

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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### ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

On the 30th of May, 1858, the consecration of the splendid Cathedral of St. Isaac took place. This church, which is amongst the largest in Europe, is also one of the most magnificent. The building of a church in honour of St. Isaac of Dalmatia first originated with Peter the Great, who laid the foundation-stone in 1717. This church was consecrated and opened in 1727, and eight years after was destroyed by lightning. When St. Petersburg grew in magnificence, it was thought necessary to build a church of corresponding beauty, and as the site of the old one had been badly chosen, another spot was selected. Catherine II. gave orders to Rinaldi to prepare a plan. This was done, and the foundations laid. The Empress had intended it to be entirely of white marble, but her death put a temporary stop to the progress. A considerable advance had, however, been made. Her son, Paul I., wishing to have the space surrounding the building cleared with all dispatch, gave orders to Brünn, the successor of Rinaldi, to finish it in brickwork. The plan of the first architect was not adhered to, and a very inferior building rose from the marble foundations. This was finished and consecrated in May, 1802. The building was of so mean a character that when Alexander I. ascended the throne, he determined to pull it down and erect another upon its old foundations. In 1817 plans were prepared by the Emperor's orders, and on the 26th of July, 1819, the first stone of the continuation was laid by the Emperor himself. At first the building proceeded but slowly, owing to the conflicting opinions which appeared in the journals concerning the possibility of a durable union between the materials of the foundation and the superstructure, which is granite; and whether the foundation was sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the dome and the granite columns of the interior. After much consideration it was determined to lay a new foundation in the interior, to obviate any difficulty of the kind. For this purpose the ground was removed to the depth of twenty-two feet; and when this was thoroughly dried, a pavement of blocks of fir was laid, and over this a layer of granite flagstones, the smallest of which measured six feet nine inches in length by four feet six inches in breadth; under each of the four large corner columns an enormous single block is laid, on which each one rests. In order to preserve the foundation dry, and to prevent any chance of harm to the persons attending the services of the church, galleries seven feet wide run round the foundation and across it. These are all of hewn stone, and resemble the catacombs under the Church of St. Genevieve, at Paris. The galleries under St. Isaac's are lit by windows which admit fresh air, and in addition to these there are twenty flues for warming the interior of the building. The great features which distinguish this cathedral from all others are the 112 columns of granite, each a monolith; they were procured from two small islands in the Gulf

of Finland, between Wyborg and Friedrichshamm. These are the largest monoliths after the Pompey's Pillars. They are fifty-six feet high and about seven feet in diameter. There are forty-eight of this size, which support the pediments of the four principal entrances, twenty-four support the architrave from which the dome springs; these measure forty-two feet in height. The thirty-two which support the domes of the corner towers are thirty feet high; and eight, which are in the two principal windows, are twenty-four feet nine inches high. The first and the last of those composing the entrances were set up in presence of the Emperor Nicholas I. and the whole of the Royal family; the whole were placed in the course of three summers. Each of these enormous blocks were placed in their positions in the incredibly short space of forty-five minutes, by the aid of an apparatus constructed by Messrs. Betancourt. The foundation walls are composed of large blocks of granite, each nine feet five and a half inches long, four feet six inches broad, and three feet four and three-quarter inches

thick. Upon these is placed another layer composed of Raigkol marbles; from this the wall rises to thickness varying from nine to seventeen feet, composed of brickwork and granite, and faced both inside and out up to the cornices with the most costly marbles of Italy and Finland. The nave and transepts have vaulted roofs. The dome rises from the four principal arches, which serve as a support. The drum is surrounded by twenty-four colossal granite columns, each a monolith of the Corinthian order, with bases and capitals of bronze. The diameter of the column at its base is six feet two and three-quarter inches, and its weight 160,000 pounds. Each of the enormous masses of granite was raised from the ground and placed in its respective position, a distance of 150 feet from the ground, in two days, and employed 300 workmen. The architect of St. Isaac's Church has profited by experience of former days, and built the dome upon principles which will insure its stability; care having been taken to build it in the lightest manner, and with

the lightest materials which could be used consistently with strength. Above the arches which support the drum is a circular base composed of granite, brick, and marble, in which are two corridors, one above the other, each nine feet high and six feet nine inches broad; forming a hollow wall nineteen feet thick. From the stylobate above the plinth the drum of the dome rises, which is surrounded by the granite columns already mentioned. The drum is pierced by twelve arched windows, each thirty-two feet six inches high and eleven feet five inches wide; the frames of these windows, as well as those in all the other parts of the Cathedral, are of bronze. Above the cornice runs a gallery with balustrades of bronze, ornamented with twenty-four bronze figures of angels. The height of the balustrade is eight feet two inches, and the circumference of the gallery 335 feet. This gallery affords a magnificent view of St. Petersburg and the surrounding country. From it rises the attica, twenty-nine feet high, with twenty-four pilasters and as many windows

(at present stopped up), which supports the dome itself. The dome, from the attica to the lantern, is forty-five feet high, with a diameter of eighty-five feet six inches. The dome has three vaulted chambers; the inner composed of ribs of iron and mortar, with wooden facings, from designs of M. Brülow; the middle supports the lantern, and the third forms the outer dome or roof. This is composed of plates of red copper, fire gilt with ducat gold. The lantern is octagon, each angle being furnished with a column; this is surmounted by a dome bearing the cross. The whole of the lantern is of metal, the windows are of plate glass. The interior is ornamented with oil gilding, and the roof, globe, and cross are fire gilt. When the cross was placed at the top of the lantern, a platform was erected, on which a priest, accompanied by singers, and the artists and workmen employed on the building, to the number of 2,000, took their places, and prayers were offered up, in which the whole assembly joined. The interior of the building is in a corresponding style of magnificence with the exterior. Nothing has been withheld which could contribute to the gorgeousness of the decorations. Bas-reliefs in bronze gilt and splendid paintings meet the eye at every point. We have selected two as illustrations—the "Resurrection of Our Saviour," by Steuben, and the "Erection of the Cross by the Empress Helena," by Neff (see Page 12). The building is in the shape of a Greek cross. The walls from top to bottom are white Italian marble, inlaid with other kinds of the most costly description, brought from all parts, and no trouble or expense was spared to procure them. The principal altar surpasses anything in Europe, and is dedicated to St. Isaac of Dalmatia. One of its most beautiful features are eight fluted pillars of malachite, with gilt bases and capitals and pilasters, the whole forty-two feet high. Close to the Czar's entrance to the high altar are two columns of lapis Lazuli, three feet in diameter and



ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

fourteen feet nine and a half inches high. Our space will not admit of us going further in the description of this very magnificent building, which, for richness of decoration in all its parts, and beauty of architecture, stands pre-eminent amongst churches. The architect to whom the Russian Empire owes this magnificent structure is M. de Betancourt.

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

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided on Saturday morning at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, held at the Duchy-office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's-park. There were also present the Chancellor, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Pemberton Leigh; the Keeper of the Privy Seal, Mr. Whitmore; the Attorney-General, Mr. Alexander; the Treasurer, Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps; the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Portman, and the Secretary, Mr. J. R. Gardiner. The Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of being present at the annual meeting of the Windsor Royal Association, of which his Royal Highness is president, and distributed the prizes in the Home Park. The Prince returned to London at half-past six o'clock P.M. His Royal Highness was attended by Col. the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the King of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Brabant, went, in the afternoon, to the White Lodge in Richmond-park. In attendance were the Duchess of Athole, Major-Gen. Bouverie, and the Master of the Household. The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening. His Majesty the King of the Belgians visited Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, at his residence in Portland-place. Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary also visited the Duchess of Brabant. The Queen and Prince Consort, and the King of the Belgians, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence, in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Athole, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Crofton, Col. Count de Moerkerke, Major-Gen. Bouverie, and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service on Sunday, in the Chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Mr. Selwyn preached the sermon. His Majesty the King of the Belgians went to Claremont, and returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, went, on Monday afternoon, to inspect the Leviathan. In attendance were the Duchess of Athole, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Countess d'Yve de Bavay, Major-Gen. Bouverie, Col. F. H. Seymour, and Col. Count de Moerkerke. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Col. F. H. Seymour, was present in the forenoon, at a field day of the Grenadier Guards in Hyde-park. The Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, had an audience of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and presented a resolution of the House of Lords, that William Constable Maxwell, Esq., had proved his claim to the title of Lord Herries, of Terregles, Scotland. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company consisted of his Majesty 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, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge; his Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, the Belgian Minister, M. Van de Weyer, the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi, Lady Isabella Howard, Countess d'Yve de Bavay, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Lady in Waiting to the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Sir James Clark, Lieut.-Col. Claremont, Col. Count de Moerkerke, Baron d'Overschie de Nerische, Capt. Barnell, Dr. Koepf, and the Equerry to the Duchess of Cambridge.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Tuesday, at Clarence House, St. James's. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant rode on horseback, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart. His Royal Highness afterwards visited Prince Victor of Hohenlohe. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, Mr. Gibbs, and the Rev. C. Tarver, arrived at Buckingham Palace in the morning, from the White Lodge, in Richmond-park. His Royal Highness went to the exhibition of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa took a drive in an open carriage and four. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon, for Frogmore. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, Countess d'Yve de Bavay, Major-

Gen. Bouverie, Col. F. H. Seymour, the Master of the Household, Col. Count de Moerkerke, Baron d'Overschie de Nerische, and Capt. Barnell. The august party travelled by the South-Western Railway. The Queen was received upon arriving at Frogmore by Sir George Couper. Her Majesty dined at Frogmore, and the Royal party returned in the evening to Buckingham Palace. Lady Churchill has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Earl of Verulam and Lieut.-Col. F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord Crofton and Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Marquis of Exeter, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, had an audience of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, and presented an address from the House of Lords, respecting certain forms of prayer in the Liturgy. The Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres visited the Queen. The Prince de Salerno and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale paid a visit to Her Majesty the Queen, and also visited the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Brabant at Buckingham Palace. The Duke de Nemours visited the Duchess of Brabant. The Duke of Brabant visited the British Museum, and afterwards went to the Royal Exchange. Mr. Noble had the honour of submitting to the Prince Consort the colossal bust of his Royal Highness, which is about to be presented by the Executive Committee of the Art Treasures to the City of Manchester. Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa, attended by Lieut.-Col. F. Cavendish, visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and the Duchess of Brabant, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon. Lord Colville and Major-Gen. Bouverie attended on horseback. The Prince Consort rode on horseback with the Count of Flanders. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company included his Majesty 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 and the Count of Flanders, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Isabella Howard, Countess d'Yve de Bavay, the Earl and Countess of Durham, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Sir John and Lady Pakington, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Col. Count de Moerkerke, Baron d'Overschie de Nerische, Capt. Barnell, and Dr. Koepf.

#### FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Baron Stutterheim has arrived at Fenton's Hotel from Germany.

The Hon. Mrs. Pakenham has arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

The Countess Jeneka has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from Paris.

Col. Montresor and Mrs. Montresor have left the St. George's Hotel.

Viscount and Viscountess Hill have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Duchess of Manchester has issued cards for a ball on Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. St. George Foley have left the St. George's Hall.

Lady Rokeby has issued cards for an assembly on Monday, the 12th of July.

Viscount and Viscountess Doneraile have left Claridge's Hotel for Ireland.

The Lady Emily Foley has left Claridge's Hotel, for Stoke Edith Park, Hereford.

Lord and Lady Wrottesley have left the Albemarle Hotel for Wrottesley Hall.

Sir George and Lady Boswell have left Maurigy's Hotel, for Blackadder, near Aytoun, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness de Beauforte have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's.

Baron and Baroness Rottermam have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, from Paris.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton and family have left town for Catton Hills, near Burton-on-Trent.

Lord John Manners, accompanied by his niece, has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache has left Crawley's Hotel, Albemarle-street, for the York Hotel, Brighton.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has left Claridge's Hotel for Aucklyne House, Perthshire.

The Duchess of Wellington's second ball is postponed from the 7th proximo to Monday, the 12th of July.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Annette de Trafford have left Grillion's Hotel for their seat, Trafford Park, Lancashire.

Sir John and Lady Sarah Hay Williams have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, for the remainder of the season.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday at Clarence House, St. James's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Stratton have arrived at Fenton's Hotel, from Prittlewell Priory, near Rochford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sandbach have left the same establishment for Aigburth, near Liverpool.

Her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant and his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant honoured the collection of Minton's china at Messrs. Goode's establishment, in South Audley-street, with a visit on Tuesday.

The Lady Mayoress has issued cards of invitation

to an "At Home" to a large number of the nobility, the *corps diplomatique*, the members of the House of Commons, the corporation, and private friends, for Wednesday, the 7th July.

The Baroness de Brunnow has issued cards for a grand ball at Chesham House, on Wednesday, the 14th of July. This will be the first occasion on which the baroness has "received" since her return to the mansion made famous by its former munificent hospitalities.

#### LETTER FROM LADY FRANKLIN.

The following letter from Lady Franklin was addressed to Mr. Sidney Kopman, in reply to a note from him informing her of the formation of a Masonic society, the "Kane Lodge," in New York city, for the purpose of raising money for the construction of a marble monument, 100 feet high, to the memory of Dr. Kane. Mr. Kopman says: "In the inscription, which will occupy a portion of one side of the base, the name of Sir John Franklin will necessarily appear; and children, the neglected and uneducated, will become familiar with the histories of two heroes, who were brothers in the mystic ties of our order." Lady Franklin replies: "60, Pall Mall, London, March 12, 1858. Dear Sir,—I have to apologise to you for the delay which has occurred in acknowledging your kind letter and accompanying pamphlet, which, owing to my absence from town, did not reach me as soon as they would otherwise have done. Nor will I disguise from you that I have laboured under some embarrassment as to what answer to return to your every kind communication. You will not be surprised at this when I tell you, as I feel obliged to do (though it is very reluctantly), that till I read of the honourable notice you have taken, and intend taking, of my dear husband, in connexion with Dr. Kane as a brother Freemason, I am ignorant that he could have any claim to that noble friend's sympathies, or to your peculiar regard, on the ground of fellowship in your mystic art. I wish it were otherwise. I could almost wish that it could be proved this was the only secret my dear husband ever preserved towards me, so unwilling am I to forego the distinction conferred on him, or to appear ungrateful for or indifferent to past or coming kindness. If chivalric self-devotion, universal charity, goodwill to mankind, purity, and uprightness of conduct, be, as I believe they are, the fundamental virtues and imperative obligations of your mystic brotherhood, of which your Masonic emblems are only the picturesque and poetic emblems, my husband was worthy to be your brother. You will never, I am sure, withdraw from him those kind and generous feelings to which his memory will ever be entitled in the holy bonds of Christian love. It is impossible for me not to regret that you do not admit of a branch sisterhood of fellowship in good works, when I am told that for certain Masonic reasons you could not accept any contribution on my part to the monument which the Kane Lodge is about to erect to the memory of my dear lamented friend. However, the monument, without my aid, will attain its one hundred feet of elevation. If I ever look at it, standing in some area of your beautiful city, it shall be without grudging that I was not allowed to help in building it up, and with all the admiration which I am sure it will deserve. I will, by you, if you think proper so to do, convey my grateful acknowledgments to Colonel De Coin and the other members of the fraternity, of whom you are the secretary, and believe me, dear Sir, your obliged friend, JANE FRANKLIN."

At the Birmingham Town Hall, Mr Alderman Cutler, when presented, caused an unmistakable smile to cover the Royal and courtly personages. When named by the Mayor he advanced with much haste, but no dignity, just bent forward, kissed his Sovereign's hand, and turned sharply off. The Lord Chamberlain gave a smart pull at the tails of the Alderman's court coat, with a view of inducing him to kneel; but his lordship failed. The alderman not only did not kneel when his coat was tugged, but almost dragged forward Her Majesty when he kissed the Royal hand.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces that the Cagliari arrived in the port of Genoa on the 23rd, under the command of Captain Daneri. Dr. Smith and Mr. Barbar, the British Consul at Naples, were on board, the latter having come for the purpose of consigning her to the Sardinian authorities, which he did immediately on his arrival. On the following day the Cagliari was delivered up to Messrs. Rubattino and Co., the owners. Both the former and the seventeen men forming the crew were in good health. A great number of boats surrounded the steamer on her arrival, and as soon as permission was given to get on board, her decks were crowded with the relatives of the men and other visitors.

After the late thunder-storm, a deposit resembling sulphur was observed in several places in this neighbourhood. At Freeburn it lay on the road and grass in some places to a depth of nearly half an inch. At Craigton-cottage, near Kessock, the deposit was observed on the top of water, caught in a cask from the roof of the house, like a thick cream. The sulphurous substance was skimmed off and dried on a piece of flannel. When dry it was a fine powder, and when thrown into the fire, ignited exactly like gunpowder, making a slight fizzing noise. Unfortunately none was preserved beyond what was experimented on in this way. A boat at Craigton was powdered all over with the same substance; and a countryman living on the height near Kilmuir, says, that near his house, in the space of what an ordinary washing-tub would cover, he could lift the powder with a spoon. The heavy rains have since washed it all away.—*Inverness Courier*.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- A GENTILE.**—The Jews were expelled this kingdom in the year 1290, and were not allowed to return until the time of Cromwell. We have, therefore, no records of them during that interval.
- H. L. M.**—Some historians assert that Cambridge was founded 375 years before the Christian era. Henry I. was educated at Cambridge.
- BLANCHE.**—The Parisian laundresses put alum in their water.
- A SUBSCRIBER.**—Most of our apples are supposed to have been introduced into England by a fruiterer of Henry VIII.
- MARY ANN.**—The water in which the Victoria Regia was kept at Chelsea, was warmed by means of pipes communicating with a boiler, and in this way the proper temperature was preserved.
- GERTRUDE.**—Several children's dolls of terra-cotta have been found in the sepulchres of Athens, proving the antiquity of the manufacture. They are cast in a mould; the bodies, legs, and arms, are formed of separate pieces pierced with a hole, so that they might be connected and moved with a string, like the modern marionettes or puppets.
- FLORA.**—Rainbows are not seen in the middle of the day, because to render them visible it is necessary that the attitude of the sun should be between forty-five and fifty-six degrees.
- GREENOCK.**—We hope the pattern given last week for ornamenting a mantle, will meet the wishes of our Subscriber. It is more elegant, more fashionable, and much more new than simple embroidery.
- ELLEN.**—The netting must be cut to the shape of the chair. The stitches are quite secure. A white table-cloth is never used. Tea is generally handed round.
- A CONSTANT READER.**—Those who are learned on the subject of language inform us that the word "imp" was once a word of dignity and honour, and was used especially to express the branches of royal or illustrious houses; and that the epithets of some of the ancient nobility not unfrequently contain this now objectionable word. "Here lies this noble *Imp*" certainly does not quite harmonise with the present idea of respect to the dead.
- LADY HARRIET.**—A small house of the most simple aspect, standing behind some trees, on one side of the Cathedral at Bonn, is shown to the stranger who visits this city, as the residence of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, during the period when he was a student of the University.
- A SECOND WIFE.**—It is not generally conducive to domestic happiness for relatives by marriage to reside together. We remember one especial case as an exception to this rule, in the household of the good Sir Thomas More, which comprised his son and his son's wife; his three daughters, and their three husbands, eleven grandchildren, as well as all the domestics attached to each family. His son-in-law records that during sixteen years he never saw a cloud upon Sir Thomas's brow, or ever heard a word of anger from his lips.
- A HOUSEKEEPER.**—There have been so many improvements in locks, both in England and America, that it is difficult to give an opinion as to which is the most secure. The Bramah lock still retains its high reputation, the security of which depends upon the principle of combination. A lock of five slides admits of three thousand variations; and to prove how wonderfully this power increases, we just mention that one with eight slides allows one million nine hundred and thirty five thousand three hundred and sixty changes.
- ISABELLA.**—We fully appreciate the compliment, and shall always feel a pleasure in giving our best advice. We are bound in candour to say, that we fear the matter referred to will end in disappointment.
- A READER FROM THE FIRST.**—1. It would be most courteous on the part of the lady to write the note herself. 2. Morning costume is most fashionable for the occasion alluded to. 3. They are frequently but not always worn by the guests. 4. It is quite a matter of taste. The dresses may be either white or coloured. If white, it is most customary to have coloured trimmings. White tulle with running of coloured ribbon is very elegant and perfectly appropriate. 5. For some time past, square veils have had the preference.
- GOODY TWO-SHOES.**—The term took its origin from a collection of literary ladies in the reign of Louis XIV., called the *Les Bleus Club*. The members of the association distinguished themselves by wearing blue stockings.
- OSAVIA.**—The water flows in the ocean and seas twice in a little more than twenty-four hours. The flow or rising of the water is called the flood-tide, and the reflux the ebb tide.
- P. H.**—The large elm beneath which William Penn negotiated the treaty with the natives in the year 1682, grew on the spot now called Kensington, just above Philadelphia. It was protected by a storm in 1810, at which time its stem measured twenty-four feet in circumference.
- ELLEN.**—1. We believe there is an institution of the kind you mention, but regret that we cannot inform you where it is situated. We recommend you to look at the advertisements in the newspapers, especially the "Times."—2. The name is pronounced almost precisely as it is spelled, allowing for the continental sound of the vowel *i*, which is like that of the English *e*. 3. It is most customary to place the date at the top. 4. One of the brothers of Napoleon I., we believe Prince Jerome, who was created King of Westphalia. 5. Nothing can restore the colour, because it has been extracted by the action of the salt.

