Wallend Riddell	13 6	Tanfield Moor	12 9
Wallend Belmont	14 0	Holywell	14 6
Wallend Tees	16 6	Wylam	14 0

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BOWDEN.—June 20, at Preston, the wife of Major Bowden, 2nd Battalion 22nd Regt., of a son.  
BROOKE.—June 19, at 87, Eaton-square, Lady Louisa Brooke, of a son.  
CROWDER.—June 18, at 3, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Crowder, of a daughter.  
DU CANE.—June 18, at 64, Lowndes-square, the wife of Major Du Cane, R.E., of a daughter.  
HARSTON.—June 16, the wife of Commander Harston, R.N., of a son.  
HILLIER.—June 19, at Upper Gower-street, the wife of Dr. Hillier, of a daughter.

HOPPER.—June 17, at Starston Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Augustus M. Hopper, of a son.  
IRBY.—June 18, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the wife of Capt. John Irby, of a daughter.  
JONES.—June 22, at 17, Hugh-street West, Eccleston-square, the wife of the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A., Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Spring-gardens, of a daughter.  
KNATCHBULL.—June 19, the wife of Major Reginald Knatchbull, of a son.

LUSHINGTON.—June 16, at Shrub's-hill, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, the Lady Margaret Lushington, of a daughter.  
MARTIN.—June 20, at 14, Berkeley-square, the wife of John Martin, Esq., M.P., of a son.  
MORRIS.—June 17, at the Vicarage, Carleton-in-Craven, the wife of the Rev. Thos. E. Morris, of a daughter.  
TELFER.—June 16, at Mount Pleasant, near Ross, the wife of Capt. Telfer, R.A., of a daughter, still-born.  
WALLACE.—June 17, at the Precincts, Peterborough, the wife of the Rev. J. Wallace, of a daughter.  
WALLIS.—June 17, at Fernoy, county Cork, Ireland, the wife of Capt. A. B. Wallis, 33rd Regt., of a son.  
WILLIAMS.—June 17, at Dummer House, Hants, the wife of the Rev. James A. Williams, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN—SHAND.—June 17, at St. Olaves, Southwark, by the Rev. T. P. Sprout, the Rector, Capt. Josiah Chapman, to Marianne, eldest daughter of G. L. Shand, Esq., of Pickle Herring, Southwark.  
CORNWALL—WILSON.—June 19, by special licence, in Dublin, by the Rev. Wm. Lee, D.D., Major G. Cornwall, 53rd Highlanders, to Augusta Anne, second daughter of the late Brigadier Wilson, 64th Regiment.  
DENT—RICHARDS.—June 17, at Stoke Church, Devonport, by the Rev. James C. Crowley, cousin of the bride, William Y. Dent, Esq., of the War Department, Woolwich, to Emma Yolland, daughter of Capt. Harry Lord Richards, Royal Navy.  
HOWLETT—SCRIVEN.—June 17, at the Parish Church, Castle Ashby, by the Rev. D. Brent, D.D. uncle of the bride, the Rev. S. Howlett, B.A., Instructor in Mathematics Royal Military College, Sandhurst, eldest son of S. B. Howlett, Esq., of her Majesty's War-office, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late R. F. Scriven, Esq., of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.  
MAUNSELL—HOOD.—June 17, by the Rev. G. T. Mansell, Captain J. Borlase Mansell, son of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Mansell, to Mary Isabella, Viscountess Hood.

## DEATHS.

BRADY.—June 15, at Hazelbrook, Kimmage-road, county Dublin, Elizabeth Anne, the wife of the Right Hon. Marquis Brady.  
CLARKE.—June 15, at Rathdrum, county Wicklow, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, Alicia, the wife of C. Clarke, Esq., formerly surgeon of the 21st Fusiliers.  
DIMSDALE.—June 17, at Brompton, Thomas Robert Charles Dimsdale, eldest and only surviving son of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Camelford, Herefordshire.  
ELLIS.—June 17, at Southwold, Francis Wilson Ellis, Commander R.N., aged six-and-eight, brother of Lieut.-Gen. Ellis, C.B., Royal Marines Light Infantry.  
PHIPPS.—June 14, at the Curragh Camp, Kildare, aged twenty-seven, William Henry Phipps, Esq., Assistant Surgeon 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards.  
REED.—June 17, at his residence, near Teignmouth, Devon, in his seventy-first year, Francis Reed, Esq., late Capt. 1st Dragoon Guards.  
ROBINSON.—June 21, at Whitworth, near Rochdale, in his sixty-first year, the Rev. Richard Robinson, formerly of Witham, Essex.  
THELLUSON.—June 15, at Bath, the Hon. Arthur Thellusson, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.  
TURNER.—June 20, at Lee Cottage, Old Brompton, Dawson Turner, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., late of Great Yarmouth, in his eighty-third year.

