

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



No. 603.]

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

PRICE { STAMPED, 6D. ;
UNSTAMPED, 5D.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, WESTMINSTER-ROAD, LAMBETH.

THIS valuable charity, which is now commemorating its centenary, was brought before the public, on the 7th inst., by an exhibition and sale of the plain and fancy needlework of the children, and those brought up in the institution. The primary object is to educate the orphans as domestic servants, and at a proper age they are apprenticed as such in respectable private families. In addition to the usual duties, they are taught needlework, of which a considerable quantity is done for the public at a certain fixed scale of prices. This part of their education has always obtained the highest praise, and the estimation in which it is held was evidenced by the sale of the articles on the 7th. During the hundred years this charity has been conferring its benefits on the orphan girl, it has pursued a retiring, unobtrusive course, seldom bringing its claims before the public except by an anniversary sermon in the chapel of the institution, or the apprentices returning public thanks at Divine service, and afterwards receiving their gratuity for faithfully serving their apprenticeship. The centenary, however, offered an opportunity of soliciting further support, which the committee felt it their duty to avail themselves of, and one of the means which seemed the best to adopt, was this exhibition and sale of the children's work. A covered way from the garden entrance led into the playground, where was erected a very large tent, which was tastefully fitted up, and along its whole length were the tables on which the work was placed, consisting of crochet work, embroidery, dolls, baby-linen, fancy-work, and clothing for the poor; the Ladies' Committee superintending the sale, assisted by some of the senior children. The whole appearance had a most pleasing effect, and when it is recollected that the whole of the fittings up and the arrangements were made by the in-

mates, they quite deserved all the praise offered to them. As to the quality of the work, it was admired by all present, and we doubt not that the committee would have found this sale very profitable to their funds, had the weather been more propitious; to judge of the large company which assembled, notwithstanding the violent storm which came on soon after the gates were opened, the assembly would have been very large if the afternoon had been fine. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, honoured the sale with their presence, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset, Baron Knesebeck, and Major Home Purves, and were pleased to express their gratification and approval. In consequence of the unfavourable weather, the committee have appointed Wednesday, July 28, for resuming the sale of the remaining portion of the work, and the distribution of the prizes to the children, which was necessarily postponed. A few words must now be said on behalf of the charity.

It has received within its protecting walls more than 2,800 orphan girls. They have been religiously and morally taught; they have been qualified, so far as their ages would permit, for such domestic servants as are required in respectable private families; and the committee have ample testimony that this teaching has been well bestowed by its producing that faithfulness and diligence in their various stations which, while it is a credit to themselves, also sets forth the value of the institution; and it is further gratifying to find that many have, by their exemplary conduct, advanced in their position in life far above that in which they were originally placed. And, apart from the advantage to the public of having servants who have been well trained and brought up—and who, from a very tender age (for they are admitted between the ages of eight and eleven), have been used to habits of industry and discipline—who can say what the amount of general and social benefits has been by the providing such a home for 2,800 orphan girls? She who was a forlorn, a sorrowful being, was transplanted from

want, from temptation, perhaps from vice, into a home where a kind and tender protection was around her, and where every opportunity was afforded for her becoming a happy and useful member of society. Such was the original object, and such has been the course pursued by the Asylum for Female Orphans during 100 years. That it has succeeded, a recent meeting of those brought up in it, as a centenary commemoration, has amply testified. It therefore only remains for us to commend such a charity to the support of the sympathising and benevolent public.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* has an article on Cherbourg, which must be interesting to Englishmen:—

"Cherbourg is the issue of the long-continued rivalry between the two nations. After our disasters of the Hogue, Tourville impressed upon the great King that it was of urgent importance for France to possess a naval port in the Channel. This necessity having been admitted, Vauban was commissioned to indicate that point of the coast where it was most desirable to found a naval establishment. He selected the spot now occupied by Cherbourg. They went to work, but slowly, and under the reign of Louis XVI. nothing, strictly speaking, had been done, when France, entering once more into a struggle with England, on the occasion of the emancipation of America, again felt the utility of creating the port demanded by Tourville. The gigantic project of Vauban was resumed. The revolutionary storm prevented its realisation. It slumbered—if one may say so—till the imperative necessity of the policy of the First Napoleon caused its revival to be decreed, always with a view, it is hardly necessary to remark, to offensive and defensive hostilities in case of a war with our neighbours. Such is the history of the port and arsenal of Cherbourg. Certainly, pretences would not be wanting to the English people, if they entertained a



FANCY WORK EXHIBITION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, WESTMINSTER-ROAD.

less high and less clear notion of the interests of the epoch—pretexts, we say, would not be wanting to the English people to be uneasy, both at the ground and the form of the visit of Napoleon III. to Cherbourg under existing circumstances. In fact, the Emperor is not going to visit this or that town, some one or other of the naval ports of the empire indifferently; he is going to Cherbourg, our advanced post, pre-eminently, on the Channel coast. Nor is the Emperor going to Cherbourg for an ordinary ceremony; he goes there, in the first place, and specially, for the inauguration of that magnificent inland dock which crowns our works in that town, built, armed, and ready for war. What would have taken place if the work commenced by Louis XIV. had been completed during his long reign, or during that of Louis XVI., or that of Napoleon I.? Do you think that the ideas then in the ascendant on both sides of the Channel, would have permitted Louis XIV., or Louis XVI., or Napoleon I., to invite the reigning sovereign of England to come in person, on the day of inauguration, to witness, in the midst of Cherbourg, adorned, brilliant, re-echoing our national fêtes, our public rejoicing, the most glorious of the triumphs of our maritime genius? Surely such an invitation would never have been sent—still less would it have been well received. Opinions, then, have changed with the times. If, on the one hand, England feels herself, with just pride, sufficiently strong not to fear the increase of our means of attack and defence; on the other, she has acquired, by experience, too high an estimate of our character—she has understood in a manner too conclusive the advantages of our alliance, she knows too well the sincerity of the sentiments and of the word of our Emperor—to suffer that a maritime and military fête, merely because it puts in evidence and sanctions the progress of our strength, should awaken the susceptibilities of the English sovereign and people. This is the reason, no doubt, why the Emperor Napoleon the Third, whose tact in such matters is so delicate, has not hesitated to invite Queen Victoria to add, by her presence, an additional charm and prestige to the rejoicings at Cherbourg; this is the reason that, with an equally exquisite tact, her Britannic Majesty has accepted with cordiality the invitation of the Emperor. Both sovereigns have felt that, by a compliment agreeable to the two nations the most nearly interested, they should give to the whole world a salutary example, and a new pledge of a good understanding—that is, of universal prosperity. We have already said that the great fact, that which is the principal cause of the journey of the Emperor, is the inauguration of the magnificent harbour, which is the completion of all the works previously executed. It is 400 metres in length, 200 metres in width; the height of the quay is eighteen metres, and the depth of water nine metres. It has been hollowed out, not merely of the rock, but of the granite itself, by a mining system not tried heretofore, or, at least, of which the prodigious results had not been as yet tested. Never had the resolute will to conquer nature attempted so much, or succeeded so well. On the stocks of this basin the steam vessel the *Ville de Nantes* has been built. Is it not evident that the launch of this fine vessel, in presence of their Majesties, will add an additional feature to the special character of the journey to Cherbourg? Some days previously the railway will be opened for public accommodation. What addition of strength does not Cherbourg derive from this railway, which is to connect its port with all the resources of the interior of the empire? The true author of Cherbourg, such as it exists, he who conceived, or revised, the final plans according to which it has been built, was, as every one knows, the Emperor Napoleon the First. Hence it appears natural that he should be honoured with a statue at Cherbourg. Is it not providential that the inauguration of that glorious statue should take place the very day when the last of the docks opens its sluices to the sea—the very day on which the descendant of the modern Charlemagne renews implicitly with the English people, in the person of his Sovereign, a treaty of forgetfulness of the past and friendship for the future? What we must not pass over in silence is, that the Emperor has anticipated by two days the date originally fixed for his arrival at Cherbourg, in order to be able to devote a whole day to the discharge of his duties as host of Her Britannic Majesty. The Emperor and Empress will probably pass the day on board the *Bretagne*, a ship carrying an admiral's flag, while Queen Victoria will remain during the day on board the English vessel carrying her flag. Visits will be exchanged by means of yachts. Thus the two sovereigns of the two greatest maritime nations of the world, each in command of imposing forces in friendly waters, will give to astonished and delighted Europe the spectacle of their mutual friendship in a locality where so often in a past still near our own times, the proofs of rivalry between the two nations have manifested themselves—a rivalry glorious in more than one respect both for our neighbours and for ourselves, but, on the whole, unfortunate for them, for us, for the world. That is a great spectacle which recalls to the mind the noble words pronounced at Bordeaux by the chief of the state, in October, 1852: "The empire is peace. Peace, since France wishes it; and, when France is satisfied the world is tranquil."

Orders have been promulgated by the Lords of the Admiralty, on the command of the Queen, for the assembling of a squadron forthwith at Portsmouth, to attend Her Majesty at Cherbourg on her forthcoming visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at that great naval rendezvous. This squadron will consist of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a flotilla of the Queen's and the Admiralty's steam yachts, comprising the following, the whole under the command of Admiral Lord Lyons, with Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle as second in command: Royal Albert, 121, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, flag of Vice-Admiral of the White; the Right Hon. Edmund Lord Lyons, Commander-in-Chief; Hannibal, 91, Captain H. Chads, flag of Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir C. H. Fremantle; Brunswick, 81, Captain Ommanney; Orion, 91, Captain D'Eyn.

court; Renown, 91, Captain Forbes; Caesar, 91, Captain Frederick; the *Euryalus*, 51, Captain Tarleton, C.B.; the *Arrogant*, 47, Captain Heath, C.B.; the *Diadem*, 32, Captain Moorsom, C.B.; the *Curacoa*, 31, Captain T. M. Mason; the *Raccoon*, 22, Captain Paynter; the *Terrible*, 21, Captain Glasse, C.B.; the *Valorous*, 16, Captain Aldham; the *Victoria* and *Albert*; the *Fairy* royal tender; the *Elfin* royal tender; the *Osborne* Admiralty yacht; the *Black Eagle* Admiralty yacht; the *Fire Queen* Admiralty yacht; the *Sprightly* steam tender. It is by Her Majesty's express wish and command that Admiral Lord Lyons commands in chief this squadron of honour, for which duty the Royal Albert carrying his lordship's flag, arrived at Spithead on Monday afternoon.

A medal will be struck at the French Mint commemorative of the visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

Her MAJESTY and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort drove out on Saturday afternoon at Osborne. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived in the evening, from Alverbank.

Her MAJESTY, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, were present at Divine service on Sunday, at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero performed the service.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort to West Cowes on Monday, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena. Col. the Hon. Sir C. and Lady Phipps had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

Her MAJESTY and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, drove to Ryde on Tuesday afternoon. Lady Churchill, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, and Lord Colville were in attendance.

FOREIGN COURTS.

The Queen of Greece, in the absence of the King, has been appointed Regent of the kingdom.

Prince Murat is at present at the watering place of Cauteurats, in the Pyrenees. M. Pietri is there also.

Gen. Gortschakoff, Governor of Poland, has arrived at Cannstadt, in Wurtemberg, where he intends to make a lengthened stay.

M. Fould, Minister of State, has left Paris for Tarbes on some family affairs, and will be back in Paris towards the end of the present week.

The Grand-Duke and Grand-Duchess of Oldenburg, with their family, arrived at Hanover on the 5th and alighted at the Palace of Herrenhausen.

Gen. de Luder, commander of Munich, formerly Minister of War, has, after a dangerous illness of six months, so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties.

Accounts from Giurgevo of the 3rd announce the arrival there, by a Danube steamer, of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, who travels under the name of Count de Ravenberg. In spite of his *incognito*, he was received by the authorities in a brilliant manner.

The King of Holland received at the Hague on the 10th the Count de Chambord, who was conveyed to and from the court in a royal carriage. The Count afterwards proceeded to the Queen's residence to pay his respects to her Majesty. On his return to the Hotel Bellevue, where he had alighted, the Count received a visit from the King.

The Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Body of France, passed through Moulins, on the 6th, on his way to his estate of Nades, whence he will proceed to Neris, the waters of which place have been recommended to the Countess. As the Count and Countess, who had been on a visit to the Count Walewski at Etioles, were proceeding from that place to the railway station, their horses took fright, and ran off at a rapid rate. The pole of the carriage was broken, and the Count and Countess were in danger, but the horses were stopped by some peasants. The Count and Countess proceeded on foot to the railway.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Marquis of Douglas has left the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Viscount Galway has left Claridge's Hotel, for Serby Hall, near Bawtry.

The Duchess of Athole has left the St. George's Hotel, for Dunkeld House, N.B.

Lord Denman has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire.

Mr. and Miss Ferrier have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, from Clifton.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam, with their youthful family, are expected to leave town for Goringbury.

Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart have left town for the Continent, where they intend passing the winter.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, M.P., and Lady Grey left town on Tuesday, for Falloden, Northumberland, for the season.

The Rev. A. H. Williams, M.A., has been appointed domestic chaplain to Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland received a distinguished circle at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Cavendish-square.

Lord Brougham has gone to Brougham Hall f

the autumn. The noble and learned lord intends to remain in the north until after his birthday, and will then repair to Cannes.

Viscount Gormanston, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Preston and family, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from the Continent.

The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington left town on Wednesday, on a visit to the Queen, at Osborne. The Right Hon. Baronet returned to his official residence at the Admiralty on Thursday afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess de Barikoff have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's. His Excellency the Count de Stankowicz and the Baron and Baroness de la Grange have taken their departure from the same establishment.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

A marriage is arranged to take place between the Lady Katherine Hamilton, fourth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Viscount Valletot, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgumbe.

A marriage is also said to be arranged between the Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., and the Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle.

A marriage will shortly take place between the Hon. C. H. R. Trefusis, M.P., eldest son of Lord Clinton, and Miss Forbes, only daughter of Sir John Forbes, of Pitsligo and Fettercairn, N.B.

OLD PETER THELLUSSON.

A Paris letter says: "Old Peter Thellusson was always a mystery to cotemporary Parisians, many of whom are still extant, and knew him as a neighbour, living in an antiquated old house next to where Jacques Laffitte's bank and hotel now stand. The Rue Laffitte had not as yet been prolonged to the church de Lorette, and this part of the street was the site of Thellusson's abode and gardens. Rue Laffitte was called in those days Rue Cerutti, in honour of the ex-Jesuit, who had been a collaborateur of Raynal, and preached the panegyric of Mirabeau at his obsequies in St. Eustache. Much obloquy and gratuitous abuse has been lavished by English papers on the memory of this old Swiss banker; but, in truth, his object in framing that wonderful will, debarring the existing race of Thellussons from squandering his estate, was simply to meet the claims of depositors in his bank whom the guillotine had swept off by hundreds, and whose heirs might at some future period make good their demands on his assets, real or personal. When a laudable construction can be had for the acts of a dead man, it is but fair to give him the benefit thereof." This construction, however, is unfortunately quite incompatible with the terms of the will. In proof that it is, "Scrutator" writes to the *Times*: "There never was a doubt that Thellusson did receive sums of money, both large and small, on account of certain refugees, for investment upon interest, and that the interest was paid during the life-times is equally certain. But (and now comes the rub) the greater portion of his depositors being of noble family, not liking it known that they embarked in trade, most unfortunately called for no documentary receipt, trusting implicitly in the honour of Thellusson, himself the descendant of a political refugee. Three families, whom I will not name, and of which I have the honour as well as the misfortune to be the representative of one, are known to have deposited sums of money, varying from 600l. to 2,000l., and took no receipt whatsoever. Of course, on the death of Thellusson, no claim in law could be made, especially as the course of political events had a tendency to scatter the aforesaid depositors in various parts of the world. The last male descendant of one family, being now extinct, went to his grave eight years ago, almost a pauper; his real name is now of no account, but the name under which he died was 'Crispin.' His father is known to have deposited a large sum of money with Thellusson, and I believe that some attempt was made to obtain recognition of the claim, but with no result; the will itself stood in the way of all justice, and was, doubtless, so intended by its deviser." "N. G." also writes: "My father, who moved in the first commercial circles, told me that when Thellusson made his will he called at the Bank of England, and when ushered into the Bank parlour he most pompously addressed the Governor, the late Mr. John Pease, telling him of the immense wealth he had accumulated by patient and continued labour, of the peculiarity of the will he had made, of his especial care to have it witnessed by the leading men of the day, among whom were in the City the Lord Mayor and the Governor of the Bank; and he had now the honour of presenting the same for his signature. 'With the greatest pleasure,' said the Governor, on which he took it, signed 'Jno. Pease, Merchant Tailor,' and returned it. It is easily conceived in what manner this vulgar, purse-proud man received it."

Prince Alfred will accompany the Queen and Prince Consort to Prussia, and remain at Bonn to pursue his studies. The young Prince will be established at the University in much the same way as was his Royal father. The time the young Prince will remain at Bonn is, to a certain extent, undefined, as it will depend somewhat on his progress.

The large flat hat à la mousquetaire, which has been so much worn of late at the French Court, has been replaced since the journey to Fontainebleau by the simple gipsy hat, tied down by a gauze scarf, which fastens it beneath the chin. The Empress is said to have named this hat an "Olivia," from the "Vicar of Wakefield," and has worn it with great success in her rambles about the park and gardens of St. Cloud. The ladies of the Imperial Court have followed her example, and the mousquetaire is, consequently, quite exploded.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The shake is a rapid alternation of two notes, the principal, or lowest, being the first and last heard. Some musicians commence with the upper note, but by far the greater number, with the lower one. Purchase Sabilla Novello's "Vocal Shake," for 1s., at Novello's music shop, in Dean-street, and a tolerable share of attention and practice will soon enable you to acquire a shake.—In reference to your second question, our impression is that you might do yourself an injury if you use it.

A CONSTANT READER.—In Jewish places of worship there is generally a notice to strangers, requesting them not to take off their hats as they enter. The Jews always worship with their heads covered.

LADY JANE.—Formerly a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope occupied five months; it can now be accomplished in as many weeks. This proves how superior is the knowledge of navigation in the present day to what it used to be, as well as the wonderful advances of steam.

LOTTIE.—The works of the New River Water Company cost five hundred thousand pounds. The original number of shares was only thirty-six, but when King James I. became a partner he advanced the sum of six thousand four hundred pounds, for which nineteen new shares were created, which were subsequently altered to thirty-six. For the first ten years no dividend was paid. Since that time, one share has reached the enormous price of fourteen thousand pounds. For one instance of this kind, many might be mentioned of utter ruin.

ELIZABETH.—It ought to be a cause for rejoicing that some of the most cruel of English punishments are gradually disappearing. Sir Samuel Romilly, in giving his opinion on the state of our criminal statutes, once said, "I have examined the codes of all nations, and ours is the worst." The discipline of the army still wants modifying, as men who are sentenced to be flogged sometimes pray that the punishment may be commuted to death. Wise and kind men differ in opinion on this subject.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Mrs. Jameson's "Characteristics of Women" will be found to answer the questions on this subject with all the satisfaction that can be expected. Her discrimination is delicate. The one character indicated will be found handled with great nicety.

LAURA.—The article will be found in our number for the fifteenth of May.

FLOKA.—There are many opinions respecting the best method of acquiring knowledge, readiness of thought, and fluency of language. The great statesman, Fox, said, that if he had a son, he should insist upon his frequently writing verses, whether he had a taste for poetry or not. Writing themes on various subjects is also much recommended.

A SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.—The most extraordinary success in battle was permitted to Oliver Cromwell. No general, perhaps, ever lost so few men, and achieved such great victories. During a period of nine years, chiefly spent in warlike operations of the boldest character, he never lost a battle, and never received a wound. Opinions on individual character must ever be conflicting.

LETITIA.—Her present Majesty was born in Kensington Palace, and held her first council there.

X. Z.—On the subject of English character we quote with much pleasure the opinion of an American writer, which forms a pleasant contrast to the one received. He says: "They have filled, banded, forged, spun, and woven. They have made the island a thoroughfare; and London a shop, a law court, a record-office, and scientific bureau, inviting to strangers; a sanctuary to refugees of every political and religious opinion; and such a city, that almost every active man in any nation finds himself, at one time or another, forced to visit it."

CAROLINE.—The division in the illustration of the Bed Bag, given last week, could not be avoided, on account of its large size. It cannot occasion the least difficulty, as the parts will be found to match exactly.

AN INVALID.—We think that no reluctance must be entertained as to undertaking the voyage up the Mediterranean. The balmy air is found extremely reviving. The beauty of the scenery beguiles and occupies the mind, so as often to produce the best effects upon the health.

E. Q. R.—You will find a good account of the organisation of the flying-fish in Humboldt's "Personal Narrative." In that work Humboldt relates, that whilst on his passage from Tenerife to South America, he once saw the surface of the ocean covered with flying-fish, which threw themselves up into the air twelve, fifteen, or eighteen feet, and fell down upon the deck of the ship.

CLEMENTINA.—The venerable Bede was a native of England, and one of the most learned men of his time. He was born in 673, and died in 735. His scholar, Alcuin (also a native of England), was the preceptor of Charlemagne.

MARY.—What Linnaeus called the sleep of plants is by no means analogous to the sleep of animals. It is merely the change produced on the leaves of a plant by the absence of light. During darkness some leaves are slightly twisted, and hang down. Others, such, for instance, as primrose and ternate leaves, have the leaves folded together, and the common petiole, or leaf-stalk, is depressed. The sensitive plant exhibits these movements of its leaves in a remarkable manner, not only under the influence of light or darkness, but also under the mechanical influence of the touch.

AN ADMIRER OF THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."—Vancouver's Island—or, to call it by its other name, Quadra—is situated near the north-western shore of the American continent. It is one of a group of islands, the chief of which are Queen Charlotte's Island, Princess Royal's Island, and Quadra, or Vancouver's Island. The Gulf of Georgia lies between the last-mentioned island and the mainland, and receives the waters of the rivers Taconche, Tesse, and Caledonia, which flow down into it from the Rocky Mountains.

A CONSTANT READER.—The joint commemoration, by the Church, of the two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, on the 28th of October, has been the usage from the year 1091, when the festival was first instituted.