On Tuesday morning, at an early hour, a well-dressed young woman attempted suicide by jumping off Hungerford-bridge. She was taken out in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where she now remains in a dangerous state. She gave her name Amelia Farrow.

Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Recorder of Brighton, has offered three prizes of 5l. 5s., 3l. 3s., and 2l. 2s., respectively, for an essay on the following subject: "Is a constitutional form of government adapted to the character and genius of the French nation?" The competition to be open to all members of the Brighton Athenæum whose subscriptions commence on or before July 1, 1858.

On Saturday evening considerable excitement was caused by a scene enacted at the Waterford Railway Station, when two "ladies fayre," flying on the wings of steam to those they loved, found themselves in the custody of an unromantic head constable of police! They had left their father's home in the county of Kildare that morning, taking with them 100 guineas in gold, and proceeded to meet their lovers—a sergeant-major and a colour-sergeant of the 14th Regiment at present stationed in Waterford. The sons of Mars were waiting, but the telegraph had informed the police of the damsels' flight, and when the train reached the platform, greatly to the surprise of both sergeants, Head-constable Connolly took the former into custody, and marched them to the police-station. They are two very handsome girls, elegantly dressed, and of a respectable family. Their father having arrived in Waterford, of course a scene took place, but whether he proved stern or relented has not transpired.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

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

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

STATE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The beautiful Liturgy of the Established Church contains some Occasional Services, called Political or State Services, which the more earnest and sincere Churchmen of the present day desire to see removed. They were written in a period of strife and tumult, and when the reasoning powers of men were beclouded by the fierceness with which the contending principles which agitated society were advocated. The peculiar phraseology used in the service commemorative of the "martyrdom" of Charles I., and in that respecting the country's deliverance from the plot of the Popish fanatics of the reign of James I., was doubtless, appreciated by the people in those days, and expressed with unmistakable force the sentiments of the dominant party. But these services generally are most unsuitable to the spirit of the age in which we are privileged to live. An effort is, therefore, being made to get rid of them; indeed, it may be questioned if even Sancroft, when he published them by the King's authority, expected they would remain a part of the Book of Common Prayer for upwards of a century and a half after they were composed. However this may be, they contain statements which few reflecting men now-a-days would think of defending, and sentiments so repulsive as to excite general wonder that they have not long ere this been authoritatively disavowed. The first in historical order of those to which objection was taken recently in the House of Lords—namely, "The Gunpowder Plot"—was prepared in obedience to a desire expressed in an Act of Parliament, which spoke of Almighty God having "inspired" the King with a "Divine spirit" to interpret some dark phrases of a letter which led to the overthrow of the whole design. It is a prayer "for the happy deliverance of King James I. and the three estates of England from the most traitorous and bloody-intended massacre by gunpowder;" but we find in its expressions ill calculated to excite a devotional feeling, and inappropriate to be used in a house dedicated to the worship of the God of love, such as "hellish malice of Popish conspirators," "cruel and bloodthirsty enemies," and so on. Such phrases cannot fail to arouse in the breasts of Protestants towards Catholics feelings entirely opposed to the principles of good-will among men which the Gospel enjoins, and to keep alive in both parties a state of things somewhat akin to that which was rife when the attempt alluded to was made but so providentially frustrated. While the other service—that called in the Prayer-book "King Charles the Martyr"—is still more objectionable. It is in bad taste, highly irreverent, and at variance with historic truth. Men of the present day dispute the right of the king to the title of "Martyr!" some indeed, maintain—without justifying the penalty of death—that for crimes so heinous as those of which he was proved guilty, public opinion and the safety of the country at that time demanded a very severe punishment; and what could be more unjust than to include him in the same category with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer? Throughout this formulary, too, a parallel is impudently drawn between the sufferings of the Redeemer and the "Royal Martyr." There is also, in the evening service, a prayer in which the Deity is addressed as follows: "Who by that barbarous murder, committed upon the sacred person of thine anointed, hast taught us that neither the greatest of kings nor the best of men are more secure from violence than from natural death." Alas! for the race of monarchs, and alas! for our common humanity, if Charles I. was the "greatest of kings," or "the best of men."

We trust sufficient has been cited to show that these services are utterly unworthy now to have a place in the Liturgy of the Church of England. In the latter part of the seventeenth century they began to assume their present place in

the Book of Common Prayer—not by the authority of Convocation, nor by Act of Parliament, but by Royal proclamation alone; and now in the nineteenth, it is sought to expunge them from that book henceforth. In addition to the fact of their being out of date, it may be urged that they are now almost wholly disused. Excepting in one or two of the cathedrals and college schools, they are rarely heard; and we have it on high episcopal authority, that thin as are the congregations at other times in the cathedrals, on the occasions when they are read the hearers consist almost entirely of those who are hired to attend in their official positions. The highest dignitary of the Church stated, in his place in Parliament, that it is entirely optional with ministers of Churches whether or no they use them on the days appointed, as they make no part of the Common Prayer to which the clergy have declared their consent and are bound to conform. It is useless, then to retain a formulary in which so few feel an interest, and to call upon the people to utter prayers in which the heart has little or no sympathy. Better far abolish them altogether.

From the decision of the House of Lords on Monday night, there is every reason to hope that the wish so unanimously expressed by their lordships will be accomplished. So emphatic was the opinion of the House of Lords, that the motion of the Earl Stanhope for an address to Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to take this subject into her Royal consideration, was agreed to without a division. This step is hailed with much satisfaction; for notwithstanding the expressed opposition on the part of several noble prelates, on the occasion mentioned above, to a general revision of the Liturgy, Evangelical Churchmen believe that the day is not far distant when even that subject will have to be taken in hand, and they regard this decision of their lordships as a movement in that direction. When this "consummation so devoutly to be wished" is attained, many a breach in the Church, now widening, will in all probability be healed.

RAG FAIR.

"The Sabbath was made for man." Simple as the words sound, their meaning involves the great question of human well-being, both individually and collectively, to each and to all, to the unit and to the nation.

The observance of the Sabbath is as a sign that we honour Him who ordained the law. Being included in our legislative code is the public pledge of our obedience. We acknowledge that to rest on the seventh day is a national duty. The habit has been so long established that we feel aggrieved and humiliated at its coarse violation. It is a blot on our Christian escutcheon to see great mobs of our lowest population trafficking in the wares of the lowest pollution. It is time that something more was done than the making mere faint protestations against this evil. We are accustomed to compare ourselves, much to our own satisfaction, with other capitals, and think that our light shines out the brighter from their darkness. Before again indulging in this pleasant self-complacency, let us just look at a few of the areas London can exhibit, where, while the Sabbath bells are ringing, and while at least respectful congregations are listening it may be to drowsy words, but still words of truth and soberness, paupers and thieves by the thousand are buying and selling, and Babel clamouring breaks up the repose which should be the sweet blessing of the day of days.

This subject, so fraught with evil, has once more been brought before the attention of the House of Commons. We can scarcely realise the scenes of which the honourable member taking the present lead in this matter speaks. The Rag Fair, held in Petticoat-lane on Sundays, has in it something frightful. We can only faintly picture a few coarse features of this dark aspect of London life. Shops open, and stalls, decked out with faded finery and cast-off clothes; heaps of sorted garments, in nicely-calculated degrees of decay, vamped-up dresses of all shapes and sizes; crushed flowers and tumbled flounces on the one side, and decayed waistcoats and turned coats upon the other; while through the avenues thus formed, some fourteen or fifteen thousand of the lowest of the low, bargain, and bluster, and swear, and fight, and insult the day with frauds and blasphemies without measure and without end.

Neither let this one locality which we have cited as a sample of the rest, be considered the total of the evil. Various of our London districts produce similar abominations. The New Cut at Lambeth, near the Brill at Somers Town, St Giles's, Monmouth-street, and Ratcliffe Highway, these are the most prominent, but these are not all. When we consider that these scenes are being held at the same time, we see at once that those who are actors in them must form no inconsiderable number in our population. For their sakes as well as for our own, something ought to be done. Liberty is a glorious thing, but even liberty may be abused. When freedom licences corruption, it is itself an evil. This is no party question. Although in its higher point of view it may, and ought to be, considered as a religious question yet in its lower ones it is equally important to the decent ordering of society. It is something to all of us that thousands upon thousands of our people are every week becoming more practised in the arts of fraud, of theft, of petty larceny, and, still more constantly growing in the consciousness of their own mob-power.

We say that we are accustomed to compare ourselves with our neighbours across the Channel, and feel very proud of the verdict which we have given in our own favour. But let us beware. In Paris there is a growing respect paid to the Sabbath. Many of the shops are entirely closed, and on the whole much less business is transacted than was once the custom. The Temple, which is the Parisian Rag Fair, is a perfect pattern of sober decency compared with these abominations of our own. Turning to the principal towns of Belgium, including its capital, we cannot indeed say that the shops are closed, and that they refuse business; but we say that little business is done, and that shutters are taken down more to give light to the inmates than with a view of exposing wares. It is customary, to a great extent, for the shopkeepers to live on this floor, and in summer time they congregate near the shop doors, sitting to chat and look at the passers by as pleasant recreation.

We began by using some sacred words, "The Sabbath was made for man." Yes, for our good it was ordained, and as a means of bringing down upon us countless benefits. Obeying the command, we honour Him from whom it came. That is its first purport. Then follow results which it requires the physiologist to trace. To rest one day in seven recruits our every faculty, keeps the body in its strength, and the mind in its power. Without this, industry becomes exhaustion, the intellect a self-consuming fire. In countries where the Sabbath is not honoured, men scarcely live out half their days. It is supposed that even the bodily stature diminishes, as generation succeeds generation, and that a great city, unless supplied with more healthy recruiting from the provinces, would eventually become extinct.

There does not exist a human being who has not some influence in the world. The ladies of England scarcely know their own power. Let them test it in this cause. The good that they may do is not a perishable thing; and by and by, perhaps in another state of existence, they may find that they have done it in perpetuity.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE latest accounts from the East are not of a character likely to lead us to expect a speedy termination of the war. We learn that Calpee is captured, the Gwalior Contingent routed, and that the revolt is suppressed in Behar; but other opponents are starting up in other quarters. There have been guerilla fights in the Southern Mahratta country, and the Arabs and Rohillas are keeping the Aurangabad district in great excitement. "Instead of one great campaign (says a competent authority) there are six little campaigns all going on at once, each attended with small successes and petty reverses, and each tending in some infinitesimal degree to the main object, the pacification of the country." Victor at Bareilly, Sir Colin Campbell has to fight his way back to Lucknow, which is also again threatened by the indestructible Sepoys. In fourteen districts, it is said, our authority is bounded by the range of our cannon, and the districts are harassed and the stations threatened by great bodies of Pindarees, varying in strength from 3,000 to 8,000. Affairs are not very smooth and easy in Canton.

By the last advices we learn that Peh-Kwei, our Viceroy of Canton, the Tartar General, the Hoppe, and another high official of our setting up, were taken into custody, by order of Mr. Parkes and the other Commissioners. The charge against them was that of intriguing with the Chinamen outside the city, and meditating an escape. Indeed, Mr. Parkes says that at the very moment when General Van Straubenzee was securing them the preparations for an immediate flight were so far advanced that in another half-hour they would have been out of the city. The cause of the present stagnation of trade at Canton is the insecurity of the position there under these altered circumstances.

The last news from America is somewhat more pacific than it has been of late. After a lavish expenditure of virtuous indignation against the Britishers for the "outrages" said to have been perpetrated on some of their countrymen, the Americans are beginning to see that they have been hoaxed. Commander Rodgers, of the United States navy, says that in a conversation with Lieutenant Pym, of Her Majesty's gun-boat Gasper, the lieutenant told him "that when he sent his quartermaster with a spy-glass to ask permission to ascend the mast of the outermost vessel in the harbour of Matanzas, in order to see whether the Styx was in sight, the captain said, laughingly, afterwards, that he had hoaxed a newspaper writer into the belief that he had been boarded by British filibusters." Captain Rodgers admits, in a letter to the Navy Department, that it is a maritime law for vessels of war to show their flags to one another. The squabble may now be said to be in a fair way of settlement. This must be a relief to both Governments, as, if England has the Indian rebellion to absorb the greater part of her resources, America has the difficulty with the Mormons not quite settled, a little matter in Central America, and the exhaustless quarrels on the slavery question (with an almost empty exchequer at home) still to overcome. To prove that vigilance on the part of those who profess to be favourable to the suppression of the slave trade, is necessary, it may just be mentioned, that twenty cargoes of slaves have been landed in Havannah since March last.

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill (for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister) came before the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, and was strongly opposed. A motion to defer the committee for six months being rejected by a majority of 99 votes against 58, the House went into committee on the Bill, when several motions to arrest its progress were also lost, and the Bill passed through committee, an amendment to except Ireland from its provisions having, however, been successful.

The adjourned general quarterly Court of Proprietors was held on Wednesday at the India House for the purpose of confirming by a special court, after the disposal of general business, the annuities of 2,000*l.* to General Sir Colin Campbell, and 1,000*l.* to Sir James Outram, as approved of by the last special court.

A Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons has been sitting this week to inquire into the present state of the river Thames, with a view of devising some remedy for the existing state of things. Mr. Goldworthy Gurney and Mr. Bidder have been examined by the Committee, but these gentlemen do not agree in opinion as to the best plan of clearing the Thames of impure matter.

An abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom for the year and quarter ending June 30, 1858, has just been published, and is on the whole satisfactory. The total returns for the year are 66,879,716*l.*, against 72,067,821*l.* for the corresponding period in 1856-57; for the quarter 16,279,966*l.* against 17,281,762*l.* for the same period in 1857. The net decrease for the year is 5,188,105*l.*, and for the quarter 1,001,796*l.* Of this decrease the reduction of the income-tax is of course the main cause, exhibiting a diminution of 5,232,561*l.* on the year, and 1,255,953*l.* on the quarter. The Customs show a falling off of 767,674*l.* on the year, and 270,310*l.* on the quarter. There is an increase on the Excise for the year of 277,000*l.*, more than two-thirds of which is set down to the last quarter; on stamps, of 284,981*l.*, of which the quarter figures for 233,879*l.*; on the Post Office returns, of 165,000*l.*, of which the quarter contributes 90,000*l.*; on miscellaneous receipts of 642,532*l.* The decrease upon the Customs as compared with that of the preceding quarter is 9,313*l.*, and the increase of the Excise 1,375,000*l.*

# Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

## THE ALICE MAZURKA.

TEMPO  
DI  
MAZURKA.

First system of musical notation for 'The Alice Mazurka'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a treble and bass staff. A 'slide' technique is indicated in the treble staff, and a 'Sca.' (scissors) technique is shown in the bass staff. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and a first ending bracket labeled '1'.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a 'Ped' (pedal) marking. The bass staff also includes 'Ped' markings. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. It features a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. A key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) is indicated by a 'b' symbol in the bass staff. Pedal markings ('Ped') are present in both staves.

Fifth system of musical notation. This system continues the melodic and harmonic development of the piece with two staves of music.

Sixth system of musical notation. Similar to the second system, it includes a 'slide' technique in the treble staff and a 'Sca.' technique in the bass staff. A first ending bracket labeled '1' is also present.

Seventh system of musical notation. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking and continues with two staves of music.

Eighth and final system of musical notation. It concludes the piece with a forte (*sf*) dynamic marking. The instruction 'D. C. al fine.' (Da Capo al fine) is written at the end of the piece.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of Indian Tapore silk with three flounces, edged with a band of blue ribbon. Sleeves of white nansouk, with turn-up cuffs of needlework. Chemisette to correspond. Boots of grey cashmere tipped with black.

Fig. 2.—Dress of green silk, with double skirt, edged with passementerie. A low corsage, pointed in front of the waist, and over it a shawl berthe crossed in front. The berthe and short sleeves are trimmed with passementerie. The plaited chemisette of clear muslin is confined round the throat by a band of needlework. Trousers edged with frills of needlework. Boots of brown cashmere.

Fig. 3.—Dress of blue figured poplin, with double skirt, edged with rows of velvet, and with quilles of the same on the upper skirt. The corsage is shaped square in front à la Raphael, and has bretelles trimmed in accordance with the skirt of the dress. Trousers edged with needlework.

Fig. 4.—Dress of nankeen, with two flounces, each edged with white braid set on in a Greek pattern. The low corsage has a berthe edged in the same manner as the skirts. Sash formed of a broad strip of blue sarsenet, finished at the edge by a French hem.

Fig. 5.—Blue cloth jacket, with passementerie trimmings and buttons. Cap of black cloth, ornamented with braid. White trousers and marsella waistcoat. Blue and white chequered neck-tie.

Fig. 6.—Dress of printed jaconnet, with double skirt,

the upper one edged with three narrow frills. Over the corsage there is a round pelerine edged with two frills. The pelerine is crossed in front, and has long ends, which pass under the arms and are linked one in the other at the back of the waist. Hat of brown straw, trimmed with bows of ribbon and a long ostrich feather.

Fig. 7.—Tunic of brown cashmere, ornamented with passementerie buttons of the same colour. White trousers. Brown chequered stockings and black boots. Hat of grey felt, with band of cerisse-colour ribbon, fastened in a bow in front. A long grey ostrich feather waves on one side.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The present warm weather has caused silk dresses to give place to those of light texture. Jaconnet, printed muslin, and piqué are much in favour for morning costume; and for a later period of the day, gauze, barege, and mousseline-de-soie, are very generally worn.

Piqué is in great demand for negligé walking costume, especially in the country, and at the seaside. Dresses of this material are frequently made with a plain jupe and long casaque, the latter ornamented with fancy buttons and passementerie. We have seen a morning dress made of piqué of rather a novel description. The ground was a beautiful tint of buff, approximating somewhat to gold-colour, and covered with small sprigs in variegated hues.

The casaque was rather long, and ornamented up the front by a row of mother-o'-pearl buttons.

Both the casaque and skirt were edged round with beautiful passementerie.

A morning costume, forming part of the *trousseau* of a young lady of rank, recently married, has been made of white jaconnet muslin, worked with small spots. The jupe has a broad flounce, headed by a bouillonné, within which is inserted a running of blue ribbon. The casaque is finished with a narrow bouillonné and flounce, with corresponding running of blue ribbon.

Dresses of organdi, jaconnet, and printed muslin are being prepared for *fêtes champêtres* and for the promenade in the country. Printed muslin dresses are usually made either with two skirts, or with one skirt flounced.

Lace is worn in profusion. It is employed for the flounces of wedding dresses, and for those intended for full evening costume. Lace dresses have again become fashionable. Both black and white are equally in favour. Lace trimmings for mantelets are beginning to recover the vogue they once enjoyed, and mantelets of black or white lace are extremely fashionable. Almost every article of lingerie is now richly trimmed with lace.

Bonnets intended for the country are made of straw of various kinds. Some fashionable milliners have introduced a novel style of trimming. It consists of intermingling black with coloured ribbon. Black and pink, black and gold colour, and black and groseille, are favourite combinations. At the seaside, round hats of brown or grey straw are the prevailing *coiffure*. They are simply trimmed with bows of ribbon of the colour of the straw, and occasionally with a feather.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—A crowded and brilliant audience at Her Majesty Theatre on Tuesday evening greeted the return of Madame Rosati to London, who made her appearance in a divertissement, being in fact the most attractive scene in the most popular ballet ever written—Auber's *Sonnambula*. Rosati's wonderful pantomimic and dramatic powers were never more happily employed than on the present occasion. We have not witnessed anything this season in the way of ballet which can be compared to this fragment of the *Sonnambula*. The audience appeared to share our satisfaction.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Monday night a farce of some twelve years old was revived to give Mr. Lewis Ball another low comedy, or country-boy, part. The piece selected was *The Windmill*, a farce by one of the Mr. Mortons, originally from the French, and produced at Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley playing the principal parts of Marian and Sampson. On the present occasion Mrs. Emden and Mrs. Lewis Ball took their parts. The main feature of the farce is the converting an unconscious lover into an active one, Marian being the Iphigenia who is to rouse this Cymon. Mrs. Emden was very arch and piquant as the unwooed maiden, who is pestered by love from every man but the one she desires to woo her. The situations are not numerous nor very comic, but some fun is got out of an old Marquis (Mr. G. Cooke) who prepares a supper for the pretty Maid of the Mill, but



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

is shut up in a hole in the mill, where he sees the lovers partaking of the treat he has provided. Miss Castleton plays a marchioness with elegance, and the little piece was well received, though with no boisterous merriment.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—ITALIAN OPERA.—On Monday night a very numerous and fashionable audience thronged this theatre to see Madame Viardot Garcia in *Amina*, in the *Sonnambula*. This part, both in dramatic expression and in the opportunity it gives for those *ad libitum* vocalisations that form the charm of this admirable singer, is one in which she produces great effect. To all the passionate part of this melo-dramatic character Madame Garcia imparted the most intense interest, and in the last scene varied the expression with infinite grace and power, and drew down immense applause. Signor Naudin, as Elvino, sang throughout very effectively, and in the last song with great sweetness; Signor Manfredi was an agreeable Rudolfo, and Madame Bellosio an effective Elisa. The opera was in every respect well put on the stage, and elicited universal approbation.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The Adelphi company has created quite a *fièvre* of enthusiasm; the Islingtonians evidently relish the performances of Mr. B. Webster and his *corps dramatique*. *Janet Pride* was produced on Monday night, and evidently afforded great delight to the audience. The entertainments concluded with the farce of *The Middy Ashore*, in which Miss M. Wilton played Harry Halcyon with grace and gaiety.