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

## THE MISSES GROVE beg to thank their

Friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on them during a period of Thirteen Years, and to state that a few VACANCIES have occurred in their Establishment (by the completion of Pupils' Education who have been residing with them for years), which they are desirous of filling after the Vacation, terminating on the 26th July. Experience causes improvements to be made repeatedly in the plans adopted for study, with reference to the advancing science of the age. Parents are constantly expressing their approbation of the arrangements for the comforts of home and school combined enjoyed by the Young Ladies. Residents in the neighbourhood can join the Classes with great advantage.  
Terms for Boarders (which are very moderate—inclusive, if preferred), can be obtained at CHEPSTOW-HOUSE, Peckham, Surrey (S.E.)

**THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry,** for GENTLEMEN, from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age.—Christian government; the most approved methods of teaching; French and German, by accomplished native resident Masters; the Academical Course adapted to the Oxford Examinations and Matriculation at the London University.  
For Papers apply to Mr. Wyles.

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**DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.** FIVE PER CENT. paid on Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest Half-yearly. Higher Interest for long periods. The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.  
G. H. LAW, Manager.  
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West (E.C.)

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—Established 1834. The Members and the Public are respectfully informed, that during the Building of the Society's New House, the Business will be carried on in KING-STREET, the first door from Cheap-side, and immediately opposite their late Office.  
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.  
39, King-street, Cheapside (E.C.)

**LADIES BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.** These Stockings are very soft and elastic, being made on silk frames. Sample pair sent post free for 3s 6d.  
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**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 Cash-vendish-street.  
Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

**A LADY'S TOILETTE** cannot be complete without ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The cheapest and best house at which to obtain them is the Maker, H. WRIGHT, 15, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road (W.), where they can be selected from a well-assorted Stock of the very best French and English Patterns, in wreaths, sprays, roses in dozens, buds, leaves, grasses, &c. Ladies' own Flowers re-mounted in the prevailing style. Bridal and other orders with despatch. Eathers cleaned, dyed, and altered. Beads, bugles, &c. The Trade supplied.

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

**TO THE LADIES.—The MAGIC BASINETT**, which rocks itself. The NEW PATENT NURSING CHAIR, in which the baby nurses, exercises, and weighs itself at the same moment. The NEW EXERCISING CHAIR, for Invalids. And the NEW PATENT INVALID BED, a comfort hitherto unknown in sickness, and which meets every requirement of the afflicted. The highest recommendations of the faculty.—(See Lancet).  
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Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. Silver Watches, from 2 to 50 Guinea; Gold Watches, from 3l. 15s. to 100 Guinea. Every Watch warranted and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied.—Watches Examined or Repaired. Manufactory, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, London (E.C.) Established 1749.

**THE QUILL PEN SUPERSEDED by** LOCKWOOD'S NUGGET PENS. Fine Medium, or Broad Points, 1s. per Doz., free for 13 stamps.

**EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S DENTIFRICE** WATER cleans and whitens the Teeth, braces the Gums, sweetens the Breath, prevents Toothache, removes the odour of tobacco, and keeps the mouth in a fresh and healthy state. Price 2s. and 3s. per bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale agents, Rimmel, 96, Strand; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 125, Rue St. Martin, Paris.

