

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



No. 605.]

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.

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TEGERN SEE.

For some time past the King of Prussia has been staying at the Castle of Tegern See, where his health has received much improvement. Few spots could have been chosen more appropriate for the invalid, from the beauty of its situation, and for the purity of the air. The Castle is the property of Prince Karl of Bavaria, the uncle of the reigning King, who has very much improved it by additional buildings, and numerous decorations, thereby rendering it a truly Royal residence. Its first history reaches back for more than a thousand years. The castle owes its origin to the piety of two brothers of the race of the Welfs (Guelphs of the middle ages) by name Otkar or Ottacar and Adalbert, who invited monks into the neighbourhood of the Tegern See, that they might clear the forests and build a monastery. The monastery and church soon rose, but chroniclers are not quite agreed as to the precise date when they were built, but the building was completed and the church consecrated between the years A.D. 719 and 754. After the ceremony the two brothers, with a number of their retainers, adopted the dress and vows of the monks, and became enrolled among the followers of St. Benedict. 150 monks from St. Gall, in Switzerland, were the

first who took the superintendence of the place. Adalbert was the first abbot, and his brother Ottacar assumed the dress of lay brother. The Abbey flourished during two centuries, but when the Hungarians overran the land in 907, and it was given up to plunder. In 920, Arnulph divided the property amongst his knights, and gave them the Abbey. Hither they brought their wives and children, and during forty years the religious character of the house ceased. About this time it became a prey to the flames. Upon its recovery by Otto II., that prince restored it to Duke Otto, in 978. Twice after this it was destroyed by fire, first under Abbot Ellinger, in 1035; and a second time, under Abbot Berchtold, in 1214. In 1056 the church property was again plundered. From this time the Abbey and monastery became an integral part of the State, having previously been raised to the dignity of a Royal Abbey. The Abbots assumed the title of Prince, and had their marshals, chamberlains, stewards, and cup-bearers, chosen from among the nobility. Frederic II. raised the Abbot Henry to the dignity of Elector in 1230. The splendour of the establishment was often the cause of much trouble, for its protectors and officers frequently seized upon its property, and it suffered not so much by the hands of barbarians as of rapacious lawyers, who involved it in endless suits.

The Abbey got deeply into debt, and its property was mortgaged, and had it not been for the management of Abbot Kaspaz, it would have been ruined. He dismissed the officers of the Court, recalled the feifs, renounced the title of Prince, and placed the Abbey under the Sovereign. He strongly fortified it. After a continuance of a thousand years, the Abbey, in 1803, was suppressed. The number of Abbots from the first, Adalbert, to the last, Gregory II., was sixty-three. It became the property of Count von Drechsel. In 1817, King Maximilian of Bavaria became the purchaser, and expended large sums of money upon its improvement and extension. The situation is very beautiful, being in the midst of mountain scenery, at the foot of the Bavarian Alps; the neighbourhood abounds with splendid views. The place is very retired, and well adapted for the retreat of an invalid.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Hon. Augustus Bampfylde, only son of Lord and Lady Poltimore, with Miss Florence Sheridan, second daughter of Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a distinguished circle of friends, among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Mar-

quis of Lansdowne, the Countess of Craven, Lord and Lady Poltimore, Sir James Graham and Miss Graham, Lady Dufferin and Lord Dufferin, the Countess of Antrim, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, Lord Seymour, Lord Archibald St. Maur, Lord Edward St. Maur, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith, and many others.

The bride arrived at the church, accompanied by her mother, at half-past eleven, and was attended by the following young ladies:—The Lady Evelyn Craven, the Lady Helen Macdonnell, the Hon. Susan Pitt, Miss Gordon, Miss Sheridan, and Miss Helen Sheridan.

Mr. Bampfylde was accompanied by the Hon. John Fortescue as his "best man." The religious service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, brother of the Earl Fortescue.

After the wedding the company assembled at Mrs. Sheridan's residence, in Grosvenor-place, where breakfast was given in celebration of the happy event. Among those present were—the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Duke of Somerset and Lady Gwendolin St. Maur, Lord and Lady Poltimore, the Countess Craven and the Lady Evelyn Craven, the Countess of Antrim and Lady Helen Macdonald, Lord Sey-



TEGERN SEE.

mour, Lord Archibald St. Maur, Lord Edward St. Maur, Hon. John Fortescue, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Lady Dufferin, Lord Dufferin, Miss Lillie Gordon, Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, and Mrs. Vernon Smith, the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, the Earl of Gifford, Lady Lyndhurst and the Hon. Miss Copley, the Earl and Countess of Essex and Lady Adela Capel, Lord Ashley and Lady Harriet Ashley, Lady Truro, Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. H. Calcraft, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli, Mr. Stanley Graham and Miss Graham and Miss Helen Graham, Mr. Stirling of Keir, Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, Col. and Mrs. Waymouth, Mr. and Lady Amelia Blackwood, Mr. Douglas Pennant, Rev. W. Buller, Miss Sylvia Doyle, and Mr. A. Lumley.

At the *déjeuner*, the Marquis of Lansdowne proposed the healths of the newly-wedded couple, remarking that the privilege which his age gave him, as the oldest friend of the bride and bridegroom present, was a distinction which they might readily understand, among so much youth and enjoyment, he would cheerfully renounce. The solemnity they had just witnessed, possessed an absorbing interest for every one present, from the regard and sympathy which all must entertain for the young couple whose hearts had that day been united. All had given utterance to an aspiration for the enduring happiness of their young friends at the altar; and, now that they had retired from the church, he was glad to reiterate, in that cheerful assembly, the good wishes and the hopes which were felt for the prosperous result of the most solemn and most important act of their lives. His fervent prayer was, that their happiness might continue through the whole of their lives, and become stronger and stronger with increasing years.

The toast having been duly honoured, the Hon. Mr. BAMPFYLDE, for himself, briefly expressed his grateful recognition of the very kind wishes conveyed by the noble marquis, and so warmly responded to by his friends around him. The duty of returning thanks for his wife, he should wish on this occasion to devolve upon her father, whose practised eloquence rendered him better able to do justice to so worthy a theme.

Mr. SHERIDAN, on behalf of himself and the bride's mother, acknowledged the flattering terms in which their daughter had been spoken of by the noble marquis, whose honoured life, he might be permitted to say, had been devoted in private to a participation in the joys, and an alleviation of the sorrows, of all who came within his sphere, just as his public life had been expended in the advancement of the interests and happiness of his country. (Hear, hear.) With regard to his daughter, her young life had been hitherto one of bright sunshine, and from what he knew of the young gentleman to whom her happiness was henceforth to be entrusted, he had every hope that brightness would be unclouded in the future. On behalf of his daughter he had to express her full sense of the great honour conferred upon her by their presence and their kindness on this occasion. The honours conferred upon himself and Mrs. Sheridan he was, however, desirous to share with Lord and Lady Poltimore—the father and mother of the bridegroom—whose health he asked them to join him in drinking.

Lord POLTIMORE was much gratified at the kind manner in which Mr. Sheridan had spoken of the bridegroom, who certainly had obtained for himself an amiable and very pretty wife; and, as far as regarded wishes for the future, he could only hope his son might be as happy in his married life as his father had been before him. (Laughter.) The noble lord concluded by asking the company to join him in drinking the healths of the young ladies who had officiated that day with so much grace as bridesmaids.