BRADFORD CHORAL SOCIETY.—The Bradford choristers gave a concert on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall, under the auspices of Mr. Samuel Smith, late Mayor of Bradford, the result of which was in every respect satisfactory. All their efforts were honoured with unanimous applause of the warmest kind, and hearty *encores* were elicited by their execution of Halton's "Ah! could I with fancy stray," and Thomas's "Where is the sunny land?" The hall was well attended.

HERR REICHARDT'S CONCERT.—Herr Reichardt, the celebrated German tenor, gave his annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, her Excellency the Countess d'Appony, her Excellency the Countess Bernstorff, his Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Wellington, and other noble and distinguished personages. Herr Reichardt's abilities were most strikingly exhibited in Weber's fine and too rarely heard scena, "Wehen mir Lüfte Ruh," to which he gave very great effect, especially in the softer passages, where his charming *mezza voce* singing could be appropriately applied. In his rendering of the *Lieder* "Morgengruss" (Mendelssohn), and "Es glänzt" (Fesca), the accomplished concert-giver was equally successful, and it is almost superfluous to add that he did the fullest justice to his own tuneful and eminently vocal little song, "Du bist mir nah," which has already become popular

with all admirers of the German ballad. The other performers who appeared on this occasion were Madame Lemmens Sherrington, M. Jules Lefort, and Herr Pischek, Herr Joachim, Signor Piatti, and Miss Arabella Goddard, all of whom exerted themselves zealously, and with their customary success, and Madame Salzer Belart (wife of the tenor of that name, belonging to Her Majesty's Theatre), who made her *début* before the London public on this occasion, and with unequivocal success.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—The sixth and last concert of a most successful season took place on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall, under the able direction of Mr. Benedict. The first part consisted wholly of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," the principal parts in which were sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Montem Smith, and Miss Stabbach, the choruses being executed by the members of the Vocal Association. The second part was miscellaneous, and included an overture to Shakspeare's *Henry the Fourth*, composed by Herr Joachim, and concluded with the anthem from Weber's scena, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," sung by Miss Stabbach; Mozart's concerto in E flat, performed by Herr Hallé; Mozart's aria, "Non mi dir," sung by Miss Louisa Pyne; and several part-songs by the choir of the Vocal Association. In all respects the concert was admirable, and very particular praise is due to Miss Stabbach for her really fine rendering of Weber's scena, which was most enthusiastically applauded, as it well deserved to be. The hall was crowded, and Madame Goldschmidt Lind was amongst the audience.

An extraordinary accident happened at the East India Docks on Saturday afternoon. Two vessels got jammed in the lock, and it is expected that they will have to be broken to pieces before they can be removed from their novel position. At present they stop up the entrance to the dock.

We regret to record the deaths, within the last week, of the wife and four of the children of the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, of Gloucester-terrace, near Vauxhall-bridge, Belgravia, from the effects of fever and dysentery, the result (in the opinion of the reverend gentleman's family physician) of the noxious effluvia of the Thames water. Many deaths of a similar nature have occurred in the locality, and the occupants of the houses are, in consequence, leaving during the warm season for the provinces.

At a *soirée* at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the 16th instant, Mr. Quekett exhibited some very interesting specimens illustrating the manner in which pearls were produced naturally, and the manner in which the natural production might be artificially imitated. He showed that the oyster-shell was first perforated from without by a boring worm, and when the inner layer is reached, this layer is pushed inwards, covered with lustrous coating of the shell, and at length detached. The introduction of wires, and other foreign bodies from without imitated the action of the borer, and the body became coated or plated with the pearly layer. This is doubtless important in a commercial point of view.—*Medical Times*.

## POETRY.

## A DOUBTING HEART.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.  
Where are the swallows fled?  
Frozen and dead,  
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy shore.  
O doubting heart!  
Far over purple seas,  
They wait, in sunny ease,  
The balmy southern breeze,  
To bring them to their northern home once more.  
Why must the flowers die?  
Prisoned they lie  
In the cold tomb, heedless of tears or rain.  
O doubting heart!  
They only sleep below  
The soft white ermine snow,  
While winter winds shall blow,  
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.  
The sun has hid its rays  
These many days:  
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?  
O doubting heart!  
The stormy clouds on high  
Vell the same sunny sky,  
That soon (for spring is nigh)  
Shall wake the summer into golden mirth.  
Fair hope is dead, and light  
Is quenched in night.  
What sound can break the silence of despair?  
O doubting heart!  
The sky is overcast,  
Yet stars shall rise at last,  
Brighter for darkness past,  
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

## LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the Editor, 53, Fleet-street, London.

*Les Moines de Kileré.* Par le Chevalier DE CHATELAIN. London: Pickering.

This is a translation into French, by the Chevalier de Chatelain, of the beautiful but little-known poem, by an anonymous writer, called the "Monks of Kileré." The personages of the tale are three monks, whose duty it is to keep night watch at the Abbey, in order to receive any travellers whom the lateness of the hour or a storm might compel to apply at the hospitable portal. To wile away the time, the monks tell their short histories. During the narration, they are summoned to the gate by a Saxon, a Gleeman, and a Rapparee. After they are refreshed, each tells his history, or a tale. Two of the monks find in their visitors the persons on whose account they forsook the world and embraced a life of austerity and penance. Such is the outline of the tale. Our more immediate concern, however, is with the Chevalier's translation. The present is not a work of such magnitude as his translation of Chaucer; it has, nevertheless, called forth the taste and extraordinary knowledge of the English language possessed by the author. The work, in addition to its merits as a translation, has the still further and rare merit of reading as an original, a desideratum so seldom attained. As specimens of the original and the translation, we make the following extract from the "Gleeman's Tale;" the scene is, the Elfin Glen, where Onah and her lover, Cormac, meet:—

## ORIGINAL.

Lui, d'une voix plus gaie, "Oh! non, Onah," dit-il,  
"Non, dans ces lieux, asyle du mystère,  
Il n'est vraiment à craindre aucun péril;  
Car ces lieux sont imbus de terreur salutaire,  
Et de temps immémorial,  
Pour la race féérique ils sont salle de bal;  
Aussi les nome-t-on 'le défilé des Fées.'  
Et dans les pays d'alentour  
Les habitants peureux ont tous des raisons pour  
De son mauvais renom se faire coryphées.  
C'est un repaire sombre, et, disent-ils, peu saint,  
A l'heure de minuit malheur à qui l'atteint!  
Car son sol est un sol féérique  
Où règne seul le fantastique,  
Et devenir témoin de tout ce merveilleux,  
C'est risquer à la fois et son âme et ses yeux.  
Je regarde ces bruits comme contes frivoles  
Faits par diseurs de fariboles,  
Bien qu'au nom féérique allié,  
Depuis que d'Inchiquin près la vaste ceinture  
De rochers, mon ancêtre à l'esprit délié,  
Sut pour femme obtenir naïve créature,  
Une nymphe faisant sous le lac son séjour  
Qu'il fit quitter ses eaux pour le suivre à sa cour.  
Malheur! malheur à lui! d'avoir oublié vite  
Les promesses qu'il fit à la pauvre petite;  
Malheur à lui d'avoir trahi sa foi!  
Et bien triste fut l'heure où dans son désarroi,  
Chagriné, elle s'en fut de nouveau vers la plage,  
Et se dégageant de ses bras  
Replongea dans le lac en bas;  
Et plus jamais sur le rivage  
La vague ne fit voir son gracieux visage.  
Et malheur à nous tous! car Onah, de ce jour  
Notre Clan, notre race ont été tour-à-tour  
Harcelés, pour ainsi par un destin contraire,  
Et notre nom ainsi sera prédestiné,  
Tout espoir de bonheur mort né,  
Tant que durera la colère  
De la peuplée, — à moins que par faveur  
Il pardonne à la fin la tort fait à sa sœur;  
Bien qu'il soit reconnu que fée a pour essence  
De ne jamais pardonner une offense."

## TRANSLATION.

"No, Onah! no, there is no fear  
Of foe or hostile clansman here;  
And know, that not, this lonely place  
Is sacred to the elfin race.  
And named the Fairy Glen;  
And shunned by all the country round,  
As if its shades were magic ground,  
A dark, unholy glen?  
For moonlit spells and fearful rite,  
Whose look would blast the gazer's sight—  
Such tales I reckon vain;

Tho' kindred to the fairy name  
Since first by rock-girt Inchiquin  
My ancestor as bride did win  
A gentle spirit fair;  
To leave her home beneath the lake  
Her crystal caves and haunts forsake,  
And dwell in upper air.  
Oh! woe for him that e'er he broke  
The whisper'd vows to her he spoke—  
His oath and plighted faith;  
And sad the hour when she once more  
Returned unto the rocky shore,  
Gazed with a bitter grief around,  
His frantic grasp and arms unbound,  
And plunged the lake beneath.  
And ne'er again the rippling wave  
Her form unto the surface gave;  
And woe for all, since then began  
Misfortune on our race and clan,  
And still will dog our fated name  
With vengeance dire and long,  
Until appeased, the fairy race  
Forgive their sister's wrong;  
Though ever unrelenting still  
Are they to all who work them ill."

*The Intelligible Railway Guide.* London: Kent and Co.

UNDER the above title we have a new monthly railway guide, which promises to divide the honours with "Bradshaw." A very useful index of every railway station in the United Kingdom, refers the inquirer to the page on which is to be found a time table for the particular place sought.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.

Sir E. B. Lytton, like his colleague, Lord Malmesbury, has initiated a reform in his department. The papers at the Colonial-office are now to be divided into two classes—historical and political. Writers will in future be permitted to copy or abstract any papers prior to 1688, without reference to the Secretary of State.

A sale of rare books took place at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's a few days since. A copy of the "Apocalypsis S. Joannis" comprising forty-eight wood-engravings of the principal subjects occurring in the Book of Revelation, sold for 250*l.* As a specimen of early xylography (or printing from wood blocks), it is highly valued. It is a production of the fourteenth century, and is in a high state of preservation. Some other choice books fetched high prices, and the sale of the few books offered realised 1,365*l.* 6*s.*

An opportunity is afforded for further enriching the valuable library of the British Museum. The Royal Library at Munich has just ordered to be sold the double copies of rare and curious works which it possesses.

The French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres has just awarded the two annual prizes founded by the late Baron Gobert, for the best works on the history of France, to MM. Haureau and De Chevallet. M. Haureau has now obtained the first prize three times in succession.

There is at last a prospect of a National Gallery of Fine Arts for Ireland being established. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to the earnest entreaties of the Committee of Management, has promised to advance 5,000*l.* for the object. This sum, with a similar amount in hand, will form a good basis for further operations.

The results of the Science and Arts Departments, according to the summing-up of the Lord President, is very satisfactory. It appears that in 1857 the visitors to the various metropolitan museums and exhibitions in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh exceeded by 186,915 those of the previous year. The increase in the number of students connected with the schools of art has been 25 per cent., and the cost of the State assistance has been reduced from 3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per student, in 1851, to 13*s.* 1*d.* each. The success of the experiment of opening the British Museum in the evening is now beyond doubt. The numbers have been five times as great in the evening as the morning.

On Sunday evening, as a man named Evans, residing in Blenheim-street, Liverpool, was drinking a glass of rum, one of his children, a girl three years old, seized the glass suddenly and swallowed the contents. The child soon afterwards became very unwell and died on Monday in convulsions.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have as yet received no intelligence respecting the squadron with the telegraph cable. A steamer accompanied the Agamemnon and Niagara, and the other vessels of the squadron, for the purpose of returning to England immediately on the commencement of the proceedings for paying out the cable from the ship, but the steamer had not by the last account arrived at Valencia. It is supposed from this circumstance that the "paying out" was not commenced so soon as was expected, and that some further experiment in the splicing or sinking of the wire has been considered necessary by the engineers charged with the duty of laying the cable previous to commencing the work. The first message that will be sent along the wire will be one addressed by Her Majesty to the President of the United States. The message, carefully sealed has been sent to the United States legation, and will not be opened until the telegraph is perfectly ready for its transmission.

## COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

THE HEAVIEST PAPER-WRIGHT.—The duty on paper AN OPEN QUESTION (and left rather too open).—How to remedy the foolishness of the Thames?

CROSS PURPOSES.—It may be said of Puseyism that, with Protestantism, as well as with Popery, it is always playing at Cross-purposes.

RETALIATION.—The Jews have oftentimes taken in the Lords—let the Lords now prove their spirit of generosity by letting in the Jews.

THE FIRST JOCLAR ATTEMPT OF SOYER.—"EVERYBODY'S SAUCE" (Source).—Adam and Eve.—Oh! M. Soyer! M. Soyer!!

THE HOUSE MOVED BY THE THAMES.—Should the state of the river be the cause of the question of adjournment being put to a vote, you will see that the "Noes" will have it.

HARSH DISTRAINT.—It will be very sharp practice of the Yankees if, as some of their stump orators threaten, they, without waiting for any explanation, at once proceed to seize and sell up our *Styx*.

N.B. THIS IS NOT A JOKE.—Why would it not do to row the Lord Mayor's barge on the Thames with silver oars?—Because the oars would instantly get tarnished with sulphuretted hydrogen.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.—Should the War-office and the Horse Guards ever be united together, it is the intention of Government, out of compliment to the Hon. Captain who was the proposer of the union, to call the street in which the new offices may be located, the "Rue Vivian."

JOINT STOCK RIVER BANKS.—The banks of the Thames are rich in deposits, forming wealth of which the quantity is immense. In the event of a panic being created by typhus or cholera, it may be well to bear in mind that these banks are constituted on the principle of unlimited liability.

FRAUD ON A FRIEND.—In consequence of the determination of the Local Board of Health, representing the people of Worthing to diddle their contractors, Mr. Friend and partner, by a legal quibble, out of 1,100*l.*, justly due for drainage and waterworks executed, it is proposed that, unless that dishonest intention is abandoned, and the money paid, the swindling town of Worthing shall henceforth, instead of Worthing, be called Worthless.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Crystal Palace Company was held on Wednesday, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark. T. N. Farquhar, Esq., occupied the chair. The usual routine business having been transacted, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which stated that the revenue account for the year ending 30th April last showed a gross balance to its credit of 35,073*l.* After deducting all preference charges for dividend and interest, the general revenue account showed an available balance of 13,799*l.* The directors recommended that this balance should be carried over to the next half-year, and if this could be done they hoped, with the prospects of the present season, to be able at the meeting in December next, to submit a proposal for payment of such a dividend on the ordinary shares as would be satisfactory to the general body of proprietors.—Mr. Ogilvy seconded the adoption of the report, which, after some discussion, was adopted amidst loud cheers.—Mr. Addecock moved a resolution to the effect that all shareholders and their friends be entitled to admission to the gardens of the Palace on Sunday. If they could only open the Crystal Palace on that day, he knew there were 20,000 people in London who would instantly join the company.—Mr. Young, amid great interruption, opposed the resolution.—Mr. Carden said it had been settled that shareholders could go into the Palace on Sunday, and, having that right, he should like to know who was to oppose them?—The Chairman thought the wisest course to adopt was to agree to a resolution in the following form: "That the opening of the grounds of the Crystal Palace on Sunday to the shareholders is desirable, and that it be left to the directors to make such arrangement as they may think fit to carry out the wishes of the proprietors."—Mr. Anderson moved an amendment, to the effect that the directors be empowered to carry into immediate effect a resolution, agreed to at the last meeting, for the immediate opening of the grounds on Sunday to shareholders.—The resolution as suggested by the Chairman was put and carried.—A ballot was then demanded.—Mr. Snow said a certain arrangement with respect to cancelling shares having been abandoned in consequence of the Vice-Chancellor's decision, he begged to move that the directors be now empowered to give a number of shilling admission tickets for each share sent in to be cancelled. The number and time during which the said tickets may be available to be decided from time to time by the directors.—The resolution was carried, and a long and angry discussion then took place with respect to the ballot demanded on the previous resolution; after which it was ultimately decided that a ballot should take place at the Bridge House Hotel, the same evening, till six o'clock, and that it be continued, by adjournment, at the Crystal Palace, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July, and the meeting to be adjourned till the 21st.—Some other routine business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

## CREMORNE GARDENS.

"E. S." writes to the *Times* respecting the proposed aristocratic fête at Cremorne: "It must be satisfactory to Lord Ingestre's friends to find that he has lost none of that practical philanthropy that distinguished him some years ago. The same original genius that advocated the construction of a main sewer with the money subscribed to perpetuate the memory of a nation's hero has now devised an equally fortunate plan for recreating the wearied world of fashion. Lord Ingestre informs us that the ladies of the nobility wish to enjoy all the amusements of Cremorne, and that to enable them to do so it is necessary to exclude the ordinary habitués of that Agamemnon. What regulations the

enjoyment of all the amusements of the gardens may render advisable I cannot say, but there is no reason whatever why the ordinary amusements of fireworks, horsemanship, shooting at puppets, &c., should not be enjoyed by the ladies of the nobility in the company of those who nightly frequent the gardens. Cremorne is the best conducted establishment of the kind in the world, and there is nothing in the behaviour of the company assembled that need shock the most particular. The innocent will see nothing to alarm them in the shadow, and those who know for what object the company assemble, and yet go, need have no fear of the substance. It is by the thousand charms of refinement and education, and the careful exercise of that 'modesty that is more precious than gold,' that the ladies of England should strive to keep their husbands, brothers, and cousins from Cremorne, and not by descending to the arts of those they affect to despise. At this time, when so much attention has been called to the 'great social evil,' and so much made public of the condition of those who sink by the vices of society, it is most injudicious that any assertions of superior class morality should be needlessly paraded. Let the high caste ladies of England shrink from contact with the outcast Periahs of their own sex, if they will, but don't let them, in pursuit of their own pleasure, trench on the amusements or occupation of those they condemn. We are told that the surplus money is to go to a hospital; but already some of these establishments have refused the aid, on account of the strong objection entertained by their regular supporters to the means taken to raise it. One establishment, however, exists that can of course have no scruples of the kind; but even there I can quite understand the eloquent chaplain being sorely puzzled to explain to the unfortunates under his charge the difference between Cremorne on an ordinary night and Cremorne under the distinguished patronage of the Countess of This or the Duchess of That. There is no doubt whatever that great irritation exists among a very numerous class regarding the intended exclusion. It is more than probable that a mob will assemble, and that a large number of ticket-holders will assert their right to admission; and it becomes a question for the ladies of the nobility to determine whether the enjoyment of a very doubtful pleasure will repay them for the knowledge that they have excited the irritation of a large portion of the community, and have exposed themselves to remarks that, if heard, would bring the blush of shame and indignation to their cheeks. Last summer the cry of the Sunday raffians was, 'Why don't you go to church?' How would a renewal of hostilities sound to the cry of 'Why do you go to Cremorne?'

George Blewitt, the farm labourer, who has been so singularly implicated in the murder of the policeman at Dagenham, which took place in 1846, underwent his first examination before the magistrates at Ilford, Essex, on Monday. The woman Smith, in her evidence, substantially repeated the confession which led to the prisoner's apprehension. If her statements may be credited, her deceased husband, Page, was the person mainly responsible for the murder.