A SUBSCRIBER.—In the mosaic economy, there were burnt-offerings, sin-offerings, peace-offerings, trespass-offerings, thank-offerings, wave-offerings, and wood-offerings. Pagan nations also present offerings to their deities. Christ, by the offering of himself, has superseded the use of all other offerings, having made atonement for all men.

ENQUIRER.—The oleander is a plant of the genus Neritum, the South Bay, or South Sea rose. It is a beautiful shrub, with flowers in clusters, of a fine purple colour, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the roots, is said to be poisonous.

FLORENCE.—The Eclogue is a poetic composition of the pastoral class, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other,—as the Eclogues of Virgil. An Eclogue differs from an Idyllion, in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced.

The Royal Albert, Admiral Lord Lyons, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday. She left Gibraltar on the 30th ult., and off Lisbon encountered a heavy gale. She is to be paid off at Plymouth.

King Otho of Greece arrived on the 5th inst. at Venice, and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, all the vessels in port being dressed out with flags. The King met the Duke of Modena and his consort, his Majesty's sister, at Venice, and alighted at their palace. On the following morning the King and the Duke of Modena set out for Stra, on a visit to the Empress Maria Anna.

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

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF "NEW CALEDONIA."

THE British possessions in North America are now receiving a very large share of attention. The discovery of new gold-fields in the extensive tract of land lying west of Hudson's Bay will doubtless draw from all parts of the world adventurers of every class. Vancouver's Island is not, it appears, the favoured spot for these treasures, as was at first supposed; the gold-bearing districts are on the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, although gold has been found on the right bank of the Columbia river. They are of great extent, their average length being about 425 miles; their average breadth, 220 to 230 miles; their greatest length, 805 miles; and their greatest breadth, 400 miles; while the whole surrounding district, according to an eminent authority, measured 200,000 square miles. The soil is described as remarkably fertile, there are valuable fisheries on the coast, the climate is extremely healthy, and the country beautiful. Capt. George Simpson, the present Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, states that the country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is very productive, and has a natural navigation by Lake Winnipeg, and the rivers flowing into it, of many thousand miles; Captain Pope, sent by the United States Government to report on it, says it is equal to Illinois or Minnesota, with a natural navigation only inferior to the Mississippi; and Professor Hind, engaged for the same purpose by the Canadian Government, describes it as superior to Russia, Saxony, Denmark, and the north of France. No wonder, then, that to such a country as this, with such attractions, emigration should be flowing in one continuous stream, and that considerable apprehension should exist as to the future of that important colony. From its close proximity to California and other parts of the United States, a large admixture of the Republican element will necessarily be infused into the very miscellaneous population; and that overbearing spirit which too often characterises men when not subjected to the salutary restraints of law, will have to be tempered and modified so as to afford protection to life and property, and secure rational liberty for all, ere the resources of this comparatively little-known region can be fully developed.

Our Government at home, however, is on the alert, and will, we hope, prove equal to the occasion. Already the initiative is taken, and a bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons, called "The Government of New Caledonia Bill." The despatches of the Governor of Vancouver's Island having since April, 1856, repeatedly urged the matter on the attention of the Colonial Minister, both of the late and the present Governments, Sir E. B. Lytton, in the bill mentioned, in order to provide at once for the government of a country which is threatened with so many disturbing elements, proposes to establish a temporary and provisional Government. The Crown is to be empowered for five years nominally, but four years practically, to make laws for the district by Orders in Council, and to establish a Local Legislature, such Legislature to consist, at first, of a Governor and Council nominated by the Crown. The new colony will be governed from Vancouver's Island, just as the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope governed British Caffraria, holding a separate commission for each. This, of course, is but a preliminary step; it is hoped that if the motley population should give evidence of a desire to settle down and form a new Christian community, they may, before the expiration of the proposed period, be entrusted with the power of self-government, and legislative assemblies be established similar to those which had been found to work so well, and give such satisfaction, in other British colonies. It is not proposed to annex Vancouver's Island to the colony of New Caledonia. Its own importance as a great naval station, its immense

resources, and the large trade which is expected to grow up with India, China, and Australia, will demand for it, and will probably obtain, a separate government.

The charter under which the Hudson's Bay Company holds the exclusive right to trade over territory as large as the whole of Europe, will expire next year, and it is not the intention of the Government to renew it. The Company have enjoyed the privileges secured to them by that charter for upwards of a century and a half, and the trade carried on during that period has been chiefly with the Indians in the article of furs. But it is expected, that by throwing open the whole country to the free trading of settlers of all classes and countries, new openings will be discovered, and trade in other articles set on foot. The neighbourhood around Vancouver's Island abounds in gold and minerals, and a large quantity of coal is found there, besides almost illimitable supplies of wood suited for marine purposes. The large number of emigrants now on their way to this land of promise will not, therefore, have to depend on the mere gold-findings; but, in the event of the yield being smaller than present appearances would lead them to expect, there will be ample scope for enterprise and skill in other directions. The business classes in Victoria are rejoicing at the prospect of the increased trade which the advent of such a large body of people on their way to the scene of excitement will bring them; and light steamers are about to be employed to ply between that part and the Falls of Fraser's River, distant 130 miles from the discharge of that river into the Gulf of Georgia. Facilities of communication are also offered by the Canadian Government; they have put on a bi-monthly line of steamers, and calculate that in four days, journeying by rail and steamer, Fort William, at the extreme end of Lake Superior, may be reached. And, as the Government wish to encourage emigration from the mother country, Mr. Cunard proposes to establish a line of packets which will make the passage to New Caledonia in thirty-five days. But the name of the new colony is objectionable, as there are no less than four New Caledonias at present in various parts of the world; and as the expression of opinion in the House of Commons against an addition to the number, on the ground of confusion and inconvenience, was so emphatic, the Government will probably consent to an alteration, and give it, as was suggested, a name of a more aboriginal character. The name, however, is of secondary moment. If the expectation raised should be realised, the discovery of these gold-fields will prove a blessing to thousands of the unemployed, both in the old and new worlds.

THE PROJECTED PARCEL-POST.

THE happiness of life is very much affected by its smallest details. In fact, the greatest sums are made up of the smallest coins. Each day brings with it its own petty cares, and these annoy the mind just in the same way that a tiny gnaw can sting the body. The wounds may not be deep, but they are quite enough to disturb the equanimity of the temper; and we are not sure that, coming in succession, they might not be put in the contrary scale with the bite of a serpent. By all this, need we say that we mean that a host of trivial troubles may possibly tell up to the same amount as a great misfortune?

Apropos to these uncomfortable ideas, we beg to draw attention to a plan which has been engaging the attention of the Society of Arts for establishing a general post for small parcels. The committee appointed by the council have summed up the result of their considerations in a plan to be submitted to Government. It appears to us most desirable that it should be perfected and carried out. By its means much domestic trouble would be avoided. It turns upon the point that as our postal regulations have now established agencies for the reception and the distribution of letters, to which has already been added the carriage of such small parcels as can be paid for by the appointed tariff of charges—including even a book postage, all of which have been found to work beneficially for the general good—it is, therefore, most desirable that the system now acting so advantageously, should be still further enlarged so as to create an established and authorised medium for the transmission of small parcels to be sent by weight, but at a lower

rate than that at present in use. The committee think that this could be done so as to realise a profit to the revenue, as fresh appointments would not be necessary, but only simply enlarging the present means of transit, and allowing extra pay to the post officials for their additional services. The committee also recommend the plan on the grounds of the great benefits to be derived from it to science, the arts, and trade, and we think they are quite justified in the assumption they have thus formed of the great usefulness of the plan they have given to the world.

For our own part, we go still further in recommending this matter to those who have influence, and in begging for it a hearty concurrence. Order and despatch are the two great wheels on which the endless webs of domestic life go round. Whether we take the little household, or the great state, nothing can be well done that is not done with method. Desultory, hand-to-mouth service is the destruction of all progress and all comfort. Petty delays clog the great machinery of life. At present society is dependent on a class which, being irresponsible, cannot be trustworthy. Errand boys and porters are too open to wandering propensities for great interests to rest upon them with any quietness of mind. One half of these would at once find their occupation gone. It would of course be the least reliable moiety who would be drafted into labours more fixed, and therefore allowing less temptations. The training of the young scions of the mobility in this walk of life is the mere putting them on the downward line of the sliding scale. Expectants suffer while these conveyancers amuse themselves at every street corner. They "take no note of time." Parcels sent by railway often cost more than they are worth. By luggage train it is best not to be in any hurry of expectation. No other mode can at all approach either the regularity or the celerity of the postal regulations. If a parcel-post be superadded to these, the advantages of a residence between town and country will be perfectly equalised, as far as regards all the appliances of life. A line sent by post gives the order, and the article demanded is sent by the return of the same post. Living at the Land's End we may be as well supplied as living at the West End. The equalisation of benefits must be at once apparent.

This century in which we live is one full of the marvels of invention. It seems as if the vast globe were bursting with new ideas, new propositions, new projects, all having our comfort, our convenience, and our happiness as their proposed end. A mighty mind seems breaking out at every pore. Surely human intellect is re-approaching its primeval state before the first man who walked the earth became sin-blinded. It may be that we have few pre-eminent in genius, because so vast an army are gifted with powers that would once have raised any individual amongst them to the summit of fame. Scientific discovery, mechanical invention, and social projects shower down upon us domestic benefits, all ministering to our happiness. As population spreads and its outward limits seem to surge beyond the reach of its interior focus, pressure brings into play plans for the generalisation of those benefits hitherto best enjoyed by those nearest to its central point. The more that is done, the more are we led on to do. Let the thing be great or small, the moment a want is experienced, that moment the mind sets to work for its supply. Might we not say it is better for us for our wants to be inordinate, since the intellect expands exactly in the same proportion? Whether the question be a chain to connect the Old World with the New in lightning-quick communication, or an arrangement for supplying individual want at home as fast as it is felt, the impetus is still the same. The slightest inconvenience sets the mind to work, and intellect, energy, and industry, carry the world swiftly on to that new phase of its regenerated glory to which all things seem to say we are fast approaching.

Dr. Brulais, of the Regina Coeli, has arrived at his native town, Nantes. There he found a letter from the Minister of State, informing him that the Emperor, desiring to give the young surgeon a testimonial of his Majesty's sense of the courage and tact which he had displayed during two days and nights in which his life was threatened by the negro emigrants, had granted him a pension of 1,800*fr.* from his private purse.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE Indian news is of its usual chequered character, and betokens a long continuance of the struggle in the field—a guerilla warfare in which the climate becomes our most potent foe. The Maharajah of Gwalior, who has hitherto remained faithful to us amidst circumstances of great temptation, has been attacked by the Calpee fugitives and other insurgents, and a large proportion of his army siding with the assailants in the combat, he was compelled to flee precipitately. The Calcutta papers are loud in their demand for reinforcements.

The French and English Plenipotentiaries were by the last accounts preparing for hostilities against the Emperor of China, in case their demands should not be forthwith complied with. The forts at the mouth of the river Peiho, which leads direct to Peking, were to be battered down, and in the event of continued refusal, the great city of Tsien-sing was to be captured and held.

All doubt as to whether Her Majesty will accept the invitation of her Imperial Ally to participate in the festivities at Cherbourg, is now at an end. The fact that the Queen has been advised to accept the invitation may be accounted for on one of two suppositions. Either it may be part and parcel of the policy which dictated the Conspiracy Bill and the Truelove prosecutions, or it may be a wise expedient to show that England and England's Queen possess that confidence in their own powers which enable them to accept as a compliment, what, were they less able to cope with France, they might regard as an insult. Perhaps the latter is the more probable explanation, as the squadron which is to accompany the Queen will exhibit no mean specimen of the forces which make up the British navy, consisting, as it will, of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a flotilla of steam yachts, under the command of Admiral Lord Lyons.

About 300 persons have been injured, more or less, by an explosion which took place on Monday evening at the firework manufactories in the Westminster-road. One life, that of a child, has already been sacrificed, and others have been so seriously injured as to make recovery doubtful. The details of the explosion should lead to the inquiry whether, on public grounds, the business of the pyrotechnist should not be removed by Act of Parliament to a reasonable distance from the populous portion of any town. We believe that this is the third or fourth time that the premises of Madame Cotton have been destroyed by similar explosions; and that her predecessor met his death by some such accident.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the social reforms in Russia are progressing surely, though slowly. Formerly the Grand-Duke Constantine was strongly opposed to the plans of the Emperor, but his opinions have recently undergone a change. He appears to have acquired the conviction that the resources of Russia cannot be properly developed until her system of Government is modified.

The dissolution of the Spanish Cortes will take place on the 19th, a resolution to that effect having been agreed to at a council of Ministers. The elections are to begin on the 1st of November. The same Ministerial council has decided that explanations are to be demanded from Great Britain on the slave-trade affair.

The massacre of Christians at Jeddah is an outrage upon all the acknowledged institutions of civilisation, or the intercommunity of nation with nation; and is attended with circumstances which prove it is only a part of a long-cherished determination to cut short the progress of Christianity. The particulars of this unlooked-for event will be read with deep emotion; for though necessarily short, they are so graphic as deeply to impress every thoughtful reader. It is extremely probable that the report that an Indian sheik from Delhi had instigated the massacre, is accurate. Whatever may have been the immediate occasion of the crime, there cannot be a doubt that religious extirpation is at the bottom of it. The deadly opposition raised in India by the Mohammedans against English Christians has spread into Turkey; and, in both instances, has had its centre in the strongholds of the Infidels. Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, is to the Turks what Delhi was to the Indians; it will be much more easily reduced, if by this time it has not already been made to suffer the extreme penalty of a just but terrible punishment.



The Wilful Wife.

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

CHAPTER XI.

A CERTAIN oracle had just struck one in the great city of London, proclaiming to the busy buyers and sellers, and losers and getters, that so many hours of their day's work was done. The voice of St. Paul is very much attended to in that busy mart of noisy commerce, and many a good citizen rushes into Birch's for Bath buns or a comfortable basin of mock-turtle soup. The luncheon era of the four-and-twenty hours becomes really a noticeable event in the purlieus of St. Paul's Cathedral.

It was just at this hour that a few City gentlemen dropped into an old-fashioned room, in an old-fashioned coffee-house close to this ever ready-reckoner of time. Among these was an odd-looking nondescript, who betook himself at once to wrap himself up in a great sheet of the *Times*, seeming to take extreme interest in everything on other sides of the globe, but none at all in anything on that particular spot which he now filled with his own especial presence.

Nature had not written any very strong letter of recommendation on this gentleman's face, and it seemed as if his experience of the world had made him enter many bitter things against it in the ledger of his memory. He was prepared to think the worst of everybody. In this attitude of mind he was perusing that continuous chronicle of good and evil, when having got half-way down one particular column, he arrived at something which gave a sort of concussion to his faculties. He appeared to have received a blow which staggered him. In turn, he assumed all the colours of the Belgian standard, black, yellow, and red. Throwing down the paper, he either intentionally or unintentionally set his heel upon it as he made a fierce snatch at his hat, and stamped out of the room.

"Charles Singleton's West Indian uncle," said one of the gentlemen in the back-ground to his neighbour, "just come home, a little bilious at seeing the family name the wrong side upwards in the papers."

That same evening, just as the bilious fit had fully developed itself, and a few hints of gout had been superadded, the West Indian uncle was sitting in a large old-fashioned room in one of those quiet streets where the merchant princes used to live before they emigrated to Belgravia and Hyde-Park gardens, or were wafted to sylvan

villas by power of railway steam; he was sitting, we say, with his thoughts turned on that line in the *Gazette* in which his own family name appeared, when he was told that a lady wished to see him. Had she no name? Yes. It was Mrs. Charles Singleton. Would he see her? Oh yes; let her come in; let her come in. And Mr. Gregory Singleton looked very much as if he were ready to devour the imprudent woman who was thus venturing into his den.

Maude Singleton walked into the room. She had a ghastly paleness over her face, and her lips were white and bloodless. Her dress was simply a dressing-gown, but she was wrapped in a costly shawl, and a veil of Chantilly lace covered her head. Still it was strikingly apparent that Maude could not have consulted her looking-glass very recently. A bonnet hastily tied on, and a Cashmere as carelessly adjusted, proved convincingly enough how little the wearer had thought of her appearance either in her own eyes or those of others.

Mr. Singleton stood up as the wife of his nephew approached, and rallied his entire forces to look formidable. He succeeded admirably. Every line and curve seemed to say, "You have nothing to expect from me." Maude saw that at a glance. The instinct of repulsion told her that even were she to humble herself to the dust she should gain nothing in return but an equal measure of humiliation. A strange sort of thankfulness came over her. She believed that she was fulfilling a duty in thus seeking her husband's nearest relative, but it was a duty that cost her as many pangs of heart as the sorrow from which she came to ask him to save them. Indiv- dually she would have borne any extremity of distress rather than have thus presented herself as a suppliant for aid; but then, for Charles's sake she was willing to subject herself to any shame, any mortification. Still, in the midst of her intense anxieties and her great weight of trouble, a sensation of proud relief made itself felt at the very hopelessness of seeking help or sympathy from that hard and uncompassionate nature.

The West Indian uncle saw Maude Singleton approach in a sort of ferocious silence. Hitherto the Wilful Wife had always found herself received with deference, with compliment, with implied admiration. Women who have youth, beauty, and wealth can never know anything of the world. Even when they are denied the last, the possession of the two first keeps them in a sort of demi-blindness by exciting an atmosphere of admiration and envy through which the moral perception can scarcely make any clear way.

If hope gives courage, so does despair. Maude Singleton stood before her husband's uncle perfectly clear from the least agitation of uncertainty. As she thus stood, he eyed her from head to foot without attempting to throw any softening veil over his hard, harsh scrutiny.

Finding that she did not speak, he at last said, "Your business, Madam?"

"I am the wife of your nephew," said Maude, in a low, clear voice.

"Well?" he said gruffly, as if he expected her to go on.

"That is all," said Maude.

"You suppose that is enough? Speak the truth, say that you expect something from me. A trifle or so. A mere bagatelle. A few thousands, or something of that kind."

"No," said Maude, more firmly than she had spoken before, "I expect nothing."

"But you did, you know *you did*, else why did you come? For the pure pleasure of seeing me, eh?"

"Whatever faint hope I might have entertained before I saw you vanished at the reception it has been your pleasure to give me."

"You can't deny, then, that you had expectations. In fact, I shouldn't believe you if you did."

"No," said Maude; "no, not expectations. I came because, as you are Charles's uncle, I thought it was my duty to do so for his sake."

"Duty! The common cant! People do everything that's mean and pitiful, and call it by that dignified name."

"My duty being done, I take my leave," said Maude.

"Done!" he ejaculated in a sort of disappointed tone, "do you call your duty done when you have asked me for nothing? You, who, if the world speaks truth, have reduced your husband to beggary! Talk about your duty, and yet only come to me to show off grand airs, and then go the way you came. You are so spoilt by flattery that you suppose the very sight of you is sufficient to make me say, 'Take all that I have. Don't spare. I shall be vastly happy for you to help yourself, and think it quite an honour and a pleasure.'"

Maude's pale face flushed with many pains of spirit. "What!" she said to herself, "is he wishing to humble me for my faults? to punish me with these bitter sarcasms? No matter, I deserve the worst that he can inflict. But is he holding out hopes of help—would he save Charles from this humiliation to which I have reduced him—does he want me to ask for pity and assistance

like some poor pauper—and shall I spare myself to save Charles? Oh, if Charles were only to recover consciousness, and I could but say to him, 'Your credit is saved'—would not that all but restore him? This is his uncle—his own father's only brother—he has a right to be angry with me—but still he may yearn to help his brother's son—but he wants to bring me to the dust. Ah! am I not already there?"

Maude's face bore witness to the conflict of her spirit. The West Indian merchant watched her keenly and with satisfaction.

Maude lifted up her large, appealing eyes to the old man's face, and exclaimed, "Is it in your heart to help Charles?"

"You have not asked me, you know!" he cried out triumphantly.

"His troubles speak," she said.

"But his wife is too proud."

"I would humble myself to the dust at your feet if it would do my husband the slightest benefit."

"So you would bargain with me, would you, Madam? You would condescend to ask, if I would promise beforehand to grant. They told me that you were one of the proudest women on the face of the earth."

"Oh," she cried bitterly, "there is no menial labour, no lowly occupation, no humble task-work that I would not cheerfully spend my strength upon to save Charles from the consequences of my wrong-doing!"

"You have not injured Charles Singleton alone, but all who bear his name. You have injured me—his children. Your parties, your carriage, your horses, your house, your furniture, your servants, your dress, your selfishness!"

Maude had borne the rest, but when he came to that word she exclaimed, "True, all true but that, never that! Never that!"

"Why, all the rest is only that! Thoroughly heartless selfishness! You did it all for the gratification of your own pride, your own vanity, your own selfishness. I should like to know who else it could all be for. Certainly not Charles. He has been your victim."

The flush of indignation on Maude's cheek faded into a perfectly livid paleness. Her conscience told her that all those harsh words were true; but that Charles should have been her victim, was her crowning condemnation.

"True to the last tittle. Every word true now and for ever. You have disgraced the name my foolish nephew gave you, Mrs. Charles Singleton. Had misfortunes, or losses, or unexpected liabilities, or storms at sea, or foreign failures done this thing, I would have said that there was neither sin nor shame in it; but when I think that a gew-gaw of a fine lady wife, sprung from nothing, without a shilling of fortune of her own, should thus bring down the credit of an honest family, who have the misfortune of finding her fastened upon them through the folly of one of their members, why I can only say, as I do say, that there is only one being in the world more to be condemned than that ruin-working woman."

"I accept the censure," said Maude, meekly, yet proudly. "I acknowledge it to be just."

The West Indian uncle looked at her sharply, sternly, with a sort of fierce scrutiny. "Shall I tell you who the other is that deserves to be more blamed? It is the imbecile husband who suffers his reckless wife to ruin him and his family. It is Charles Singleton himself."

"Say what you will of me, but not a word against my husband. He is the kindest, the best, the dearest, the most injured of men. On me be all the blame. I deserve it all!"

"You do not!" he exclaimed passionately; "it's a man's own fault if he suffers his wife to ruin him! Go and tell Charles Singleton that I say so!"

Maude Singleton wrapped her shawl more closely over her swelling heart, and walked out of the room without the utterance of another word.

(To be continued.)