Viscount PALMERSTON, being called upon, said perhaps he might in that assembly be allowed the privilege, not conceded in another place, of bringing forward a motion without notice. (A laugh.) They were all aware that one quality of a statesman was to read the thoughts of others. The diffidence belonging to the age and sex of the young ladies whose health had been given might naturally be presumed to render irksome the task of returning thanks for the toast proposed in their honour. He therefore undertook to read their thoughts and express their sentiments, and he was sure they would permit him to say that they cordially united with all present in wishing long and continued happiness to the newly-wedded pair. He spoke with more confidence of the certainty of this happiness because it had been his own good fortune through many years to be intimately acquainted with the belongings of both families, and to have had experience in the good qualities of each. He therefore not only partook of the hopes and confidence of his young friends, but entertained a sincere and well-grounded belief that the young couple would be an honour and an happiness to all connected with them. (Hear.) In conclusion he would only express a wish that the splendid associations of the scene before them might be emblematic of the future career of the bride and bridegroom—that the flowers might be typical of the brilliancy of their happiness, and the vases from which they depended—of its stability.

Early in the afternoon the newly-wedded couple left town for Dufferin Lodge, near Highgate.

Earl Seafeld, of the Peerage of Scotland, will, it is said, be raised to the English peerage, and that Sir John Yarde Buller will be created a peer. Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, now at Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed Consul at Venice; and Mr. Barber, Acting Vice-consul at Naples, during the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the Court of the Two Sicilies, will succeed Mr. James as Consul at Richmond. The appointment is worth about 700*l.* a-year.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived from Alverbank on Saturday, attended by Lieut. Cowell. Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, Prince Alfred and Princess Alice, Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, Lady Fanny Howard, Capt. the Hon. J. and Mrs. Denman, Sir George Couper, Mr. Cowell, and Sir James Clark.

Her MAJESTY, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Sunday morning. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Princess Louisa, and Count Mensdorff, embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, on Monday afternoon, and cruised to Spithead. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen and the Rev. G. Prothero.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Count Mensdorff left Osborne on Tuesday, for Frogmore House. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen during the day.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Earl Jermyn left town on Tuesday for Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Portarlington left London on Friday for Ireland.

The Hon. Sir John Bligh, K.C.B., and Miss Bligh have left Claridge's Hotel.

Lord Broughton left town on Tuesday for Eilestoke Park, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have arrived at Edward's Hotel, from Ballintree House, Ireland.

Lord and Lady Harry Vane have left Grosvenor-place for Battle Abbey, their seat in Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness Bandini Giustiniani have left Claridge's Hotel for Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and family have left Brook-street for Blenheim Palace, near Oxford.

The Earl of Radnor and Lady Mary Bouverie have a party at the noble Earl's seat in Berkshire, Coleshill Hall.

The Prince and Princess Koucheloff have left the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, for Paris, en route for St. Petersburg.

The Earl and Countess of Guilford and Ladies North have left town for the season, for Waldershare Park, near Dover.

The Earl of Yarborough arrived at Cowes at the close of the past week from a cruise in his yacht in the Mediterranean.

His Excellency Baron Bentinck has left town for Eaton Hall, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his annual dinner to the principal officers of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening.

The Earl and Countess of Bective have left Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, for the Lodge Virginia, county Cavan, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess Delawarr and Lady Arabella Sackville West have left Upper Grosvenor-street, for Buckhurst Park, Sussex.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have left St. James's Palace for Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the autumn.

The Count d'Einsiedel (Grand Equerry to the King of Saxony) and M. Montz Hartmann have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel (late Everall's). Col. and Mrs. Thornton have left the same establishment for Dover.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort and Lady Edith Somerset left town on Tuesday, to join the circle staying with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood.

The Countess de Romilly has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's. The Count Reventlow and the Count d'Avigdor have arrived at the same establishment.

Lord and Lady Clinton and the Hon. Misses Trefusis have left Upper Grosvenor-street for Fettercairn, the seat of Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., in Kincardineshire.

Sir John Pakington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the other Lords Commissioners, left town on Thursday for Portsmouth, to commence the customary annual inspection.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand-Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Wednesday for Osborne, on a visit to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

His Highness Tousseou Pacha, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Galloway and suite, arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and remains with Sir Moses Montefiore in Park-lane.

Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci and Hon. Miss Vesey left town on Tuesday to visit the Earl and Countess of Ducie at their seat in Gloucestershire. The noble Viscount and Viscountess contemplate passing the autumn at Brighton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, who have been on a visit to the Hon. George and Lady Georgiana Ryder, at Westbrook, near Brompton, are now staying with Sir Walter R. and Lady Mary Farquhar, before going to Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire, for the autumn.

The Duchess of Beaufort left town on Wednesday for Gopsal Hall, on a visit to the Earl and Countess

Howe. The Duke of Beaufort is staying, with a party of friends, at Bognor, during the races at Goodwood, and does not return to town until after attending the Privy Council at Osborne to-day.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton and Lady Katherine Egerton joined the party visiting the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood, from Cowes. The noble Earl and Countess repair to Cowes to be present at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, after which the family come to town for the celebration of the marriage of Viscount Grey de Wilton and Lady Elizabeth Craven.

ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

A Common Hall of the Livery of London was held on Saturday at the Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Chamberlain in the place of Sir John Key, deceased. The Lord Mayor presided. The only candidate was Mr. Benjamin Scott. His nomination was moved by Mr. Robert Hanbury, jun., M.P., and seconded by Mr. H. Lowman Taylor.

Mr. FINLAY came forward and said, as a liveryman he begged to ask Mr. Scott whether he had been called upon to sign any document, and what was the nature of that document?

Mr. SCOTT, who was received with loud cheers, said he had been asked to sign a document which was warranted by former precedents; but in doing so he had added a proviso that, in performing the duties of the office, he would undertake not to do anything which would affect the rights and privileges of the livery of the city of London.

Mr. FINLAY produced another document, and asked if Mr. Scott would have any objection to sign that also. The proposition was received with expressions of dissatisfaction, and the speaker proceeded, amid a storm of groans and hisses, to say that his only object in obtaining to it the signature of Mr. Scott was the protection of the rights of the livery.

Mr. SCOTT then stood forward and addressed the livery. He said that no one more lamented the death of Sir J. Key than himself. He had contested the election with the late worthy baronet in the most perfect harmony, and although he was unsuccessful, he had the pleasure of serving him for six months, and a more kind and considerate master he never met with. Referring to his former contest for the Chamberlainship, Mr. Scott said: "It was alleged against me upon that occasion, and now it is also alleged by some, that I am infringing certain rights of the Court of Aldermen. I wish to set that question at rest for ever; the livery have an unrestricted right to elect any citizen whom they think fit for the duties of the office. In the year 1765, or thereabouts, a gentleman who was a member of the Court of Common Council was elected to fill the office of City Chamberlain. In the year 1844 another member of that body was also elected without question, and in 1853 a simple liveryman offered himself to vindicate the right of electors; and I am satisfied that the livery will, in 1858, elect the humble individual who now presents himself before you. These are the public grounds upon which I present myself—personal considerations have never entered into my mind in thus putting myself forward. I have the highest respect for the members of the Court of Aldermen, and have reason to know that the candidates who have been formerly selected from that court have performed their duty to the corporation with ability, with zeal, and with the utmost honesty of intention. It was not because I believe the members of the Court of Aldermen, or any of them, are not qualified to perform the duties of the office, but I did conceive that, as an Englishman, as a citizen, and as a liveryman, and being invited to present myself to your choice, I had as undoubted a right to do so as any other candidate."

The Town Clerk then put the question. Mr. Scott was elected amidst immense cheering. Mr. Scott briefly thanked the Livery for his election. After some other business had been disposed of the Common Hall was dissolved.