On Monday an inquest was held at St. George's workhouse, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, touching the deaths of Charles Price, aged ten years, and Alfred Frederick Doncaster, aged twelve years, who were drowned while bathing in a dredging hole near Wandsworth Pier. Although the bodies were recovered within twenty-four hours of the calamity, they were in so great a state of decomposition as to prevent the jury from approaching them. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the lads left their homes on Wednesday evening about seven o'clock in company with others; they proceeded to Wandsworth meadows, and about thirteen of them went into the water; the deceased lads got out of their depths, and not being able to swim an alarm was given, and a young man named Cox, who was on the river in a boat, rowed to the spot, and seized Price by the hair, but owing to the tide running up wrong at the time he was incapable of getting him into the boat, and both poor boys were drowned. Verdict, Accidental Death. In reference to the frightful decomposition in so short a space of time, the jury observed they had no doubt it was the putrid state of the river which occasioned it.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—As the regular season approaches its close, the accumulation of fresh novelties and the repetition of the choicest among the operas which have won the enthusiastic favour of the subscribers, promise to make the end exceed in brilliancy the commencement and the meridian of a season which has been marked throughout by extraordinary energy and success. On Thursday, Titiens, Alboni, and Giuglini appeared in the *Trovatore*, which, often as it has been played, was never given with a cast so powerful as that of the present year. Saturday is appropriated for the *Huguenots*, which, it will be remembered, afforded to the new soprano the first of her series of triumphs among us. *Lucresia Borgia*, the greatest of Madlle. Titiens' impersonations, and one of Giuglini's triumphs, is reserved for a morning performance on Monday, July 5, when it will be followed by Paisiello's charming little operetta, *La Serva Padrona*, that gave so much éclat to Mr. Benedict's concert, the charming Piccolomini supporting the principal part. On the Tuesday we are to have another revival in the shape of Verdi's *Nino*, which has been selected for the first appearance of Madlle. Spezia. Mozart's glorious *Don Giovanni*, with Titiens as Donna Anna, Piccolomini as the coquetish Zerlina, Beneventano as the Don, and Giuglini, Violetti, and Ortolani in the other principal parts is to be played once more on Thursday, July 8, the last of the extra nights. Balfe's *Zingara* will be given on the Saturday following, with Piccolomini, Giuglini, Belletti, and it is said Alboni in the part of the Gipsy Queen. On all these occasions the ballet will be graced by the great representatives of two essentially different styles of dancing—Madame Rosati and Madlle. Pocchini. These arrangements will leave only two nights to complete the subscription season.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The intelligence from India is of a chequered character. Calpee has been taken; and the rebels around Jugdespore have been defeated. In short, wherever our troops can be brought into personal contact with the insurgents, the latter give way. But while we are beating the enemy in one quarter, other opponents start up, like the crop from the sowing of the dragon's teeth, in every other. There have been guerilla fights in the Southern Mahratta country. The Arabs and Rohillas are keeping the Aurungabad district in hot water. Gwalior is reported to have been attacked and plundered. Two bodies of rebels—amounting in all to 5,000 men—have marched through the Futtyghur district, burning and plundering. The Grand Trunk road between Callutpore and Cawnpore has been closed by an incursion of rebels. Though the enemy cannot stand before us in the field, the prospect of the re-establishment of law and order seems as distant as ever.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign-office, from the British Acting Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria:—

"ALEXANDRIA, June 23, 26.  
The steamer Madras arrived yesterday at Suez, with Bombay dates to the 5th June.

"Sir H. Rose captured Calpee on the 23rd May, having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels during his advance. Sir H. Rose made his approach by the river side, below Calpee, having entered into communication with Colonel Maxwell, who held a position on the west bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort. The enemy offered no resistance, and the city fell without any loss on our part. A rapid pursuit was made by cavalry, and the result was the capture of all the guns, elephants, and ammunition.

"Chundaree, which had been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by Smith's brigade sent from Goona. Gwalior has been attacked and plundered by the insurgents.

"After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 11th. On the 23rd he drove back the enemy capturing Mohundee [Mou'bie?]. On the 26th, Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellahabad, on the Futtyghur road.

"Mr. C. R. Manson, political agent in the southern Mahratta country, has been murdered. Much difficulty has been experienced in disarming that district.

"Oude is still disturbed. The rebels again approaching Lucknow. It was not thought, however, they would venture on an attack, as the city is fully defended, and the garrison very strong."

"The following telegram received at the India House, is more explicit respecting the disturbances in the

"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Dharwa Collectorate; the outbreak was headed by Bheem Rao, of Moonderger, and the Desayee of Hembgee, who obtained possession of the fort of Fowl [?]; by treachery; the chief of Nurgood was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr. C. R. Manson, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgood district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29, by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgood, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolspoor; in the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column under Major Hughes, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Bheem Rao and the Desayee; on the same day Colonel Malcolm, with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgood, and stormed the town. On the next day he occupied the [fort?], which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the Chief was then commenced, and intelligence has just been received that the Chief was captured by Mr. Southern, the Superintendent of Police, on June 3.

"NIZAM'S COUNTRY.—The Aurungabad districts are much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas, who have plundered several towns; the Resident strongly urged that a European reinforcement be sent immediately by the Government of Bombay to Jaulnah. A field detachment, about 450 men of all arms, has been despatched."

A supplement to this message from Allahabad says: "ROHILCUND DIVISION.—The rebels near Shahjehanpore were attacked by Sir Colin Campbell on the 24th May, and driven back to Mohundee, which place was taken by our force.

"PUTTYGHUR.—On the 28th May, 5,000 rebels, in two bodies crossed the Kallee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages; on the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcund force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th May by the Teshildar of Hussunpore.

"CAWNPORE DISTRICT.—A party of about 1,000 men, with four guns, supposed to be from Humeerpore, reached Asung, on the Grand Trunk Road, between Callutpore and Cawnpore, on the 29th of May. The road is fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns, in three divisions, crossed from the Humeerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorapore Ghât on the Ganges; the last division crossed on the 29th May; they are proceeding to Oude. Middleton's columns arrived at Mohar, opposite the Shorapore Ghât on the 30th. Brigadier Cartbow with a small force had marched for the same point on the 29th May. Brigadier Sir Edward Lugard defeated the rebels near Jugdespore on the 26th of May, killing a great number. Our force, by the latest accounts, was still in pursuit. Calpee was entirely in our possession, both town and fort, on the evening of the 23rd of May. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions were found in the fort. A flying column which was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killing a great number, and capturing eight of their guns. One portion of the rebels succeeded in crossing the Jumna, but appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the zemindars of Russulobad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jaloun, and were about twenty-four miles from Gwalior on the 29th May. His Highness Scindia has despatched two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eighteen

guns to the Molar cantonment for the purpose of opposing the rebels; he will command the force himself. A small force with twelve guns remain for the protection of Gwalior. Scindia is anxious for the speedy advance of the British troops on his frontier. The column under Brigadier Smith recaptured Chundaree from the Boondelohs on the 25th May; after effectually demolishing the works of this stronghold, the column will advance towards Esaghur."

The Times says respecting the capture of Calpee:—"Sir Hugh Rose was attacked by the Calpee rebels in his camp, four miles below the city, on the 22nd. He repulsed the attack, the enemy suffering severely; and on the following day he occupied the city and fort with little difficulty. In the pursuit 500 of the enemy were killed, and eight guns taken. Fifty guns, twenty-four standards, and immense stores of ammunition were found in the fort. The mutineers were quite discouraged."

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail we have further details respecting recent operations previously reported. The Times correspondent, writing on the 18th May, thus describes the state of Lucknow:—

"Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Bareitch may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 8,000 men, contributed part of the column with Lugard, and the whole of the column which, under Sir H. Grant, has proceeded to relieve Colonel Rowcroft, who with a very insufficient force is watching the great body of Sepoys and rabble still collected in Fyzabad. If this body and the Bareitch rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr. Montgomery might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 10th of May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were within seven miles of the city, which contained just 2,000 effective Europeans and the Volunteer Cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed, will aid them no more. Mr. Montgomery's acceptance of the zemindaree system has conciliated the landholders, who have come in in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir. The city itself is being improved, and the inhabitants warned that, after a fixed date, their houses, unless they reoccupy them, will become the property of the State. I need scarcely say the stories of the intended destruction of Lucknow are all ridiculous. Nobody ever desired to throw away property worth some millions sterling, and which we can never replace. Even the dismantling of Delhi, though Mr. Moravia has been appointed to execute it, meet with strong opposition; Sir John Lawrence, backed by a strong section of the press, remonstrating against such waste of power."

Of the operations of Sir E. Lugard, in Behar, he says:—

"The sixth column, commanded by Sir E. Lugard, has practically settled the difficulty in Behar. After a delay, to be explained, I believe, by his enormous baggage train, Sir E. Lugard crossed the river to Behee. The rebels, about 2,000 Sepoys and 5,000 retainers from Jugdespore, were encamped in a strip of jungle, about eighteen miles long, which stretches from Beeheer to a point below Peeroo. It was a heavy tree jungle, kept sacred by Kooer Singh as his private hunting ground, and full of bears. Colonel Corfield, commanding at Sasaram, was ordered to come up with his men, 200 of Her Majesty's 87th, and some Sikhs. The rebels, apparently aware of the proposed junction, resolved to prevent it, and attacked General Lugard on the 8th. They were beaten, and retreated into the jungle. Next day the General entered the jungle, crossed it, stormed Jugdespore, and drove the rebels flying to the south. At Jugdespore he found the Sepoys actively engaged in casting brass cannon—a curious fact, which may help to explain the otherwise inexplicable number of pieces of cannon taken in remote districts. On the 13th the General was actively pursuing, and hoped to be in time to prevent their crossing the Soane. Kooer Singh, according to native spies, died of his wound—a shot in the thigh, and with him died the only leader of military skill whom this rebellion has produced. His second in command, Ramdeen, the rebel colonel of the 40th Native Infantry, is also reported dead, but of this there is no proof. This man, with the 40th Native Infantry, covered the retreat from Azimgur, and his influence with his men is said to be unbounded. He can, at all events, induce them to keep square till they beat off English Dragoons, a feat Asiatics have not often succeeded in accomplishing. The peasantry are said to be heartily sick of the contest. They told a planter who bought some of Kooer Singh's villages that if Kooer came they must rise, for they were bound by an oath, but they were sick of the trouble he gave and the losses he had occasioned. Accordingly they did rise. But Kooer Singh is dead, and all but the Sepoys will drift away to their homes."

A somewhat dangerous affair is reported from Nagpore. A great landowner, residing at Chanda, on the Hyderabad frontier of the province, has availed himself of his position to collect a body of Rohillas and Pattans. At their head he has broke out in open rebellion, and it is presumed looks for aid from similar landholders in Hyderabad. The affair is only important from the position of the Chanda estate, which is a sort of key to the great route between Central India and Hyderabad. The man must, it is thought, be left for the moment, very much to himself, to be crushed by Madras troops hereafter. At present his defection is one more element in the general confusion.

The Chief Commissioner of the Punjab reports the discovery of a conspiracy among the wing of the 4th Native Infantry at Hoosheypore. It was discovered, six of the conspirators hanged, four transported, and the remainder ordered to Jullunder pending further inquiry.

The following extract from Sir Hugh Rose's despatch on the taking of Garacota, bears on the question of the mutilations: "A young lady has arrived in

Calcutta who survived the massacre at Cawnpore. She was carried over the country by a trooper, and seems to have been cruelly used. I send you the name, and my authorities, as, should she proceed to England, she may bear valuable evidence. She tells readily all that occurred up to the commencement of the massacre, but the recollection of that scene always produces convulsions, and it is interdicted by her friends."

All the Calcutta papers mention with expressions of more or less apprehension a circumstance akin to the mysterious circulation of chupatties all over the country, which up to this moment remains unexplained, but which was the immediate forerunner of the mutiny. This is a prophecy which has been published in various bazaars by the beat of tomtom, that "within three months and thirteen days something white will altogether disappear." With reference to this a correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 16th of May, says:—

"To-morrow will be the day of the Eed, after which the mysterious 'something white' is to disappear. It seems not uncommon for the Mohammedan part of the population to talk of matters which are to happen after Eed, as we say, 'after Lent.' Eed, however, does not correspond with the Mohammedan Lent, or Rhamazan, itself; it is the day of feasting which succeeds the long fast. On this festival-day there is a mixture of religious ceremonies and general indulgence: the musjids are frequented, the wealthier Mussulmans give entertainments, and the poorer also meet together, and eat in the morning, which they have abstained from doing between sunrise and sunset for the month previous. To connect the Hindoos with this particular period, an addition has been made to the bazaar rumours about the disappearance of the something white, for, after Eed, all the rice and atta in the country are to be polluted, the former by being greased, and the latter by having the blood of cows mixed with it, in such proportion that neither the sight nor the taste will be able to detect it. Whence these reports arise, whether there is any mischievous design in them or not, no one can say, but they are repeated in all directions, and, absurd as they are, they are supposed to warrant such precautions being taken as if they were of a serious kind. Atta is a coarse kind of flour, of which the Hindoos make chupatties or bread." On the 17th, he adds: "The Eed festival has passed over, and no outbreak has occurred. Whether the precautions taken have prevented disturbance, or whether the apprehension prevailing has been without foundation, it is impossible to say."

Of matters of administration the Times correspondent reports but little. "The plan of appointing a Commission," he says, "to inquire into the reorganisation of the army has been abandoned. Colonel Durand has been summoned to Allahabad to obtain and collate the opinions of all experienced officers, which, when analysed, will form a basis for reorganisation. The process, it is calculated, will last two years; but there is little chance of reorganisation without peremptory orders from home. The conflict of opinions here is too severe to permit of action. Things, of course, under such circumstances, drift back into the old routine. Already one great question has been decided on the basis of the status quo ante. On the second reading of the Bill for the restoration of the lands usurped during the contest by the old proprietors, Mr. Ricketts, the new member of Council, in succession to Mr. Dorin, rose, and protested against such 'piecemeal legislation.' The regulations, he said, ought to be suspended in the North-West, and the Executive invested with dictatorial powers. Nothing short of this could enable them to provide a remedy for the existing anarchy. The people, too, hated the regulations bitterly. The speech was pronounced by Mr. Ricketts's colleagues premature, and I have since heard that the idea of giving up the regulations is abandoned, and all the native judges are to be reappointed. Indeed, they are being appointed in great numbers. It is, I fear, a great opportunity lost, the Punjab system being better suited to the people. It has been applied to the Delhi division."

The Panjabee states that there is some hitch in our relations with the present ruler of Cashmere, but does not know the cause or nature thereof. Sir John Lawrence is to confer with Rungbeer Singh.

A correspondent at Lucknow, in a letter to the Englishman, dated May 6, states that defences are in course of construction on and about the principal entrance to Lucknow. Thousands of hands are employed on the works. The ground is being cleared of buildings for a circuit of three-quarters of a mile round the Imbarra, from the top of which the whole of the city is visible. The thermometer was standing at 107 deg. in the shade.

Another correspondent, writing from the same place to the same person, three days later, says that everything was quiet, but that the rebels had "sent word to the citizens to get out of the way sharp, as it is their determination to attack the place, and that unless they be so good as to quit, a similar fate might await them as it does the doomed Feringhees. . . . Small pox is raging in the town."

The Union states, not "as a surmise," but on "undoubted authority," that the final arrangements of the St. James's Hall Meeting were made between Lord Shaftesbury and the Hon. C. Vereker on the previous Sunday afternoon. We are in a position to give to the whole of the statement an absolute contradiction. It is a simple fiction.—Record.

The only candidate at present in the field for the representation of the Western Division of Cornwall in the House of Commons, in the room of the late Mr. Williams, is Mr. John St. Aubyn, a gentleman of large property and of considerable reputation in Cornwall. In his address to the electors, Mr. St. Aubyn promises to support Liberal principles.

THE WEEDON FRAUDS.

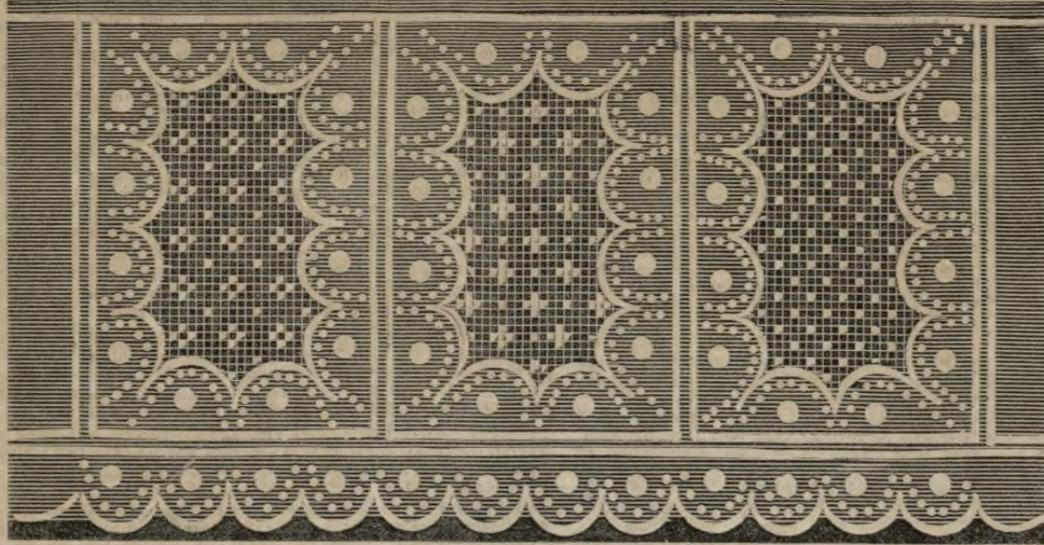
Weedon, we need not remind our readers, was primarily and principally an Army Clothing Establishment on a great scale. The character of all establishments of this kind, of course, depends greatly on the activity, efficiency, and integrity of the superintending officer. The selection of such an officer is an eminently responsible act. Now, this is how the storekeeper of Weedon was appointed. There were two candidates—a gentleman possessing the fortunate patronymic of Elliott, and another with a less noticeable designation. The Elliott was a man old in the public service, astute, official, circumlocutory, with a character at that time by no means irreproachable, and which has since fallen into utter wreck. The rival candidate was a man of the highest reputation and of proved ability. The head of the department, on being referred to, indicated a preference for the irreproachable man; but the ultimate patronage was not with the head of the department, and the Elliott became Storekeeper at Weedon. For two years and upwards this gentleman, with the flaw in his character, was left at Weedon unsuspected and uncontrolled to do as seemed good in his own eyes. The consequences of this misplaced confidence at length became too glaring for further neglect. The accounts, it was found, had never been settled since the commencement of the establishment. A practical man was sent down in haste to bring up the arrears. No sooner had he got a glimpse of the Chaos that he was expected to reduce to order, than he made an instant demand for ten additional clerks. They were granted, and he worked away vigorously but hopelessly from October to March last. It then became apparent that more force was required, and Captain Martin, the head of the statistical department, was moved down to the scene of action. A fresh demand and a fresh grant, of ten more clerks instantly followed, but with no better results than before. The next step was to send down a Commissary-General and eight assistant commissaries; notwithstanding which the effort to fill up the deficit still remains as abortive as ever, and the accounts for 1856-7 yet remain unbalanced. The last move (but one) was to transfer Captain Gordon (a first-rate public servant) as Storekeeper from Dublin to Weedon; the notable thing about the arrangement being that, whereas the able and unimpeached officer was to draw only his Dublin salary of 550l. per annum in the far more arduous post of Weedon, the suspected and incompetent officer—the Elliott, who had been the source and cause of all this complicated embroglio of peculation and embarrassment—was to retain at Dublin his old salary of 850l. From the infliction of this additional scandal we have been saved by the last step of all in this disgraceful tragedy—the flight of the Elliott. It is but a few weeks back since this astute and highly patronised gentleman finished his official career, and evaded the impertinent curiosity of an ungrateful country, by the vulgar process of levanting. A few instances of the kind of thing that was common at Weedon under the reign of this Elliott may prove amusing, perhaps amazing, to the common crowd of unofficial readers. There were 800,000 pairs of boots received into store at Weedon in the year 1856-57. Of these, 170,000 pairs were found to have been unlawfully sold off; and of the latter number only about 20,000 could be traced. Their history was this. They had been bought "by a person named Levi, who had made a large fortune, and was rather shy of giving testimony," for 5s. 5d. per pair, they having cost Government from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per pair. Levi sold them again to a contractor, who supplied five militia regiments with a portion of them, receiving for each pair—twelve shillings. If other matters are managed at other public establishments with the same "astuteness and ability" as this boot contract was managed at Weedon—the amount of our annual bill for the Army and Navy ought to create surprise rather from its moderation, than its magnitude. Another pleasant little incident is that of the soldiers' kits. As most of our readers are probably aware, the rule is that the soldier on joining his regiment nominally receives 5l. In cash he only gets 2l., the remaining 3l. being nominally kept to provide his kit. Here, again, however, there is a fiction, for the kit, which is charged 3l. to the man, only costs 2l. 11s. 3d. to the Government, which accordingly pockets the odd shillings and pence. Now, at Weedon, as "a man named Levi" had been allowed to buy for 5s. 5d. boots which had cost 8s. 6d., so "a man named Isaac" was allowed to supply kits, nominally worth 2l. 11s. 3d., but in reality worth just nothing at all—so bad, in fact, that several regiments have been compelled to return them as entirely unfit for use. One fact more, and this picture of a Government establishment will be tolerably complete. Bribery pervaded the institution from the Storekeeper downwards. It was administered in high and gentlemanly style to the Elliott; just before he levanted, for instance, he condescended to ask one of the contractors, pretty much as a matter of course, to pay 500l. into his banking account. Of course such contracts as those of the Isaacs and the Levis, were worth keeping at a heavier price than this, and the little sum was paid in at once. To take an instance lower down in the scale. A contractor had for some time a difficulty in getting his articles passed. The difficulty was speedily removed by making a weekly payment to the viewers—2l. to one and 1l. to the other. These viewers, whose nominal salary was 18s. a-week, had been placed, by the wisdom of the authorities, in a position where they had the sole and unchecked power of determining what articles should pass and what should not. Of course they never passed anything without a bribe. Such in faint outline were a few of the every day transactions at the great Army Clothing Establishment at Weedon.—Daily News.