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## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Titians, Albani, Piccolomini, Bellotti, Beneventano, Violelli, Aldighieri, and Giuglini.  
The following arrangements have been made:—  
On Tuesday, June 29, LUISA MILLER. And a Divertissement from Aumer's Ballet of La Sonnambula. With Mdle. Rosati, her first appearance.  
On Thursday, July 1 (Extra Night), IL TROVATORE. Leonora, Mdle. Titians; Ancona, Madame Albani; Manrico, Sig. Giuglini. And Divertissement. With Mdle. Rosati and Mdle. Piccolomini.  
Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.  
On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, AN UNEQUAL MATCH. On Wednesday, for the Benefit of Miss Sedgwick, The SCHOOL for SCANDAL. With A DEAD SHOT. And a Ballet. After the Comedy, on Monday and Tuesday, BOX and COX. And a Ballet. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after the Comedy, A STRIKING WIDOW. And a Ballet. Last Night of the Season, Saturday, July 10, and Mr. Buckstone's Benefit.

## ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. Charles Keen.  
On Monday, and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. C. Keen; Portia, Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by (first time), a new Farce, in one Act, entitled DYING FOR LOVE.

## FRENCH EXHIBITION.—THE FIFTH

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is now OPEN to the Public, at the French Gallery, 121, FALL MALL, opposite the Opera Comode.  
Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 6 daily.

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Landscapes Peasants Going to Market, and Morning in the Highlands, together with her Portraits, by Ed. Dubuffe, are now on VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, NEW BOND-STREET.—Admission 1s. Open from 9 till 6.

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR and SEASON TICKET COMPANION (printed on satin and perfumed), contains the arrangements for the Season, Railway time tables, and other information, derived from official sources. Price 6d., or sent by post for 7 stamps. RIMMEL, Perfumer to Her Majesty, 96, STRAND, and CRYSTAL PALACE.

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is celebrated over the whole world for its useful and sanitary properties, and its delightful and refreshing aroma. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. RIMMEL'S LOVE'S MYRTLE and BRIDAL BOUQUET are the leading Perfumes this Season. RIMMEL'S TABLE FOUNTAINS, to play Plain or Scented Water, from 10s. 6d.

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STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA, is thus obtained, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour renders it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear equal to the best, and so passed off to the consumer at a high price. The Lancet (Longmans, p. 318), states of Horniman's Teas: "The green not being covered with Prussian blue, &c., is a dull olive; the black is not intensely dark." Wholesome and good Tea is thus secured. Price 3s. 6d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb. London Agents:—Pursell, 75, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-street; 366, Oxford-street; and 31, Throgmorton-street, Bank; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's Churchyard; Dodson, 98, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packages, by Horniman's Agents in all parts of the Kingdom.

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**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
See that you get it.  
As inferior kinds are often substituted.

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and REGULATING PILLS, for the cure of Billious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Affections, Liver Diseases, and all inward Disorders brought on by the derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. They are warranted free from mercury or any other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition, and being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.  
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor (L. Wild, successor to) Measam and Co., 13, Catherine-street, Strand, London (W.C.) by whom they are sold, wholesale and retail, in Pots and Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.; also retail by all medicine vendors throughout the Kingdom.

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have been used freely by millions of human beings, of both sexes and all ages, in every part of the world; and while the public press has teemed with authenticated cases of extraordinary cures, in a vast variety of diseases (such as indigestion, scorbutic eruptions, and liver complaints), there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a bad effect. None, when using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, need suffer the hope of cure to be counterbalanced by the fear of injury. They cannot do harm, but they must do good.  
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This Medicine is justly celebrated for all Female Complaints, nervous disorders, weakness of the solids, loss of appetite, sick headache, lowness of spirits, and particularly for irregularities in the Female System. Mrs. Smithers recommends Mothers, Guardians, Managers of Schools, and all those who have the care of females at an early age, never to be without this useful medicine.

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Observe that the genuine are wrapped in blue paper and signed on the label by Mrs. Smithers.

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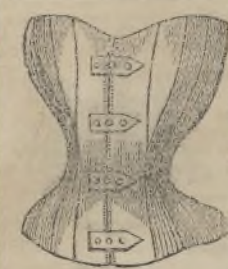
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1856.	Life Insurance.	1857.	1856.	Fire Insurance.	1857.	1856.	Annuitants.	1857.
£72,782	Premiums	£110,928.	£222,272	Premiums	£259,251.	£17,338	Receipts	£26,990.
February, 1858.			The Income of the Company is £450,000 a year.			SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.		

## 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.

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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 sacking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots from 15s. 6d. each; handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2l. 13s. 6d. to 20l.

## WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

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