At the Court of Common Council on Friday, various changes proposed in the office of City Chamberlain, including the reduction of the salary from 500*l.* to 1,500*l.* a-year, were agreed to. It was also decided that the Chamberlain should not be allowed to engage in any other business.

A Cabinet Council sat on Saturday morning, and in the evening Ministers went to the Ship Tavern, at Greenwich, and ate their fish dinner. This latter event shows that the Parliament will not be many days ere it prorogues. Nearly all the members of the Government were present at the whitebait dinner.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—On Wednesday a *fête*, in commemoration of the centenary of the existence of this valuable institution; took place in the grounds of the establishment, Westminster-road, when the prizes were delivered to several of the scholars, and a bazaar for the sale of fancy and other needlework, executed by the pupils, was also held. The prizes consisted of elegantly-bound books, very appropriately selected by the Chaplain, the Rev. W. Curling, and delivered by that gentleman with appropriate remarks, within the large marquee erected by Mr. B. Edginton, of London-bridge. The Secretary, Mr. Davies, called attention to this, the centenary, being an especial occasion for delivering the prizes in public. The occasion was to have been honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, from whom, however, a letter was received and read, expressive of every desire for the success of the institution, and at the same time regretting his inability to attend. The general sale of the fancy and other needlework progressed favourably, and the whole of the proceedings of the day were most materially enlivened by the presence of the band of the Coldstream Guards.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ADMIRER OF CORAL will be attended to if possible.

L. L.—The word starvation was not known in England, till used by Mr. Dundas, in an American debate, in 1775. It is an old Scottish word.

EASTBOURNE.—Prince Albert was educated at the University of Bonn, and entered that college as a student of jurisprudence in the year 1837.

REBECCA.—It has been said that unreasonable people are as hard to reconcile as the vane on a church steeple, which never looks, all four, upon one point of the heavens.

AN ASPIRANT.—Pope, of poetic memory, was born in Lombard-street. His father was a linen-draper.

H. PLYMOUTH.—The Sailors' Home, at the London Docks, would be a likely place to obtain information. In one year the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-one pounds were brought to the institution by seamen, the produce of their earnings at the gold diggings.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A picture dealer has been known to distinguish by his touch the age of a picture, which had been sold as a work of an old master, but which proved in reality to be a modern copy, having deceived the eye of many good judges. The blind can also distinguish different colours by the touch. EMILY.—It is difficult to give an answer to the question. Perhaps the following lines may be a guide to the hours requisite for sleep:—

"Nature requires five,
Custom gives seven,
Laziness takes nine,
And wickedness eleven."

H. M.—The average number of fires which occur annually in London is estimated at three hundred. In 1854 there were nine hundred and fifty-three. The present year has already recorded an unusually large number of destructive fires.

CLARA.—The lace on the new style of work given in the Handkerchief Corner of last week, ought properly to be Valenciennes. For further particulars see our Work-Table department.

A COUNTRY LADY.—The new stitch called *point de la poste* will be found quite easy with a little practice. For the manner of executing it, see our number of last week.

AN ENQUIRER.—The income of the Golden Lectureship is derived from a bequest left to the Haberdashers' Company to such "learned and faithful preacher as the Company of Haberdashers shall appoint." This bequest is called "Jones's Lectureship," the lecture being preached every Tuesday morning at the Church of St. Margaret, Lothbury. The whole of the funds derived from the property of the testator is devoted to the benefit of the lecturer.

MARTIN.—Facility and quickness of manipulation, are, in many cases, of the highest importance, and should as far as possible be acquired. Lord Collingwood used to tell his men that if they could fire three well-directed broadsides in five minutes, no vessel could resist them. By constant practice they at last were enabled to do it in three minutes and a half.

JANE.—It was in the reign of James I. that epileptics became in general use. Père la Chaise was consecrated in 1804.

A SLOW COACH.—It has long been predicted that an aerial locomotion would some day be the medium of transit. Bishop Wilkins, two hundred years since, said the time would come when a journey as to call for his boots.

Mrs. J. P.—The reason why the Irish cabins or cottages (the word contains too much of comfort to be applied to these dwellings) have two doors, is, that either may be opened according to the state of the wind to expel the smoke, as chimneys are a luxury not yet introduced into the Irish labourer's home.

C. L.—Richard Coeur-de-Lion, was the first who took the Royal motto of "Dieu et mon Droit."

FLORENCE.—In music, a turn is an ornament or embellishment formed of three different notes; namely, that over which it is marked, the note above it and the note below it.

X. Y. Z.—The Areopagus was a sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions. It was originally held on a hill, in the city; but was afterwards removed to the Royal Portico, an open square (where the Judges sat in the open air) enclosed by a cord. There sessions were held in the night, they might not be diverted by objects of sight, or influenced by the presence and action of the speakers. By a law of Solon, no person could be a member of the tribunal until he had been *archon*, or chief magistrate. The court took cognisance of high crimes, impiety, and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury.

META.—Boil the salmon by the following directions: Run a pack-thread through the tail, the centre of the body, and the head, to bring the fish to the form of the letter S. Put it into a kettle of cold spring water, with plenty of salt, and a sheet of paper over it. As soon as it begins to boil, set it by the side of the fire to simmer gently till done. Take out the pack-thread without breaking the salmon. Serve it on a fish-plate with lobster sauce, in a sauce tureen.

ADELAIDE.—Any time during the month of August is a suitable period for sowing pelargonium seeds. You should sow them in pots. The cuttings of heartsease may be planted now, or a week or two hence. Plant them in a shaded part of the garden, and it may be as well, for the sake of security, to let them have a slight protection in winter. They ought to blossom in spring.

LOUISA A.—We are indebted to the ancient Egyptians for the invention of the art of writing. This invaluable benefit was conferred on mankind about two thousand years before the Christian era.

BEATRICE MART.—It was Kepler, the great astronomer (born at Weil, near Wurttemberg, in 1571), who first showed that the real motions of the planets are governed by common laws. For instance, the planets all describe ellipses, in whose focus is the sun. The nearer they are situated to that great luminary, the more accelerated is their motion, whilst those which are most remote from the sun move the slowest.

The Rev. Mr. May, of the Brewers' School, Trinity-square, has resigned his office as master.

"The equestrian statue of Napoleon I., at Cherbourg, about which a great deal has been said, is writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*, 'is at this moment being put together on the quay facing the Place d'Armes. While I write, the horse, all but his head and tail, with half of the man upon his back, are upon the pedestal. Judging from the fragments, this statue, which is the work of a local artist, M. Levée, of Briguebe, appears to have great merit. It has, I believe, been stated that Napoleon would be looking towards the sea, with his hand pointing to the English coast, as if encouraging an invasion. I am happy to be able to contradict this report. Whatever may have been the original intention, the statue is now placed with the horse's flank, and not his head, towards the north. The Emperor's hand points due west, towards the port which he appears to indicate as his work. On the pedestal is the following quotation from an expression attributed to him at St. Helena: 'J'avais résolu de renouveler à Cherbourg les merveilles de l'Égypte.'"