The marriage of the Prince Royal of the Two Sicilies with the Duchess Maria of Bavaria will be celebrated by proxy at Munich in October next.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

It is always with feelings of heartfelt satisfaction that we meet with public recognitions of the value of the Ladies' Work-Table. That feeling is now strongly excited by a very simple instrumentality, namely, an advertisement in the columns of one of our contemporaries. It announces a sale of useful and ornamental works to be held at the Hanover-square Rooms, under distinguished patronage, in which one of the principal features, is the fancy work contributed by the ladies. This sale is for the interest of the reformatories and other kindred societies, and to aid in sending out some of the most eligible of those snatched from crime, poverty, and misery, by such exertions, and sending them out as emigrants into other lands where man's hand is needed to till the earth, and where a new life of prosperity may open out to these children of an over populated country who can hardly find food to sustain them in the place of their birth. When we read that twenty-two young men have been sent out to Canada within the last two months, we are bound to acknowledge that the operation of these exertions is of an extent greatly to be admired and commended, and worthy of the best help that feminine labours can contribute. Such results as these ennoble the occupations which, even in a small degree, contribute to their success. For our own part we take much pleasure in finding our endeavours useful in supplying a great variety of



SLEEVE IN BRUSSELS EMBROIDERY.

THE BRABANT HEAD-DRESS.

The coiffure, of which we are now introducing an illustration, is among the most elegant of the novelties of the season. Although simple, the combination of its different materials adds much to its general effect. It harmonises with every dress, and is suitable for almost every occasion.

The groundwork is simply a piece of black silk net, cut according to our shape, but a little larger. If English net is taken it must be doubled, on account of its fragile quality, otherwise it will not have sufficient strength to bear the weight of the work. That part of the design which represents a bow at the back is done by laying on a narrow piece of ribbon velvet and fastening a row of beads down upon it, as given in the engraving. The flowers are cut out in velvet arranged in their proper places on the net, a bead of the suitable size fastened in the centre, a ring of smaller size carried round it, and then short strings diverging from this centre in the way of veins. The leaves are traced in fine chenille, their veins being also put in with small beads. The sprays are simply done in the same chenille.

The scallop is formed of a line of the chenille, and the spots are merely the small black beads placed at the proper intervals. The part which hangs behind has a deep fringe placed under the scallop, the net being left for that purpose.

The work is extremely simple, and can be completed very quickly, while it is accompanied by the advantage that all the materials can be obtained even at a distance from the metropolis and almost in any country place, while we can assure our subscribers that the Eugenie Coiffure is fit for any drawing-room.



designs well suited for these purposes. Turning over the pages of our journal, we believe that suggestions will be found for articles suitable to every taste and every degree of leisure, and that ladies desiring to contribute to the fancy fairs which are now so popular, will find useful hints in every number.

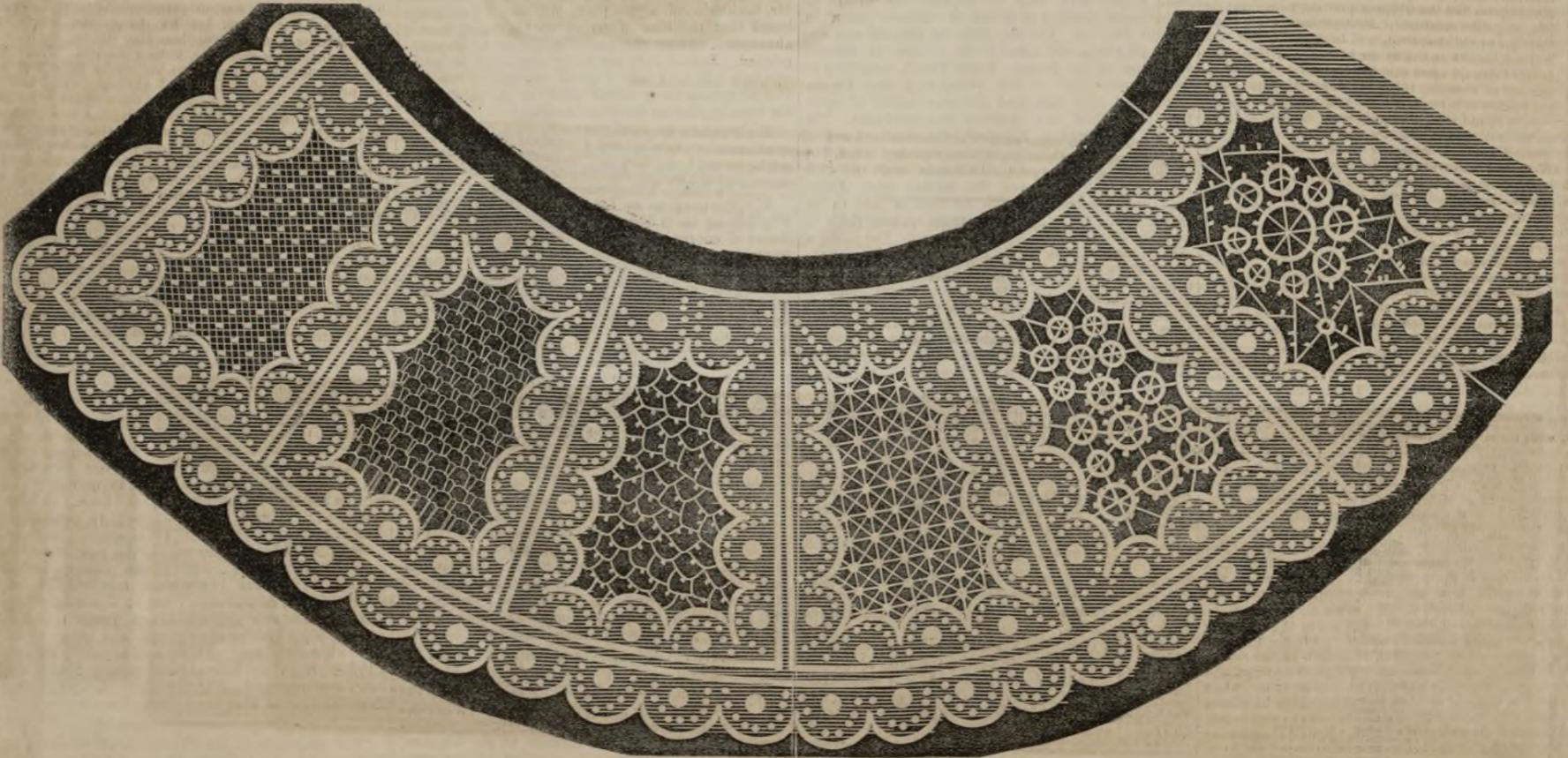
COLLAR AND SLEEVE, IN BRUSSELS EMBROIDERY.

Acceleration is the order of the day in all things. Speed is becoming a governing principle, and one which materially influences the affairs of life. Those who will not be shaken out of a jog-trot pace are soon left far behind on the race-course of the world. Small things as well as large are catching the infection, which brings us back to the quiet corner of our Work-Table, and our beguiling embroidery, which now exhibits the same spirit of rapid execution in many of its terms, such as "railroad stitch," "broderie à la minute," and "point de la poste;" all showing that rapidity is the one great point aimed at. Where slight labour produces elegance of effect, it has certainly a great claim on our favour, and in the design which we have now given this is strikingly the case. This is a specimen of work much seen on the Continent, and which is extremely beautiful, more particularly so when the pattern is elaborate. We have preferred giving the first rather simple, that the sort of work may be fully understood. We recommend it with much confidence, from its being quite a novelty, and from its producing such a striking effect when executed with so little trouble. It is worked on net and muslin the same as appliqué, the difference being in the manner of working. The outline of the pattern is done in fine button-hole-stitch, within which is worked a line of dots in *broderie à la minute*. The spots are solid. When the pattern is completed, the superfluous muslin is cut away, and the net remains between each part of the pattern. These squares of net must then be filled in with as many varieties of fancy lace stitches as there are squares; the greater the variety the better. This gives the

length is required, and a repetition of the same coloured flowers is not in accordance with the taste of the worker, a great diversity in the appearance of the pattern may be made by merely working both the flowers and leaves in different colours. It gives a great richness in working any foliage, to introduce as many shades of



leaves as possible; and in this way a pattern may be made to look quite distinct, instead of a repetition of the same design, as every shade of green as well as brown and even red may be used with the best possible effect, which allows of almost endless variety. The flowers may also be diversified to a great extent; very coarse



COLLAR IN BRUSSELS EMBROIDERY.

JULY 3, 1858.]



THE BRABANT HEAD-DRESS.

canvas is now much used for Berlin wool work. Thus a more striking effect is produced without any additional trouble, and for cushions or ottomans these bold flower pieces are remarkably handsome.

SERMONS IN STONE.

Did you never in walking in the fields, come across a large flat stone, which had lain, nobody knows how long, just where you found it, with the grass forming a little hedge, as it were, all round it, close to its edges—and have you not, in obedience to a kind of feeling that told you it had been lying there long enough, insinuated your stick, or your foot, or your fingers under its edge and turned it over. What an odd revelation, and what an unforeseen and unpleasant surprise to a small community, the very existence of which you had not expected, until the sudden dismay and scattering among its members produced by your turning the old stone over. Blades of grass flattened down, colourless, matted together, as if they had been bleached and ironed; hideous crawling creatures, some of them coleopterous or horny-shelled—turtle bugs one wants to call them; some of them softer, but cunningly spread out and compressed like Lepine watches; black, glossy crickets, with their long filaments sticking out like the whips of four stage coaches; motionless, slug-like creatures, larvae, perhaps, more horrible in their pulpy stillness than even in the wriggle of maturity. But no sooner is the stone turned and the wholesome light of day let upon this compressed and blinded community of creeping things, than all of them that enjoy the luxury of legs—and some of them have a good many—rush round wildly, butting each other and everything in their way, and end in a general stampede for underground retreats from the region poisoned by sunshine. Next year you will find the grass growing tall and green where the stone lay; the ground-bird builds her nest where the beetle had his hole; the dandelion and the buttercup are growing there, and the broad fans of insect-angels open and shut over their golden disks, as the rhythmic waves of blissful consciousness pulsate through their glorified being. The stone is ancient error. The grass is human nature borne down and bleached of all its colour by it. The shapes that are found beneath are the crafty beings that thrive in darkness, and the weaker organisms kept helpless by it. He who turns the stone over is whosoever puts the staff of truth to the old lying incubus, no matter whether he do it with a serious face or a laughing one. The next year stands for the coming

time. You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible squirming and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells under it.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

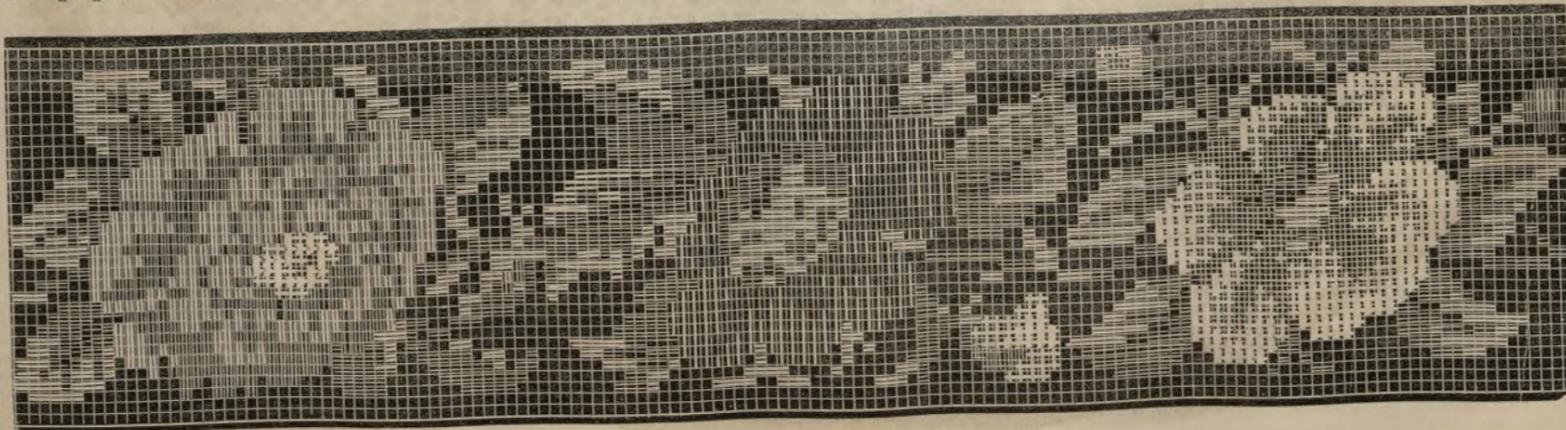
But by-and-by the drawing-room doors are thrown open, and the ambassador enters, smiling a kind and gracious welcome. Behind her are her daughters; by her side, a tall, fashionable, haughty beauty. I could not help thinking how beautiful she looked; but the next instant my eyes wandered from her cold unamiable face to a lady modestly standing on the other side of Lady Stratford. At first I thought she was a nun, from

her black dress and close cap. She was not introduced, and yet Edmund and I looked at each other at the same moment to whisper, "It is Miss Nightingale!" Yes, it was Florence Nightingale, greatest of all now in name and honour among women. I assure you that I was glad not to be obliged to speak just then, for I felt quite dumb as I looked at her wasted figure and the short brown hair combed over her forehead like a child's, out so, when her life was despaired of from fever but a short time ago. Her dress, as I have said, was black, made high to the throat, its only ornament being a large enamelled brooch, which looked to me like the colours of a regiment surmounted with a wreath of laurel, no doubt some grateful offering from our men. To hide the close white cap a little, she had tied a white crape

handkerchief over the back of it, only allowing the border of lace to be seen; and this gave the nun-like appearance which first struck me on her entering the room, otherwise Miss Nightingale is by no means striking in appearance. Only her plain black dress, quiet manner, and great renown, told so powerfully altogether in that assembly of brilliant dress and uniforms. She is very slight, rather above the middle height; her face is long and thin, but this may be from recent illness and great fatigue. She has a very prominent nose, slightly Roman; and small dark eyes, kind, yet penetrating; but her face does not give you at all the idea of great talent.—*Mrs. Hornby's In and Around Stamboul.*

MY WINTER GARDEN.

The March breeze is chilly, but I can be always warm if I like in my winter garden. I turn my horse's head to the red wall of fir stems, and leap over the furze-grown bank into my cathedral; (wherein, if there be no saints, there are likewise no priestcraft and no idols)—but endless vistas of smooth red, green-veined shafts holding up the warm dark roof, lessening away into endless gloom—paved with rich brown fir-needle—a carpet at which nature has been at work for forty years. Red shafts, green roof, and here and there a pane of blue sky—neither Owen Jones nor Willemet can improve upon that ecclesiastical ornamentation—while for incense I have the fresh healthy turpentine fragrance, far sweeter to my nostrils than the stifling narcotic odour which fills a Roman Catholic cathedral. There is not a breath of air within; but the breeze sighs over the roof above in a soft whisper. I shut my eyes, and listen. Surely that is the murmur of the summer sea upon the summer sands in Devon far away. I hear the innumerable wavelets spend themselves gently upon the shore and die away to rise again. And with the innumerable wave-sighs come innumerable memories, and faces which I shall never see again upon this earth. I will not tell even you of that, old friend. It has two notes, the needles dry or wet. This easterly key of to-day is shriller, more cheerful, warmer in sound, though the day itself be colder: but grander still, as well as softer, is the grand sighing key in which the southwest wind roars on, rain-laden, over the forest, and calls me forth—being a minute philosopher—to catch trout in the nearest chalk-stream.—*Rev. Charles Kingsley.*



FLOWER BORDER IN BERLIN WOOL.

Yellow to Orange.  
Red to Crimson.  
Greens.  
Black.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A little before six o'clock on Wednesday evening, a frightful accident occurred near the Chilham station of the South-Eastern Railway to the express train which left London at half-past three. Twelve persons were more or less injured; about half seriously. A little boy named Hood, of Margate, has both legs broken, and is not expected to live. The crank axle of the engine broke and caused nine of the carriages to run off the line. Six of the injured have been forwarded to the hospital at Canterbury, and others are at the Alma public-house near the station, where every possible assistance is rendered them. The rails have been torn up for at least fifteen feet, and several of the carriages were completely crushed. Medical aid was promptly obtained from Canterbury. Major Dowbiggin, of the depot battalion, was in the train, but escaped with slight injury.

An accident which might have been attended with fearful consequences, but which fortunately resulted in damage to the railway company's plant merely, occurred upon the Great Western line at Bathampton, near Bath, on Wednesday. The Wilts and Somerset branch enters upon the trunk line at the Bathampton station, and it appears that as the train which leaves Salisbury at 9.40 a.m., and which contained a considerable number of passengers, was approaching the station, the engine, from some unexplained cause got off the rails, and ran along the line, tearing up sleepers and rails before it. After rushing in this way for about 100 yards it fortunately turned round and ran into a bank, which put a stop to its further career. The whole of the passengers happily escaped with a mere shaking, and the fright consequent thereon. The steam had been shut off just before the engine got off the rails.

An accident also occurred on Tuesday evening to the express train which left King's-cross for Manchester, at five o'clock, by which several persons appear to have sustained slight injuries. When near the Carlton station, in Nottinghamshire, the tire of the near driving wheel of the engine broke, and the engine and some of the carriages ran off the road into the fields, which are on a level with the line at that place. The guard's van, and the end of a second-class carriage next to it, were considerably damaged. One of those reported to have been most severely shaken is a Mr. Howarth of Manchester, and another is Mr. Charles Dillon, the late lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, who stopped at Sheffield.

## A GENTLEMAN AMONG CONVICTS.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of William Henry Barber, and to consider and report whether any and what steps should be taken in reference to the matters alleged therein, met for the first time on Tuesday. The committee consists of Lord Hotham (chairman), Lord Goderich, Mr. Brady, Mr. Bright, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Collier, Mr. Elliot Yorke, Mr. Massey, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. Arthur Mills, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Adams, Mr. F. Crossley, and Sir John Trollope.