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF GENTLEMEN connected with the newspaper press, and the members of the Society for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, was held on Monday. Resolutions pronouncing for a vigorous agitation to effect the repeal of the paper duties, and appointing a committee to co-operate with the society, were unanimously adopted. Mr. Bohn, the publisher, appeared as the advocate of no repeal, but he constituted a minority of one.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of rich Chiné silk; the ground a rich tint of mauve, and the pattern sprigs or bouquets in various hues. The skirt has a front trimming, consisting of bows of ribbon graduating in size as they ascend to the waist. The corsage is fastened up the front with bows of the same ribbon, but of smaller size. The sleeves are slit open in front of the arm, and the opening is confined by bows. Under-sleeves formed of a puff and frill of worked muslin. Square shawl of black lace. Bonnet of white crinoline, edged with a fall of blonde, and trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

Fig. 2.—Dress with double skirt of light grey mohair. Each skirt is edged with a broad band of blue silk. The sleeves are formed of an epaulette and deep frill edged with a band of blue silk, and finished in front of the arm by a bow of blue ribbon. The corsage has a pelerine, pointed in front and at the back, and edged with blue fringe. Collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin. Bonnet of Belgian straw, trimmed with white ribbon edged with blue.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Among the new mantlets which have met with general approval, there are several of black silk, made with hoods. For plain or negligé costumes, they are trimmed with frills of silk and platings of ribbon; but, for a more *recherché* style of dress, the trimming may consist of flounces of guipure or Chantilly lace. Cloaks of the burriform retain their place in fashionable favour, and they are adopted either in a superior style of promenade dress or as a sea-side wrap, according as the materials composing them are light and elegant, or warm and dark in hue.

Of the bonnets which have just appeared, those characterised by the greatest variety may be enumerated as follows: One of mauve-colour crape is trimmed with white and mauve-colour fringe. In the inside are bouquets of azalea intermingled with blonde. We have seen some bonnets having the front formed of white crape, and the crown of white tulle, without a stiff frame, like a cap. One of these bonnets is trimmed with folds of tulle illusion, and, on one side, a bouquet of jasmine. Another bonnet of white crape has a soft crown, covered with tulle spotted with black. The bonnet is edged on the outside with a cordon or small wreath of Parma violets. A cordon of the same flowers passes round the upper part of the brim in the inside. A bonnet, having the brim in white chip, and a soft crown of tulle spotted with black, is trimmed on one side with a bouquet of leaves without foliage. The same flowers ornament the inside.

Several elegant dresses have been prepared within the last week. Among them may be mentioned a dress of white tarletane with three skirts. The upper skirt is trimmed with a fluted frill, and the two others with light bouillonés. Within the bouillonés and under the fluted frill strips of blue ribbon are passed. A dress of barege, chequered in green and blue, is made with two skirts, both edged with a fluting of barege. The corsage is low, and has five points at the waist. Over it is a fichu-canezon, trimmed with a small fluting. The sleeves are long, loose, and flowing. We have seen a dress of organdi, with a flower pattern, in various colours, green being the predominating hue. The dress has two skirts, each edged with a bias row of emerald green silk. The corsage is low, and is worn with a pelerine. An evening dress, destined to be worn at a wedding festival, consists of white tarletane with three skirts, edged with a ruche of tarletane, pinked. Over each skirt there is a fall of splendid Honiton lace. The corsage is low, and has a berthe of the same lace.

The novelties in dresses which have appeared in Paris, include some composed of organdi figured

with broad stripes in mauve-colour, blue, &c., on a white ground. With these dresses is adapted a shawl of the same material trimmed with flounces.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Madame Ristori appeared on Wednesday night for the second time in the play of *Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra*, and played the part of the imperial votaress with characteristic ability, and on Friday sustained the very dissimilar character of Maria Stuarda. On Monday evening she will again appear as Elisabetta, and in that character take her benefit at the new theatre in Covent-garden.

DRURY LANE—ITALIAN OPERA.—On Tuesday night a young singer, perfectly new to the stage and to the musical world, made her appearance in the high and arduous part of *Lucrezia Borgia*. That a novice should get through such a part without a

waterman's position, being for the benefit of the enterprising and untiring lessee.

THE GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING is to be held in Exeter on the 21st and 22nd July.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The third and we presume the last concert for the exhibition of the students, took place on Tuesday at the Institution, and was well attended by the patrons and patronesses of this somewhat abused academy. The pupils, especially the ladies, seemed very young, but showed to advantage the excellent training they had received; all singing with taste, and some with great natural powers. Miss Nonden did great credit to her master, Mr. Schira, in Rossini's "Bel raggio;" and Miss Lucia Fosbrooke sang with much feeling a very effective song by another young and very clever pupil, Miss Sarah L. Kilpack. Miss Whyte has a great deal of natural expression, and sang Mozart's aria of "Parto," very nicely; the clarinet obligato of which was deliciously rendered by Mr. Lazarus. Miss Bailey has a very

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Major Waterfield and Captain Fanshawe were travelling together in a van with the intention of proceeding to Allyghur. They at first intended to have gone via Etah, but were warned not to do so. Unfortunately this route was taken. All went well till the van had passed Ferozabad, about six miles on this side, when both passengers were awoke about one o'clock a.m., by the screams of the coachman, who it appears had received a shot through the stomach, and they found themselves surrounded by 150 mounted rebels. The coachman, spite of his wound, urged on the horse, but unfortunately received another shot, which killed him. All this time the carriage was followed by the rebels, and both Major Waterfield and Captain Fanshawe used their revolvers, we believe, with some success. Major Waterfield suddenly fell, without a groan, and it subsequently appears that he had received two shots, one through the head, and one through the chest: he also had a most desperate tulwar wound across the

abdomen. The horse was now shot, and Captain Fanshawe managed to get out. He was immediately surrounded, but so closely that the rebels for a moment could do nothing; he struck the head of one horse, which forced it back, and swinging his sword, with which he was luckily provided, right and left, he got through the crowd. Two fellows went after him, and one was in the act of hitting him when he cut him across the thigh and the rebels bolted; in fact he owed his life to the extreme cowardice of the whole party. He ran on and got up a tree, whence, after hearing the villains take their departure, he descended and was most kindly received and treated by the inhabitants of a village close by. Poor Major Waterfield's remains were sought for, and found lying in the embers of the burnt carriage.—*Bombay Times.*

"THE SINCERE MILK OF THE WORD."

Genuine Irish wit is sometimes used to good purpose, and we have rarely known it better employed than in the following instance, related by Dr. Dowling, where a poor milkman was urged by a Catholic priest to give up the reading of the Bible. On reaching the milkman's humble cabin in the county of Kerry, the priest thus addressed him: "Why, my good fellow, I am informed that you are in the habit of reading the Bible; is my information correct?" "Sure, and it is true, please your reverence, and a fine book it is, too." "But you know," said the priest, "that it is very wrong for an ignorant man like you to read the Scriptures." "Ah," replied Pat, "but you must be ather provin' that same before I'll consent to lave off." "That I will do from the book itself. Now turn to 1 Peter, 22: 'As new born babes desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby.' Now you are only a babe, and are therefore wrong to read the Scriptures yourself. You are here told to 'desire the sincere milk of the word,' and one who understands what the 'sincere milk' is must give it you and tend you." Pat listened attentively to

the priest's authoritative address, but no way at a loss, replied: "But be aisy your reverence, while I tell you. A little time ago, when I was took ill, I got a man to milk my cows, and what do you think he did? Why astead of givin' me the rale milk, he cheated me by putting wather into it; and if you get my Bible, perhaps you may be ather serving me that same. No, no, I'll kape my cow, and milk it myself, and then I shall get sincere milk, and not, as I might from you, mixed with wather." The priest thus finding himself defeated, and desirous that the mischief should spread no farther, said in a conciliatory tone: "Well, Pat, I see you are a little wiser than I thought you; and as you are not quite a babe, you may keep your Bible, but don't lend it or read it to your neighbours." Pat, eyeing his admonitor very cunningly and seriously, replied: "Sure enough your reverence, while I have a cow, and can give a little milk to my poor neighbours who have none, it is my duty to do so, as a Christian; and saving your reverence I will." The priest concluding that the honest milkman was rather a tough customer, gave up the argument, and walked off abashed.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH.—We learn on the best authority that, during the past twelve months, at least 13,000 persons have communicated at St. Barnabas, Pimlico.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

failure is sufficiently extraordinary; but that she should, scene after scene, fulfil the meaning of the composer and draw down unequivocal applause from the audience, is a certain sign of her possessing great musical powers. The name of this interesting *debutante* is Mdle. Vanneri. Her style is of the highest pitch, and she has evidently been well trained and highly cultivated. It was some time before she obtained sufficient self-possession to do justice to a very fine voice; but in "Com e bello quale incanto," she manifested its power and thenceforth commanded the genuine approbation and applause of the audience. Her energetic and truthful acting contributed in no small degree to her success, which was veritable and triumphant. The state of the season will prevent further development at present of this talented *debutante*; but we feel assured she has a successful future before her. To-day (Saturday), the opera season closes with the ever-popular *Don Giovanni*, by Madame Persiani, Viardot Garcia, Badiali, and the entire strength of the company, and an English musical farce, *Tom Tug*, by English singers, with a special reference to the present state of the London

sweet voice, and sang a manuscript song by Charlotte Tasker very touchingly. The solo instrumentalists were Miss M. A. Walsh, on the pianoforte; Mr. F. S. Clark, on the harmonium; and Mr. Henricker on the violin, who all acquitted themselves very creditably. There was also some part and chorus singing, and the pupils acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—It is said that great changes and improvements will be made under the new management; the directors under whom it will in future be conducted being determined that light agreeable amusement shall be so united with popular science as to render the entertainments at this institution at once unique, intellectual, and pleasing.

The Shakespeare autograph is enshrined in the British Museum. It lies on velvet, in a sloping mahogany case, with a plate-glass before it, and curtains of blue silk to protect it from too strong a light. "What a change," says the *Illustrated London News*, "from lying in a dirty chest, in a three-pair-back attic, off Chancery-lane!"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A DREAM.

BY J. HAY DOBBIN.

I love the silent midnight, and the stars all brightly shining,
Like true sentinels on duty, keeping faithful watch and ward;
When the heart is lifted upward, and the soul for rest is pining,
When a longing for the future claims the mind's entire regard.

I have sat and watched the stars from the depth of darkness
peeping,
And with joy beheld them sparkle in their onward nightly race;
But there's one in that bright host seems for me its sweet smile
keeping,
And I fondly greet the twinkle of its old, familiar face.

'Twas last night, while silent musing on the world that lives
above me—
With my chamber's furthest corner lighted by the moon's
bright beam—
And fond memory was recalling the old friends who used to love
me,
When a heavy sleep came o'er me, and I fell into a dream.

Methought I strayed by moonlight by the quiet shaded fountain
Where I've played in bygone years, oh! so merrily and free;
And I joy'd to see the stars shining upward o'er the mountain,
When that one bright star came earthward and whispered
thus to me:

"I have watch'd thee till the present, since thy step was light
and youthful—
Nay, I look'd upon thy birthplace when thine eyes first saw
the morn—
When a mother clasp'd her infant to her beating heart so truthful,
And a father bless'd the mother and his other child new-born.

"I am shining o'er that homestead, now deserted and so lonely,
And I gaze on broken roof-tree and look down the chimney
wide;
But the hearth is cold and dismal where the lov'd and true ones
only
Circled cheerily and happy by the smiling, clear fireside.

"I am looking o'er the garden, and my clearest light am
shedding
On the thorns and weeds now growing where sweet flow'rs
once blossom'd bright;
But stern Rains marches onward, in a silence all o'er-spread,
Waked only by the howlings of the watchdog in the night.

"I am shining o'er the churchyard, by thy ruin'd home close
lying,
Where the friends who watch'd thy childhood are now wasting
in decay;
But the willow droops in silence, and the lonely night-wind's
sighing
Sounds a requiem sad and mournful o'er their long-forgotten
clay.

"But o'er thee I'm ever watching, for thy life with mine is
twining;
And though darkness round thee gather, I will guide thee safe
and true;
Let me bearing dim thy future;—thou shalt live while I am
shining—
Thou shalt die when I am dying.—Fare-thee-well! adieu—
adieu!"

I awoke—the night had passed—the sweet morn was brightly
breaking,
And the sun in smiling beauty shed his rising beams on me;
But I felt an aching longing for the sleep that knows no waking—
I would shun the constant thinking on my dream's reality!

LITERATURE.

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

Traits and Stories of Anglo-Indian Life. By Lieut.-
Col. ADDISON. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

RECENT events in India have created a desire on the
part of the English public to know more of our
great Eastern possessions. The present volume
consists of light sketches, illustrative of the do-
mestic manners and habits of Hindostan. Many of
the anecdotes are amusing, and the majority highly
instructive. In the Preface, the author prepares
the reader to expect some wonderful narratives, and
we think his remarks well-timed. He says: "To
any one who has not been in India, some of these
anecdotes will appear incredible, and be looked upon
as exaggerations; but in Calcutta they will be re-
ceived as truths, and in the society of that city
many will recognise incidents which have come
under their own knowledge—scenes in which they
have themselves borne a part; for every incident
inserted in the following papers has really oc-
curred." The following is extracted from a piece
called the "Snake Charmer:"—

He placed himself immediately in front of the hole in
which one of the serpents was supposed to lurk, placing
at the same time a *hedgee-pot* (an earthen jar) near him,
and desiring his assistant to cover the reptile with it on
a certain signal being given. He then took from his
cummerbund (sash) a small pipe, which he instantly
began to play on in a style which, I confess, seemed to
me anything but likely to charm. Its noise was that of
the smallest and shrillest-sized sife, only differing from
that instrument in being played upon at the end in the
same manner as a flageolet. The tune he performed
was monotonous and disagreeable. For about ten
minutes the piping of our juggler, which he ac-
companied with strange contortions, had no effect,
and we were once or twice on the point of turning away,
when he entreated us by his looks to remain and watch
the result. At the end of that time, we could see by the
fixity of the man's eye, that he saw his victim ap-
proaching; in another instant the head of a large cobra
capella peered from the hole. We naturally shrank
back. The charmer, however, seemed rather delighted
than dismayed as the monster emerged from its earthly
home. Presently its whole length appeared. A more
magnificent snake I had never seen; and I must admit
that it seemed fascinated by the juggler, who now slowly
retreated a few paces to show his power. As he moved
the serpent moved; when he stopped the serpent did the
same. The eye of the snake seemed magnetically riveted
on that of the charmer, depending on and watching his
every movement. The man assumed me afterwards, that
had he ceased to play for a single instant, the cobra
capella would have sprung on him and destroyed him.
I certainly never saw anything more curious; but I
must confess that the very close proximity of this death-
dealing monster was by no means pleasing to my
feelings. When the man (followed at about five yards'
distance by the snake) arrived at a smooth spot in the
middle of the garden, he suddenly squatted down, and

began to play louder and more energetically than before.
The animal paused for a moment, then raising itself, stood
upright, reared on its tail, in the same position as that
which it often assumes previously to making the fatal
spring. Imagining this to be the case, a trembling
shudder went round that portion of the party who had
never before witnessed a similar exhibition. The old
hands, the regular *Qui Hies* (a nickname given to Ben-
galees), stood perfectly unmoved. They were aware of
what was about to follow. The snake, thus painfully
poised, began a sort of bounding up and down, keeping
its eyes steadily fixed on the musician, almost in time to
the tune he was playing. Europeans who have never
visited British India may doubt the fact; but those who
have been in the East will bear me out in the truth of
the following assertion. The cobra capella actually
danced for several minutes on its tail, apparently charmed
with the uncouth music the juggler was playing. In
the meantime the native boy stole round, and on a cer-
tain signal given by his master, suddenly dropped the
hedgee-pot on the snake. A strong waxed cloth was
passed under it, drawn up, and tied. The fatigued mu-
sician got up, saluted to the company, and carried his
captive into the house, where he had several others simi-
larly imprisoned. In about half an hour the same thing
was repeated with precisely similar effect. Out of the
four snakes said to lurk in the garden, one only escaped
his fascination, and this one failure he ascribed to the
presence of an evil eye amongst our followers.

Many of the sketches have been previously pub-
lished, while others are for the first time given to
the public. As a whole, they present in an amusing
manner a great deal of information on Anglo-
Oriental manners.

The Harmonised Airs from Moore's Irish Melodies.
London: Longman and Co.

A VERY beautiful volume, containing the original
symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Ste-
venson and Sir Henry Bishop. The music is
arranged for two, three, or four voices, and cannot
fail to be appreciated by all lovers of Moore's beau-
tiful melodies set to appropriate music.

Masters and Servants: their Relative Duties. By
G. ORAM. London: Hatchard.

A PAMPHLET written with a view to bring about a bet-
ter understanding between those who employ domestic
servants and the class who serve. The author has
appended a proposal for the establishment of a
"Servants' Provident Hotel," and intimates that he
would be thankful to receive any amendments on
the proposed scheme from either masters or ser-
vants, declaring that his sole object is to awaken
an interest in the improvement of the social con-
dition of domestic servants. The pamphlet abounds
with sound advice to employers in the choice of
servants, and plainly points out the duties of the
employed, and the course of conduct calculated to
ensure success.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

JEWISH GENIUS FOR MUSIC.

Who composed "Il Barbiere?" Rossini—a Jew!
Who is there that admires not the heart-stirring music
of the "Huguenots" and the "Prophète?" The com-
poser is Meyerbeer—a Jew! Who has not been spell-
bound by "Die Jüdin?" by Halevy, a Jew! Who has
not been enchanted with the beautiful fictions of lyric
poetry, and charmed with the graceful melodies, so to
speak, of one of Israel's sweetest singers, Heine, a Jew?
Who has not listened with breathless ecstacy to the
music of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Elijah,"
"Paul," and "Stephen?" Do you ask who created
those wondrous harmonies? Felix Mendelssohn Bar-
tholdy! who also was a Jew!—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.

A gentleman waited upon Douglas Jerrold one morn-
ing to enlist his sympathies in behalf of a mutual
friend, who was in want of a round sum of money. But
this mutual friend had already sent his hat about
among his literary brethren on more than one occa-
sion. Mr. —'s hat was becoming an institution; and
the friends were grieved at the indelicacy of the pro-
ceeding. On the occasion to which we now refer, the
bearer of the hat was received by Jerrold with evident
dissatisfaction. "Well," said Jerrold, "how much
does — want this time?" "Why, just a four and two
pennies will, I think, put him straight," the bearer of
the hat replied. Jerrold: "Well, put me down for one of
the pence."—*National Magazine.*

STABILITY OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

Nor need we fear that a time of retrogression will
come; that by too rapid a development we shall be like
the stream of a swift river, which, instead of deepening
its bed, destroys the banks that protect its course, until
its waters are dissipated upon a broad plain, and become
stagnated under that sun which once shone with golden
beauty upon their rippling waves. There was a time
when such a fear might have been entertained, and
more than once the very existence of our kingdom has
been threatened. Nations that are chiefly warlike stake
their fortunes upon the success of arms, and rise or fall
with the vicissitudes of battle; but England, by her
indomitable spirit of enterprise, has been the first nation
to strike her roots of commerce in a perfect network
over the whole face of the globe. The decline of
England's greatness would involve the disruption of all
the States of Europe, the impoverishment of many of
them, and spread like a lasting palsy through the
civilised world.—*Philp's History of Progress in Great
Britain.*

LIVING AUTHORS.

Leigh Hunt is not, as is often thought, the oldest
author living. Henry Hallam is six years, and Walter
Savage Landor is nine years older than he. Of authors
who were born in the last century, twenty-six or twenty-
seven are still living. Amongst them are Cyrus Redding,
born in 1789; Croly, 1785; C. W. Dilke and J. P. Collier,
both in 1789; Charles Knight, 1790; Dean Milman, 1791;
Alison, 1792; Grote, 1794; Carlyle, 1795; Albany
Fonblanque, 1807; Rev. A. Dyce, and Carleton, the
novelist, 1798; and George L. Craik, born in 1799. The
birth years of a few younger living celebrities are as
follows: William Chambers, Samuel Carter Hall,

G. R. P. James, Samuel Lover, and Thomas Babington
Macaulay, were all born in 1800; Robert Chambers and
Serjeant Kingle, in 1802; T. K. Hervey, in 1803;
Disraeli, Sir E. B. Lytton, and Harrison Ainsworth, in
1805; Samuel Warren in 1807; Charles Lever, in 1808;
Mary Cowden Clarke and Richard Monckton Miles, in
1809; Thornton Hunt and Tennyson, in 1810; Thackeray
in 1811; Charles Dickens, Charles Mackay, and John
Forster, in 1812; Professor Aytoun, in 1813; Shirley
Brooks, in 1816; Charles Kingsley, John Ruskin, and
Westland Marston, in 1819; Hepworth Dixon and
George Dawson, in 1821; Gerald Massey, in 1828; and
Alexander Smith, in 1830.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

MILITARY PROVERB.—Sell the Kit and get the Cat.
"LIMITED LIABILITY."—The Statute of Limitations.

WHY are the Trafalgar Square fountains like Govern-
ment clerks?—Because they play from ten till four.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—We suppose that
Baron Rothschild can now be called a Member of the
House of Commons de Jure as well as de facto.

A TOAST FOR YOUNG AMERICA.—"Here's to the Flag
of Stars and Stripes, and may it dash its stars if it doesn't
soon outstrip the entire world!"

SERIOUS REMARK BY A ROGUE.—A sanctified thief,
hearing of the proposed bill for the greatly required im-
provement of the law in criminal cases, made a grimace,
and said, "It will increase our trials!"

TO THE LORDS AND COMMONS.—If we were to put a
paternal wish into the mouth of Father Thames it should
be Mercutio's,—"A Plague o' both your Houses,"—for
then something would be done to cleanse the river.

THE LETTER X.—In algebra, x stands for an unknown
quantity. It is pretty nearly the same with beer.
Double X and Treble X, only too frequently stand for an
"unknown quantity"—of hops.

SCENTED SALTS.—The Thames has lately been found
to contain an unusually large quantity of saline matter.
Persons ignorant of chemistry may be disposed to
denominate the salts of the Thames river smelling salts.

"WANTED THE SPUD."—After the discovery by the
Royal Commission of the rascalties that have centred
round our system of military contracts, and the cashierings
that have followed their exposures, we can only say to
General Peel, emphatically, "Weed-on."

INEFFECTUAL ABLUTION.—His Highness the Maha-
rajah Jung Bahadur has been created a Knight of the
Bath. A similar experiment has been tried before, Jung
Bahadur is a gentleman of a dark red complexion. The
Bath will not render it white.