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 31, 1858.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EVENTS in India for the past fourteen months have been of such importance and magnitude as seriously to test the resources of this country, large as they undoubtedly are. The characteristic features of the wide-spread rebellion alluded to have been hostility to the Government the rebels had sworn to serve, a deadly hatred to their officers, and a determination to wreak vengeance indiscriminately on Europeans of all classes, without regard to condition, sex, or age, and which they have effected in a manner not hitherto equalled even in Indian warfare. There was not, so far as can be seen, the smallest amount of principle in the movement. Nobody now believes that the compulsory use of greased cartridges could be seriously construed by them into contempt for their superstitions—degrading as they are—or disregard for their prejudices of caste. Circumstances which have since transpired and are now transpiring, amongst the Mussulman populations of other countries have proved to demonstration that the outbreak was but part of a cunningly-devised plot to roll back the current of that "knowledge" which is destined to "cover the whole earth" and sweep from its surface the last vestiges of all such impostures as Mohammedanism. So that, in the early part of last year, the peace of which we had dreamed when the Russian war had terminated proved a delusion, and we had to prepare for a campaign almost as prolonged as that from which we had been so recently relieved. On the 8th of May, the first visible act of rebellion by the 3rd Native Cavalry at Meerut, took place, and formed, as was afterwards discovered, but the commencement of an organised conspiracy without parallel, perhaps for extent, in the history of the civilised world. This was quickly followed by the proclamation of the King of Delhi and massacre of the European inhabitants of that ancient stronghold of the Moguls, and the massacre at Cawnpore; but the subsequent captures of both Cawnpore and Delhi, while they disheartened the rebels, proved that there was much yet for our gallant soldiers to accomplish. The whole of Oude was in revolt; but in a few short weeks Lucknow was taken, abandoned, and re-taken by our victorious troops. And more recently, when our army, reduced by sun-stroke, disease, and the enemy's continuous and harassing movements, were hoping for a little repose, Gwalior had to be reconquered from the enemy, who had defeated the most faithful of our allies, and driven him from his kingdom. But he is now restored, and the rebels, everywhere defeated, are little more than large parties of brigands, who will probably continue for some time to infest the land and annoy the Government. The importance of this restoration of the Maharajah to his throne cannot be over-estimated, as, had we failed so to do, it would have appeared to the enemy that we were unable to support those chiefs who had remained faithful in their allegiance, and given fresh courage to those who are now in almost hopeless despair. It is but justice to our countrymen to say that all these contests, numerous and bloody as they have been, have resulted in victory to our troops. They have been but a mere handful in comparison to the disciplined hosts opposed to them, yet their almost super-human efforts have excited the admiration, not only of their countrymen, but of all candid admirers of real bravery.

But while the military preparations necessary for the suppression of this mutiny of course absorbed a large proportion of the time and attention of the Government, whatever else has been disregarded, measures for the future well-being of the teeming millions of India have not been overlooked. Such has been the desire of the Government and the Parliament to endeavour to do justice to our fellow-subjects in that country, that they have expended four or five months in deli-

beration on the subject, and have at length embodied their plans in an Act of Parliament, which we may briefly state are that the former double system of government is to be abolished, and the entire administration of affairs will be placed in the hands of the Ministry of the day. There is to be a Secretary of State and a Council, partly nominated by the Crown and partly elected. By this scheme the parties responsible for the conduct of affairs in India will, it is hoped, be brought more directly under the control of Parliament and the country than under the old system, which was one of evasion and shifting of responsibility, backwards and forwards, from the Board of Control to the East India House.

But what shall be the future policy of our Government towards India? Shall it follow in the steps of its predecessor, or go in an entirely opposite direction? The opinion of the Peers, on a recent occasion, was strongly in favour of a reversal of the policy previously pursued, more particularly in matters of religion. The Government have hitherto been studiously anxious to avoid even the appearance of hostility to the peculiar religious prejudices of the natives; high caste men being admitted into the colleges at Calcutta and into positions of honour under the Government, to the exclusion, in numerous cases, of Christians. It was obviously ill-advised, and has been repeatedly complained of, that a Christian Government should have such a small amount of faith in their own principles, as not only not to put their fellow-Christians on a level with the Hindoo and Mohammedan, but positively to discourage them. Had a wider scope for missionary action existed, and the general government of India been characterised more by impartial justice, we should probably never have heard of this rebellion, which we hope is so nearly suppressed. But we must, at least, have a fair and open field for the propagation of that glorious system of religion which can alone elevate the degraded millions of Indian idolaters. More we do not ask; less we must not accept.

MORLEY'S BEQUEST.

THE title of Morley's Hotel is familiar to a large class of visitors to town, and so, too, is that of "The Burlington." Nevertheless, we question whether the name of the proprietor ever realised any other idea to the world at large than that of specifying the particular establishment into which they might convey themselves, and in a few seconds of time consider themselves as much at home as if in their own house. Living, Mr. Morley was a most prosperous and well-rewarded hotel-keeper; dead, he will be known as a man perpetuating blessings through long-succeeding generations.

In his youth Mr. Morley was intended for the medical profession, going through the regular course of instruction as a student in St. George's Hospital. Whether this was the result or the cause of those predilections for the healing arts, which came out in strong reaction in after-life, it is difficult to say. Instead of pursuing the career on which he had thus entered, the young student perceived and embraced a more lucrative opening, where success might be an immediate result, instead of a remote contingency. Gifted with extraordinary business faculties, Mr. Morley saw wealth pour in upon him, until, at the close of life, he found himself surrounded with an overflowing abundance.

Mr. Morley never married. He had friendships, but, we believe, stood isolated, as far as relationships are concerned. It is singular to notice the dealings of Providence with man. The fathers of large families devote their lives—and, dare we say so? sometimes their souls—to win bread for their children. Many fail altogether; many succeed only in scant measure. On the other hand, there are men living all alone in the world, whose hearts never prompt them into any home partnership of love, whose personal wants are so narrow that luxury might almost appear an encumbrance, and yet whose garners are overflowing with all manner of goodly stores. At first mists may surround these different dispensations; but as these clear away, the light breaks in to show us that these parents toil only for their children, who, in their turn, are under the law of working for those who may in like way surround them, so fulfilling that great appointment of labour which both sustains and keeps the world in progress; while the abundance which

pours into the treasury of the lonely and isolated individual, proves that it is not for his own selfish enjoyment, because he has no taste for the indulgence which it commands. Some noble thought of large-hearted benevolence is cast, like a grain of good seed into his mind, and the wealth that might have pampered the luxury of a large family, and robbed the world of all those useful services of which want forms the main impulse, is devoted to some noble work of benevolence, in which the poor and the afflicted are relieved and succoured through long lines of successive generations.

We might quote many instances of this sort. As examples, let us mention Guy's Hospital, in London, and Heriot's, in Edinburgh; and now the name of Morley is to be added to this list of benefactors. He has bequeathed the sum of one hundred thousand pounds for the erection of a Convalescent Hospital, in connexion with St. George's Hospital, to be erected within seven miles of Hyde-park Corner.

We trace that first addiction of mind to the medical profession which led him to enter on its study throughout every part of Mr. Morley's will. With some small exceptions, the whole of his large property is bequeathed to charities devoted to the cure or amelioration of those thousands of corporeal maladies to which our mortal frames are subject. The hand of Providence seems especially apparent in making Mr. Morley a steward for the good of his suffering fellow-creatures. The bias of his mind being first to the healing art, retained its influence even when he turned to the more worldly way of money-making as an hotel proprietor, so operating as that the gain of the one should be devoted to the service of the other. While pursuing his ordinary calling, Mr. Morley still took a lively interest in the affairs of the medical world, especially in those of the hospital in which he had once been a student. Occasionally he took different views from those who were his co-partners in the direction. A singular fact is attached to a point of discussion, which it must be interesting to note. When the hospital made its grant of a sum of money towards founding a school of medicine, Mr. Morley held that it had exceeded its powers in appropriating funds for a purpose different from that proposed by the donors. He was warm and strenuous in supporting his own view of the case, and even went so far in his great earnestness as to threaten the hospital with legal proceedings. He did not perform this intention, but he went home and altered his own will. As it first stood, two hundred thousand pounds had been devoted to the erection of a Convalescent Hospital to be carried on in connexion with St. George's, so as to receive the discharged patients who needed pure air, wholesome food, and rest to prepare them for returning to their daily avocations. One half of this sum he broke up into minor legacies to various hospitals, leaving the other half only to carry out his original intention. Of this, ten thousand will be deducted for legacy duty, so that what remains will still need the bounty of others if its usefulness is to be on an extensive scale. Surely it would be a graceful act of the Legislature if a law could be passed remitting this levy on all charitable bequests, so as not to cramp the efficiency of their operations.