Mr. Barber was called and examined by Mr. Collier.—After giving a detailed account of his trial and sentence to transportation for life, and subsequent free pardon, he said: After my conviction I was sent, chained heavily by the leg, to Millbank, and after being there for four months, I was with 250 others put on board the Agincourt ship, still heavily chained. I had to sleep in my chains for four nights, and when we had got out well to sea the chains were taken off all the prisoners. I had nothing to complain of on the part of the officers of the ship while I was on board the ship. On my being landed on Norfolk Island I was with about 220 other prisoners taken to the barracks, but in consequence of the great heat of the island and change of diet fifty of us were sent by the medical man, and invalided, and ordered not to go to work. We were then desired to go to the timber yard. Soon afterwards the commandant of the island, Major Child, said he wanted to see the prisoners who had come over by the Agincourt, and hearing that a good many of the men who had arrived had not gone to work he stood in the barrack-yard, and requested the forty or fifty of us who had been invalided by the medical man to pass before him, in single file. About ten men passed by him unnoticed, but when I approached him, knowing that Major Child was the commandant of the island, I raised my cap to him, upon which he called out, "Let that man's hair be cut," although my hair had only been cut close the previous day. He then said, in a very sullen manner, "How is it that you have not gone to work?" I replied that I had been ordered not to go to work by the medical man. Upon that Major Child, who had a large key in his hand, shook his fist at me, and said, "I will see to you, Mr. Barber." Major Child is now in this country, and has been so since my return. Several applications were made by persons in the island to obtain my services as a clerk, and in the case of several other persons the application was granted. I was applied for by Lieutenant Lloyd, who wished to take me as clerk, but his application was refused. Lieutenant Lloyd was an officer on board the ship in which I went out to Norfolk Island, and he had seen me during the voyage, where he said I had been very useful, as I had prevented a mutiny from taking place during the voyage. Two other gentlemen applied to obtain my assistance as clerk, but in every instance the application was refused. The gentlemen told me that they had been refused when they had applied for me. I was so ill that I had to go into hospital; and, although I was still in a very weakly condition, and as the doctor reported me as unfit for severe physical labour, and it was customary to allow the superintendents of different divisions of convicts the services as writers of such of them as had been well educated, and two or three of our party had been so employed. I rejoiced to find that several applications were made for my services. For reasons not then known to me

these applications were refused, and I had the misfortune to be appointed "Wardman," which was by far the most loathsome, perilous, and unhealthy occupation upon the island. My duties were to preserve order in a dormitory of 200 criminals, amongst whom were murderers. I was locked in with these ruffians from seven in the evening until six o'clock in the morning. My task was then to cleanse and purify their dormitory, for their accommodation the next night. I had also to clean their hammocks and adjust their beds, and was subjected to the worst language if a hammock was not adjusted to please his particular taste. There are a great many murderers at Norfolk Island. One of them now there is Augustus Dalmas, who murdered his sweetheart on Battersea-bridge, and although they did not plead insanity on the trial, after his conviction his friends set up some plea of insanity, and he was sent to Norfolk Island, where he was petted by Major Child, and treated with every luxury. I had to make the beds of murderers, and I was amongst two hundred of them every night, without any arms of defence whatever. I had to make the beds of all the two hundred men, and to clean their hammocks. I was employed from five o'clock in the morning, and the only sleep I got was from about three in the afternoon until about five in the evening. I was, after sixteen months' employment in this way, put into a field to break stones, under an overseer named Lane, and as it was known that the commandant was what was called "down upon me," the subordinates took their cue from him and treated me accordingly. I had to remain in the field for hours together in a stooping position, and if I stood upright for a moment to relieve my back, this overseer, Lane, immediately called out, "No straight backs," and I was compelled to resume my stooping position. While I was breaking stones Major Child asked me what objection I had to clean the wards. I said I had no objection to do so, but the exhalations were most destructive to my health. I also said that I got wet in my feet, when he told me to put my shoes on; and when I said it would be no use to put my shoes on, as I had to stand in water, he then told me to take my shoes off, and went laughing away. The overseer of this gang was a man who had been twice transported; a man noted for his severity. Convicts of the worst character were employed as schoolmasters and clerks, and many of them had been convicted of serious crimes in the island while undergoing their sentences. Mr. Barber then further described the various changes in the treatment to which he was subjected, and the means by which ultimately he was able to prove his innocence. The committee afterwards adjourned.

## GREAT FIRE IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

## DESTRUCTION OF THREE WAREHOUSES.

About noon on Tuesday, a terrific fire broke out in the London Dock, and following so closely upon the remarkable outbreak at the St. Katherine Dock and Fresh Wharf, created great consternation. The fire raged for several hours, accompanied by tremendous explosions, and fears are entertained that there has been some serious loss of life. The London Dock, as probably most of our readers are aware, is one of the largest on the banks of the river. It almost adjoins St. Katherine's, and extends through Wapping and Shadwell, to Ratcliff. On the south side of the principal basin, between the Hermitage and Wapping river entrances, stands what are known as the South Stack Warehouses, a range of brick buildings, of considerable length and depth, five stories high. Although termed one warehouse, it has numerous divisions, each being separated by 3ft. party walls, with a communication through every floor, by doorways, protected by iron gates. The whole of them were crammed with merchandise of various descriptions to the value of between two and three millions, and the property of various brokers and merchants. It was about ten minutes to twelve when the discovery was made, just at a time when probably the largest amount of business is done in the dock. The warehouses and loopholes were open, and gangs of labourers were busily employed on the different floors, when a cry was raised that the top floor of the division warehouse, between what were called the thirty-six and thirty-two loop-holes, in the centre of the south stack, was on fire. On looking up smoke was seen faintly issuing from the windows, and a number of labourers ran up with buckets of water, conceiving that they would have little difficulty in quenching it. On reaching the fourth floor, they found to their astonishment that the floor above them was completely in flames, and the fire rapidly descending. Intelligence of the fact instantly spread through the docks, and the dock police and fire brigade immediately repaired to the spot with their ladders and two floating engines, but some delay was occasioned by the crowded state of the quay and roadway between the warehouse and basin and the shipping that were lying alongside the south quay. Several lengths of hose and branches were laid on to different fire-cocks, and the firemen and labourers, of whom there were a vast number, exerted themselves to their utmost in endeavouring to check the progress of the conflagration. In the meantime it had gained prodigiously. Descending to the lower floors (each of which were 120 by 51 feet), and in which were stored hundreds of tons of jute, hemp, oil, tallow, rice, sugar in bags, chests, and hogsheads; spices, dyes, saltpetre, and many other articles. Its progress was fierce and terrific, and the heavy clouds of black smoke which rose from all parts, completely darkened the river and neighbourhood. Mr. Braidwood, the director of the London Fire Brigade, reached the dock very promptly with his powerful force of men and land engines. On reaching the scene they experienced almost the same difficulty as the dock people in approaching the warehouse. The powerful steam

floating engines of the brigade, stationed in the Thames, now very opportunely arrived. They were hauled into the Wapping Basin and brought to the edge of the South Quay, along which the hose was laid, and by means of connecting joints additional hose were added—some taken on the roof of the adjoining divisions, others on the floor, while the main jets were directed into the burning division. Although an immense mass of water was being thrown from some twenty branches—those of the dock and brigade floating engines alone throwing from fifteen to sixteen tons per minute—the flames advanced and spread. By one o'clock the whole of the floors of the division were involved in one general blaze, each window and loophole emitting clouds of the densest black smoke. Slight rumbling explosions within the building were now heard. As already stated, among the goods in the building was saltpetre, said to be in bags, the exact quantity, however, no one seemed to know, or the exact place where it was stowed, but that there must have been a large stock was evident. At about twenty minutes past one a very loud explosion took place, succeeded by another, if anything, of a heavier character. It was apparent from the excited state of the dock workpeople, that a great explosion was dreaded. A cry was raised, "Run, it's the saltpetre." The sudden expansion of a vivid white flame from the division which preceded the shock confirmed in a measure their fears. A general movement all along the quays had just commenced, when three tremendous explosions occurred. The effect was appalling. An immense sheet of fire shot almost half-way across the basin, and the heavy concussion that shook the earth led to a belief that the whole range of the south stack was coming down. The centre division was blown to atoms. The front and back walls, of great thickness, were thrown outwards and fell, that at the rear on to some shed stores near the Wapping basin. Every one was panic-stricken for the moment, and the rush to escape was almost beyond description. Considering the hundreds of persons who were assembled on the south quay and at the rear, and the desperate struggle to get out of danger, it is marvellous that there was not a sad loss of life. It is ascertained that one or more labourers perished beneath the walls, as they were blown out, the truth of which is yet to be elicited, for it will be impossible to make a search for some time. A number of men were injured by falling bricks, but none, we are happy to say, seriously. The consternation amongst the shipping on the explosions taking place was almost as great as on land. Those alongside the south quay were hauled into the basin, and we did not hear of any of them sustaining material damage. As soon as the excitement consequent on the explosion had somewhat subsided, and the men were reassured that no further danger was to be apprehended, they resumed working at the engines. It was thought that the shock might have had some effect in aiding them in checking the fire, at least in decreasing it; it however, had a contrary tendency, for the explosion had forced in the division walls, and the goods on the different floors of the adjoining warehouses were quickly in flames. For hours the firemen worked with unflinching energies, but it was not till near six o'clock that the fire could be said to have been arrested. As regards the extent of the fire, it is far greater than that which recently took place at St. Katherine's. Three divisions of the warehouses were destroyed. In addition to that there was damage to the fourth, and considerable injury by water to the contents of the floors of the adjoining division. The company's officers took every precaution to lessen the destruction of property, and numerous gangs of labourers were employed in removing hundreds of tons of merchandise from the floors of warehouses near, and which at one period had every appearance of being destroyed. The total loss, however, is estimated at nearly 300,000l. The warehouses are covered by several large insurances effected in almost every fire-office in the kingdom, and the merchandise lost was protected by floating policies.

The report that the explosion had caused the loss of many lives, and which was extensively circulated throughout the East-end, led to the most painful anxiety amongst the relatives of the many hundreds of labourers employed in the docks. For hours the London Hospital was besieged by a large crowd of women and children making eager inquiries, and the officials had great difficulty in persuading the poor creatures that the reports were erroneous. To add to their surprise the dock gates were closed, and hundreds of the men were detained till near midnight in working the engines, &c., before they were relieved.

The origin of the fire remains unascertained. The board of directors instituted an inquiry on Wednesday, with a view of eliciting the whole of the circumstances attending the outbreak, but they have not yet concluded the investigation. There are many facts connected with the fire which appear somewhat unaccountable. The fire is traced to have commenced in what was known as 36 warehouse floor, the uppermost story in the centre division. This was open to the roof, and lighted by skylights. It was a large area and contained principally jute, coir, and hemp, all in bales, and stacked in three tiers along the whole breadth of the floor. It had been open from eight o'clock in the morning, and probably scores of men might have passed through it during the day. The men who were on the floor an hour or so before the outbreak have been examined, and from their statement it would appear that there was not the least indication of combustion going on. When the fire was discovered, at ten minutes to twelve, the flames were sweeping right round the piles ranged along the floor, and taking into account that the goods were all in compressed bales, piled one above the other in solid tiers, and not so liable to ignite as if in a loose state, it does seem somewhat strange that the fire

should have attained such an ascendancy in so short a time. Mr. Pace, the assistant-superintendent, was in the vicinity of the warehouse at the time. He succeeded in getting up into the floor, and found it in flames from one end to the other. It is stated that jute has long been looked upon with some anxiety as to its liability to combustion; and without expressing any opinion, it does appear remarkable that in the case of the fires at St. Katherine's, and that more recently at Fresh-wharf, jute formed a large proportion of the goods in the floors where those fires commenced. After the burning of the James Baines clipper-ship, at Liverpool dock, it was said that the fire began amongst the jute in the lower hold. The extension of the fire from one division to the other has been clearly ascertained to have resulted from the party-walls not having been carried up sufficiently high to protect one warehouse from the other in such an event.

## STREET-PREACHING IN LONDON.

At the Lambeth Police-court, on Tuesday, Mr. John Andrews, a shoemaker, twenty-two years of age, and residing at Camberwell, was charged with obstructing the public thoroughfare, by causing a number of persons to assemble by preaching in Palace-yard, Lambeth. Police-constable James Hornsby deposed that a large number of persons had assembled along the banks of the Thames on the evening before to witness the Lambeth Waterman's Regatta, and while the rowers were engaged in the deciding heat, and the crowd most pressing, the prisoner commenced preaching in Palace-yard, a thoroughfare leading to Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Witness observing that there were a number of thieves assembled just there, and knowing they would take advantage of the least excitement to commit robberies, requested the prisoner to desist for a short time until the excitement of the last race was over, but he refused to desist, and charged him with exceeding his duty. This of course increased the crowd, and just before this a gentleman complained of having been robbed of his watch, and he mentioned this circumstance to the prisoner, and told him that if he did not discontinue for a short time, he must take him before his superior officer. He was obliged ultimately to take him to the station. Another constable corroborated this statement. The prisoner denied that he had caused any interruption to the public thoroughfare, and also denied that the police had told him anything about the robbery of the watch. Their doing so, however, would not make any particular difference, as it was ridiculous to suppose that his preaching could have induced the robberies, and he confessed that he had acted on principle, and to try his right to preach in the open air. He considered that preaching the Gospel in a country professing itself Christian was not a thing to be interfered with by the police. Mr. Elliott observed that there could be no doubt that preaching the Gospel was excellent, but there was a proper time, place, and season for all things, and he felt perfectly certain that street preaching in London was calculated more to injure than to serve the cause of Christianity. The streets were public thoroughfares, and must be kept clear, and as the prisoner would not, he hoped, repeat the offence, he might be discharged. Prisoner: Might I ask if preaching can be allowed at Kennington-cross? Mr. Elliott: It is my opinion that the public streets are not the proper place for open-air preaching, and they ought not to be permitted to be used for such a purpose.

The prisoner then left the court.

## MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT A PICNIC.

An accident of a very painful character occurred a few days ago to a picnic party to Bolton Abbey, which resulted in the death of Mr. E. J. Greene, of Barnsley. It appears that about thirty ladies and gentlemen left Leeds for Bolton, the party including Mr. Greene, who was the cashier at the Mount Osborne Colliery, and others from Barnsley and Wakefield. On arriving at the station at Skipton they were met by two omnibuses, which conveyed the party to the Devonshire Arms, Bolton-bridge, where they partook of luncheon. The party, which up to this time had been agreeable and in the highest spirits, then started off for the Abbey. On nearing the latter, and while going along a road which skirts the Strid, and is very narrow, a return omnibus was met, and both vehicles had to be drawn close to the hedge. Several of the party had at this time got out to walk, so as to enjoy more fully the beautiful scenery by which they were surrounded. Mr. Greene, who had been inside, got out and mounted the top, upon which he stood. He had not, however, been out more than three minutes, and was evidently intent on the beauties on which he was gazing, when a projecting bough struck him on the head and knocked him off the omnibus on to the road, the back part of his head first touching the ground. Several of the party at once rushed to his assistance, when he was taken up insensible, and conveyed in a carriage back to the Devonshire Arms. Medical assistance was at once obtained, and the unfortunate gentleman was so far recovered at five o'clock in the evening as to apologise to the party for having been the cause of marring their day's enjoyment. Judging from appearances, the party thought he had only been severely stunned, and that he would be all right the next day and return to Leeds. After they left, however, he gradually grew worse. He became delirious about twelve o'clock, and rapidly sank until about nine o'clock on the following morning, when he expired from concussion of the brain.

The Hampshire Advertiser states that Clarkson Stanfield, the Royal academician, fell from one of the Needles rocks last week whilst sketching, and sprained his ankle and seriously bruised his face.

MISCELLANEA.

The vacancy among the representative peers of Scotland, caused by the death of the Earl of Morton, was on Tuesday filled up by the election of the Earl of Caithness.

M. Thiers is on the point of leaving Paris for Ems, whence he will proceed to Holland and Belgium, with the view of collecting materials for the last volume of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

We believe the Court will remove to Osborne on the 5th of July, and remain until the parliamentary prorogation. Her Majesty will take a summer cruise up the Rhine in the Fairy yacht, and receive a visit from her Royal daughter at Cologne.—*Times*.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Lord Burghersh and Colonel Foster, went to Aldershot, on Monday, and reviewed the whole of the troops at the camp. There are now upwards of 6,000 men under canvass.

Admiralty instructions have been received at Woolwich, to ascertain the amount of extra moorings necessary to be laid down at Greenhithe for the temporary station of the seaman's floating hospital Dreadnought, ordered to be removed to a purer atmosphere.

A testimonial from electors of the City of London, including many of the most prominent bankers and merchants, was on Wednesday presented to their late member, Mr. John Masterman. Their respect is commemorated, not merely in the shape of a handsome piece of plate, but also by the foundation of a scholarship bearing his name in King's College.

The distribution of prizes at University College and King's College took place on Wednesday; the first under the presidency of Sir G. C. Lewis, the other under that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The proceedings revealed a very satisfactory state of things in those two great educational institutions.

There is at present living in the island of Rousay a man of the name of George Reid, a native of Westray, whose age amounts to 107 years. He has passed sixty-seven years in Westray, and forty years in this island, is possessed of all the faculties of mind and body, and readily converses on any subject connected with his past life.—*John o' Groat's Journal*.

Mr. Laing, late M.P. for the Wick boroughs, made his first appearance at Pontefract, on Friday, as a candidate for the representation of that borough. Mr. Laing's address was of a thoroughly liberal character. He said that he entered the field thus early from a conviction that a general election next year would be inevitable.

It is stated that the King of Delhi is to be transported to British Kaffraria. On the 10th of March the Governor of the Cape, Sir George Grey, in the course of his address to the Parliament, said: "A correspondence will be laid before you, detailing the reasons for which it is intended to detain the King of Delhi in British Kaffraria. You will find from these papers that this is an isolated case, and that no intention exists of transporting prisoners from India to Her Majesty's South African possessions."

The Rev. Alfred Poole, whose name has been so prominently before the public in connexion with the alleged scandals in Belgravia, has lodged an appeal with the Archbishop against the decree of suspension pronounced against him by the Bishop of London. The whole matter will, therefore, have to be argued before the Court of Arches—in which, however, there is no judge, or Dean of Arches—no learned gentleman having yet been found willing to accept the appointment.

At the meeting of the East India Proprietors held on Wednesday, Mr. Jones brought on his motion for the restoration of Oude to its rightful owners. He reviewed the history of our relations with that country, showing how largely we had profited by it, and argued that any alteration in its form of government, or the transference of the rule to us, were questions for the people of Oude themselves to determine. Mr. Helps moved the previous question, but no vote was taken, as Mr. Jones was ultimately counted out.

On Saturday the Prince Consort presided at the annual meeting of the Windsor Royal Association, when his Royal Highness presented numerous prizes to agricultural labourers, artisans, and others, who, by good conduct and skill, manifested in various ways, had been enabled to become successful competitors. There was also a flower show, which vied with the more pretentious of the season. The festivities terminated with a banquet in the evening.

The Court of Common Council is in a state of great commotion at the prospect of losing its coal-tax, as obnoxious an impost as was ever levied upon a population. On Monday the Council engaged in another discussion on the subject, and they exhibited every disposition to make matters pleasant with the Government, if they would but surrender the "confiscating" clauses of their Corporation Bill, or give what is equally objectionable—adequate compensation.

The cold plunging bath, instead of being plain water, was a profusion of hay boiled in coppers, of sufficient strength to be the colour of very strong tea, and left to get quite cold. No soap ever was such a purifier as this! No cosmetic such a beautifier, from the marble hardness, smoothness, and freshness it imparts to the skin, and the way in which it cleanses it from every possible secretion; and let the wearied pilgrim only try a footbath of cold hay tea, and he will feel as if he had relays of fresh feet, capable of going any distance.—*The World and his Wife*.

On Monday afternoon, as a party in a pleasure van was journeying across Clapham-common on its

return from Hampton-court, the loose straw at the bottom of the vehicle burst out in a blaze, it is supposed from some of the smokers having dropped lighted tobacco amongst it. The women's dresses and the curtains took fire, and two of the females—Mrs. Aldous, of Union-street, Borough, and Mrs. Keatch, living in Kent-street—were so dreadfully burned that it was necessary to take them to the hospital.

On Sunday, as three brothers, from Chiswick, were bathing in the Thames, near Barnes, the youngest, a youth, eleven years of age, was carried out of his depth by the swell of a passing steamboat. The elder brothers were unable to save him, and it was not till night the body was recovered. The event created a deep sensation.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Nord*, describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, commanded by General Filipson, along the banks of the river Adagoum to a point called by the natives the tomb of Kalalat. On the 15th May the column arrived at this spot, and immediately surrounded it with palisades. On the following day, the troops commenced working on the foundations of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior of the country.

Two Frenchmen have murdered their sister at the Mill River Point, Macomb county. They gave themselves up to the authorities on the following day, when the body of the young girl was found, stripped naked, and lying in a wagon which stood in the road opposite the house where the people had lived. The murderers seemed to be mad; for when they gave themselves up, they were both naked, and had bands of straw tied round their waists. They allege they were prompted by God to kill her, because she persisted in going to church every Sunday.

If many an opera-box could speak, it would, perhaps, tell tales of fiercer passions and of deeper sorrows than were being simulated on the stage, while the occupants of that fashionable cell were, to all appearance, as bland and emotionless, except when it was proper to applaud the divine singer, as becomes well-behaved people. I know one couple who had loved, and who, after an hour of hissed reproach and piteous appeal, pronounced the words of parting for ever; and it was all done during one of Mr. Lamley's beautiful ballets of other times.—*The Gordian Knot*.

On Monday evening, the lady of Dr. Davis, of St. Paul's, Bristol, accompanied by her son, was passing the narrow road at the top of Round Point, in a gig, at a slow pace, when the horse suddenly stopped and backed the gig over the rocks, which are perpendicular there, and being high water at the time, the gig with the horse sunk immediately, and was not recovered before low water. The young gentleman escaped with a few bruises, but the mother fared much worse, being rescued from drowning by three Pill men, with a broken arm. The men were very providentially passing at the moment in a yawl.