THE READIEST OF READY RECKONERS.—Short
reckonings make long friends; but, perhaps, no reckon-
ings at all make the longest friends. With Mr. Cox
Hughes, however, long reckonings make it long indeed
before his friends come again.

THE FETE AT CREMORNE.

The aristocratic fete at Cremorne on Friday night
proved a great failure. The leaders of the fashion-
able world may organise amusements, and distribute
their vouchers with all due discrimination, but the
weather is no respecter of persons. The high posi-
tion of the patrons and patronesses gave such a
preliminary stamp of fashion to the arrangements
that every one was anxious to be present, and, as a
consequence, all the tickets were disposed of two
days before the fete. But the rain spoiled all. The
amusements offered were those that are participated
in daily by the unmixed multitude; but none were
to be admitted but those who paid 10s. 6d. instead
of 1s. as the price of admission, and, moreover, that
the company might be exclusive, endured the test
of an all-potent body of lady patronesses. "There
is no doubt," says the *Times*, "that if the weather
had been only tolerably benignant, a very
brilliant sight would have been the result
of the scheme of those who projected the fete.
But the rain falling down incessantly during the
entire evening spoiled the whole affair, and rendered
the aristocratic fete one of the most dreary failures
that was ever recorded. In the first place the plat-
form was rendered useless, and the theatre being
therefore converted into a ballroom the supper
tables were forced up into the galleries, while
the dances became utterly insignificant. The
walks and lawns being converted into a con-
tinuous marsh, the amusements under cover re-
mained the sole attractions of the evening, and were
therefore inconveniently crowded. Thus, there
were two melancholy spectacles—an empty garden
with gravel walks, to be traversed partly by a
species of fording, partly by means of planks laid
down to meet the exigencies of the night; and, on
the other hand, a series of small interiors crammed
to suffocation with elegantly dressed persons, who
did not know what in the world to do with them-
selves. To anything like a *coup d'œil* there was
not an approach. The marvel is that the fete took
place at all. That 3,000 tickets were sold may seem
credible enough considering the imperfect state of
meteorological science; but when we tell our
readers that the persons who actually went
to the gardens, with the rain above and the
puddles below, are reckoned to have been no
less than 2,000 in number, we expect we shall
startle them not a little. And we must do the
assembly the justice to say that they toiled to secure
an evening's pleasure with a zeal worthy of a higher
cause. Ladies delicately attired picked their way
along sloppy walks and ascended dripping staircases
to see feats of horsemanship and the performances
of Marionettes, and gentlemen gallantly escorted
them through the unceasing drench. Out-
side the gardens was a dense forest of carriages,
and how every one found his own will probably
remain a mystery to the end of time. We sub-
join a few names of the persons present, with the
remark, however, that they most inadequately
represent the attendance: Lady Mary Craven, Earl
and Countess Hardwicke, Earl and Countess of
Stamford, Viscount Ingestre, Lord Ranelagh, Lord
Seymour, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein,
Baron Rothschild, Lord Barrington, Lord Ravens-

worth, Mr. M. Milnes, Lord C. Bruce, Earl Strath-
more, Earl St. Germans, Earl and Countess of
Shrewsbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian,
Lord Brougham, Hon. Arthur Russell, Right Hon.
W. Beresford, &c. It is stated that after all ex-
penses, there would be upwards of 1,000*l.* applicable
to charitable purposes.

On Tuesday Lord Ingestre waited upon Mr.
Jardine, at the Bow-street Police-court, and handed
in a donation of 50*l.*, as part of the proceeds of the
fete held at the Cremorne Gardens on Friday evening
last. His lordship stated that an equal sum would
be given to three other police-courts (the Marlborough-
street, Lambeth, and Marylebone), and the intention
of the committee was to notify in the newspapers the
manner in which the surplus of the fund would be
applied. Mr. Jardine expressed his obligation to his
lordship on behalf of the recipients of the fund, as-
suring him that the money should be distributed
judiciously. The committee and lady patronesses
have also made the following donations: St. George's
Hospital, 50*l.*; Middlesex Hospital, 50*l.*; St. Mary's
Hospital, Paddington, 50*l.*; Charing-cross Hospital,
50*l.*; Poplar Hospital, 50*l.*; Dreadnought Hospital
Ship, 50*l.*; St. George's and St. James's Dispensary,
25*l.*; King's College Hospital, 50*l.*; Cambridge
Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, 50*l.*; the Female
Orphan Asylum, Westminster-road, 50*l.*; Royal
Benevolent Society, 60*l.*; Convalescent Home, 25*l.*;
Baths in Strand-buildings, 30*l.*; Shipwrecked
Mariners' Society, 25*l.*; Royal Humane Society, 25*l.*;
and the Governors' Benevolent Institution, 50*l.*;
making the total amount bestowed 880*l.*

LADY BULWER LYTTON.

The *Somerset County Gazette* contains a variety of
statements relative to the removal of Lady Bulwer
Lytton to a lunatic asylum. Our contemporary
states that during her three years' residence at
Taunton this lady has never occasioned the slightest
suspicion of insanity, and that the news of her
removal has caused the greatest astonishment.
According to this narrative Lady Lytton was
"captured" on coming to town by appoint-
ment with the view of seeing a Dr. Thompson,
who had visited her at Taunton, as to obtain
further assistance from her husband. Her lady-
ship was accompanied by a cousin, a Miss Ryers,
of Taunton. "On announcing their names they were
shown into the drawing-room, and Dr. Thompson
waited upon them. He had hardly closed the door,
however, when it was again opened, and another
gentleman entered.—'A friend of mine, ladies, who
has casually dropped in.' It was remarked that,
notwithstanding the subject to be discussed, and
which had been broached, was quite of a private
nature, the friend kept his seat; and that though he
took no part in the conversation, he listened at-
tentively to what was said. There being signs that
the interview was near its close, he withdrew. Lady
Lytton seemed to have, on entering the house, a pre-
sentiment that there was no favourable information
for her, and after putting a few questions to Dr.
Thompson, which he answered hesitatingly, she
said, 'You have not consulted Sir Edward, Dr.
Thompson; tell me, is not that the case?' He owned
that he could not give her any satisfactory answer,
and her ladyship arose with her friend to depart.
Dr. Thompson expressed a desire that she would
not hurry away; nevertheless she proceeded, and
on getting outside the room was astounded to see
before her two policemen, two women who had the
appearance of nurses, and a gentleman who it has
since been found is the keeper of a lunatic asylum
in the neighbourhood of London." A very painful
scene followed, ending in the forced removal of her
ladyship in a carriage to an asylum at Brentford,
kept by a Mr. Hill. It appears that at a meeting
of the inhabitants of Taunton, a committee
has been appointed to "watch the result
of the extraordinary measures reported to have
been adopted in Lady Bulwer Lytton's case." The
Taunton paper denounces the measures
which have been taken in the strongest terms,
and alleges that her sanity is believed in "by all
we have heard express any opinion on the subject." The
Morning Advertiser says: "We are happy to
hear that the friends of Lady Bulwer Lytton are
about to bring her case before a proper medical tri-
bunal. We have letters of her ladyship in our pos-
session, written some months back, which, to our
minds, show conclusively that though writing
strongly, because feeling strongly, on the subject of
her alleged wrongs, she was then in a perfectly sound
state of mind; and we have not heard of any altera-
tion for the worse in the state of her ladyship's
health since the letters referred to were written.
The *Times*, however, states, "upon the best
authority," that all matters in reference to Lady
Bulwer Lytton, "about whom certain statements
have appeared in some of the public journals, are
in process of being amicably settled by family ar-
rangements to the satisfaction of all parties con-
cerned."

The *Times* publishes, at the request of the
churchwardens of St. Barnabas, the correspondence
between the Bishop of London and the Rev. A. Poole,
relative to the revocation of Mr. Poole's licence.
Appended is the citation, which alleges as the cause
"just and reasonable"—that "admitting females to
confession, he addresses to them questions of a
character calculated to bring scandal on the
Church." A letter of remonstrance addressed to the
Bishop, and signed by the churchwardens on behalf
of a meeting of communicants, is also published,
and the correspondence closes with a brief reply
from his lordship, in which, after acknowledging the
receipt of their communication, he says: "I am
sorry that, in the present state of matters, I can
give no other answer than that I regret you should
take a different view from myself of the responsi-
bilities and duties which attach to my office."

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

From the Fraser River country the news of the existence of gold on a large scale, that is, extending over a large area, continues to be confirmed. The San Francisco correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 4th June, says: "From California the exodus of miners continues. Some thousands have left by sea, and great numbers are going overland; starting from Shasta and from Yreka, in the northern portion of this State, and travelling through Oregon to the new El Dorado. This is a perfectly practicable route, and the journey can be accomplished in about eighteen days. The excitement in the interior is universal. I was up the country this week, and returned only last night; so that I had an opportunity of judging for myself. From every point of the compass squads of miners were to be seen making for San Francisco to ship themselves off; and I heard of arrangements having been completed for driving stock overland to meet the demands of the new population congregating in the Puget Sound country. One man had purchased a drove of mules, and another had speculated in 200 Californian horses, to supply the demand for 'packing.' These two 'ventures' were to proceed overland in two days hence. The speculator in horses had been at Fraser River, and returned convinced of the judiciousness of his 'spec.' He spoke of the overland trip with enthusiasm; plenty of game and of grass, a fine climate and no molestation from Indians. In fact, I found the interior quite a ferment, the whole floating population either 'on the move' or preparing to start; while traders, cattle-dealers, contractors, and all the enterprising people in business who could manage to leave, were maturing arrangements to join the general exodus. Persons travelling in the mining region reckon that in three months 50,000 souls will have left California. All the movements made in consequence of the new gold discovery have tended to benefit San Francisco, and she will, no doubt, continue to derive great advantages from the change. The increase of business will bring an increase of immigration to the city, for there is every reason to believe, judging from past experience, that a considerable proportion of the emigration from Europe, the Atlantic States, and Australia will rest here; that the city will increase rapidly, and that an advance in the value of property must ensue in consequence. I was informed by a gentleman from the interior, who observed the exodus now taking place with much interest, that the greater part of it was composed of idlers and vagabonds who had been hanging about the different mining towns and camps 'out of luck,' doing nothing, and ready for anything that might 'turn up'—a motley gathering of the 'Micawber' tribe. This is to a great extent true; but now industrious foreigners, French and German, are departing in great numbers. That there has been no diminution in the numbers of the gold producers as yet, however, is proved by the fact that there has been no diminution in the production. The receipts of 'dust' in San Francisco have been unusually large during the last fortnight. The fact is, that there is now in California so extensive an association of capital and labour engaged in mining successfully, that, happen what may in other countries, the 'yield' here must continue to be very great. Companies of men who have large amounts of money invested in mining of a variety of sorts, such as 'tunnelling,' 'sluicing,' and 'quartz crushing,' on a large scale, are not going to abandon well-developed properties which produce profitable returns for the uncertainties of new discoveries. A very large immigration to the new mines is expected from the Canadas and from the Western United States overland; and if the means of cheap transit by way of Panama existed, no doubt a vast emigration would set in for this coast from Europe, particularly from Germany and France. The new gold country being British territory will favour emigration from these countries. In fact, so disgusted have Americans become by the misgovernment of California, that most of them, even, who are going to the north give a preference to the country on this account. They feel they will have greater security of life and property, greater order, and better management generally. Of this preference they make no secret."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The arrangements made for the extra week, at reduced prices, are admirably devised for presenting an epitome of the great resources of the theatre. There will be no interval between the close of the season, on Saturday, the 17th, and the commencement of the popular series of entertainments. The same artists who have delighted the subscribers, will play in their choicest parts for the benefit of a fresh audience, the operas selected being those which experience has shown to be the most effective of the repertoire. Madlle. Titiens, the great soprano, will appear in three of her most successful parts. Valentine in the *Huguenots*, which established her reputation as the first tragic vocalist of the day. Donna Anna, in *Don Giovanni*, is a perfect specimen of the way in which Mozart's glorious music should be sung; and, finally, Lucrezia Borgia, the most arduous and most striking of all her representation. Madlle. Piccolomini, too, the pet of three seasons, will have her opportunity of triumph brightened rather than dimmed by the contrast between her and her rival *prima donna*. Zerlina, in *Don Giovanni*, is one of the best characters for displaying the arch vivacity of her singing and acting, and the *Traviata*, which is identified with the name of Piccolomini, will once more enchant every ear and win the sympathy of all. In all the four operas, Giuglini has the leading tenor part. The *Huguenots* and the *Lucrezia* are, perhaps, the greatest of his performances in a histrionic sense. Of his singing it is superfluous to speak. One more attraction must be named, and that is Albani's delicious singing in the character of Maffeo Orsini, which she has resumed to the delight of every lover of music. Such is the programme prepared for the cheap nights, and it would be strange if it failed to bring together audiences such as a manager loves to see.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

At the Worship-street Police-court, on Saturday, a comely young woman, whose name did not transpire, made an application for a summons against a tradesman in the Kingsland-road, under the following circumstances: The applicant stated that about two years past she became acquainted with a young man who offered her attentions, which were continued very pleasantly, and with apparent earnestness he became her "suitor." Monday last was fixed upon as the happy day, and as she filled a responsible situation in the family of a gentleman at Leicester, it was arranged that the knot should be tied at the village church of Kebworth, a short distance from that town. Thus far all had gone smoothly as a marriage bell, the wedding dinner was kindly provided by her master at his own residence, friends were invited, the bridesmaid in attendance, and the party repaired to complete the ceremony, but where was the bridegroom? Alas! absent; some accident must have occasioned his delay. He had the night previous left his betrothed to sojourn at his mother's house in Leicester. A message was sent there. He had left in the morning early. Still there existed no apprehension of faithlessness—anything but that—and, to ascertain the worst, a relative posted to London, hastening to his residence, where unobtrusively sat the perjured swain, in the apparently full enjoyment of health and spirits. Applicant, on receiving information of this astounding fact, the following day hastened to convince herself, by "her own eyesight," of her lover's perfidy, and truly there he was as represented. "Now," said the lady, "I wish to know if I cannot obtain redress, not for breach of promise; oh, no! because I can, of course, not have anything more to do with him; but, unfortunately, he has all my trunks, containing wearing apparel and other articles, the value of which is about 17l. They were sent to his house when I did not anticipate this unexpected refusal, directed to him, not to me, and he positively refuses to give them up unless upon payment of 10l., doubtless believing that it will induce me to accede to his proposition of marrying him in London."—The magistrate told the applicant that it was a matter for the county court, being an amount of value beyond his jurisdiction.

Sir Stafford Northcote has issued an address to the electors of Stamford in anticipation of the resignation of Mr. Inglis, the present Lord Advocate, who has become the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. Sir Stafford announces himself to be a supporter of Lord Derby's Government.

The *Saturday Review* lately threw a wet blanket on the subscription now being raised in London for M. de Lamartine. The subject was treated with the same ability, but with less charity than usually marks the contributions to that journal; it appears that the sarcasms and reproaches of the article have deeply annoyed M. de Lamartine. He writes more in sorrow than in anger to the *Univers* to say, that if the editor of the *Saturday Review* will do him the honour to visit him in Paris, he will find him living in an humble abode; and when he leaves for the country, he says that he lives like a patriarch in the house of his fathers, surrounded by affectionate servants, whom he has not the heart to discharge nor the means of paying.

A respectable young lady, daughter of a small farmer, in the neighbourhood of Alloa, and a juvenile smith in the neighbourhood of her residence, having for some time past been mutually smitten with each other's charms, the pair agreed to make a runaway match of it, lest any objection to the union might be made by the parents of the damsel. Accordingly, they eloped on Saturday last, arriving in Glasgow on the same evening en route to New York, where the smith has some friends, and on their arrival at which he promised to make her his wife. In the meantime Vulcan, in company with his lady-love, called on an acquaintance, with whom they had something to eat, after which they went out to take a view of the city. In the course of their perambulations, the smith took his two companions into a shop for the purpose of giving them some refreshment, but they had not remained long when he left them together, and has not since been heard of. It was afterwards discovered that he had gone to the house where they had first called on their arrival, and walked off with the girl's portmanteau, containing, besides her articles of wearing apparel, 5l., which she had brought with her. The heartless scoundrel has not yet been captured.—*Glasgow Bulletin*.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Tuesday, James Withers, a brushmaker, residing in Drummond-place, Somers-town, was charged with stealing a purse containing 4l. the property of the Dowager Countess Spencer, from her carriage. Henry Joy, 338 A, said he was in Regent-street on the previous afternoon, when he observed the prisoner looking into the different carriages at the shop doors. He then saw the prisoner go up to one carriage, and having reconnoitred to see whether the coachman or the footman on the box was looking, take from a small basket in it the purse in question, and then run off. He pursued him, and on coming up with the prisoner at the corner of Beak-street, he asked him for the purse he had taken from the carriage. The prisoner said he had thrown it away; but feeling certain he had not, he put his hand into his breast coat pocket, and took the purse, which contained four sovereigns, one half sovereign, and some smaller coins, therefrom. William Baxter, footman to the Countess Dowager Spencer, said the purse produced belonged to the countess. It was safe in the carriage a few minutes previously, and was taken while the countess had gone into a shop. The prisoner said he would plead guilty to the charge, and was committed for six months with hard labour.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JEDDAH.

The following telegram from Acting Agent and Consul-General Green has been received at the Foreign-office:—
"Her Majesty's ship *Cyclops* arrived at Suez from Jeddah on the 3rd inst. On the evening of the 15th of June the Mohammedan inhabitants of Jeddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul; M. Eveillard, the French Consul, and his wife, and about twenty others. The English and French Consulates were plundered. The *Cyclops* was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fight [fire?] on those who endeavoured to intercept their retreat. On the 19th the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men. The *Cyclops* left Jeddah on the 24th, and brings up the Christians who escaped, including the daughter of the French Consul and the French Interpreter, both badly wounded, and twenty-four others."
A despatch from Marseilles says: "We learn from Jeddah that the English Consul was first assassinated. His body was cut to pieces, and the flag torn down. The whole of the Greek family who endeavoured to protect the English, were massacred. The Consul of France and his wife were both killed, and the archives of both consulates destroyed."

EXPLOSION IN A FIREWORK FACTORY.

On Monday evening an alarming explosion took place at the firework manufactory belonging to Madame Coton, in the Westminster-road, opposite St. Paul's, Southwark. The first intimation of danger was given by a boy rushing out of the back kitchen, exclaiming, "Oh, the red fire is alight!" He was followed by another, who was severely burnt before he could make his way out. Soon afterwards the fire spread to the other parts of the building, igniting the fireworks, and causing an explosion which blew the windows out and the roof off, shook the adjoining houses violently, and threw down, burnt, and otherwise injured many persons in the immediate neighbourhood. Some rockets fell into the firework factory of Mr. Gibson, opposite, and caused an explosion there, which did most serious damage to the building, and added to the alarm and confusion. Mrs. Gibson was severely burnt, and the Lambeth turncock, who was engaged drawing a main for the engines which had arrived in the meantime, was caught by the flames, so that his hat and clothes were burnt and himself dangerously injured. The windows in St. Paul's church were broken, as were some marble stands in the marble works of Mr. Kifford, in the Asylum-road, a few houses distant. The noise of the explosion was heard to a great distance, and it was soon found that several other houses in the immediate neighbourhood had received damage, and that a great many persons had been more or less burnt. Many of these were at once attended by surgeons close by, and the worst cases were taken to Guy's Hospital, where they are doing well. The number of persons more or less hurt is reported to be as many as three hundred. In one case loss of life has occurred. Just before the explosion in Mr. Gibson's factory, his wife and daughter and two or three other persons, including a little girl eleven years of age, named Williams, whose parents reside in the Westminster-road, were in the house, and all of them except the little girl rushed out at the first alarm. It was not known what had become of her till Tuesday, when her body was found in the house, burnt almost to a cinder. In less than half an hour after the outbreak not fewer than sixty sufferers had been removed to an adjoining surgery. The present is the third or fourth time that Madame Coton's premises have been destroyed by a similar casualty, and her predecessor, Madame Hengler, lost her life by an explosion of fireworks.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

On Monday the adjourned inquest on the late accident on the South-Eastern Railway, was held at Chilham. Mr. Macdonald, of Chilham, civil engineer, who had examined the line, immediately after the accident, and before the rolling stock had been removed, was of opinion that the accident was caused by excessive speed, that the outer rail was not sufficiently high for the curve when the accident took place, and that the sleepers were not in a sound condition. Captain Tyler, Government inspector of railways, stated that at the curve in question the chairs were fastened to the sleepers by wooden treenails; in such a case he thought thirty miles an hour would be excessive speed. He thought the accident occurred from the crank axle of the engine breaking, and a greater strain being thus put on the treenails than they could bear. He thought the accident would probably not have happened if spikes had been used instead of treenails. After some witnesses had been called to prove the rate at which the train was going just before the accident occurred, a point on which they differed considerably, Mr. Seymour Clark, manager of the Great Northern Railway, gave it as his opinion that from forty to fifty miles an hour would not be too great speed round the Chilham curve; that the ballasting was very good, and that treenails were a more effective fastening for the chairs than iron spikes.—Mr. Edward Watkin (manager of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway) said that wooden treenails were substituted on that line for spikes, in the belief that they were safer and more enduring. Having inspected the South-Eastern line in the locality of the accident, he found that the treenails were so strong, that in a majority of instances they had broken the cast iron chairs before yielding. He had examined the curve, and believed it would be safe to travel on it at any rate not exceeding fifty miles an hour. Much severer curves were

worked on the Great Western and other lines at a higher rate of speed, without accident.—Mr. Samuel Hughes, of Park-street, Westminster, a civil engineer believed the Chilham curve was calculated for a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. This witness wished to show the rate the train was going by a reference to the statements of previous witnesses, but the coroner refused to receive it.—After some further evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a strong recommendation that no train should pass the curve between the whistle-board and the Chilham station at a rate exceeding twenty-five miles an hour, and that the road should be carefully attended and kept in good running order and repair, especially the curve.

It is reported that Ahmed Pasha, who so unfortunately met his death by the accident on the Nile Railway, has left a legacy of 1,000,000*fr.*, and diamonds to the value of 500,000*fr.*, to Baronne Vigier (late Mdle. Cruvelli). He had never spoken to her in his life, but made his will when in a state of enthusiasm produced by seeing her on the stage of the Opera.