We wish that every hospital in every place had a convalescent establishment working in connexion with it. There is a wide interval between the subduing disease and restoration to health. In that transition state there are many relapses. All good be with the Convalescent Hospital, which, if it does not heal the sick, completes the work of benevolence by nursing the weak into strength before sending them back to labour for their bread in this hard world.

One of the bequests in this will leads us to the addition of a few words. It is that to Mrs. Liston. We believe that Mr. Morley had once derived especial benefit from the care of his medical friend. At all events, he was much attached to Mr. Liston. The admiration in which he held him, gave rise to a sort of jocular *sobriquet* by which Mr. Morley was widely known in the familiar parlance of his own circle. He was always called "Liston's Victim." The fact was that Mr. Liston was in the habit of taking long walks, frequently round Hampstead-heath, before breakfast, in the morning. He had a sort of iron constitution, and he said that it did him good. Morley

had either so much faith in his friend, or so much love for his company, that he would constitute himself the partner of these walks, thinking that what was good for the one must be good for the other. This faith was against nature, for he was physically incompetent to endure the same fatigue. Liston enjoyed a grim and waggish satisfaction at his toiling discomfiture, and hence the title of "Liston's Victim."

Both have gone to their graves; but he who was last did not forget to leave a kind remembrance to the widow of his friend.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE acceptance by the Queen of Louis Napoleon's invitation to be present at the maritime festivities on the opening of Cherbourg harbour seems to have alarmed some of our contemporaries. In succeeding leading articles of one of the morning papers it is attempted to be shown that the invitation was an insult, and the acceptance of it base subserviency on the part of our Government; that foreign nations are surprised at the amount of insult we can bear; and that the people of England should publicly protest against the dignity of the country being thus tampered with. As might be expected, these alarmists find a few to sympathise with them, who, thoroughly distrusting the French Emperor, forget that he is too wise to quarrel rashly with the Power to whom mainly he owes his position. It would be well for those who read such articles to peruse also the following from the *Moniteur de l'Armée*: "If France, failing in her well-known habitual frankness and good faith, should cherish, as she is accused of doing, perfidious designs against a friendly Power, what greater triumph could those unskilful writers prepare for her than to ruin the finances and wear out the population of the adversary which it is by all means endeavoured to create, without having fitted out a single ship or assembled a single regiment on that formidable coast and in that gigantic port, except those that are to figure in the inauguration to which the Emperor Napoleon III. has graciously invited Queen Victoria?"

The customary whitebait dinner in celebration of the approaching close of the session, came off on Saturday last, nearly the whole of the Ministry being present. Apart from this sure precursor of the prorogation, there have been evidences in both Houses of the approach of the parliamentary holidays in the improved business tone of the proceedings. A number of Bills have received the Royal assent within the last eight or nine days, and other measures are in a state of forwardness. The scene which took place in the House of Commons on Monday night was of a very exciting character, and will not soon be forgotten by all who witnessed it. After a struggle of some years' duration, Baron Rothschild was allowed to take his seat as one of the members for the city of London. There were a great number of members in the House. The Baron, on presenting himself at the table to be sworn, made his conscientious objection to the usual form of oath, and was ordered by the Speaker to withdraw. Lord John Russell then moved, in accordance with the new Act of Parliament, that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" should be omitted in the case of Jews elected as members of the House, which was passed by a majority of thirty-two; and the first representative of the Jewish nation readvanced to the table, took the oath upon the Old Testament, and became a member of the House of Commons, amidst the cheers and congratulations of his friends. A large and influential meeting of Jews took place at the London Tavern on the same evening, to adopt measures to commemorate the triumphant issue of the lengthened struggle to obtain civil and political emancipation, and to tender their thanks to Lord Lyndhurst, Lord J. Russell, and others who had stood forward to obtain the liberation of their Jewish fellow-countrymen.

The Overland Mail, which arrived on Tuesday, confirms the news of the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, after a general action of four hours and a half. It is said that the cruel Rance of Jhansi has been killed. In other respects, the state of affairs cannot be said to have improved. From China we have an account of the capture of the forts of the Peiho by the Allied fleets. Intelligence has also been received that the civil war in China is still raging, and that the rebels have taken the city of Ningpo.



The Wilful Wife.

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

CHAPTER XIII.

LONG hours Maude watched by the bedside of her husband, fearing to move lest the rustle of her garments should disturb that sleep which was his only hope of life. Long hours she knelt by his bedside, breathing such secret aspirations as only breaking hearts can know when they cry for mercy in great agonies of fear lest they should lose what life can never more replace, and which only ties them to it in bonds of holiest affection. All value for its gauds was gone in that overwhelming dread of bereavement. Maude did not realise the extent of her own worldly destitution, thus robbed of all resource; her thoughts did not turn that way. She had but one fear and one horror. These were that Charles would die, and that she would have been his murderess.

But, oh mercy! he slept, and she listened to his breathings, at first faint and disturbed, but gradually assuming a more tranquil regularity. The hours wore on, and still she feared to move or breathe. The lamp burnt out. She suffered it to do so rather than disturb the perfect stillness of the chamber. The grey light began to show the shadows of the curtains and the pattern of the paper on the wall in grotesque distortions. The hush of night was first disturbed, then broken by the various sounds which harbingers in the day. How strangely those sounds drop on the ear of the night-watcher, falling on it like heavy weights. The murmurs of awakening nature, scarcely audible at other times, have an unnatural effect upon the brain, which those who have felt it well know, and those who have not felt it can never understand.

And now all gloriously streamed in the bright sunshine, and Maude saw that Charles still slept. The red hot flush of fever had gone, and she could see too plainly the havoc which disease had made. Pale, wasted, hatchet-faced, his dark hair dashed about on every side in wild confusion, he looked more like the dead than the living. The brilliant glow of that burning fire which had in part concealed its own destructiveness was quenched, and its effects were now much more painfully apparent. Charles Singleton looked as if he were indeed ready for his grave.

While Maude thus watched, the eyes of the recumbent image half opened, closed, opened again, and it seemed as if the things of life were once more pressing themselves upon the struggling consciousness. Then the eyes turned on Maude,

and once again Charles Singleton knew his wife in this world.

But there was no rapture, no sorrow, no exclamations. Maude had been warned. Her heart might be in tumult, but no sign was apparent. She was as calm and quiet as any paid nurse of them all. She merely whispered to him to rest quiet, and gave him drink of some cooling beverage, and smoothed his pillow. He obeyed her like a child, only following her every motion with his eyes as if they were held by some tyrant fascination; these seemed unnaturally large, looking out of their deep hollows over the wasted cheeks. Maude drew the curtain between them. Her fall heart could not hold its emotion. Again he closed his eyes, as though he were communing with himself, striving to recall the past. Her ear caught his lightest movement. Presently she heard him whisper, "Maude."