The nomination of candidates for East Norfolk took place at Norwich on Saturday. The Conservative candidate was Sir H. Stracey, the Liberal candidate Major Coke. Sir Henry, in his address, eschewed politics, and argued that the Major was unfit to represent the county, because he had no stake in it in the shape of landed property, and because, like General Windham, he might any day be despatched to India. The Major, however, asked to be elected that he might represent "the general interests of the country;" and gave satisfactory proof that there was no danger of his being sent to India, or of his getting into harm's way anywhere, by stating that he was an officer in the Guards, who always remained at home. The show of hands was in favour of Sir H. Stracey. At the close of the poll on Tuesday, the numbers however stood, Coke (Liberal), 2,939; Stracey (Conservative), 2,698. Majority for Coke, 241.

A dreadful boiler explosion occurred on Saturday evening at the weaving shed of Messrs. Holden Brothers, Daisyfield, Blackburn, which resulted in the instantaneous death of the engine tender, Henry Seed, and the destruction of a large amount of property. The explosive force against the base of the chimney caused about twenty or thirty feet of it to topple to the ground and mingle with the ruins of the boiler-house. The unfortunate man was standing at the boiler-house door, looking towards his own house, when the force of the explosion precipitated his lifeless body on the threshold of his own door. Hot coals were also scattered towards the cottages, several windows were broken, and the clothes of the deceased's wife were set on fire. The flames were soon extinguished, and she has not sustained much harm. Another woman was hurt about the shoulder, but not seriously.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held in Paris a few days since, a silver gilt medal was awarded to M. de Lamartine, and several others in silver and bronze to various persons. Sir John Scott Lillie, who headed a deputation from London, introduced Mr. Rarey to the meeting. Mr. Rarey, he said, had the previous day, for the fifth time, given a lesson in presence of Queen Victoria which lasted several hours, during which he subdued the most vicious horses without whip or spur. Before he presented Mr. Rarey to the meeting, he asked leave to relate an anecdote mentioned by Mr. Rarey himself. At a dinner given to the celebrated horse-tamer in London, the chairman, addressing him after dinner, said: "Though you have tamed Cruiser, the most intractable horse in the country, and the zebra that was so wild during the seven years he was confined in the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park, there is an animal in England which you never will succeed in subduing, whatever skill you may use." "And this animal," added Sir John, "this meeting will be astonished to hear is an

Englishman." Mr. Rarey was then introduced amidst great cheering. After the meeting the English deputation were invited to a sumptuous entertainment, when the usual loyal toasts were given. It was considered that the English society would greatly extend its objects in the cause of humanity if the example set by the French society was followed—namely, the distribution of prizes.

On Monday, the trial of nineteen persons, including seven females, indicted for a series of burglaries and robberies in France—some of them being implicated in the barbarous murder of a jeweller at Caen—commenced before the Court of Assizes of Calvados. The trial will occupy a considerable time, as nearly 200 witnesses have been called. A letter from Caen, in the *Constitutionnel*, gives a singular account of the chief criminal. It says that he affected aristocratic manners, and that, whilst he was stopping in the low lodging-house at Caen, he insisted on having the finest and cleanest linen—requiring a table-cloth to be changed when it bore the slightest stain. It says also that one year after his escape from the bagné he passed a season at Trouville, where he gave himself out as a retired officer of rank, and where he played his part so well that he was rather a favourite in fashionable society. He was possessed of considerable talent, and had great skill in disguising himself, and even in changing the expression of his features. He exercised a certain degree of authority over his accomplices.

Captain Smith, of the schooner Sheppard A. Mount, of Brookhaven, Long Island, which arrived at this port a few days since from St. Bars, with a cargo of pine apples, reports that on the 20th of May, when one day out from that port, he came on deck at half-past eight o'clock A.M., and found that his son, Warren Smith, a lad fourteen years of age, was missing. He immediately ordered the vessel to be searched, but he was not to be found. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and it was blowing a nine-knot breeze. The captain naturally inferred that the boy was overboard. He immediately hauled his vessel on the wind and beat back on the same track over which he had sailed. Nothing could be seen of the boy for some time, but at twelve o'clock he was discovered swimming manfully against the billows. At ten minutes past twelve o'clock he was picked up, and the vessel resumed her course for this port. The lad had divested himself of most of his clothing, and alleged that he could have kept himself up for two or three hours longer. This is what we call good swimming.—*Pennsylvaniaian*.

We have previously called attention to the munificence of a Liverpool merchant, who has erected at his own expense a large number of Public Drinking Fountains, thereby conferring upon his townsmen one of the greatest possible boons, and at the same time erecting a memorial which will cause his name to be honoured in generations to come. It is a fact that during one of the hot days of last summer, upwards of thirty thousand persons partook of the refreshing liquid, at these Liverpool Fountains! Who can estimate the evil prevented by Mr. Melly's benevolence? In the ancient city of Chester, Peter Eaton, Esq., the late Mayor, has presented to the public a beautiful granite fountain. If all our chief magistrates would leave behind them such valuable and enduring Mayoralties—memorials, the heartfelt thanks of tens of thousands of the working classes would be secured by them. It is a melancholy fact, over which we have long mourned, that in London, the chief city in the world,—a city with its three millions of inhabitants, there is not a solitary Water Fountain for the people! Is there no liberal Lord Mayor, no wealthy Alderman, no Merchant-Prince, who will do for London what Mr. Melly and Mr. Eaton have done for Liverpool and Chester?—*British Workman*.

The mail contract with the European and Australian Steam Packet Company is dissolved. It commenced in January, 1857, and has therefore lasted only eighteen months. The remuneration for conveying the mails was 188,000*l.* a-year, a considerable portion of which has been withheld on account of fines. The great errors of this company were commencing the contract before they had a sufficient fleet, guaranteeing a high speed under all circumstances, and agreeing to cumulative penalties. Against this it must be considered that if they had not commenced when they did, and guaranteed the speed, and agreed to the penalties in the Government tender, they would not have had the contract. The European and Australian Mail Packet Company is the only company against whom the Government has rigidly imposed the contract penalties, and the result is a complete break down of the company. The Colonial Secretary says that the Royal Mail Company is for the present to convey the mails to Australia.

A number of persons who intended sailing from Douglas, Isle of Man, for Dublin, by the steamer Queen, of Whitehaven, were awaiting the arrival of that vessel from Whitehaven, on the 23rd inst., and got into the boats belonging to the Whitehaven Packet Company, for the purpose of going on board. On the vessel arriving and firing a gun, at half-past eleven o'clock, the boats proceeded towards her at the outside of the bay, but were unable to get alongside, as the anchor not being down the steamer drifted away from the boats. A squall of wind off the land came down on them at the same time, and proving far too strong for the rowers swept the boats away out to sea. The largest boat had on board twenty-five passengers and a crew of three boatmen with only two cars, and was encumbered by a heavy load of luggage, besides the passengers. They passed a wretched night, and were only relieved long after daylight by seeing a steamer making towards them, which proved to be the vessel they ought to have been on board of, and by which they were picked up, and brought back to the bay. The smaller boat had nine passengers on board, and rode rather lighter; she had also drifted several

miles off Langness when she was picked up. Among the passengers in the boats were several ladies, and some youths returning from school. Dr. Hemmings and Mrs. Hemmings were in the larger boat, and lost all the luggage prepared for a tour in Ireland. One lady lost a trunk containing jewelry and other property of the value of 200*l.*, and many other gentlemen and ladies also lost the whole of their luggage.

A bill of the Lord-Advocate and Mr. Hamilton, M.P. imposes a fee of 4*d.* per barrel, and 2*d.* per half-barrel, to be payable on branding herrings in Scotland after the year 1858. The money thence accruing will be paid into the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom.

The Board of Trade, represented by the Greenwich police magistrate and Captain Walker, have opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Ava. Several witnesses were examined on Monday. The captain attributed the calamity to the bad state of the light at Trincomalee. On Tuesday, after hearing some additional evidence, the Court expressed its opinion that the captain was to blame in having neglected the precaution of heaving the lead.

On Saturday afternoon a boy, nine years of age, named Edward Mott, by some means fell from Harrington's-wharf, Woolwich, into the Thames at high water, and immediately sank. Several persons on shore witnessed the occurrence and hastened to procure a boat; but one of the Preventive Service men, named Jeremiah Shea, belonging to Charlton, perceiving that the power of the current would take the lad into the middle of the stream, plunged into the river for the purpose of saving him. Shea was encumbered with his clothes, and managed with much difficulty to obtain a grasp of the boy as he was sinking for the third time. He held the boy in his arms, struggling with the current, until a boat arrived, and Shea and the boy were pulled on board in a most exhausted state. Shea asserts that had not the boat arrived at the precise moment he must have sunk, as he was completely exhausted.

"There is a furnished hotel in the Quartier St. Denis," says the *Droit*, "which is principally occupied by junior clerks. There is a large room in common for them, where those who happen to be without employment pass their time in playing cards or talking. The day before yesterday one of them, named Emile D—, said to his companions in a jocular way that it was so hot, and he was so out of spirits, that he had a strong inclination to blow his brains out. One of the young men present said he would make a bet against his doing such a thing. 'What will you bet?' replied Emile, still in the same laughing tone, 'A bottle of beer.' 'Done,' said the other, 'but order the beer at once, for as, to gain the wager, I must shoot myself, I should like to drink my share of it first.' The beer was ordered and drunk, when Emile rose up to leave the room. 'Where are you going?' said the others. 'To shoot myself,' was the reply, which was received with a burst of laughter from all present. Their merriment was, however, immediately put an end to by the report of a pistol in an adjoining room, and on running to the spot they found the young man lying dead on the floor. As no clue to his family could be found, the body was conveyed to the Morgue."

A correspondent of the *Times*, "as a warning to all persons leaving Boulogne," relates the following incident occurring under the new passport regulations: "Last Saturday the family of a nobleman, consisting of his wife, sister, and three children, the eldest aged four and the youngest a baby in arms, were in the act of embarking for London, their luggage being already on board and the passage paid. While being carried across the plank the children were rudely pushed back by the French police officials, and the baby snatched from the nurse's arms, on the plea, that not being designated on their parents' passports, the children could on no account be permitted to embark. The lady, without being able to apprise her husband and sister, who had already embarked, had only time to set on shore to rejoin her children, when the vessel set sail, bearing with it baggage, purse, husband, and sister, and leaving the lady and children alone, without clothes or money. The parents of the children were not aware that it was necessary to have such infants mentioned in a passport, especially as they had frequently travelled through France and Germany without any such formality being required. Besides, one of the children was born in Boulogne, and the family well known to all the respectable inhabitants of the town."

We quote some interesting cures without medicine of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous biliousness, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food. Cure No. 49,532.—"Worham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk. Fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. MARIA JOLLY." Cure No. 5,906.—"Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. JAMES POSTER, Athol-street, Perth." Cure No. 41,617.—"Winchester, Dec. 3, 1847. Gentleman.—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of drowsiness, dyspepsia, and constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers. &c. &c. JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 95th Regiment" &c. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In cistrettes, 11*b.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; 2*b.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5*b.* 11*s.*; 12*b.* 2*s.* The 12*b.* Cistrettes are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry's Food is sold by all Chemists, and by the Proprietors, Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTERS: The 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."

**HOT SUMMERS.**

According to a register of the weather kept in North Nottinghamshire, the high range of temperature which prevailed during the month of June has been several times exceeded during the present century. In the year 1818 there was a very hot June, the thermometer on the 12th of that month reaching to 85 degrees (Fahrenheit) in the shade; and on the 12th July in the same year the mercury rose to 90. There was a great fruit and hop crop that year. From the 24th to the 28th June, 1820, the maximum range of the thermometer was from 81 to 85 degrees in the shade. The harvest was not very productive, but there was a good hop crop. In 1822, the weather in June was remarkably hot, and water extremely scarce. The highest point touched by the mercury was 91 degrees. Corn and hops were very abundant. In the summer of 1826 the weather was the hottest every remembered, the

thermometer during the month of June ranging between 86 and 90 degrees. There was a very fruitful harvest, and a heavy crop of hops. In 1842, the summer was dry and hot, the thermometer on the 12th and 14th June showing a maximum heat in the shade of 86 to 88 degrees. In 1844, June was intensely hot, the thermometer on the 12th standing at 87 degrees; on the 23rd at 90 degrees; and the 24th at 92 degrees; with a drought which continued for thirteen weeks, and terminated on the 25th with a thunderstorm, accompanied with hail which did serious damage to the crops. In 1845, the weather in June was bright and hot, the thermometer on the 17th reaching 86 degrees. There was a fine grain harvest, and hops were a failure. In 1846, there was a scorching heat and severe drought in the month of June. During eighteen days the thermometer exceeded 80 degrees in the shade. On eleven days the mercury was at and above 84 degrees, and on

the 19th of the month the glass stood at 90 degrees. There was a fair average harvest, and a good hop crop. In 1850, June was hot and dry throughout; on several days the thermometer rose to 81 degrees, and on the 23rd of the month it registered 85 degrees in the shade. There was a great deal of thunder and lightning two days afterwards. The maximum heat during the month of June was from 84 to 88 degrees in the shade.

the genial spring and summer brings not rejoicing, but woe. The season which nature indicates as the time for the great renewal of animal and of vegetable life becomes with us the season of death to man. It is hardly credible, were it not for the rigid accuracy of our statistical tables, that during the summer months the natural increase of population is actually checked, and that the number of births scarcely exceeds the number of deaths. For the months of December, January, and February last the difference of births over deaths has been only twenty-four. There can be no stronger proof of the anomalous and temporary character of our social condition two or three years ago, or of our subsequent sanitary progress, steady indeed, but still presenting lamentable results, than a glance at the tables of births and deaths. For six months of 1853 the deaths

**MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN IN AUSTRALIA.**

The extraordinary mortality of children in this city is one of the most painful and most r phenomena of our present condition. To us alone, of all inhabitants of the temperate zone, the return of



THE RESURRECTION.—FROM A PAINTING IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ISAAC AT ST. PETERSBURG. (See First page.)



THE ERECTION OF THE CROSS BY THE EMPRESS HELENA.—FROM A PAINTING IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ISAAC AT ST. PETERSBURG.—(See First page.)

**A PRAYING MACHINE.**

There was a curious contrivance found in one of the burial-places at Hakodadi, consisting of a tall post, in which an iron wheel was inserted. The post was placed upright, and being square presented four surfaces, on each of which appeared one or two inscriptions or prayers. The post was about eight feet in length, and near the centre, at a convenient height to be reached by the hand, was affixed vertically a wheel which moved readily on an axle that passed through the post. Two small iron rings were strung upon each of the three spokes of the large wheel. This was a praying machine, and every person who in passing twisted this instrument was supposed to obtain credit in heaven for prayers according to the number of revolutions of the wheel. The jingle of the small iron rings was believed to attract the attention of the idol to the invocation of its votaries; who, like the ancient worshippers of Baal, imagine that

the greater their noise the more influence it will have with the god. This praying by the wheel and axle would seem to be the very climax of a superstitious ceremonial, as it reduces it to a system of mechanical laws, which, provided the apparatus is kept in order, a result easily obtained by a little oil, moderate use, and occasional repairs—can be readily executed with the least possible expenditure of human labour, and with all that economy of time and thought which seems the great purpose of our material and mechanical age. Huo, in his account of travels in Thibet, speaks of an improvement on the machine just described, where the apparatus was turned by water power, and very appropriately styles it a prayer mill. It is not impossible that in the course of revolutions of the wheel, the mechanical arts—unless, which is most devoutly to be desired, a vital change takes place in their religious views and sentiments—the more effective power of steam may be applied to such machine.—Narrative of the American Expedition to Japan.

exceeded the births in the proportion of two to one; in 1854 the proportion was reduced to less than three to two; in 1855 the births predominated as 21 to 17; the improvement continued in 1856, until in 1857 we had only 70 deaths for 100 births. These figures prove rather the astonishing degradation of our previous sanitary condition than the merit of our present state. In our fourth year of progressive improvement our mortality is still greater than that which is recorded in the deadliest plagues. In a delightful climate, amid abundance of wealth, our children die more quickly and in greater numbers than in a land of pestilence and famine. Nor is this all. We know the wonderful renovating powers of nature, we know how soon, after a population has been decimated by any of the great scourges of our kind, it recovers its former numbers and its natural tone. But in the present instance it is the very source of supply that is

threatened. It is the children—the men and women of the next generation—that disappear with such terrible rapidity. We do not speak of the grief which such bereavements occasion. This country, too, has no doubt its mothers who weep for their children, and refuse to be comforted because they are not. But to those who look forward to the growth and progress of an Australian population it is lamentable to see this inroad upon the numbers of those whose birth or early associations will identify them with the soil, and on whom the future of Australia must largely depend. We are, therefore, glad to find that the medical profession, to which this question peculiarly belongs, is stirring itself in the matter.—Melbourne Argus.

He that is taught to live upon little, owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care.

WALLACHIAN POST STATION.

OUR readers will see by the accompanying engraving the state of travelling, and the convenience they are likely to meet with, should they ever be induced to take a trip to Wallachia. Here we have a Wallachian post station. The building, composed generally of mud with a thatched roof, supported in front by wooden poles, comprises within it the bureau and dwelling. Furniture is very scanty, but here, as in all other houses, is found a large sofa resembling a bed, which is usually the station of the good wife, who sits cross-legged upon it during the best part of the day smoking a cigar, and looking at the husband taking his siesta, both the pictures of consummate idleness. Her dress is picturesque. Round her neck she wears a necklace of coins, and her hair is plaited and bound up with a blue or green handkerchief twisted together, a profusion of gold thread ornaments her dress, a large ring encompasses her dirty finger. The husband, or captain, who, being a Government servant, bears a title, wears on his head, which is covered with hair rarely made acquainted with comb or brush, a Russian cap; a long mantle, of some kind of fur, with loose sleeves, covers a caftan of striped silk; beneath which a pair of well-worn, filthy continuations are seen, finished off by a pair of what—we call them—shoes?—that would be too good a name for them: as they are but a mass of rags kept together by a leather sandal. The upper part of the man is not always distinguishable, being usually enveloped in a blue cloud of Turkish tobacco-smoke which issues from his inseparable companion, his chibouck. The one expression of countenance is weariness or laziness. In front of the house is a patch of grass land which is cut up

into furrows, or ruts, and which serves as a place of meeting for sheep, pigs, dogs, storks, cranes, ducks, geese, and fowls; under the tent in front of the buildings a row of cars is stationed. These are vehicles of the most wretched and original description; springs they have none, and the motion of them over the ruts with which the roads—if the mass of mud and ruts can be dignified by such a name—are ploughed up, is dreadful to contemplate, and the creaking of the wheels, the rattling of the car itself, the cry of the drivers, and the cracking of whips, must be heard to be appreciated. The dress of the driver is picturesque in its way. A not over-clean smock with wide sleeves covers the upper part of the man, falling over a pair of tight fitting trousers. Round his waist he wears a girdle in which is stuck a knife and his whip; his head is ornamented with a reddish brown cap, from under which his glossy hair escapes, and his feet are shod with raw leather sandals; when living in the house, for he is footman at a pinch, the legs are encased in long leggings. As soon as the approach of a traveller is announced, which is done some time before his actual appearance, by the shouts of the driver, the cracking of the long whip, and the rattle of the crazy conveyance, he starts off into the common, and drives home the necessary number of steeds, which are quickly harnessed and ready to be attached to the coming vehicle. When the traveller arrives, his first care is to pay the hire of his post-horses for the coming journey. As soon as he is seated on the hay which is strewn on the bottom of the car, the whip cracks, the driver shouts, and off he goes at a gallop, regardless of the pain inflicted on the unfortunate traveller. In addition to all this discomfort, a host of dogs generally accompany him for some distance, lending helping

voices to the noises before described. As the horses gallop on, clouds of dust arise, which compel the unfortunate traveller to envelop himself in his cloak, if he have one, if not to shut his eyes to keep himself from being blinded. Sometimes this may be avoided if the postilion chooses to leave the beaten track, and drive through a corn-field, which he seems at perfect liberty to do, at least he never stands upon any ceremony about it. Arrived at his destination, the traveller may consider himself lucky if he get any accommodation at the inn; this he may do if the proprietors are in good humour; if not, he is likely to meet with but sorry fare. For sleeping in the house, the less said about that the better, the preferable way being to sleep out of doors, upon a truss of straw, to avoid a class of companions whose company would be at all times willingly dispensed with. Such are the pleasures of travelling in Wallachia, and in a good many parts of Hungary.

The Earl of Derby continues seriously indisposed with the gout, for though the earl felt himself better in the earlier part of the week, yet the disorder returned with renewed violence, so that practically there has been no amendment. Her Majesty has frequently sent to make inquiries as to the health of the Premier, and we need not say the interest his illness excites in the political world. The gout has seized on the back and shoulders with such severity that the earl is almost powerless as regards locomotion. Cabinet councils have been held in St. James's-square, but the council chamber has been Lord Derby's dressing-room, into which he has been wheeled in an easy chair.—*Court Journal*.

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.