Mr. William Beadham, of Brighton, was visiting a few days since at Woodford, in Essex, and joined a large party who were enjoying a holiday. Going among a portion of the men who were playing at cricket, and, taking the ball in his hand, he said jocularly, "Now, I will show you how to bowl;" and, bowling, knocked down the wicket. The ball was then thrown back to him, which he caught, and while in the act of giving it another jerk suddenly fell back and died instantaneously. It is thought that death was occasioned by the rupture of a bloodvessel in the head, but it was known that he was suffering from disease of the heart.

Thirteen inspectors, 19 sergeants, and 23 constables of the Metropolitan Police Force are employed on special duty; 28 policemen have been allowed a sum of money (as detectives) in lieu of the usual police uniform; 7 of these 28 men are employed for the detection of criminals, 1 at the Queen's Palace, 2 at the Post-office, and 17 in checking the duty on metropolitan stage carriages for the Inland Revenue Department; 11 constables are employed in the London Docks, and 120 in Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards, at the expense of the Dock Company and the Admiralty and War Departments; 149 are employed at various public buildings, 12 at museums, 12 at institutions, and 9 at the theatres, all at the cost of the respective departments, institutions, and proprietors. Only 2 officers are engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, 2 at Astley's, and 1 at each of the other metropolitan theatres, cispointine and transpointine. Her Majesty's Theatre is guarded by soldiers; 1 policeman suffices to keep order in Kew Gardens and Bushy Park, whereas the National Gallery employs 5. That disorderly assembly, the House of Commons, requires the services of 31 policemen, while the graver and more sober House of Peers is content with 19. The Tower and Greenwich Hospital employ 13 and 14 respectively.

Persons dissatisfied with the rest of the world, and admirers of themselves, have just been gathered together under a canvas tent among the mountains of Vermont, with an explosion of gasconade ribaldry and lasciviousness that puts Brigham Young to the blush and Mormonism in the shade. Marriage is denounced as the cause of the slavery and degradation of woman, whereby she loses the control of her name, her person, her property, her labour, her affections, her children, and her freedom; and a pretty delegate from New York—representing what department in our Babel I cannot say—on "the sunny side of thirty," with pretty curls, bewitching smile, sparkling eyes, and sweet elocution, held forth upon this text in a speech that fills a column and a half in the morning journals. She treated her subject *con amore*, but in language that will hardly bear transcribing. Discontented minds of every sort were there represented, complaining—some of the restraints of the marriage tie, some of the weight of the Church and religious institutions, some of the sin of slavery, some of the unjust distribution of property—all of the sinful mote in the eyes of offending friends and strangers, none of the beam that was blinding their own vision.

A vessel, the *Scheidam* of London, has just arrived at Shields, and three of the crew have been brought before the borough magistrates. They accuse the master of that vessel, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Maynard, the master of the *Reliance*, of Sunderland, of throwing into the Elbe and drowning William Barron, a seaman belonging to Sunderland. Barron belonged to the *Reliance*. On the 22nd of June the vessels, they say, were at Hamburg, moored alongside of each other, when Barron came from the shore very drunk, and commenced quarrelling with the crew of the *Scheidam*. He then struck at the master of the vessel, and a regular fight had taken place. Mr. Fox called to the crew of the *Reliance* to come and take their man away, but the master, Mr. Maynard, only had come on board, when Barron attacked him. A young lad, called James Nesbit, and another lad, named Forrester, state that Maynard then said to Fox, "Let us heave him overboard," and that they then got hold of him, placed him on the rail, and that Maynard dropped him into the Elbe. They state that the mate of the *Scheidam* threw a rope over Barron's head as he was floating in the water, but that he was too drunk to lay hold of it, and that he was sucked under the vessels and drowned. His body was recovered the next day. It seems that the British consul had made inquiries with regard to the man's death, and took the depositions of the principal portion of the crew. It was his opinion that the man had been accidentally drowned, but he has sent the papers to the Foreign-office. The borough magistrates were of opinion that they had no jurisdiction, and declined to interfere.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADENOISELLE ROCHE.

THE decoration of Kensington Palace was one of Queen Mary's principal amusements. While King William held councils on State affairs, her Majesty occupied herself at her work-table, finding more pleasure in producing specimens of taste and art than in occupying herself in politics and parties. Kensington Palace, once called Nottingham House, was bought by King William of its then present owner, the second Earl of Nottingham. Additions and improvements soon made it more worthy of being called a Royal residence. The beauty of its situation, and the extent of its gardens, its noble avenues of well-grown stately trees, and its convenient vicinity to the aristocratic quarter of the town, make it matter of surprise to many that it has not been honoured by her present Majesty with a preference over Buckingham Palace. In the days of William and Mary, Kensington Palace was much thought of, and the Royal pair took a mutual pleasure in adorning the place. The Queen especially marked her desire to do this, by devoting much of her time to the Work-Table. One favourite apartment was called the "Patchwork Closet," and this bore witness to the extraordinary industry which marked the interest taken in its decoration by the Queen. The walls were adorned with hangings worked by the Royal fingers, and every chair was covered with the productions of her needle. The decoration of this room was as an innocent recreation, and no doubt proved a relief to the mind of a Queen whose heart must have been troubled with not a few of the cares of life. It is pleasant to think that the Work-Table is often a solace for sorrow, as well as a source of many other benefits, both to rich and poor.

CROCHET HAND-SCREEN,
IN GOLD THREAD AND SCARLET SILK.

In entering the drawing-room of any house, how immediate the feeling enters the mind, of an impression of the domestic happiness of the establishment, by seeing the numberless proofs of taste, interest, affection, and industry displayed in the numerous articles of fancy-work executed with so much skill by fairy and loving fingers. The most elegant furniture leaves a sort of blank on the heart if these are wanting, as they seem to form a kind of golden chain, linking wife, mother, and sisters to home and each other. The hanging basket of pendant foliage and gay flowers, the embroidered cushion, the ornamental covers, the screens, the book-rests, footstools, all are representatives of some home affection which makes English domestic life a vital principle of happiness unknown to most other countries. Those who underrate feminine taste and elegant industry are undermining some of the best feelings of human nature, and are really attacking refinement of mind, of which these are the lighter symbols. We would have every apartment thus decorated, so as to give out an atmosphere of domestic happiness, which has a purifying influence beyond all price. We supply an article this week which, besides being very ornamental, possesses a commendatory degree of usefulness—we mean a Hand-Screen. These are now so general and so much esteemed as frequently to be brought both from India and China as specimens of the ornamental work of those countries; but the one we have selected, although not so rare, is equally pretty. It is formed of gold thread and scarlet netting silk, in the usual way of working in crochet. It must, of course, be commenced in the centre, the same as any other circle in this sort of work. By referring to the illustration, the number of stitches can be counted. It is intended that the leaves and the solid parts shall be done in the gold thread, and the open part (that is, the ground) in the scarlet silk; the thread of each being carried at the back when



FRONT OF A BABY'S LONG ROBE.

not required. When completed, a strong circular wire-frame must be covered with white silk, over which the crochet must be carefully stretched, and secured all round. A rich fringe must then be added to match in colour, and set on with a small gold bead at very regular distances, nearly close to each other. This forms a very pretty finish; a gilt handle completes this very elegant article, which is worthy to be placed in any drawing-room.

In commencing any piece of fancy work, it gives to it a great additional interest, if on its completion it is intended to represent some of the best feelings of our nature. How much kindness there is sometimes in a small present from those we love, and what value we attach to all the little mementoes of friendship which are so frequently exchanged either at partings, which are often for ever,

or meetings after long separation, which are among the happiest moments of existence. Many of the labours of the Work-Table receive their value from being made the medium of this interchange of affection. We think it is especially the case when some ornamental article is undertaken to adorn some much-loved child. There is no labour of the hands which has a pleasanter reward. It is now especially the fashion to make the dresses of babies and children as pretty as possible. There is much difference of opinion on the eligibility of the custom with respect to the ultimate result. It appears, however, as a general rule, that what has been a habit from our childhood, engrosses less of the mind than that which is adopted later in life. We think this bears upon the subject of the love of dress. However this may be, the baby in a long frock knows nothing about it, and we may safely, in loving pride, ornament it as much as possible, and feel sure that it represents nothing but the best and holiest feelings of the dearest relationships of life. This robe may be worked on either clear or cambric muslin, and has a peculiar and very pretty effect. It is to be worked in outline, sewn over. The spots are solid, not holes cut out. The border at the one side, in our illustration, must be added to the other side also. The leaves are sewn over in outline, and filled in with *point d'or*. One or two rows of French hem stitch makes a pretty division between the centre and the borders. The pattern is not at all elaborate, as the filling in with *point d'or* is very quickly done, and adds very much to the rich appearance of the work. The proper cotton will be No. 20 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*.

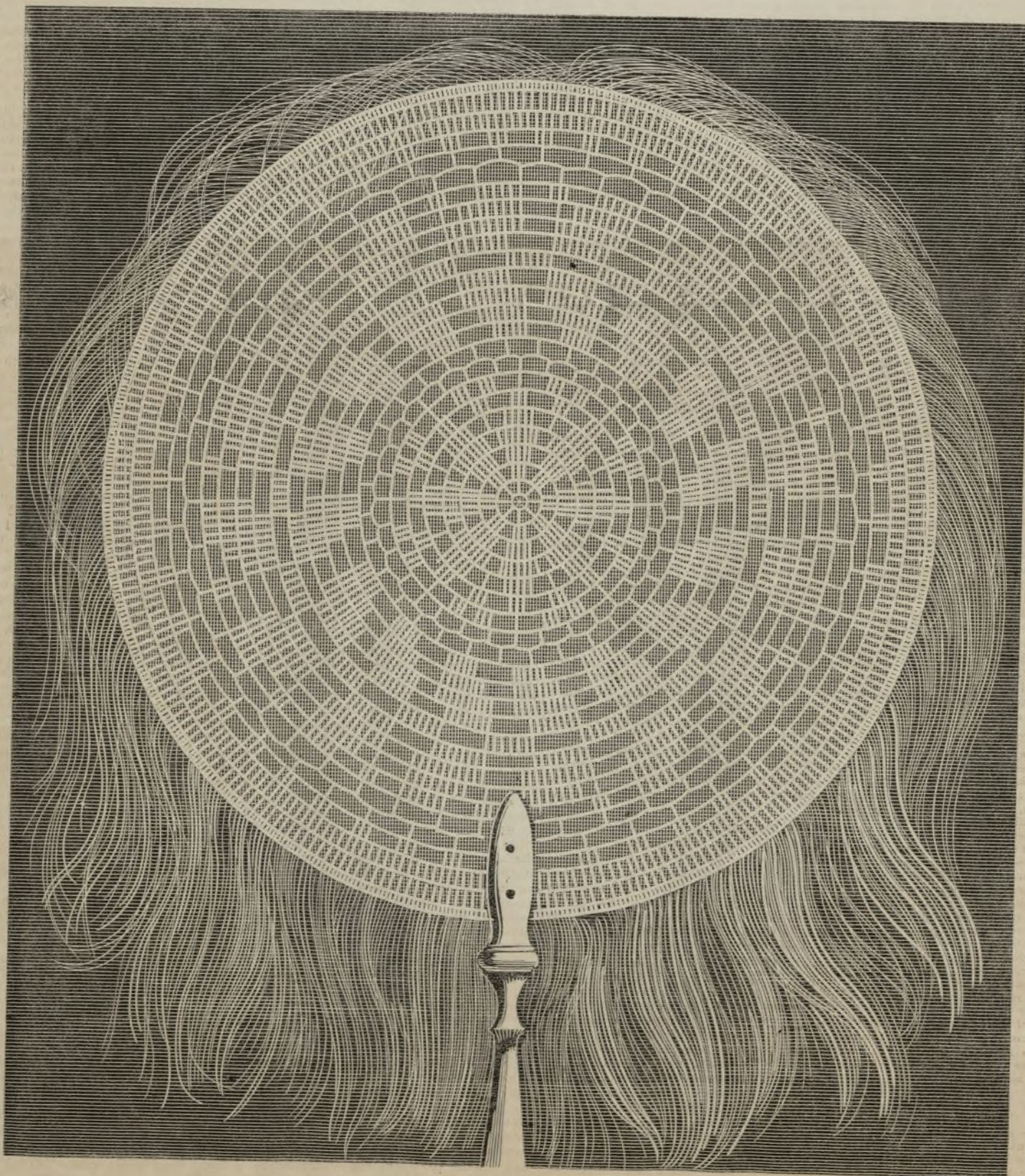
MUSLIN SCARF IN BRODERIE A LA MINUTE.

The summer time displays to great advantage all the productions of the needle in the way of embroidery, as there are so many articles of a lady's toilet worn at this season, which derive their principal beauty from being enriched by this kind of ornament. Some time since, the collar was the most important embroidered article generally undertaken as a pastime, then sleeves were added.

Petticoats next petitioned to become ornamental, and now we may almost include every article a lady wears, as all are indebted to embroidery for their value and elegance. The fashion of wearing scarfs is now very prevailing, and there is no light outer garment so becoming. The value of its graceful folds has long been appreciated by artists, as it never becomes old-fashioned, and this season proves that it has lost none of its beauty. It is worn in many materials, the fine clear white muslin with a simple embroidered border being one of the prettiest styles. We have therefore given a design for this purpose in the kind of work now so much admired and so quickly executed. If preferred, this pattern may be worked in fine chain-stitch, which is also very pretty, and almost as quickly done. The simple border, without the flower, has a very good effect, but of course it looks much richer when both are united. We recommend it as well rewarding the labour, and as producing a very ornamental article of dress, when completed, at small cost both of money and time. If it is worked in the dotted work, Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Royal Embroidery Cotton, No. 8, may be used; but if in chain-stitch, the same makers' Persian thread will be found to produce an extremely pretty sort of work.

In our number for the 3rd of July, we gave a collar in a very new style of continental embroidery. Between the double lines it is necessary that a row of French hem-stitch should be worked.

As the Bed Bag given last week was necessarily divided in the illustration, on account of its size, we find a word of explanation desirable. The Bag is, as we described, made in two pieces. The back part is the size of the whole of our illustration. The front is cut to the shape indicated by the white line and laid on to the back. The opening is thus simply made by the article being formed of



HAND-SCREEN.

two parts, as in a watch-pocket. Before commencing, the two parts of the engraving must, of course, be joined together, so as to perfect the continuous line of the braid.

THE ROMANCE OF MARRIAGE.

The romance of life goes on when with the humblest and most sordid cares of life are intimately associated the calm delights, the settled bliss of home; when upon duties, in themselves perhaps often wearisome and uninteresting, hang the prosperity and the happiness of wife and children; when there is no mean hope, because there is no hope in which regard for others does not largely mingle — no base fear, because suffering and distress cannot affect self alone; when the selfishness which turns honest industry to greed and noble ambition to egotistical lust of power is exorcised; when life becomes a perpetual exercise of duties which are delights, and delights which are duties. Once romance meant chivalry; and the hero of romance was the man who did his knightly devoirs, and was true and loyal to God and his lady-love. If with us it has come to mean the sensual fancies of nerveless boys, and the sickly reveries of girls for whose higher faculties society can find no employment, it is only another instance in which the present is not so much wiser and grander than the past, as its flatterers are fond of imagining. To us it appears that where the capacity for generous devotion, for manly courage, for steadfast faith and love, exists, there exists the main element of romance; and that where the

circumstances of life are most favourable for the development of these qualities in action, they are romantic circumstances, whether the person displaying them be, like Alton Locke, a tailor, or, like King Arthur, a man of stalwart arm and lordly presence. Nor do we see that the giants, dragons, and other monsters of the old romance, are in themselves one whit more interesting than the obstacles that beset the true modern knight in his struggles to perform manfully the duties of his life, and to carry out the noble spirit of that vow which he has solemnly taken at the altar, to love, comfort, honour, and keep in sickness and in health, the woman who has put her youth, her beauty,

her life, and happiness into his hands.—*Brimley's Essays.*

OUR ACTUAL.

I have often thought overnight that I could write a book which should live for ever—but criticism cometh with sorrow in the morning; and what seemed brilliant at the time of writing, grows dull and pale almost before the ink is dry. Is this so with all human effort? All performance must fall short of the ideal. Man is a school-boy and his life is a copy-book. Line after line with unsteady hand he scrawls his hope-

absolutely good. As good as they possibly could be; and surely the man who fashions a noble thought must feel its value. Or are noble thoughts sown broad-cast in this base existence, like golden grains in the slime of some barbarian river? Do they pick them up at random like the squalid savage who is willing to sell his nugget for a few glass beads? How many finders of noble wit-nuggets have never minted their gatherings into current coin of practice for their own use! Like the squalid savage they took the gay bubble-heads of vanity in exchange, and played with them till they burst and cut their fingers.—*The Money Bag.*

less, weak-backed, spattering imitation of the text at the top of the page—the unattainable text, in all the smooth, sharp, flourishing vigour of the master hand. That text is the ideal, written fair on our souls in the great school-master's autograph, and the shaky straggling pothooks in weary reiteration, only varied by unseemly blots—that is our actual! But the text we each copy from is visible only to the copier. Surely it was written fairer in some souls. The same hand and pen may vary with the roughness or smoothness of the paper. Perhaps the most gifted and successful men feel themselves as far behind their ideal as I do. If they are complacent with themselves, it is, perhaps, not because they did as well, or nearly as well as they imagined—but because they found on experiment they did as well, or better than other men expected of them. Yet some things which men have written are



MUSLIN SCARF IN BRODERIE A LA MINUTE.



FRONT OF A BABY'S LONG ROBE.

CRYSTAL PALACE SUNDAY OPENING.

The *Record* inserts from a correspondent some remarks on the proposed opening of the Crystal Palace to shareholders on the Lord's-day. They are so forcible and judicious that we reprint them at length:—

"The proposal to admit shareholders to the Crystal Palace grounds on Sundays may be regarded in its legal, its commercial, and its religious aspect. Those who advocate it must of course consider it objectionable in each and all of these points of view; for, though a majority of the shareholders should persuade themselves that the proposal were free from religious objection, it may safely be presumed that few would on that account vote in its favour if they believed it to be either illegal or commercially injurious. Leaving the religious question to be settled by each shareholder for himself, let us consider it in its other aspects. Looking at the question commercially, the first point that strikes everyone is that so far as it is acted on it must apparently lead to a direct diminution of income. Those who come on Sunday for nothing will hardly come again to pay on Monday and Tuesday. Again, many of those who are most conversant with the views and feelings of the Christian public allege, that the opening of the Palace or grounds on Sundays to a large body of shareholders will be considered by them to be such a serious violation of the sacred character of our English Sundays, that it will at once and for ever alienate from the Crystal Palace the countenance of a large proportion of its present supporters. The extent of this feeling is to a certain degree a matter of opinion perhaps; but if it really influences any considerable number of persons, it is evident that the feeling cannot safely be ignored by those shareholders of the Crystal Palace who are desirous of seeing it pay a dividend. Grant if you please that it is an unfounded prejudice, a mere piece of narrow bigotry, to shut up either the Palace or grounds on the Sundays; still, if the feeling referred to be a fact and not a myth, it must be at least very dangerous on commercial grounds alone for the shareholders of the Crystal Palace Company to run counter to it. The Crystal Palace is set on a hill; it cannot afford to provoke opposition, or to dispense with general support, and this is a question on which a false step once made will probably be irrevocable. The commercial aspect of the present question is very different from that presented by the transferable Sunday tickets, the issue of which has lately been prevented by the Court of Chancery as a violation of the charter. There was, no doubt, the same danger in that case, but there was at least an expectation of considerable immediate pecuniary results to set against it. Here nothing can be gained: much may be lost. Is it worth while to gratify a few London shareholders at such a price?"

"But the legal view of the question is by no means unimportant. It is true that the chairman tells us that he has no doubt of its legality; but what if his opinion should turn out to be as entirely erroneous on this point as it has been proved to be on the question of the transferable Sunday tickets? Let it be remembered that the late Attorney-General (who is or was himself a shareholder) has distinctly stated that, in his opinion, the admission even of shareholders cannot be recommended, on the ground that it may endanger the validity of the charter; and, further, that the directors have very recently admitted, in writing, that they have not since that time taken any written opinion whatever on the subject. The directors' late report, no doubt, intimates that, as the result of the late decision in Chancery, both shareholders and their friends may safely be admitted on Sundays provided the admission be gratuitous; but directors' reports are sometimes dangerous things to trust to, and it seems that, even since the report was issued, the chairman has found that there will be legal difficulties in admitting the friends of shareholders; so that the proposal has now been cut down to the admission of shareholders themselves. Nor is it altogether apparent how the admissibility, even of shareholders, on Sundays can be fairly stated to have been settled in the case lately heard before Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood, when it is recollected that the learned judge considered the directors so clearly wrong in that case that he decided the only point before him (the illegality of the Sunday tickets) without calling on the Solicitor-General for any argument whatever. An observation fell from the judge, at an early part of the argument, relative to the admission of shareholders themselves on Sundays, which has been variously reported by those who heard it;—by some as a question merely, by others as an intimation of opinion;—but as, at any rate, the judgment is wholly silent on the point, and the question was neither raised nor argued, it does not admit of dispute that the legality or illegality of the measure now proposed remains quite as open for those who are disposed to raise it as it did when the late Attorney-General gave his opinion."

"It is for the shareholders to determine how far the desire of avoiding further litigation should influence their votes on this question. The directors were all but unanimous as to the subject of the late suit, but it was decided against them, and with costs."

On Saturday the man George Blewitt, a labourer, charged on the confession of a woman named Smith with being concerned with her husband (since deceased) in the murder of the policeman, George Clarke, at Dagenham, in the month of June, 1846, was brought up for final examination before the bench of magistrates at Ilford. The only additional evidence was a further statement made by the woman Smith, that the prisoner, George Blewitt, she was sure, was the second man who on the night of the murder struck the policeman Clarke, and that when she afterwards saw Blewitt sitting in the chair at his own cottage his wife and son, Henry Blewitt, were present. The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say to the charge, replied firmly, "I am not guilty of it." The bench then committed him for trial at the next assizes at Chelmsford on a charge of the wilful murder of George Clarke.

THE RAREY SECRET.