She gently stroked his hand and said, in her softest tones, "Rest quiet, Charley dear, that you may soon get well. Don't move, don't speak, don't think, only rest quiet and get well."

His nerveless fingers closed over her hand. "Don't leave me Maude."

The tears glittered in her eyes, but she was resolute not to let them fall. "Only death shall us part." When she had said those words, she felt that she had spoken too vehemently. It was too late to recall them, and their unctious seemed to do Charles good. One of the old fond looks came over his face, and he appeared to find strength to hold her hand a little more firmly. With the one that was left free she gently closed his eyes, and he suffered her to do so. As if comforted by the feeling that his treasure was still in his own possession, he slept again. The hours rolled on, but Maude would not free herself at the price of breaking up those restoring slumbers. The creaking of the doctor's shoes, and his opening the chamber door, at last broke the spell. Laying his fingers on the sick man's wrist, he gave Maude liberty from her cramped and aching position.

The doctor's manner was always pleasant; nobody could believe that anything serious ever came under his observation. If his own internal feelings had not borne witness to the contrary, Charles Singleton might have thought that nothing of any great importance had been the matter with him. The doctor did not take Mrs. Charles Singleton out of the room to give her instructions, neither did he whisper anything at the window or the door, for he saw at a glance that Charles was cognizant of what passed, and he knew that these by-plays were the best ways of alarming a patient. He did not stop many minutes, but he left both the patient and his

nurse in some slight degree re-assured. Having enjoyed silence, he took his departure, much as though the case were too unimportant to demand a protracted attention.

Long hours Charles Singleton continued to lay in the same position. Sometimes his eyes wandered over that strange apartment as if its unaccustomed appearance baffled his poor brain; then he watched Maude's every movement, looking into her face as though he would read explanations of something in its harassed lines; then he would close his eyes and seem to ponder over things that were incomprehensible. Finally, much agitated, he startled her by crying, "Maude, where am I? What does it all mean?"

She stooped over him, and tried to soothe him. "You have been ill, dear Charles. We have come to the country, hoping it would do you good. Look out on the green trees and the hill side, and hear the birds sing."

"And the children?"

"They are all as merry as the birds. You will see them as soon as you are strong enough."

Then he closed his eyes and pondered, again to break the silence with the well-beloved name, "Maude."

She put her ear to his mouth to catch the faint syllables.

"Is that all? Is that all?"

"All will be well when you are well, dear Charles. All is well, now that you are better."

"But—"

Maude smiled upon him one of the old bright happy smiles, and drew the curtain between them. In the good times that were gone, that sunny look always threw a spell of pleasure over him, despite the sea of trouble that rolled beneath.

The days that followed were of very chequered character. Hopes and fears crowded in quick succession on each other, the light of the one only serving to cast more strongly the shadows of the other in that narrow chamber. The mind, in struggling back to consciousness, first gained glimpses, then fluctuating impressions of the calamities which had laid the sick man prostrate, and which now had equal power to keep him on that bed of sickness, in which the sufferings of the body being the consequence of the distractions of the mind, and still remaining inseparable, there was little hope of the health of either being restored.

Sadder than ever was the heart of the Wilful Wife. She had fondly trusted that when consciousness should be restored Charles would be given back to her. Now, there was great doubt of that. No rallying came. Each day she saw him sinking lower and lower.

The doctor had resumed his double visits each day. Maude did not like that sign. There was no need now to tell Charles Singleton not to exert or excite himself. There he lay, with his face as colourless as his pillow, buried in his own thoughts.

Even the doctor looked a little grave, but still forbore to speak to Maude privately. On his next morning visit he merely said that he would write a fresh prescription. This was not the first time that he had changed Charles Singleton's medicines. Walking to the table, he wrote a few lines, and simply saying that perhaps Mrs. Singleton would have the goodness to give it her early attention, as he hoped it might be of benefit to his patient, he went out of the room.

Maude was not prepared for the few lines that met her eye. Instead of an official document, she saw that the first word was "Private;" then, commanding herself, she read: "You must come to some explanation with your husband. Anxiety of mind is preventing his recovery. He had better know the worst, to which you must endeavour to reconcile his feelings."

Maude read this note with a palpitating heart. She would gladly have postponed all explanation. She had avoided it most carefully, invariably checking Charles when he came to any opening leading to this subject. Yet she knew that the doctor was right, and without his having made a single profession, she confided equally in his kindness. The pale figure lying on that bed, looked as if it only wanted robing for the grave. Exhaustion and despair were sapping away the springs of life. If the first return to consciousness had filled Maude's heart with joyous hope, the light had been gradually going out, and gloomy darkness covered the horizon.

What did the Wilful Wife do? She consulted the time-table of the railway, and saw that she

had just power to save the next train to town. Going to Charles, she leant over him and said, "Charley, dear, do you think you could spare me to go to town? Would you miss me very much?"

An expression of terror and alarm came over his face. He looked at her with heart-troubled eyes, but did not answer.

"Only an hour and a half. Perhaps only an hour and a quarter."

"If you wish it"—he faintly murmured.

"You will see how good I will be." She stooped over him, and kissed his pale forehead, on which the lines of care were being so deeply engraved. As she moved away he made a piteous attempt to catch at her dress, and hold her, that she might not leave him. Maude evaded the movement. She saw the grief and despair of his face. "Can I leave him! If he should die while I am gone!" The irresolution was only for a moment. She smiled upon him, and went. Leaving strict orders that he should be watched unremittingly, Maude set off for town.

We have said that the Wilful Wife and the faithful clerk had a secret between them. Maude went straight to this her confidential friend, and told him how she had strung her mind once more to endeavour to overcome the last obstacle to a purpose which, if not accomplished now, would lose all value in her eyes. Their hopes and aims and ends were now all the same. Burroughs took his hat and in a few minutes more the Wilful Wife, supported by his presence, stood at the desk of a certain old established firm in the City, resolved to test to the utmost her own powers of persuasion. Great was the prize for which she struggled. What that was, remains to be unfolded.

(To be continued.)

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

Delude not yourself with the notion that the market carts alone can bring, or the suburban market gardens furnish a sufficient quantity of green meat for the great, insatiable, hungry, ravenous monster that men call (and none know why) London. Stand here with me in Covent Garden market-place, and let your eyes follow whither my finger points. Do you see those great vans, long, heavily-built, hoisted on high springs, with immense wheels, drawn by horses of tremendous size and strength, but which, for all their bulk and weight, seem to move at a lightning pace compared with the snail crawl of the ancient market carts? Their drivers are robust men, fresh-coloured, full-whiskered, strong-limbed, clad in corduroy shining at the seams, with bulging pockets, from which peep blotting paper, interleaved books of invoices, and parcels receipts. They are always wiping their hot foreheads with red cotton pocket-handkerchiefs. They are always in such a hurry, they can never wait. Alert in movement, strong in action, hardy in speech, curt and quick in reply, setting not much store by policemen, and bidding the wealthiest potato salesman "look sharp;" these vigorous men discharge from their vans such a shower of vegetable missiles that you might almost fancy the bombardment of a new Sebastopol. And they drive away, these stalwart, bold-spoken men, standing erect in their great vans, and adorning by the name of "slow-coach," seemingly immovable market-carts to "look alive;" wearing out the London macadam with their fierce wheels, to the despair of the commissioners of paving; threading their way in a surprisingly dexterous though apparently reckless manner through the maze of vehicles, and finding themselves, in an astonishingly short space of time, in Tottenham Court-road, and Union-street, Borough. What gives these men their almost superhuman velocity, strength, confidence? They do but carry cabbages, like other market-folk; but look on the legends inscribed on these vans, and the mystery is at once explained. "Chaplin and Horne," "Pickford and Co.," railway carriers. These vegetable Titans are of the rail, and rally. They have brought their horns of plenty from the termini of the great iron roads. Wagons and wagons have journeyed through the dense night laden with vegetable produce; locomotives have shrieked over Chatmoss, dragging cabbages and carrots after them; the most distant counties have poured the fatness of their lands at the feet of the Queen-city; but she, like the daughter of the horse-leech, still cryeth, "Give! give!" and, like Oliver Twist, "asks for more." So they send her more, even from strange countries beyond the sea. Black steamers from Rotterdam and Antwerp belch forth volumes of smoke at the Tower stairs, and discharge cargoes of peas and potatoes. The Queen-city is an hungred, and must be fed; and it is no joke, I need scarcely tell you, to feed London. When the King of Siam, they say, has resolved upon the ruin of a courtier, he makes him a present of a white elephant. As the animal is thrice sacred in Siamese eyes, the luckless bailee, or garnishee or possessor of the brute, dare neither sell, kill, nor neglect it; and the daily ration of rice, hay, and sugar which the albino monster devours, soon reduces the courtier to irremediable bankruptcy. Moral: avoid courts. If this were a despotic country, and Her Majesty the Empress of Britain should take it into her head to ruin Baron Rothschild or the Marquis of Westminster, I don't think she could more easily effect her purpose than by giving him London, and bidding him feed it for a week.—*The Welcome Guest.*