The *New York Independent* reports another large accession, on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., numbering one hundred and sixty-one persons, to Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, of which, as our readers are aware, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is the minister. "This gratifying increase," says the *Independent*, "occurs only four weeks after a similar accession of one hundred and ninety. The revival in this Church, of which these are some of the fruits, has continually increased in power and extent from the beginning, and at present is rather advancing than declining. The work throughout has been of a most delightful character, marked with no unusual and even with less than usual excitement. The only extra meetings have been those held every morning for prayer—which, as they have been continued without interruption for more than a year, are regarded not as extra, but as regular and indispensable. The average attendance every morning is about four hundred, though on some occasions the lecture-room, with its aisles and vestibule crowded, has been too small for the numbers that have attended. Many of the Wednesday-evening lectures have been given in the body of the church, which has been filled. Unusual interest is manifest also in the Sunday school, and about sixty conversions have already occurred among the scholars. For a few weeks past, after the afternoon session of the school, a prayer-meeting for the boys, and another for the girls, have been held for an hour, at which some very remarkable manifestations of the Divine Spirit have been witnessed. Many of the children have risen, and with tears in their eyes and deep emotion in their hearts, confessed their sins, and solemnly vowed in presence of their companions to begin a Christian life; and many others who have already begun it, have also risen in tears,



A WALLACHIAN POST STATION.

though in tears of joy, to express their gratitude to God that he had touched them by his Spirit, and brought them to the Lord Jesus! Some of the requests for prayer made by the children, have been very affecting; as when a little boy, not ten years old, asked his companions in the meeting last Sunday afternoon to pray for the conversion of his grandfather, and others asked for the conversion of their parents and many other relatives and friends. On Tuesday evening a prayer-meeting of almost unparalleled interest was held by the boys, at which, before it concluded, ten conversions occurred! The spirit of these meetings is almost Pentecostal. The only adult persons present were one or two officers of the Sunday school, with whom the children are familiar, and whose presence does not produce restraint or intimidation. The interest in the Sabbath school, almost if possible, exceeds that in the large congregation. Among the large companies who have been received into the Church at the last two communions, the instances of persons who have come in alone, without some of their own friends or some of their own family, have been comparatively few; while in some cases whole families, unbroken, have come in together—father, mother, and children, side by side! In others, children who came in at the May communion brought in their parents last Sunday; while very many of the children of parents who have been long members of the Church, have been gathered into the flock in answer to prayers that have gone up from the altars of many households."

The *Philadelphia Weekly Press*, of the 12th of June, says: "From the very commencement of the great work that is now going on in the religious world, the predictions were freely made, even by many who sympathised with the movement, that the progress of it, at least in its boldest form, would be of short duration. Journals, whose information respecting the revival was based much more upon this general impression than upon personal observation,

have also shown a readiness not only to predict, but to herald the decline of this important work. Even ministers of the Gospel—judging from the temporary awakenings that usually visit their congregations toward the close of the winter season, and that have been accustomed to die away in the spring—have, in not a few instances, expressed their surprise at the continuance of this extraordinary revival. The facts, however, as we find them—and to obtain which we have been at no small amount of pains—show conclusively that, instead of the 'Great Awakening,' as it is termed, being on the decline, it is actually developing from day to day. That this, we may say general, interest in the subject of religion should be thus protracted beyond even the expectations of those whose purpose it should be to keep it alive for ever, is not a little remarkable; although this fact is in itself significant, and would seem to indicate that the whole movement was under a higher control than that of man. The assumption that this interest is increasing is not based upon the numerical magnitude of this or that prayer-meeting—although it is a fact that the Sansom-street church noon-day meeting, the one at Handel and Haydn Hall, and every other daily prayer-meeting we have heard of or attended, have experienced a decided increase in numbers within the last ten days—but it is rather the practical results attending them that warrant the assertion. About one hundred persons in this city have come out within the past week and expressed publicly their determination henceforth to live for God. Many of these are freemen, who, until this movement was carried into their midst by the recent efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association, were accustomed to sneer at religion, and seldom but with profane lips to call upon the name of Him they have now resolved to serve. The meetings that are being held in the various engine-houses partake of a character said to be unparalleled, in point of deep religious feeling, by anything that has ever been experienced in this city. There are no boisterous de-

monstrations of uncouth and uncalled-for shoutings; but the effect is manifested in a subdued manner, a more expressive grasp of the hand, and the awakening of a feeling of charity and brotherly love."

The *New York Tribune*, of the 1st inst., devoted three columns to the present aspect of the religious revival in that city, in which most interesting accounts were given of the first of a series of evening prayer-meetings—organised by the Young Men's Christian Association—held in the New York University, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening; also, of several meetings held among the seamen; the prayer-meeting in John-street church, and another at the Stuyvesant Institute, together with a summary of facts and incidents, all of which are said to plainly indicate that the work is progressing in a quiet, but none the less successful manner. From the *New York Examiner* we learn that the meetings at the noonday prayer-room, in Fulton-street, have experienced a decided increase. Upon the walls of this room is now displayed the following inscription: "This daily prayer-meeting (established September 23, 1857) is intended to be a permanent institution." In addition to the foregoing, accounts have been received from many new places in which the work is just commencing, and others where the fruits of progress heretofore are now only beginning to be realised. On the other hand we note that less prominence is given to the movement by certain portions of the American press.

A summary of petitions sent to the Commons from December to June shows that there were 50 for universal suffrage, with 19,692 signatures; 26 for the 40s. freehold in Scotland, with 4,450 signatures; 198 for church-rate abrogation, signed by 18,311; 409, signed by 12,098, against; 96 for repeal of Maynooth College Act, with 26,710 signatures; and one petition, signed by one individual, against opening the museums on a Sunday.

FIRE AT THE GLOUCESTER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A destructive fire broke out on Sunday evening at the County of Gloucester Lunatic Asylum, which stands on an eminence near the city of Gloucester. The building is adapted to receive about 600 lunatics, and contains nearly that number. A crescent with wings at each end, forms the principal part of the buildings, and one of these wings—a building 100 feet long by 50 in height—has been raised an additional story. During these alterations only the basement has been occupied by lunatics, the middle story being used as workshops. About half-past seven o'clock, smoke was seen issuing through the roof of the wing near the crescent, and in a few minutes a body of flame burst through. An alarm being raised, the medical superintendent, Dr. Williams, caused all the lunatics to be immediately removed to a distant part of the asylum, and the papers and most valuable property were removed from the crescent. By this time the engines from Gloucester had arrived, and were followed by others from Cheltenham, a distance of ten miles, but they were comparatively useless. The fire communicated with the crescent, and extended rapidly throughout the wing. Scarcely any water was to be obtained, there being only one fire-plug, and that connected with only a two-inch pipe, while there was no fire-engine on the premises. The authorities directed their efforts chiefly to the rescue of the crescent, and this with some difficulty they accomplished, but the fire spread gradually throughout the whole length of the wing, and room after room, and floor after floor (the whole of the principals and girders being of wood), fell a prey to the destructive element. The cries of some of the lunatics were fearful. The property is insured, and the damage is estimated at 5,000l. The fire is supposed to have originated in the apartments used as workshops, and had probably smouldered from the time the men left work on Saturday night before bursting into a flame.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

Mr. John Dooley, a cabinet-maker, in High-street, Stepney, was brought up in custody before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at Worship-street Police-court, on Saturday, charged under peculiar circumstances, with a murderous assault upon a respectable elderly widow, named Elizabeth Lee, residing in Brunswick-street, Hackney-road. From the evidence of the complainant, who exhibited extreme suffering and nervous prostration, it appeared that the defendant, who was formerly the accepted suitor for the hand of her daughter, had purchased a quantity of household furniture and other effects, which he placed under her charge, in anticipation of the approaching marriage. Certain untoward circumstances, however, arose, which induced him to depart from the engagement and abandon his betrothed about Christmas last, and nothing more was seen of him until the evening of the 8th ult., when he came to the house, with one of his men, for the express purpose of recovering possession of the substantial tokens of his lapsed love. With that object he proceeded to the first floor, accompanied by his assistant, and handed up a sofa, which they were in the act of removing, when she attempted to oppose them, but the defendant thrust her violently back against the wall, and carried the article down stairs. Witness, however, managed to get before them, and was endeavouring to bar their progress, when the defendant turned fiercely round, and, having dashed her heavily upon the floor, knelt upon the lower part of her person, and fastened his teeth in her left arm, which was severely bitten in five places. The defendant then made his way back to the drawing-room, to remove the rest of the disputed property, and by a painful effort she followed him to the first landing, where he again assailed her, and flung her down the whole flight of stairs. While lying upon the floor, in an utterly helpless state, the prisoner renewed the attack, and trampled with all his force upon her arm, which still retained the marks of his feet, from the wrist to the elbow. Her cries of "Murder!" at length attracted the notice of a policeman, who forced his way into the house, but declined to interfere, on hearing from the defendant that the contest had merely resulted from a disputed claim for rent. After the defendant had forcibly cleared out the whole of the goods to which he laid claim, witness was conveyed to bed, and promptly attended by a surgeon, who ordered her immediate removal to the hospital, where she remained upwards of three weeks, in a dreadful state of suffering, and was still under medical treatment. The prisoner was fully committed, but the magistrate consented to accept substantial bail for his appearance at the sessions.

THE MORMON EXODUS.

There is some little discrepancy in the reports, but, on the whole, there appears little reason to doubt that the Mormons of the Salt Lake City are again on the move. Once more this extraordinary people, leaving behind them a great city and a flourishing settlement, are making their way through trackless wildernesses to an unknown land. Forty thousand of them are stated to be already on the march, their cumbersome train of tents and baggage waggons extending for miles along the valleys which fall into the prairies. This is their second great migration. The former took place after the massacre of the brother prophets, Joe and Hiram Smith, by the Illinois mob, when the persecuted people, leaving their beautiful city and temple of Nauvoo, followed Brigham Young, their present prophet and ruler, beyond the Rocky Mountains, and settled down in Utah, then a portion of the territory of Mexico. Here by the borders of the Great Salt Lake they founded a new city and a fresh settlement. Here they deemed themselves safe from the aggressions of American citizenship. They were deceived. One of the results of the Mexican war involved the cession of Utah to the United States, and the Mormons again fell within the grasp of the hostile Federation. The people had meanwhile increased and multiplied, and Brigham Young, desirous of propitiating a power he could not evade, made application for the admission of Utah as one of the States of the Union. The proportion of population to acreage was not found sufficient to satisfy the requisite conditions, but two territories—the Territory of Deseret and the Territory of Utah—were formed out of the vast region over which the Mormon prophet extended his nominal sway. The Mormons by this act were affiliated into the political system of the United States; Federal officers were appointed, and the Federal laws and constitution established, within the limits of the two newly formed territories. This soon proved a beginning of strife. The real power belonged to the prophet, the real homage was paid to the institutions of the Book of Mormon. The Federal laws were disobeyed, the Federal rulers insulted. Remonstrance and complaint from the central authorities at Washington were treated with indifference or contumacy. One course alone remained. The Federal authority must be asserted by arms. A body of troops, after encountering enormous difficulties, was moved into winter quarters in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains. Before any active operations were undertaken, Governor Cumming, the chief civil representative of the Federal Government, left the camp early last spring, and set out for the Mormon capital. His road lay through a wild and desolate district of difficult mountain passes to the frontier of the Salt Lake country. Here he was met by all the dignitaries of Mormonism. A procession was formed and he was conducted into the city, where Brigham Young lost no time in visiting him. The Prophet gave up to the Governor the territorial seal and other insignia of Federal office. Then the people

were gathered together, some 4,000 in number, in the great Tabernacle. Governor Cumming, no doubt with practised American fluency, harangued them on the position of affairs. His remarks were received with ominous silence. Then some of the Elders, being invited to speak, arose, and told, no doubt with abundance of impressive eloquence, the long story of Mormon wrongs and Mormon sufferings. The people were deeply moved, but there was no tumult. Next day began the great exodus. Governor Cumming attempted to stay the torrent, but in vain. Young and Kimball, with all their wives, and all their children, and all their cattle, and all their stuff, headed the people in their migration. They left handsome dwellings, cultivated lands, the results of long labour and the objects of strong attachment, and went forth into the wilderness to encounter for the second time long months of privation and danger. If the troops molested them by crossing the frontier, strict orders, it is stated, were given to set fire to every homestead, and make of Deseret a Moscow beyond the Rocky Mountains. There was a report, indeed, in camp that this apparent migration was a mere ruse, and that the object of the Mormons was to return in force when they had placed their wives, children, and moveable treasure beyond the reach of attack. This report is in all probability entirely unfounded. Governor Cumming, who had the best means of information, and himself saw the exodus actually going on, had no doubt whatever as to the genuineness of the movement, which is besides rendered additionally probable by the previously known facts of Mormon history. The universality of the movement may be judged of from the fact that only about 160 people, of whom seventy were children, notified a wish to throw themselves under the protection of the Federal Government, and expressed a desire to be forwarded to the United States. On the whole it must be admitted that no social phenomenon of the present age equals the strangeness of this spectacle. Theocracy and Polygamy—the ancient faith and the invertebrate practice of the East—are in these last days finding devotees, nay martyrs, in the Far West. "We are going South," say these enthusiasts to those who ask the goal of their pilgrimage. It is to Cedar City, or some part of Sonora, that the most reliable information represents them as bound. One thing is very clear—one thing was terribly proved by the experience of the last great emigration—that out of that vast company hundreds, nay thousands, will leave their bones in the wilderness.—Daily News.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supply of English wheat is small, but we have a large arrival from abroad. The trade has been firm, and the English wheat readily taken by our millers at 1s. per qr. advance. Foreign wheat of good quality sells at a similar improvement. Flour is in short supply, and rather dearer. Barley, beans and peas are unaltered in value, but sell more freely. The arrivals of oats are again very large; but the demand from France and Belgium has checked decline, and the prices of this day week are supported. We have had a fair sale for the arrived cargoes of wheat, and Indian corn at late prices. 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, 7d to 1s 0d; pigeons, 8d to 1s; large Surrey fowls, 8d to 16s 0d; old hens, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; barndoor, 5s 0d to 7s; leverets, 3s 0d to 5s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; goslings, 3s 0d to 5s; 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, 6s 0d to 0s 0d; wildgeese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; plovers, 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; roasting pigs, 6s to 7s each. English butter, 0s 10d to 1s 0d per lb. English eggs, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; French ditto, 6s 0d to 6s 6d 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.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Name, Price. Includes Riddell, Edin, Tees, South Kelloe, Hawnick, Wylam.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS. COOKE.—June 26, at Elmfield Lodge, Southall, Lady Cooke, of a daughter. COLOMB.—June 23, at H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. F. H. Colomb, R.N., of a son. GAMMELL.—June 24, at Onaburg Villa, near the Royal Military College, the wife of Capt. Gammell, 5th Royal Lancers, of a daughter. GILL.—June 25, at Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Gill, of a daughter. JAMES.—June 25, at Watford Vicarage, Herts, the wife of the Rev. R. L. James, of a son. LONGLEY.—June 26, at 4, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, of a son. PONSONBY.—June 27, at 29, Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby, of a daughter. POWLETT.—June 25, at Wesley Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. T. Orde Powlett, of a daughter. STURGES.—June 27, at 11, Cambridge-square, London, the wife of the Rev. Edward Sturges, of a daughter. STOPFORD.—June 27, at Westborne Lodge, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Manners Stopford, of a son. WARDE.—June 25, in Stanhope-street, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Colonel Edward Warde, Royal Artillery, of a son. MARRIAGES. BLISS—LINDSAY.—June 26, at Sandridge Church, Kent, by the father of the bride, the Rev. John Worthington Bliss, second son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Lindsay, Rector of Sandridge. HUDSON—HAMMOND.—June 24, at the Parish Church, Clifton, by the Rev. P. F. Britton, M.A., Rector of Cadeleigh, Devon, Charles Thomas Hudson, Esq., M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Bristol, to Louisa Maria Flett, second daughter of the late F. Hammond, Esq., barrister-at-law, Clifton. TYRWHITT—STANHOPE.—June 22, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. T. Garnier, rector, the Rev. Richard St. John Tyrwhitt, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Eliza Anne Spencer, daughter of John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., Cannon Hall, Yorkshire. WARREN—BLACKWOOD.—June 25, at Wymering Church, Hants, by the Rev. H. Warren assisted by the Rev. A. Gibson and the Rev. E. S. Browne, Frederic Pelham, Commander R.N., youngest son of the late Admiral Warren, of East Court, to Annie Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Captain Sir H. Blackwood, Bart. R.N. WYLD—BOUVIER.—June 30, at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Frederick Sullivan, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Rob. Liddell, the Rev. William Wyld, Rector of Woodborough, Wilts, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederic Pleydell Bouvier, Rector of Pewsey.

DEATHS.

BLACKER.—June 25, at Pimlico, Emily Georgina, the wife of the Rev. Maxwell John Blacker, aged thirty-six. BOISSIER.—June 23, the Rev. G. R. Boissier, of Oakfield, Pen-shurst, Kent, aged sixty-seven. DISBROW.—June 13, at Sorel, Canada, William Herbert John Disbrow, of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, Lieut. 17th Regt., and Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., and only surviving son of the late Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrow, G.C.B., aged twenty-two. HALL.—June 24, at Blackheath, Ann, widow of the late Henry John Hall, Esq., Commander Royal Navy, in the sixtieth year of her age. LYNCH.—June 24, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mark A. Lynch, Esq., J.P., late of Nile Lodge, and Corrinville, county Galway, Ireland, aged seventy-eight. MARCET.—June 28, in Stratton-street, Jane Marcet, relict of the late Dr. Marcet, aged eighty-nine. PLANK.—June 24, at Clapham, Annie, the wife of Charles Plank, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's Service, Cawnpore. TRADER.—June 24, at Millway-park, Stoke Newington, Martha, relict of the late Capt. Thos. Trader, of Plymouth, aged seventy-four. TAYLOR.—June 23, at Northumberland-place, Bayswater, Alicia, wife of Capt. George E. Taylor, Madras Army. VALLANCEY.—June 22, at Southsea, Harriet, the wife of Major G. P. Vallancey, and fifth daughter of the late Sir George Garrett. WOOD.—June 21, at Carlisle Fort, country Cork, Ensign Otiwell Wood, H.M.'s 14th, Foot youngest son of the Rev. Richd. Wood, Woodhall park, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, aged nineteen.

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The Marchioness of Bute. Lady Mary Hoare. The Dowager Countess of Antrim. Countess A. Bentinck. Lady Louisa de Spain. The Dowager Countess of Carnarvon. Lady Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee. The Countess of Harrowby. Lady Pollock. Dowager Viscountess Galway. Lady Vaughan Williams. Lady Abinger. Lady Vaughan Wood. Lady Auckland. Lady Chestmford. Lady Knyfleigh. Lady Stratheden.

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No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, REMOVED FROM No. 61.

**TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.**—Newly invented and Patented application of Chemically prepared WHITE and GUM COLOURED INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES.—EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as follows:—All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of action is supplied; a natural elastic city hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; is secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared White India Rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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These Pills can be procured of any respectable medicine vendor, in boxes at 1s. 1/2, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; or should any difficulty occur, in boxes 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), pre-paid to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom. Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150; and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Chiswick-street, Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By Baimes and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

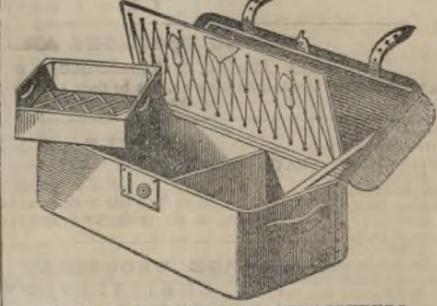
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**CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion** (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Pilegum, all Nervous Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Dependancy, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during Pregnancy or Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVA ARAHICA FOOD, which restores health without purgation, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy sh for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arahica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Miss Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Naxing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gathering, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 46,814. Mr. Samuel Lexton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure No. 52,612. The Dowager Countess of Castlesuvar, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 34,812. Miss Virginia Zeguera cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Heeves, 151, Fleet-street, London."—No. 4,208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk."—No. 33,836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Kirkbarrack."—Cure No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arahica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

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GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND Co.), Respectfully invite attention to the above Departments, as containing a superb collection of Novelties, at very moderate prices; also, to the following articles, much under the regular price:— Flounced Silk Robes, from 39s. 6d. to 2½ guineas; the new Check Silk, so much in demand for Dresses and Scarfs, from 28s. 6d. to 2 guineas, full dress; Two and Three Flounced Barages, with Silk Check, at 17s. 9d., best quality; Flounced Balzarine Robes, at 10s. 9d.; French Muslin Scarfs, at 6s. 9d., &c., &c. The new premises, 59, OXFORD-STREET, with those in the rear, are devoted to GENERAL MOURNING. Orders for Patterns will receive immediate attention. COMMERCE HOUSE, 59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET; and 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET.

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