Mr. Rarey has released his pupils throughout the country from the penalty attached to their bond of secrecy. "As to the pamphlet," he writes, "which has been so extensively circulated in London, without my knowledge or consent, it was written by me three years ago, immediately upon the discovery of my system, and contains but a meagre and imperfect description of it as now practised by me. It was printed for private circulation in my native state of Ohio, and I believe, is perfectly unknown in New York and the other cities of the United States, as I never gave lessons on my system except in Ohio and Texas, where I passed a length of time experimenting on wild horses, mules, &c. I do not believe that any book that ever was written can teach this system so well and fully as an hour's lesson with personal observation. In conclusion, I beg to state that I have never instructed any person, either in America or Europe, without making them sign a bond, under a penalty, not to divulge it, and that the only copies of my pamphlet ever before the world were those given to each of my pupils in America, when they received their instruction."

In the pamphlet explanatory of his system of horse-taming, published by Mr. Routledge, Mr. Rarey states that his fundamental principles are: First—That the horse is so constituted by nature that he will not offer resistance to any demand made of him which he fully comprehends, if made in a way consistent with the laws of his nature. Second—That he has no consciousness of his strength beyond his experience, and can be handled according to our will without force. Third—That we can, in compliance with the laws of his nature, by which he examines all things new to him, take any object, however frightful, around, over, or on him, that does not inflict pain—without causing him to fear. "The horse," says Mr. Rarey, "though possessed of some faculties superior to man's, being deficient in reasoning powers, has no knowledge of right or wrong, or free will and independent government, and knows not of any impositions practised upon him, however unreasonable those impositions may be. Consequently, he cannot come to any decision as to what he should or should not do, because he has not the reasoning faculties of man to argue the justice of the thing demanded of him. If he had, taking into consideration his superior strength, he would be useless to man as a servant. Every one who has paid any attention to the horse has noticed his natural inclination to smell everything which to him looks new and frightful. We know from experience that if a horse sees and smells a rose a short distance from him, he is very much frightened (unless he is used to it), until he touches or feels it with his nose, which is a positive proof that feeling is the controlling sense in this case. In order to obtain perfect obedience from any horse, we must first have him fear us, for our motto is, Fear, love, and obey; and we must have the fulfilment of the first two before we can expect the latter. When you have entered the stable, stand still, and let your horse look at you a minute or two, and, as soon as he is settled in one place, approach him slowly, with both arms stationary, your right hand hanging by your side, and the left bent at the elbow, with your hand projecting. As you approach him, go not too much near his head or croup, so as not to make him move either forward or backward, thus keeping your horse stationary; if he does not move a little either forward or backward, step a little to the right or left very cautiously; this will keep him in one place. As you get very near him, draw a little to his shoulder, and stop a few seconds. If you are in his reach he will turn his head and smell your hand; not that he has any preference for your hand, but because that is projecting, and is the nearest portion of your body to the horse. This all colts will do, and they will smell your naked hand just as quickly as they will anything that you can put in it and with just as good an effect, however much some men have preached the doctrine of taming horses by giving them the scent of articles from the hand. As soon as he touches his nose to your hand, caress him, always using a very light, soft hand, merely touching the horse, always rubbing the way the hair lies, so that your hand will pass along as smoothly as possible. As you stand by his side, you may find it more convenient to rub his neck or the side of his head, which will answer the same purpose as rubbing his forehead. Favour every inclination of the horse to smell or touch you with his nose. Always follow each touch or communication of this kind with the most tender or affectionate caresses, accompanied with a kind look and pleasant word of some sort, such as 'Ho! my little boy—ho! my little boy!' 'Pretty boy!' 'Nice lady!' or something of the kind, constantly repeating the same words, with the same kind, steady tone of voice; for the horse soon learns to read the expression of the face and voice, and will know as well when fear, love, or anger prevails, as you know your own feelings; two of which, fear and anger, a good horseman should never feel. If your horse, instead of being wild seems to be of a stubborn or mulish disposition—if he lays back his ears as you approach him, or turn his heels to kick you, he has not that regard or fear of man that he should have to enable you to handle him quickly and easily; and it might be well to give him a few sharp cuts with the whip, about the legs, pretty close to the body. It will crack keenly as it plies around his legs, and the crack of the whip will affect him as much as the stroke; besides, one sharp cut about his legs will affect him more than two or three over his back, the skin on the inner part of his legs or about his flank being thinner, more tender than on his back. But do not whip him much. Everything we want to teach the horse must be com-

menced in some way to give him an idea of what you want him to do, and then be repeated till he learns it perfectly. To make a horse lie down, bend his left foreleg and slip a loop over it, so that he cannot get it down. Then put a surcingle around his body, and fasten one end of a long strap around the other foreleg, just above the hoof. Place the other end under the surcingle, so as to keep the strap in the right direction; take a short hold of it with your right hand; stand on the left side of the horse, grasp the bit in the left hand, pull steadily on the strap with the right; bear against his shoulder till you cause him to move. As soon as he lifts his weight, your pulling will raise the other foot, and he will have to come on his knees. Keep the strap tight in your hand, so that he cannot straighten his leg if he rises up. Hold him in this position, and turn his head towards you; bear against his side with your shoulder, not hard, but with a steady, equal pressure, and in about ten minutes he will lie down. As soon as he lies down he will be completely conquered, and you can handle him as you please."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Agamemnon arrived at Queenstown on Monday morning at 12.30, having left the rendezvous in the centre of the Atlantic on the 6th instant. On the voyage out with the other vessels of the squadron a succession of tremendous south-westerly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days. During this time the very heavy and unequal load on board the Agamemnon made her condition one of danger. At one time, indeed, the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favour of her going to the bottom with all on board. The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st of June, when the Agamemnon rolled so heavily and dangerously as in her then trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would capsize completely and founder. In these heavy lurches the coals which were stowed in the main and lower decks broke away, and seriously injured several of the crew. The electric instruments were all injured. The main coal in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adrift. The iron screw guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steam pipe between the boilers broken, all by the heavy rolling. Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper deck coil of 236 tons forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on the 25th of June that the rendezvous was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted. The first splice was made on the 26th, and was broken an hour afterwards on board the Niagara, after three miles had been paid out from each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th, and broke at four a.m. on the morning of Thursday, the 27th, parting apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship. The third and last splice parted at 10.30 a.m. on the night of the 29th, about six fathoms below the stern of the Agamemnon, after 146 miles had been paid out of that vessel. The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2,200 lbs. After this the Agamemnon returned to the rendezvous, and cruised for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea. Unfortunately, the Niagara did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost, and the Agamemnon had to proceed to Queenstown. There are still 2,500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions and start for a final attempt on Saturday next.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Chisholm, to whom all the Australian colonies are under such deep obligations, is lying dangerously ill, and a telegraphic message received from Kyneton last night states that very little hope is entertained of her recovery.—*Melbourne Argus*.

The late Mr. John Shakspeare, who died lately at Langley Priory, Leicestershire, and who traces his descent from the Bard of Avon, has bequeathed by his will the sum of 2,500l. to carry out the work set on foot by him during his lifetime (when he gave a similar sum in aid of a public subscription), of restoring the birthplace of Shakspeare at Stratford-on-Avon to the condition in which it was during the lifetime of the poet. He has also bequeathed a sum of 60l. a-year in perpetuity in furtherance of the same object.

For the enlightenment of the public in general, and of the correspondent of the *Literary Cabinet*, "who has taken much pains in investigating the subject," in particular, we will add a second list of seven princesses, all as eligible to become Queen of Great Britain as those of the trustworthy correspondent of the *Cabinet*: 1st. Princess Mary of the Netherlands, born 5th of July, 1841; daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and of Princess Louise of Prussia. 2nd. Princess Hermine of Schaumburg-Lippe, born 5th October, 1845; daughter of the hereditary Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe. 3rd. Princess Mary of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, born 8th July, 1846; daughter of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the brother of the King of Portugal. 4th. Princess Frederica of Hanover, born 9th of January, 1848; eldest daughter of King George V. of Hanover. 5th. Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, born 23rd of October, 1849; daughter of Prince Augustus, above named. 6th. Princess Mary of Saxe-Weimar, born 20th of January, 1849; daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. 7th. Princess Mary of Hanover, born 3rd of December, 1849; second daughter of King George V. of Hanover.—*Statesman*.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Great consternation was created last week, in Dublin, by the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Sadlier, one of the senior Fellows of Trinity College, and senior Dean for this year, had committed suicide on Wednesday night, while on a visit at his brother's, the Rev. Ralph Sadlier, rector of Castleknock, beyond the Phoenix Park. The unfortunate gentleman left the dinner-table about six o'clock, and being missed as the evening wore on, search was made, and he was found at ten o'clock suspended by a leather strap from a tree which overhung a sunken fence. When cut down life was completely extinct. The *Freeman's Journal*, in announcing the melancholy event, says: "It was known to his friends for some time that Dr. Sadlier had been liable to fits of intense despondency, without any apparent motive. Naturally cheerful and communicative, he was often seized with momentary gloom, and, no doubt, under the influence of those sudden attacks he committed the act which deprived society of an amiable and estimable man, and filled the circle in which he moved with mourning. It is now ten years since another illustrious Fellow of the University, in a similar state of eclipsed reason, perished by his own hand. Some morbid condition of the mind led to the same lamentable result in both cases. Dr. Sadlier was a Liberal and son of the late Provost, who was distinguished for his liberality in times when the profession of such principles was accompanied with more danger than distinction. The deceased was frank and sociable, a perfect gentleman, and an accomplished scholar. He took a somewhat active part in the proceedings at the late visitation, and it is supposed the excitement may have contributed to the lamentable catastrophe which is so universally deplored." At the inquest on Thursday evening, John Hoy, a labourer in the employment of the Rev. Ralph Sadlier, described the discovery of the body of the deceased gentleman. The Rev. Ralph Sadlier deposed that the deceased had been in a most depressed state of mind for some time past, and that he had become quite melancholy with reference to religious matters, and fearing that he might do himself some bodily harm the witness had taken the precaution latterly of being present when the deceased was shaving, and when he had used his razors they were always put out of the way. Mr. Hans White (brother-in-law to the deceased) proved that Dr. Stokes had been in attendance on the deceased, and gave orders that no sharp instrument or anything with which he could do himself personal injury should be left within his reach, and that he should be carefully watched on account of the disordered state of his mind. Dr. Maguire deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased, and that he had no doubt that death was caused by hanging. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased came by his death by hanging himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

DARING STREET ROBBERY.

At the Worship-street Police-court, a few days since, Matthew Plane, a young fellow, was charged with the following daring robbery.—Mrs. Isabella Powell, a lady residing at Kingsland, said: I was passing through the Hackney-road by myself the other evening, when the prisoner advanced towards me, stared hard at me for a moment, and then suddenly snatched my black velvet mantle off my shoulders, and almost instantly got away with it. My mantle was worth about 3l., and I am sure that the prisoner is the same man. Mary Anne Paulden, a tradesman's housemaid, said: The prisoner ran past me, with the lady's mantle in his hand, and, seeing that he had evidently stolen it, I seized him by the tail of his coat, and held it till it tore up a considerable distance. The prisoner had a clasp-knife in his hand, with which he threatened to stab me if I did not release him, and he at last swore at me, wrenched himself out of my grasp, and got away with the mantle. I am sure the prisoner is the same man, and I can swear to him the more positively as I had seen him rob another lady of her mantle in precisely the same manner only a week before.—Deeble, a detective of the H division, said he received so accurate a description of the thief from the last witness, that he suspected the prisoner immediately, and took him, when he denied the charge altogether.—The prisoner, whose coat was torn just as the girl Paulden had described, here screwed up his face so as to denote intense grief, and accompanying it by a loud crying, said, I assure your worship I know nothing at all about this; I am entirely innocent, Sir.—Deeble: This man has been several times summarily convicted for felony, and was once tried at the sessions for being concerned in a plate robbery, and, though the prisoner himself escaped, his companions were transported.—Prisoner (crying vehemently): Oh dear, Sir, it is not true; what this officer says is all false.—Mr. Hammill: Well, do you wish to be tried by me? If so, you must plead guilty?—Prisoner: Yes, if you please, Sir I'll say I'm guilty, though I assure you I am innocent; no, oh no, I mean guilty.—Mr. Hammill: Then I shall send you to the House of Correction for six months, with hard labour.—Deeble: This kind of robbery has lately become very prevalent, Sir, and numerous complaints have recently been lodged at the station-houses by persons who have been so robbed.—The prisoner instantly ceased his crying, and, turning fiercely upon the officers as he passed him, bitterly exclaimed, "I'll kill you when I come out."

In Allen's *India Mail*, a writer dating from Lucknow, says: "Yesterday (April 27), in a small corner was discovered a dirty box, after an hour's digging, and when opened, behold a collection of rubies, diamonds, pearls, &c., to the value of 100,000 rupees. The soil of Lucknow is a mint of money."

MISCELLANEA.

The conversion to the (Roman) Catholic faith of one of the members of the British Embassy in Paris is much spoken of in diplomatic circles.

It is stated that Sir Allan M'Nab, so well known in connexion with Canadian politics, is to be the first governor created under the New Caledonia Bill.

A letter from Berlin says that Bishop Gobat is expected there, and that he intends to resign the see of Jerusalem in consequence of the recent painful differences.

A hairdresser on the Boulevard Montmartre, in order to attract custom, has assumed for himself and assistants the costume of Figaro, and in that theatrical guise they shave and cut hair.

Marshal Randon has brought from Algeria various Roman antiquities, which he has presented to Prince Napoleon to ornament his house, built in the Roman style, in the Avenue Montaigne.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "It appears certain that the office of Director-General of Public Safety will be revived, and be attached, as before, to the Department of the Interior."

Mr. George Thompson, formerly representative in Parliament of the Tower Hamlets, has just returned to England from India, in indifferent health, after an absence of two years and a half.

We (*Plymouth Mail*) believe we may announce that Sir John Yarde Buller has consented to accept a peerage, and will take the title of Earl of Churston Ferrers. The second title will probably be Viscount Lupton.

The *Indipendente* of Turin states that Signor Damora, the advocate who courageously pleaded for the owners of the Cagliari before the Court of Salerno, has been banished to Procida by the high police.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace announce an art-union, to be called the Crystal Palace Art-Union, the special object of which is to produce and circulate pure and beautiful examples of British art manufactures.

The Mayor of Melbourne, John Thomas Smith, Esq., had been deputed by the Melbourne Corporation to proceed to England and present to the Queen a congratulatory address on the marriage of the Princess Royal.

A great many sailors are now passing through Paris, going by railway from Marseilles on their way to Cherbourg, where they are ordered to recruit the naval force which the Emperor is to show to Queen Victoria next month.

It is said that all proceedings in the action brought by Mr. Hughes against Lady Dinorben have been stayed, in order to give her ladyship an opportunity of applying to the Court of Queen's Bench in November next for a new trial.

The Archduke John of Austria and his eldest son arrived at Brussels on Saturday afternoon, and were received at the railway station with great pomp. The visitors proceeded to the palace in a court carriage, and the King gave a state dinner in the evening in their honour.

A Berlin letter, of the 11th instant, says that the clerical authorities of that city have been informed of the period at which to offer up prayers for the happy delivery of Princess Frederick William. The Prince and Princess live in perfect seclusion, at the Prince of Prussia's pretty summer residence, Babelsburg, near Potsdam.

A Berlin letter, speaking of the approaching visit of Queen Victoria to Prussia, says: "Her Majesty will spend a fortnight in the Rhenish province in the middle of August. She has requested that all official receptions may be avoided, and that the visit which she makes to her daughter may have no character beyond that of a family interview."

The Mayor of Dieppe has intimated to the agents of the Newhaven and Dieppe line of steamers that the French Government no longer require passports from English subjects intending to reside in Dieppe, or merely landing there on a temporary visit. Passports will still be necessary for those going beyond that place.

The breach between the board and the reform party at Trinity College, Dublin, is all but closed. A Queen's letter, announced to be in course of preparation, is the messenger of peace, and from what has been permitted to transpire with regard to the changes in the government of the University, there is every reason to suppose that the main causes of discontent will be extinguished.

The ships intended to form the Channel fleet will be brought forward immediately for commission. Rear Admiral of the Red Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, K.C.B., has been appointed the commander-in-chief, and will forthwith hoist his flag at Portsmouth on board the Duke of Wellington. Sir Charles Fremantle is in his 58th year, which, as the admiral's list goes, must be thought young.

The greatest activity prevails in Chatham garrison, in order that the next contingent of reinforcements who are to embark for India may be acquainted with the use of the Enfield rifle previously to their embarking, and about 500 men belonging to the three battalions are being daily instructed in the use of the rifle by the several qualified instructors of musketry.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that the tales about the treatment of English tourists by the police, particularly on the tour from Weymouth to Cherbourg, are wanton fabrications! It says that the surveillance exercised at Cherbourg and other ports of France, with regard to English tourists by the French police, had no other object than to protect the French public against persons who were only

too glad to reach the port of France, and so escape from the grasp of the London police, and that for this reason, persons not provided with a regular passport had only to blame themselves.

As a bucket containing seven men was descending the shaft of the Duffryn Coal-pit, near Aberdare, the other day, it by some means came in violent contact with the guide chain employed to regulate the motion of the buckets, and was precipitated to the bottom of the pit. Three of the unfortunate men were killed by the fall, and the four others much injured.

The British Government, in acknowledgment of the services rendered to the English merchant vessel *Escape*, of Liverpool, which went on shore in March last, on the coast of Djidjelli, has awarded gold medals to Chef d'Escadron Gresley, the commandant at Djidjelli; M. Jaron, commissary of the marine of that port; Lieut. Ollivier, the director of the port; and to Captain Erhard, chief of the Arab Bureau.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly has just scandalised the fashionable world by avowing his marriage some time ago with his dairy-maid. The fact has been concealed until further concealment was impossible, the lady having presented him with a son and heir, to the intense disgust of his only child by his first marriage—a daughter—who is herself married and has a family. The Attorney-General is in his sixty-second year.—*Patriot*.

A deputation from the committee of the British and Foreign School Society, consisting of Mr. Robert Forster, Mr. John Corderoy, and Mr. Hugh Owen, together with Mr. Wilkins, the secretary, had an interview with his Grace the Duke of Newcastle on Tuesday, as the chairman of the Royal Commission for inquiring into the subject of Popular Education, at his residence in Portman-square.

The successful suitor for the hand of the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, only daughter of Lord and Lady Overstone, is Major Lindsay of the Scots Fusilier Guards, brother of Sir Countess Lindsay, Bart. Major Lindsay was one of the officers who so gallantly defended the colours of his regiment at Alma, escaping destruction as if by a miracle. For this achievement the gallant officer received the Victoria Cross.

Orders have been received at Chatham by the officers in command of the three battalions of infantry stationed at that garrison, directing the whole of the available troops belonging to the depôts of the East India Company's regiments to be held in readiness to join the service companies of their respective corps, and to embark for India as soon as a sufficient amount of tonnage has been taken up for them by the East India Company.

The *Cork Constitution* is now proved to have libelled Prince Alfred in stating that he spent a whole Sunday at Glengarriffe in fishing for salmon. There was probably some mistake in the date given, as it is positively affirmed that Divine service was performed the Sunday in question on board the Black Eagle, under awning, and no boat was allowed to leave the vessel or go alongside; nor did his Royal Highness go ashore until evening for his letters.

The *Siecle* says: "A woman residing in the Rue Rochechouart was bitten a few days ago in the back of the neck by one of those large flies which feed on decayed meat at this season of the year, and died the day before yesterday, after most severe suffering, and in spite of the best medical attendance. It is supposed that the fly must have eaten carrion immediately before wounding the woman, and that the virus which it introduced into the wound quickly spread through the system."

The owners and occupiers of property on the banks of the Thames downwards towards the sea are alarmed at the prospect of having great discharges of filth in their neighbourhood, and on Tuesday a meeting was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, with Sir Culling Eardley in the chair, at which a protest was adopted against abating the Thames nuisance by transferring it from London folks to the populations in the lower districts of the river. Those who spoke said a good deal about deodorisation as the alternative.

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte has addressed an angry letter to General de Heischman, aide-de-camp to the King of Wurtemberg, relative to some statements affecting King Joseph, the Prince's father, which occur in the newly-published memoirs of Count Miot, edited by the general, the count's son-in-law. Miot the prince calls a "robber and a butcher," a "liar or a dastard," and the letter concludes in the following terms: "As to you, monsieur, since you have not feared to pick out of the mud the pen of the pamphleteer Miot, you will not forget, I conclude, that you carry a sword."

A magnificent piece of plate was on Tuesday presented to Major-General Hall, of the 1st Life Guards, as a mark of the esteem and regard of the officers who served with him in that regiment. The ceremony took place at the Duke of Beaufort's residence, St. James's-square. The Duke presented the testimonial in appropriate terms, and Major-General Hall expressed his acknowledgments. The Duke then invited the officers present to a sumptuous luncheon, served with great profusion and elegance, the testimonial itself forming a splendid addition. The intrinsic value of the piece of plate is about 900*l*.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, in his capacity of Papal Commissioner, gave orders some time back to the superior of the convent of Admant, in Styria, to introduce a stricter order in his establishment. As the Abbé paid no attention to the first two injunctions, a third was sent to him, in which he was offered the alternative of either obeying or leaving. The Abbé convoked the chapter of the convent, who declared that he was perfectly right in his present mode of directing the house,

and that if he was dismissed he should be re-elected. Since the concession made by the Concordat to the Court of Rome, these disputes are of constant occurrence; indeed, so frequent are they, that the Concordat may already be considered as condemned.—*Paris Correspondent of the Morning Advertiser*.

A young woman, named Fanny Humphreys, in the service of Mr. Baggally, of Clapham-park, had gone to the Crystal Palace for a day's pleasure. When walking in the pleasure-ground, her muslin dress came in contact with a smouldering fusee and caught fire, the flames mounting high above her head as she ran about the grounds. A gentleman present eventually succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until he was severely burnt, when she was, without loss of time, conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, but she lingered in indescribable agony till death terminated her sufferings.

It has been observed that since the publication of the Concordat the emigration from Austria has greatly increased, and particularly from that part of Bohemia which is inhabited by Czechs or slaves. In 1855 only 400 persons removed their household goods to foreign lands, but in the following year between 5,000 and 6,000 persons quitted their native country. The official reason given for this exodus is "poverty, arising from the great division and subdivision of land," but the real cause was a desire to escape from the ecclesiastical authorities, who sadly wring the withers of their flocks.