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of mohair, the ground white, and figured with horizontal stripes of violet-colour. The skirt is trimmed in the *tablier* style, with four rows of drawn puce-coloured sarsenet, graduating in breadth from the lower part of the skirt to the waist. These rows of trimming are edged at each side with passementerie, and between them are rows of fancy silk buttons. The corsage is high to the throat, and is ornamented, like the skirt, with rows of drawn silk and buttons. The sleeves are loose at the ends, and have small epaulettes, the trimming on which harmonises with that on the other parts of the robe. The undersleeves consist of two puffs of plain muslin, and a frill of worked muslin. The bonnet is of crotinoline and straw, ornamented with wreaths of violets. With this dress, there may be worn out of doors a scarf of black glacé silk, plaited down at the back, and the plaits fixed by a bow of black ribbon with long flowing ends.

Fig. 2. (Mourning Costume.)—Dress of very rich black glacé, with double skirt. The upper one is trimmed with a *froncé* of glacé, edged at each side by passementerie. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with *froncés* of glacé, intermingled with jet. Bonnet of black crape ornamented with jet, and with bouquets of black and lilac flowers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Several of our principal modistes have been busily engaged in preparing juvenile costumes. An inspection of some of those already completed, and of others in course of preparation, enables us to offer the following observations on the newest fashions for children. The materials employed for little girls' dresses are various. Among those most generally adopted at the present season are silk, barege, mohair, and piqué. A little dress of white piqué has just been made for a girl of five years of age. A trimming formed of white braid and gretots runs up each side of the skirt. The corsage, which is half high, has a basque edged with the same trimming of braid and gretots. It is ornamented with a shawl berthe, pointed both in front and behind, slashed on each shoulder and trimmed with two rows of gretots. The sleeves, which descend to about the elbow, are rather loose, and slit up at the inner part of the arm. They are ornamented with two rows of trimming. A dress intended for a girl about the age of ten, consists of mauve-colour barege figured with very narrow horizontal stripes in the same tint. This dress is made with two skirts. Both are bordered with a narrow plaiting of ribbon in a lively chequered pattern of green, rose, blue, and white. On the upper skirt there are side trimmings formed of quillings of the same ribbon. The corsage is plain and low, and with it is worn a chemisette of organdy. The chemisette is nearly high to the throat, and, at the upper edge, is fastened on a band surmounted by a row of Valenciennes. A berthe, formed of folds of barege, finished at the lower part with a quilling of ribbon, ornaments the corsage. This berthe is pointed behind, and has long ends crossed in front, then passed under the arms, and linked one in the other at the back of the waist. The sleeves, which descend mid-way down the arm, are slit up their whole length in the inner part, and are edged round with narrow quillings of chequered ribbon. The undersleeves consist of full puffs of muslin. To complete the costume, a stripe of narrow black velvet, with long pendent ends, is worn round the throat. It is fastened by a black enamel clasp. A bow of black velvet, with flowing ends, fixes the hair at the back of the head.

A dress of cerulean blue silk, made for a girl of an age between those just mentioned, is trimmed with four flounces, each edged with a row of narrow black velvet. Up each side of the dress there are trimmings formed of bows and ends of velvet, placed one above another at the head of each flounce. The corsage is full, shaped square in front, and edged

round with a row of velvet. A chemisette of tulle is added. The sleeves are formed of one puff, and two frills trimmed with black velvet.

In out-door dress, straw hats are very generally worn. We have seen a Leghorn hat trimmed round the crown with loops of white ribbon, and on one side a bouquet of daisies of various hues. Under the brim, at each side, a bouquet of the same flowers. Strings of white ribbon flow over the shoulders. An out-door dress, prepared for a little girl, is composed of pink barege. With it will be worn a basquine of black silk, trimmed with plaitings of ribbon, and a bonnet of white silk with a soft crown. The edge of the bonnet and the curtain are ornamented with a *ruche*, and in the inside there is a wreath of pink daisies.

THE EARL FITZWILLIAM has gone to Wentworth House, Yorkshire, where the Countess and family had previously arrived from town.

passage often obstructed by camels and their loads, which they deposit before the entrance of the okels. The okels are all placed in this quarter, rendering it no easy matter to pick one's way through the masses of merchandise around them. The shops are poorly furnished—more than one-half of them retail eatables; the rest display coarse china, porcelain or European earthenware—the venerable willow pattern predominant on the English wares—cotton, coarse abayahs, cornelian beads, and rosaries. Two or three shops sell Indian and Syrian silks. The crowd which fills the street forms a most interesting sight, on account of the number of different races whose representatives compose it—Turks, nomad Arabs, Meccans, Persians, Afghans, Indians, blacks of every shade, with features varying from the Jewish to the negro type. Behind the bazaar lies the town, composed of tortuous and narrow streets, in which are a few houses with curiously carved

THE MORMONS.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 6th of July, says:—

"There is a most ludicrous variety in the accounts from Utah. The civil functionaries sent from Washington, and headed by Cumming, the new Governor, insist that peace has been restored, and that the Mormons are submissive. General Johnston, on the other hand, who commands the military force, declares that this is all nonsense, and that the Mormons are determined to resist, and that the Governor has been grossly deceived by Brigham Young. In addition to these two parties, there is a third on the scene, consisting of Colonel Kane, a brother of the Arctic explorer, who was sent out in the anomalous character of 'peace commissioner.' The last appears to have been the most important personage of all; as he had secret instructions from the President, and in addition to this enjoyed a large share of personal influence amongst the Mormons, who, he affirms, did actually at his request and upon the faith of his assurances, desist from hostile preparations, and offer submission to the federal authority. That the Mormons are nevertheless, abandoning their homes *en masse*, and plunging anew into the wilderness, sooner than dwell peaceably under the authority they are alleged to have acknowledged, seems equally certain; so that whichever way we take it, the affair is rather hard to comprehend. The General in command is certainly wrong in saying the Mormons will resist, inasmuch as they are running away; and Governor Cumming is for the same reason wrong in saying that they will submit, and the peace commissioner finds his efforts frustrated by the pertinacity with which both the others adhere to their peculiar views. No doubt all this confusion is caused by the fact that no one has had any authority to guarantee—which is to the Mormons a *sine qua non*—that the United States troops shall be withdrawn. They have over and over declared, and very naturally, that no pacification is of any use which does not protect them from the presence of a hostile soldiery. To have armed and hired 'Gentiles' quartered in their houses, and see themselves treated as a conquered people, is more than they will submit to, and flesh and blood cannot blame them. Nothing is as yet known of the place in which they intend to fix their future abode. Sonora is most talked of, as there they would once more be free from the trammels of United States jurisdiction, and would have to deal with a Government which they could set at defiance, if it ever had strength enough to molest them, which is not likely. That they will have to endure great sufferings on the march, and that vast numbers will perish before they reach their destination, is very certain."