A circular has just been issued to the supporters of the *Tablet*, signed by one of the proprietors, announcing that it is impossible to carry on that paper without some assistance, stating that the circulation has fallen off from 5,200 to 2,000, and that it entails a positive loss of 250*l*. per annum. The circular concludes with this announcement: "We shall not continue to publish the paper at our own risk after the 1st of August next, nor shall we endeavour to prevail on our friends to continue it in Dublin, where we believe that existing circumstances will operate against a fair chance of commercial success."

Owing to the advanced state of the session, the Lord Chancellor is unable to introduce the new measure of bankruptcy reform promised in the House of Lords a few evenings since. He has, however, determined that some alteration shall be made forthwith, and availing himself of the powers possessed under the present act, his lordship has prepared a new series of rules and orders, by which the present fees payable to solicitors, official assignees, accountants, messengers, and brokers in bankruptcy will be greatly reduced. It is expected that these new regulations will be promulgated during the course of the present week.

After many years of fruitless debate it has been at length decided to surround the island of Heligoland with a sea-wall capable of resisting the violence of the storms to which it is periodically exposed, and which have of late made such fearful incursions on the rock and Sandy Island, that there is reason to believe that without such precaution they would undergo the same fate as so many others of the East Friesland islands, and become completely submerged. According to the present arrangements the works will be executed at the expense of the island, but it is hoped that Her Majesty's Government will be induced to contribute towards an undertaking on which the future existence of Heligoland mainly depends.

A special meeting of the East India Court of Proprietors was held on Monday, to take into consideration the India Bill as now adopted by the House of Commons. Mr. Crawshaw proposed the adoption of a petition to the House of Lords, embodying various objections against the bill. The petition argues that a full and searching inquiry should have preceded the abolition of the Company; it condemns the power of secret action, which the bill reserves to the Minister for India; and it makes other statements with which the public are already familiar. Some discussion on the petition took place, but a motion for adjournment was carried, and in the meanwhile the petition was ordered to be printed.

The offices of Dean of the Arches and Official Principal of the Arches Court have been conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington. The functions of the Dean of the Arches are now merely nominal, but the Official Principal of the Arches Court is the Judge of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Canterbury. The Court of Appeal was formerly held in Bow Church, or the Arches Church (*Sancta Maria de Arcibus*), and hence it derived its name of the Arches Court, which accompanied it when the seat of judicature was transferred to the Common Hall of the College of Advocates in Doctors' Commons. It is reported that Dr. Travers Twiss will succeed Dr. Lushington as Chancellor of the Diocese of London.

The *Armagh Guardian* asserts that an Indian answering to the name of John Dolan, has been committed to the county prison on a charge of having been found in the house of the Rev. Lord John Beresford, with the intention of committing robbery and doing bodily harm to his lordship. It would appear that the miscreant, whoever he was, had a set of false keys, and had opened several of the doors, when he was heard by his lordship, who was in his study at the time. On being challenged he made a desperate effort to stab him, but fortunately without success, and after a struggle he effected his escape. Dolan, whom his lordship identifies, is known as a vendor of perfumes. He is a native of Rangoon, which he left about nine years ago, and went to Madras, whence he sailed in a merchant vessel to England, where he remained for about five years, when he left for Scotland, and after remaining there for about three years, he returned to Manchester, and thence to Liverpool, from which place he sailed for Ireland. He is accom-

panied in his peregrinations by a woman who alleges she is his wife, but whom he asserts he has merely picked up with the understanding that, after two years' experience of each other, they shall be married if the match be agreeable to both parties. He speaks English tolerably well. About a year since an individual answering the description given of this Indian was tried at the assizes for manslaughter. He was, however, acquitted, the evidence against him being insufficient to secure a conviction. There is very little doubt that he is the same person who attempted to stab his lordship.

A well-dressed man has of late been in the habit of "hiring cabs, in Paris, to go to the houses of "M. Agamemnon, ex-King of Greece," "Mme. Semiramis, ex-Queen of Babylon," and other singularly-named personages, which he said were at the Barrière du Trône, the Barrière de l'Etoile, and other distant places. On arriving, he told the drivers to wait, but never returned to pay them; and when they inquired they could not learn that any ex-king or ex-queen was known in the neighbourhood. A complaint having been made to the police, the man was on Tuesday arrested. He is a retired tragic actor, who has for some time been insane.

A bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Massey, and read a first time, proposes to provide, that where no religious doctrine is specified by the founder of an endowed school to be taught therein, persons of any religious denomination, if otherwise fit objects, may be educated in it, and may be trustees. It also provides that any graduate of any English or Irish university, if otherwise competent, shall be eligible, without making any declaration of his religious belief, to hold any mastership in any endowed school which is required to be held by a Bachelor or Master of Arts of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin University, and as to which the founder of such endowed school has not expressly provided that the teaching of some particular religious doctrine shall form part of the instruction to be given by such master.

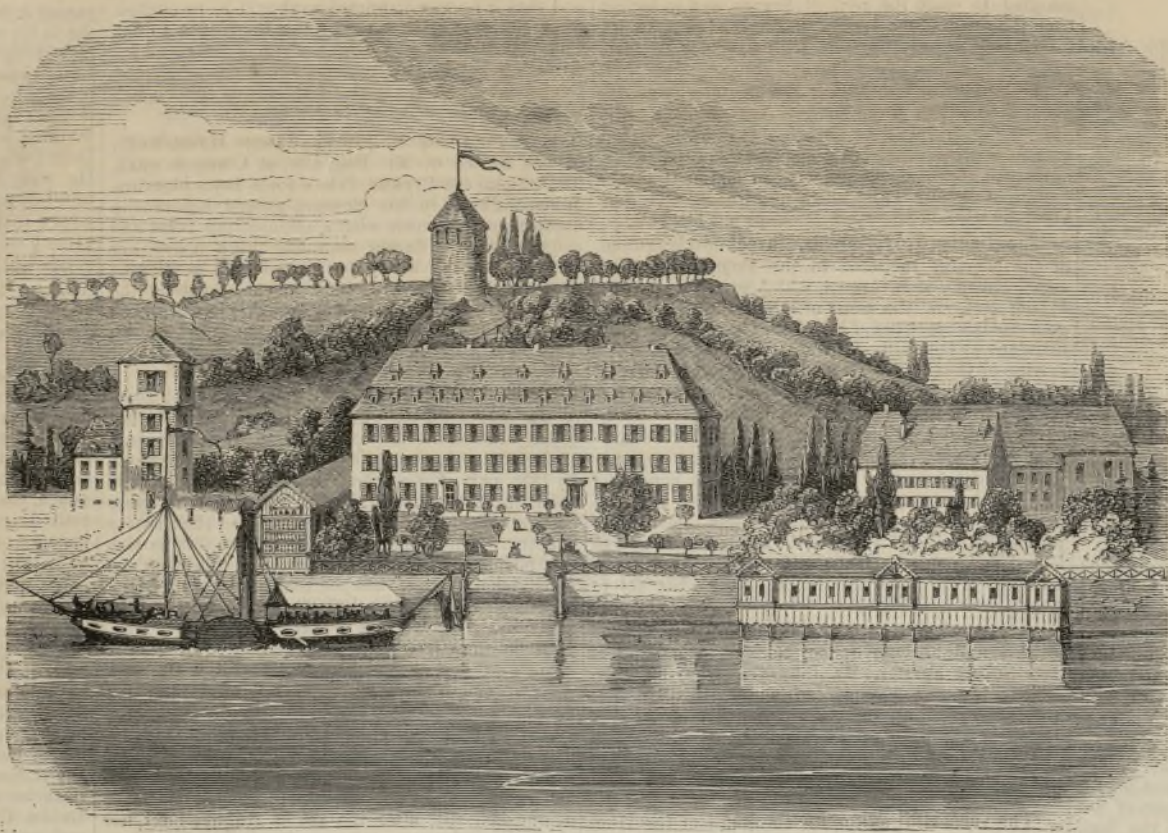
A full report of the speeches delivered at the dinner of the Trinity House Corporation, on the 3rd inst., has made its appearance. The Prince Consort was in the chair, as Master. Speeches were made by him, and by Lord Chelmsford, Sir James Graham, Mr. Henley, Sir Stephen Lushington, and Mr. Disraeli. In proposing the health of "the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," the Prince Consort made some statements of historic interest. He said: "Since I last attended the Elder Brethren in this room, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us the last of the children of King George the Third, the revered and beloved Duchess of Gloucester; the Queen has had another daughter born to her; and our eldest child, united to the husband of her own choice, and who is in every way worthy of her, has left us for a distant country. I was happy to meet her the other day, and to find her in the possession of every domestic blessing. The interest and sympathy so universally shown by the people of this country in that marriage could not but be highly gratifying to the feelings of her parents."

In the Sheriff's Court, on Monday, a Mrs. Horniman, a needlewoman, sued a tailor, named Skinner, of Aldgate. The plaintiff stated, that in consequence of the serious illness of her husband, who was thereby unable to earn sustenance for her family, she was induced to seek some needlework. Accordingly, she raised a sum of 2*l*., with which she called upon the defendant, and leaving that money she obtained four waistcoats to make, at one shilling each. She made eight waistcoats, and received payment for the same. She received five more waistcoats, but one was short in the stuff, and the defendant refused to take in the other four, as they were badly made. She then offered the work for nothing, provided her 2*l*. was returned, but the defendant positively refused, saying, "You've got the work, I'll keep the money." On one occasion she left the goods, but the defendant threw them after her.—No one appeared for the defendant, and his Honour examined plaintiff very closely, and also the articles, and a tailor in court expressed an opinion that the work was very well done for the money.—Plaintiff: Not only has defendant refused to take in this work, but by his keeping my deposit he prevents me earning anything. I was obliged to borrow that money, and raised it with considerable difficulty.—His Honour said the work was well done, and very neatly finished, and he should make an order upon the defendant for 2*l*. deposit, 4*s*. work, and 3*s*. 6*d*. plaintiff's attendance. (Applause.)

The difficulties and dangers of bringing up infants by hand or wet nurses have been entirely overcome by Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which feeds, strengthens, and removes all those little pains and irregularities infants are so subject to. The following letter speaks volumes:—"Grammar School, Stevenage, 16th Dec., 1850. Gentlemen.—I think it but common justice to you to state that I have used Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica for the last four months, during which time our infant has never had disordered bowels, from which it had suffered much during the previous six months, whilst being nursed, though every care was taken to prevent it. Had I known of your valuable food sooner, it would have saved my infant much pain, and me also the heavy expense of a wet nurse. I am &c., Robert Ambler."—"75, Queen's-road, Hayswater, London, Nov. 22, 1852. Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Dr. Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreed so well with his infant." (This infant was ten days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta Arabica.) Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shortland; 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. Substantially packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1*lb*. 2*s*. 9*d*.; 2*lb*. 4*s*. 6*d*.; 5*lb*. 11*s*.; 12*lb*. 22*s*. The 12*lb*. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order, Barry Dr. Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

HOTEL AT UEBERLINGEN, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

For several centuries the mineral-water at Ueberlingen has been celebrated for its curative qualities, but want of accommodation prevented its being so much visited as it deserved. That drawback is now removed, and an excellent hotel has been erected for the reception of invalids and other visitors. There are two sets of buildings—one a spacious house, three stories high, containing seventy rooms; this is for the use of persons who can indulge in a greater amount of luxury; there is another for persons of more limited means. The hotel has beautiful gardens for the guests to walk in, and is surrounded by scenery of the most beautiful description. The views in the neighbourhood are magnificent. The spot can now be reached easily by means of railway and steam-boat. We need not here enter into a description of the Lake of Constance, as we have given it in a former number.



HOTEL AT UEBERLINGEN, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR ROME.

For some years past numerous excavations upon an extensive scale have been carried on in the ancient Appian Way (Via Appia), and several very interesting discoveries have been made in the numerous tombs which lined both sides of it. The most interesting one was made during the last week of March. It consists of a tomb in a most beautiful state of preservation, and is situated on the right-hand side of the road. It is approached by two parallel flights of steps, which lead from the ante-chamber, through which the vault is reached, by a door, the stone posts of which still remain. The walls of this vault were originally lined with marble, part of which still remains; the roof, however, is in a perfect state of preservation. It is covered with figures, in stucco, as perfect as when they left the hands of the artist. Dancing nymphs and fauns, sea-gods, sea-horses, with nereids on their backs, in circular panels, with alternate square panels which contain some single figures, others, groups of flowers, or rosettes. Similar ornaments adorn the openings in the roof, but of larger dimensions. The great strength of the building has preserved the interior from damp, and the earth, which has fallen through the roof of the ante-chamber, has not been sufficient to reach them. They are, therefore, quite clean, and free from injury. The vault contains three sarcophagi, a fourth rests in a small recess under the flight of steps; the sculpture on them is unfortunately broken into small pieces, which renders their restoration a matter of doubt, but from some fragments the subjects may be made out. One represented Achilles amongst the daughters of Lycomedes. In another niche a further sarcophagus was found quite uninjured. The relief upon it represents Dionysius celebrating his Indian triumph. He is standing in a chariot drawn by two elephants, preceded by lions, panthers, and a giraffe; above him is a figure of Victory in the act of crowning him. He is surrounded by numerous figures, a centaur holding a lyre, with a satyr upon his back playing a flute, male and female bacchantes having flutes and cymbals. The whole composition is of the highest style of art. The date of the building is A.D. 159.

A TRUE STORY.

I had a harsh, severe temper; I saw evil, and suspected more, in everybody; and my religion, such as it was, had never softened me. I pronounced on the spiritual characters of people as if I were a judge; and though I had many lessons of charity from time to time, still I was not essentially improved.

My brother William, who had risen from the bar to the bench in a far-off southern state, came to spend the summer with us. He was to me an object not only of pride, but of intense love. I knew that he was a sceptic, and my prayers had been unceasing that God would show him the error of his ways. I had a strong hope that I was to be the chosen instrument for this work, and this summer the chosen time when he should be led to Christ.

He came—a very giant in person—but with a nature so warm and genial that we were at once antagonistic. As he inquired after one and another of our old friends, my sarcastic descriptions of them evidently wounded him, and he would playfully extract the sting. "My dear Sarah," said he one day, "you are not yet old enough to be so sour to the rest of the world. God forbid you should be a tart old maid. At present you have not the excuse of disappointment for your severity."

My mother talked in her own loving way to her first-born on his need of a personal interest in Christ, but he evaded the force of all she said, and on

one occasion closed the interview by saying, "Darling mother, you would have been an angel without religion, as you are one with it. It has not improved my sister."

What bitter tears I shed that night. I had resolved to give up all to Christ, and had professed to do so, but the "bitterness and wrath, and anger and clamour and evil speaking," which I was expressly commanded to put away, these I had not extirpated. Earnestly I prayed, humbling myself before the Lord, and beseeching him that my dear brother might not, because of my neglect, go down to death. "Work by whom thou wilt work, Lord," was my agonised cry, "but save his soul."

In the meantime William grew almost reckless. When my mother was not by, he would go just to the verge of profanity—partly, it seemed to me, to enjoy my startled look; and to make matters worse, my uncle, who lived at some distance from us, summoned my mother to his sick bed. So, in spite of my good resolutions, William and I, left alone, went on worse and worse. I seemed to have roused all the fiend in his nature, and in order for him to defend any measure or person, it was only necessary that I should condemn it.

In a few weeks came a letter from my mother to inform us that my uncle was ordered to some distant baths, and that she should bring back with her my cousin Ellen to stay with us during his absence.

William was greatly delighted, and the more as I described her as a volatile, frivolous child when I had

last seen her, at sixteen, brought up with her old father, utterly regardless of the etiquette of society. "Frivolous butterfly!" was my contemptuous exclamation, as William had been describing his memories of the little girl whom he had loved, on his former visit, to carry in his arms, and rock to sleep upon his bosom. "I suppose," he added, "she will be too young-ladyfied now for anything of the sort. Such little things should always keep young."

Then I prayed earnestly that Ellen's frivolity might not lead Willie farther from the right way, and divert his mind from the realities of eternity.

My brother went to the travellers, and late at night the carriage drove to our sea-side home. My mother entered, and I was clasped in her arms. As I disengaged myself I perceived that William was half-carrying, half-leading a fairy-like creature, who had apparently been indulging in a nap during the drive from the railway station. He placed her in a large arm-chair before the gasolier, and her eyes gradually expanded to their full size. I saluted her affectionately as she threw her arms around my neck, and then stood looking on, feeling my first pang of sisterly jealousy as my tall brother half-knelt by her side, removing her wrappings. A shower of golden-brown curls shadowed the *petite* face—the sweetest smile parted the coral lips. It was an infantile face and figure, but amid the childish innocence there was a beaming radiance—a new light, since I saw her last, which I could not comprehend. She received "Cousin Willie's" attentions as if all her life

accustomed to them; and they were gladly given.

Day after day passed in boating, walking, riding. Ellen was always ready to go; William always ready to escort her. I was sometimes bitter, sometimes pleasant; vexed that William seemed so easily influenced by one whom I deemed so childish, while my superior intellect and earnest piety seemed to produce so little effect. I could not account for the fact that my brother's recklessness was fast passing away. He was more gentle, more tender, listened with some interest to our Scripture readings, and was reverent at prayers. To be with Ellen anywhere was his great delight. The secret of my little cousin's power I cared not to investigate. William treated her like a spoiled child, and she seemed never to think of him in any other light than as her big cousin, who could lift her to the top of a rock, or gather for her pond-lilies beyond the reach of any other arm.

One morning, William and I had unfortunately one of our bitter religious discussions. As a consequence I was proudly disdainful, he almost profane. The new boat had just come home, and we were to try it. "What is its name, William?" I asked.

"O, I will call it after some distinguished personage," he replied. "I have one now in my mind's eye."

"After Kossuth, perhaps?" said Ellen.

"No, Ellie. He is one of Sarah's favourites. This is an individual for whom she professes the utmost aversion."

"Judge Taney, then," said my little cousin.

"The boat shall be christened this very afternoon," replied he, peremptorily, "by the name of a celebrated

individual, who has, I am sorry to say, fallen from his illustrious height, and is thus exposed to the shafts of the righteous over-much." This last speech was accompanied by a sarcastic glance at me, and I retorted in no pleasant mood.

We sallied forth, heedless of the vast pile of snowy clouds which lay low in the horizon. Ellen sprang before, and William and I continued our scornful jests. At length we reached the shore, and were aided to the boat. We pushed off, and the little barque flew merrily before the wind, till at length we reached a wild place, where full in view were three high precipitous crags, looking inaccessible to all save the birds that thronged them. Even in our present position the navigation was difficult—the tide was rising—the clouds had rapidly risen and half-concealed the blue sky.

"This is a glorious scene in which to christen the boat. It is ever a lady's task. Ellie, dear, you shall do it."

"And by what name, cousin Will?" she asked.

"Lucifer," he exclaimed, giving me a most defiant look.

"No, cousin Will, I cannot call it that," said Ellen with the gentlest tones; "it is not right."

"O, you too are a saint," he exclaimed; "I will do it myself;" and he reached forward to take the blue-ribboned bottle which we had brought for the purpose.

Never had I seen him in such a mood. The wind was high—we were nearing the crags—there seemed something really impious in his very look. A storm was evidently rising, and for a few moments I feared that our only human protector on that waste of waters was really insane. Terror conquered me. But a quiet grasp was on his arm, and Ellen, looking into his face, said:

"You will not do so, Willie."

"Why will I not?" he almost fiercely demanded.

I expected to hear, "For my sake," and I loathed the affection more potent than mine. But I was disappointed.

"Because it is not right," she said, calmly.

"Who says it is not?" growled he.

"Your own conscience," she replied, "is saying it to you now. It will be safest to follow it."

William turned his head, and we rode on in silence, till at length I suggested that we should hardly reach home before the storm.

"Nay, nay," said William, "Ellen and you have often wished to go to the Crags. I will take you there now."

I looked toward them—the waves were lashing their bases—the spray flying—the wind roaring.

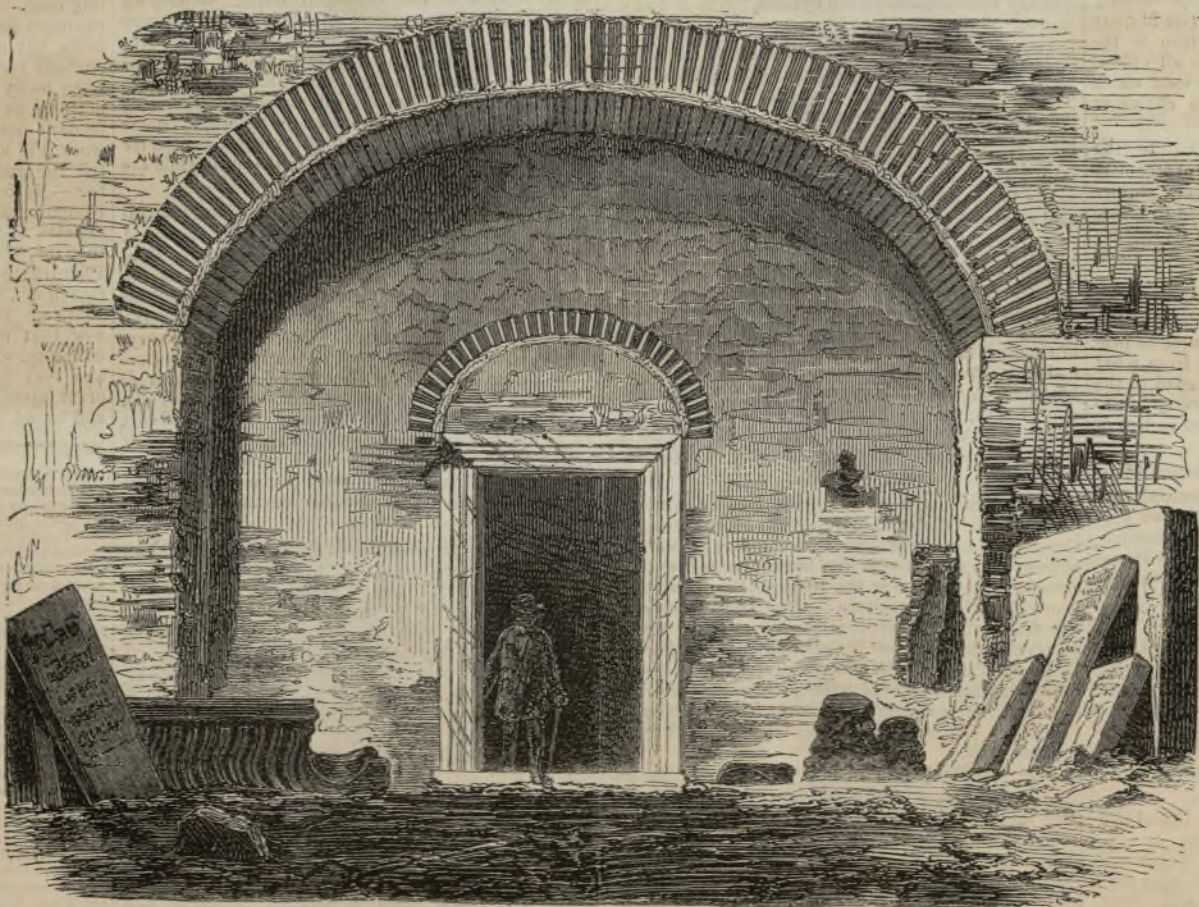
"We shall be dashed in pieces, William," I exclaimed.

"And if so," he said, "you who profess to be prepared to die need not fear. It is a wicked sinner like myself who should be scared by the thunder and lightning, and not pious people."

"But my mother will be anxious," I said, never doubting that this appeal would effect my object.

It was of no use. I might as well have tried to stop the gathering clouds in the heavens, as to quell the storm I had all the morning been raising in his breast.

"Do not be frightened, dear Sarah," said Ellen's clear tones, as I sank into



EXCAVATIONS NEAR ROME: THE LATELY-DISCOVERED TOMB IN THE VIA APPIA.

the bottom of the boat, watching in terror the lightning from the coming tempest; "we shall turn around that next rock."

"Why shall we?" said William, turning suddenly to her.

"Because you are too kind to give needless pain," she said, "and you would not like yourself to enter so suddenly into God's presence."

To my surprise the boat's head was turned, and rapidly we sped on our homeward path. Our landing-place was almost inaccessible, especially to Ellen, who, with youthful imprudence, had come out in thin slippers. There was not a moment to be lost. My brother took her in his arms and bore her to a shelter in the rocks. It was a nook or cave which we well knew, and to which I followed them. As I neared it, I heard him saying,

"Be my guide always, as you have been to-day."

"No, Willie, when we get home I will give you another and a safer guide."

We sat and watched the storm. It was very grand. No boat could have lived in it a moment. William was awed, and Ellen softly repeated—

"The God who rules on high
And thunders when he please,
That rides upon the stormy sky
And manages the seas;

This awful God is ours,
Our Father and our love,
He shall send down his heavenly powers
To carry us above."

and then at intervals came those magnificent descriptions of the Psalms; and after one tremendous peal, when we were all clinging together, she breathed forth, "God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in time of trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." Her face was lighted with celestial hope.

The tempest ceased, and we turned to go, but just as we were leaving our protecting cliff, Ellen commenced—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the billows near me roll,
While the tempest still is high."

William and I joined. I never expect to hear again such a song till I get home to glory.

That same evening, at twilight, I was sitting alone on the verandah, when I heard William enter the parlour, and he was soon followed by Ellen.

"Come, birdie," he said, as he playfully swung her by the tips of her fingers to the top of a low ottoman, standing upon which brought her pretty head to the height of his shoulder, "come, birdie, and tell me what was that promise you made me in the rock to-day?"

From my retreat I saw her as she stood in her sweet simplicity before him.

"You promised me a guide, Ellie, better and safer than yourself."

"And I shall keep my promise, Cousin Willie, here it is—my dear, precious Bible. When I was a very little girl your mother gave it to me and taught me to love it. You will love it the more because it was hers and mine."

"I shall love it *only* because it was hers and yours," he said. "I wish I had your simple faith," he added slowly, taking her little hand in both his. "Ellie, *why* do you love the Bible so?"

The child looked up surprised, but seeing he waited a reply, said, "Because it tells me of the love of my blessed Saviour, who was delivered for our offences and raised again for our justification."

"But you have never committed any sin, my little cousin; why do you need a Saviour?"

"O Willie, my heart wanders from Him every day," said the child in a tone of the deepest sincerity.

"Even my own dear father could not bear with and forgive me as Jesus does. It is very sweet when my own selfishness oppresses and weighs me down, to open here and read—'I, even I, am he that blot out all thy transgressions.' 'The blood of Christ cleanseth us from all sin.' And oh, Willie, that dreadful night when papa seemed dying, and they sent me out of the room, I stole into the library and stood by his chair, and thought he never would be there again, and I threw myself on the rug where I used to sit, and thought I should never feel his hand again upon my

head, it seemed as if I should die. But there came into my heart, and I said it, 'Lead me to the rock that is higher than I.' 'My God shall supply *all* your needs out of his riches of glory in Christ Jesus,' and I was comforted. Jesus was with me all that dark night, and when the next morning they told me that my dear father would live, I found in my dear Bible just the Psalm I wanted to sing. Willie, won't you try my Bible? Please to read it through."

"Yes, Ellie," he said, stooping to kiss her forehead, "for your sake, I will read it at once through."

"No, Willie," replied the little earnest voice, "not for my sake. If you read God's Holy Word, it must be because you need it, and God commands you to do it."

I had sat there amazed at the firmness and simple directions of the little creature whom I had pharisaically set down as frivolous. There was she speaking to the strong man as none but his mother had ventured to speak, and I felt that the word was with power. I was humbled. Bitter tears of mortification and of repentance flowed down my cheeks. "I acknowledged my transgressions," and then my voiceless cry went upward to Him who heareth prayer that even this might be the hour of his conversion. I saw why I had not been honoured to lead my brother to Jesus, I who had never received "the kingdom of God as a little child." How did that "not for my sake" of little Ellen rebuke my self-seeking.



EXCAVATIONS IN THE VIA APPIA, NEAR THE SECOND MILESTONE.—(See opposite Page.)

But to return. A few moments' pause ensued. The stillness was awfully solemn. I could hear both breathe. Then William knelt on the little ottoman by which he had been standing, and still holding her hands, in which was clasped the little Bible, he said slowly and reverently—

"Ellie, you have something of which I know nothing. May God grant me the like precious faith. You have not been disappointed in the world, have not been overwhelmed by afflictions and sorrows, yet you love the Bible and find your chief happiness in God's service. I will read this Bible, as you say, for my own sake and because God commands it." And raising his eyes upward, he said solemnly, "Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief."

But why need I continue my "over true tale?" Who does not know how such cries are heard and answered? Who cannot guess how the few weeks that succeeded were spent in searching the little Bible? The next day I sat down at my brother's feet, and made confession of my sin. Step by step I retraced my pride and arrogance, and was more than repaid when I heard him say, "Dearest sister, you could have given me no stronger proof of the power of religion on your heart than this conversation. Henceforth we will try together to be like Jesus."—*New York Independent.*

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT GRAVESEND.

On Tuesday the town of Gravesend was the scene of the commission of a frightful murder and suicide. During the past ten days a man, accompanied by a female who passed as his wife, had been lodging at the house of Mr. Henry Bean, the Royal Standard beer-shop, in Terrace-street. The parties appeared to be on the most amicable terms with each other, and were in the habit of leaving the house daily for the purpose of going into the country to follow their calling as hawkers of artificial flowers. On Monday evening, after partaking of supper, they retired to rest in their usual chamber, the landlord of the house occupying the chamber adjacent. About five o'clock on Tuesday morning Mr. Bean was aroused by a scream and a strange scratching noise at his chamber door. He immediately jumped out of bed, when he perceived, on entering the passage, that the outside of the door of his chamber was stained with finger marks of blood, and he then, in consequence of the direction from whence the screams proceeded, entered the adjacent chamber, where a frightful scene presented itself. It appears that the woman from whom the noise had proceeded had managed to get back to her own room, when she fell down in a pool of blood, whilst the man was apparently reclining on the side of the

bed, with his throat cut in a frightful manner. Mr. Bean instantly gave an alarm and sent for Dr. Russell, of the Terrace, who immediately attended, but found that his services with regard to the woman were unavailing, as life was extinct. His attention was consequently directed to the man, but the nature of his wound was such that he expired after lingering about forty minutes. Mr. Superintendent White, of the Gravesend police, subsequently searched the room, and was enabled to find such documents as led him to proceed to London and communicate with the relatives of the unfortunate man, and they immediately proceeded to Gravesend. The inquest on the bodies of the murderer and his victim was held on Tuesday evening. Mr. Henry Bean, landlord of the Royal Standard, deposed in addition to the facts as above stated, that on entering the room the man used words to the effect "You —, I have done for you." The woman had stated that she came from Windsor, and that her friends would not look upon her in consequence of her connexion with the man with whom she was travelling. Evidence as to identity was then taken. William Knight deposed that the deceased man was his brother, John Knight, aged thirty-six years, a dealer in artificial flowers, who had resided in Charlton-street, Somers-town. The deceased had recently attempted to commit suicide

by hanging, and was cut down by his sister. Insanity had prevailed in the family, as two of the sisters of witness had died in a lunatic asylum, and another sister had been removed to a mad-house during the present week. Evidence was then taken proving that the name of the victim was Jane Moore, and it appeared that both the murderer and the female had been cohabiting together for several months. Mr. Wood, hairdresser, of Queen-street, deposed that on Monday evening the deceased man came to his shop, and was shaved. His manner was then very peculiar and excited. After the examination of Dr. Russell and police-constables, the coroner reviewed the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased, Jane Moore, was wilfully murdered by John Knight, and that John Knight committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity."

The ship *Edward Oliver*, Captain Baker, 1,166 tons register, sailed on Saturday, from Liverpool, with 481 emigrants on board, for Table Bay. These emigrants are composed of English, Scotch, and Irish, of various trades, a fair proportion of them being domestic and farm servants, and have been sent out by Mr. Field, who is conducting the emigration from this country to the Cape.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is asserted that there exists but one question concerning the constitution of the Danubian Principalities on which the Great Powers are at issue—namely, the nomination of the two hospodars, whose continuance as supreme authorities in the country has been definitively resolved upon. Three different propositions have been made—first, that the hospodars be appointed by the Conference; second, that they be appointed by the Porte; and third, that they be elected by the Rouman people, as the President of the United States is elected. The discussion of these propositions commenced in the sitting held on the 10th, and will be continued at the next sitting.

M. Emile de Girardin, who is about to travel for some time, gave a grand farewell dinner to his friends a few days since. Prince Napoleon was present, and received numerous congratulations on his appointment to the Ministry of Algiers and the Colonies. It is reported that he agreed with M. de Girardin and the majority of his guests that the limits within which existing legislation confines the expression of public opinion ought to be extended.

The *Moniteur* confirms the news of the intended visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg in the following terms: "The Queen of England and Prince Albert will arrive at Cherbourg on the 4th August to visit the Emperor and Empress."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "There are rumours of something like another conspiracy having been discovered, and of arrests having been made. Italians are, as usual, the persons said to be implicated, and a priest of that country is, it appears, in custody."

SPAIN.

According to the *Independencia Española* the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes is to appear on the 19th of August. The new elections are to take place on the 1st of November, and the Parliament is to meet on the 19th of November.

The *Espana*, in an article on the slave trade at Cuba, expresses regret that no captain of a Spanish vessel resisted, "pistol in hand," the search of the English cruisers, and it makes some sharp comments on "British philanthropy" as regards the slave trade. It concludes by expressing the fear that the present Cabinet, like those that have preceded it, will not duly defend the honour of Spain in this matter. "In an extraordinary Cabinet Council held in the presence of the Queen," says the *Espana*, "the note by which the Spanish Ministry will demand explanations from the English Cabinet, relative to the offensive language employed by Lord Malmesbury towards Spain, was read. That this note shall possess all the dignity and energy which becomes a nation of such glorious antecedents as ours, is required by the gratuitous and unjust nature of the accusation, and by the dignity of the Spanish name."

ITALY.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa publishes an order of the day of General Goyon, the French commandant at Rome, and dated the 1st, announcing that order is restored, that the good understanding between the two armies is re-established, and that his order of the day of the 25th ult. is therefore revoked. The document concludes as follows: "The Holy Father said to me yesterday at St. Paul's, 'My dear general, the Emperor has said—The empire is peace. I am happy to say that the presence of the two armies in Rome is the guarantee of peace!' These words of the Sovereign Pontiff are a testimony of confidence; it is our duty to justify it; we must all co-operate towards this object, and I am convinced we shall."

The *Gazetta Militare* of Turin mentions a rumour to the effect that the Neapolitan Government has, through the intervention of the British Ambassador, offered Messrs. Rubattino and Co., of Genoa, an indemnity of 4,000l. for the detention of the Cagliari and her crew, and that the said company has refused the sum as being insufficient.

The great Campana trial came to a conclusion at Rome on the 5th inst.; the criminal tribunal found the marquis guilty of the peculation and abuse of power attributed to him in his administration of the Monte di Pietà, and condemned him in consequence to the galleys—that is to say, imprisonment with hard work for twenty years. As a kind of codicil to this sentence, the criminal tribunal has ordered the prisoner's advocate, Signor Marchetti, to be suspended from the exercise of his profession for three months, as a punishment for the piquancy of his rejoinders and the warmth of his expressions in defence of his client.

SWITZERLAND.

The Constituent Assembly of Neuchâtel adopted, a few days ago, the cantonal constitution by 69 votes to 27. Eight members were absent. The Assembly afterwards rejected, by 70 votes to 21, a proposition in favour of a separation of Church and State; but resolved, by 51 to 40, that the point should be brought forward again in an organic law. These votes terminated the labours of the Assembly.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

A Scandinavian meeting, consisting of about 1,500 Danes, 4,000 Swedes, and some Norwegians, was held on the 4th at Ramlosa, near Helsingborg, on the Swedish coast of the Sound. Most of the houses of the place were decked out with flags of the three countries. Hustings were erected, and on them was the inscription, "Union is Force," and Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian flags floated from the summit. Numerous speeches were delivered on Scandinavianism, and in some of them attacks were made on Germany. A lieutenant of the Swedish army highly praised the King of Denmark for

having resisted the unjust aggression of Germany. Another speaker, a Dane, said that if Denmark should have to go to war she ought to be supported by a Scandinavian army. The proceedings terminated with a grand banquet.

UNITED STATES.

The American mail by the Europa confirms the statement that there is a rupture between the United States and Mexico. The cause is sufficiently clear. The new and revolutionary Government at Mexico had resolved upon a forced loan, and when this resolution was known great excitement arose in the capital. Those foreigners who refused to find the money were ordered to leave the country; and not only so, but the goods of the American citizens who would not comply were seized. The American Minister, therefore, demanded his passports, and received them. The weather had been intensely hot in New York, the thermometer marking ninety-seven degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and a number of fatal cases of sun-stroke had occurred. The New York correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 29, says: "The excessive heat of the past four days has suspended all business. The sun has blazed down from a brassy sky without a cloud to intercept its rays. The heated bricks and stones in town have turned the atmosphere they reflect into something resembling what I suppose the interior of an oven may be. In the country the foliage of the trees has withered under the blaze. Not even the usual sea breeze has come in the evening to relieve the exhausted frame. The long hot nights have been more insufferable even than the day. From every quarter we hear the usual accounts of the effects of such protracted and powerful heat upon the imprudent labourers. The columns of the journals record many instances of death from sun-stroke, sometimes instantaneous, sometimes with more protracted suffering."

From Camp Scott we have late advice. Captain Marcy and Colonel Hoffman had both joined the main body of the army, and General Johnstone intended to start for Salt Lake City at the head of 3,000 men on the 13th ult. The Government had received despatches from Major McCullough. He suggests that the saints deserted their city, because they had fears from the gallantry of the soldiers on the one hand, and the desertion of the disaffected Mormons on the other. The authority of the Peace Commissioners overrides that of Governor Cumming or of General Johnstone. The report that the Mormons had removed their families to Provo is confirmed.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supply of English wheat is rather more liberal, but we have small supplies of foreign wheat. The day being fine, our millers were not free buyers, and the supply of English wheat could only be cleared at last Monday's prices, and English wheat was sold at a little reduction. Foreign sold in retail, at last week's prices. Flour in short supply, and is rather dearer. Barley, beans, and peas are without alteration. We have a small supply of oats, and the export has been considerable. The trade is firmer, and the prices rather better, with a slow sale. We have had a considerable business in cargoes of oats and barley floating, at all prices during the past week. Indian corn in demand, and cargoes arrived rather dearer.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Monday.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Hetton	17	6	South Hetton	17	0
Eden Main	15	3	Hunwick	14	0
Lambton	17	0	Wylam	14	3

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BURDETT.—July 13, at Shrubhurst, Oxid, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burdett, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.
BURGESS.—July 8, at Stoke Newington, Devonport, Julia Tritton, wife of Lieut. Burgess, of a daughter.
COX.—July 8, at Fordwick House, near Canterbury, the wife of Capt. C. J. Cox, of twins, a son and daughter.
DAVIES.—July 8, at 19, Spring Bank-terrace, Aberdeen, the wife of Captain Davies, Adjutant of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, and late Captain H.M.'s 97th Regt., of a son.
ELGER.—July 11, at 31, Rutland-gate, the wife of Gwyn Elger, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
GODOLPHIN.—July 9, at Broomlands, Kent, the wife of Captain Henry Godolphin, of a son.
HAGGERSTON.—July 10, at the Lawn, Teignmouth, Lady Haggerston, widow of the late Sir John Haggerston, Bart., of Ellingham, in the county of Northumberland, of a daughter.
HANDCOCK.—July 9, at 20, Upper Merion-street, Dublin, the wife of the Hon. Robert Handcock, of a son.
HESKETH.—July 8, at York, the wife of W. Pemberton Hesketh, Esq., 18th Hussars, of a daughter.
HOLMES.—July 7, at Churchill Parsonage, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Holmes, of a son.
LABALMONDIERE.—July 14, at 13, South Audley-street, the wife of Captain Labalmondiere, of a daughter.
MOORE.—July 10, at Woolwich, the wife of S. H. Moore, Esq., Paymaster R.N., Secretary to Commodore Shepherd, of a son.
VERE.—July 13, at 10, Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, the residence of her mother, Viscountess Dungarvan, the Lady Mary Hope Vere, of a son and heir.
VERNON.—July 7, at Grove Rectory, near East Retford, the wife of the Rev. Evelyn H. Vernon, of a son.
WEMYSS.—July 11, at Wemyss Castle, Mrs. Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

ADAIR-NAYLOR.—July 13, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Henry Adair, Capt. Royal Marine Artillery, youngest son of the late Major-General Adair, C.B., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late William Naylor, Esq., of Northwich, Cheshire.
BLACKALL-BOND.—July 13, by special licence, by the Rev. the Dean of Laghlin, Major Blackall, formerly M.P. for the county of Longford, to Kate, second daughter of the late James W. Bond, Esq., of Carlinthead, in the same county.
GOUGH-CLARKE.—July 8, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. John Guthrie, Canon of Bristol, assisted by the Rev. L. Clarke, Captain George Thos. Gough, 12th Royal Lancers, to Mary Charlotte Stanley, eldest daughter of S. Clarke, Esq., of Cotteswold House, Cheltenham.

LONG-ILES.—July 8, at Bimbrook St. Mary's, by the Rev. J. P. Parkinson, D.C.L., assisted by the Rev. J. H. Iles, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, the Rev. Charles Edward Long, M.A., Curate of East Bayendale, to Frances Mary, third daughter of John Iles, Esq., of Bimbrook-hill, Lincolnshire.
LATMAN-TURNER.—July 8, at Banwell, Somerset, by the Rev. F. Haggitt, Rector of Wallasea, Cheshire, the Rev. John Augustus Tatman, of Winscombe-hill, Somersetshire, to Anna Victoria Blackley, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. H. Turner, Vicar of Banwell.

DEATHS.

BAILEY.—July 8, at Harefield, near Southampton, Arthur Bailey, Esq., for many years a magistrate for the county of Wants, in the seventy-second year of his age.
CODDEN.—July 7, at Lambley Rectory, Notts, Emma, the wife of the Rev. H. E. C. Codden, and only remaining daughter of Sir G. Carroll, aged forty-three.
DILL.—July 7, at Wellington, Kent, Charles Dix, Esq., M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge.
FRANCIS.—July 7, at 5, Ovington-terrace, Brompton, Stephen Francis, Esq., late of the Commissariat Department, H.M.'s Treasury, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.
HAMILTON.—July 6, drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure boat, near Ryde, Major George Hamilton, late of H.M.'s 16th Regiment.
MITCHELL.—July 9, at 23, St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, Major-General John Mitchell, aged seventy-three.
MOODY.—July 5, at Southampton, the Rev. Nicholas Jas. Moody, M.A., Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Earl of Gainsborough, aged thirty-seven.
NEWLAND.—July 12, at Hastings, Robert Newland, Esq., of Kenston House, Redford, formerly a Captain in the Royal Horse Artillery, in the seventy-first year of his age.

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

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

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The New Muslin Dress with Scarf, and the Self-Expanding Jacket, complete.	£ s. d.	The New French Glacé Scarf	£ s. d.
0 16 6		10s. 9d. to 1 1 0	
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Fashionable Flounced Muslins, pretty Patterns, in all Colours, Made up with Jacket complete	0 10 6	The Scarborough Hooded Cloak, for the Sea-side, Waterproof Tweed	0 10 9
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Beg respectfully to call the particular attention of their Patrons and the Public, before leaving Town, to the remaining portion of their Summer Stock of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BAREGE and FANCY DRESSES, PRINTED MUSLINS, PARASOLS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., Having made a very great reduction in the prices of the same. N.B.—A great variety of SEA-SIDE MANTLES, from 7s. 6d. ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, and 262, REGENT-STREET.

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Fine ORGANDIE MUSLINS, at 3s. 11d. to 4s. 11d. the Dress; Flounced ditto, 5s. 11d.; rich Foreign Barege, Muslin, Balzarine, and Textile Robes, and an extraordinary large variety of Mohair and other textures suitable for the season (any length cut); also, several hundred Silk Dresses now offering at tempting prices. GRAFTON-HOUSE, SOHO-SQUARE, adjoining the Bazaar.

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London.—Printed for the Proprietors, by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of London; and published by the said WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 83, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.