M. THIERS AND HIS SCHOOLMASTER.

M. Thiers has been entertaining his friends with an anecdote of himself. In the course of one of his journeys he stopped one evening at the little town of Luxemburg. The burgomaster came forth to do him honour, and by way of complimenting him mentioned that an aged man, a Marseillais, had performed the functions of schoolmaster in the town for above 20 years. Thiers asked the name of the old man, and was answered, Margas. The ex-Minister desired to be introduced to him, when the following dialogue ensued, Thiers commencing: "Do you know me?" "No, sir." "You don't remember little Adolphe Thiers, one of your scholars at Marseilles?" "Wait, wait—yes, I do recollect such a name; a sly little monkey who used to play such pranks." "Just so." "Ah! it is you? I am very glad to see you. Have you succeeded? Have you made your fortune?" "Sufficiently so, I thank you." "So much the better—so much the better! I am an old man, well nigh worn out. I cannot return to my country; but when you go to Marseilles, make my compliments to all who knew me." Thiers promised the old man he would do so, and then inquired, in homely way, how he was getting on. "Not very fast; scholars are rare." Thiers was about to retire, when Margas said: "Pardon my curiosity; I should like to know what you have been doing. Are you notary, banker, merchant?" "I have retired from business, but I have been Minister." "Protestant?" cried the old man. "And such is glory!" said Adolphe Thiers when he had terminated his anecdote.—*Critic*.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

JEDDAH OR JIDDA.

Jidda is built along the shore in the form of a parallelogram, extending almost due north and south. From the sea it has a poor appearance; only a few minarets rise above the houses, which present a long line of mean buildings. From the sea there is no entrance except through the shabby irregular courts of the custom-house, which are littered with lazy employés and bales of coffee and gum. The gate is at the end of a wide street, one side of which is occupied by a palace built by the former Sherif Ghaleb, and is lined on either side by a dark row of coffee-booths, which are filled from morning to night with crowds of idlers all smoking the nargileh. The bazaar, principally composed of wooden booths, runs almost at right angles to this street, leaving in the centre only a narrow

lattice and beautiful doors of teak; the greater number, though lofty, are externally mean, and in their interior confined and shabby. Of all the towns in the East none has so distinctive a physiognomy as Jidda; it is even more oriental than Damascus, though as striking for its ugliness as Damascus for its beauty. A single Greek mercantile house, the keeper of a wine shop, and an Armenian broker, are the only Christians in the place. A most unpleasant sight to the English eye are the crowds of poor Indians who litter in the streets like dogs. These Indians are pilgrims who have returned here from Mecca, but being destitute of means to continue their journey, live on alms a life of squalid idleness. According to the most probable calculation, the number of houses, large and small, may be about 4,000, and the population perhaps reaches 20,000. Of the present population (1854) 1,500 are Indians, including many of the wealthiest merchants, nearly the whole trade of Jidda being in the hands of British subjects.—From "Sinai, the Hedjaz, and Soudan," by Hamilton.

POETRY.

THE LONGEST DAY.

BY THOMAS H. GILL.

How thy glad lover runneth forth to greet
Each glory, Summer bright, thou bring'st with thee!
On mine enamoured sense ne'er falls too sweet
The fulness of thy fragrance; not for me
Thy deeps of azure glow too steadfastly:
Beneath thy noontide fire I gladsome bask,
And for the endless smile of thy sweet evening yearn.

Yet has one charm of thine with me most power;
I love thee best for thy long lingering light.
One beamy moment in each golden hour
I would not lose; O blessed scant of night!
O Summer, clad all o'er in garments bright!
Down to thy very feet thy flame and flow,
And now thy softly gleam, and now thy strongly glow.

O light, sweet early guest! how the grey dawn
Gleams into day and reddens! How the beam
Of thy young lord pours on the rosy morn
A golden glory! How all things do gleam
Sleepers in the splendour of thy noontide stream!
How sweetly follow afternoon's clear shine,
Thy purple and thy gold, O Summer eve divine!

What softness on thy golden glory creeps,
Sweet, lingering light! How happy all things lie
In the soft splendour of thy rosy deeps!
On thy delicious dying how mine eye
Keeps watch enamoured! Yet thou wilt not die.
O midnight half o'ercome—half won to be
A smiling realm within light's golden empery.

O longest day! thou canst not shine too long
For mine enamoured eyes. O golden hours!
I never tire amidst your dazzling throng.
O light! thy glory sweetly overpowers
Thy lover glad in summer's noontide bowers.
I shall not faint amid those bowers supernal,
Nor bring half-shrinking eyes to the sweet Light Eternal.

Lord! if for such high grace thou hallow me,
How will this lover of pure summer-days
Enjoy that day where night shall never be!
What eagle-eyed archangel shall outgaze
This happy wooer of the eternal blaze?
O heavenly lover, everlasting light,
Still hallow these glad eyes! still stream on them more
Bright!

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

DEBASEMENT OF LANGUAGE.

The debasement of a language is a sure mark of the debasement of a nation. The insincerity of a language is a proof of the insincerity of a nation, for a time comes in the history of a nation when words no longer stand for things, when names are given for the sake of an euphonious sound, and when titles are but the epithets of unmeaning courtesy—a time when Majesty, Defender of the Faith, Most Noble, Worshipful, and Honourable, not only mean nothing, but do not flush the cheek with the shame of convicted falsehood, when they are worn as empty ornaments.—*Frederick W. Robertson, M.A.*

ALWAYS READY.

A lady once asked Mr. Wesley, "Supposing that you knew you were to die at twelve o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?" "How, Madam?" he replied, "why just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, and again at five to-morrow morning; after that I should ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with the family as usual, retire to my room at ten o'clock, commend myself to my Heavenly Father, lie down to rest, and wake up in glory."—*British Workman.*

MEMORY.

Overburden not thy memory to make so faithful a servant a slave. Remember Atlas was weary. Have as much reason as a camel, to rise when thou hast thy full load. Memory, like a purse, if it be over full that it cannot shut, all will drop out of it. Take heed of a gluttonous curiosity to feed on many things, lest the greediness of the appetite of thy memory spoil the digestion thereof. Spoil not thy memory with thine own jealousy, nor make it bad by suspecting it. How canst thou find that true which thou wilt not trust? Marshal thy notions into a handsome method. One will carry twice more weight, trussed and packed up in bundles, than when it lies untowardly flapping about his shoulders.—*Fuller.*

SUNDAY AND WEEKDAY RELIGIONS.

The tides come twice a day in New York harbour, but they only come once in seven days in God's harbour of the sanctuary. They rise on Sunday, but ebb on Monday, and are down and out all the rest of the week. Men write over their store door, "Business is business," and over the church door, "Religion is religion," and they say to religion, "Never come in here," and to business, "Never go in there." "Let us have no secular things in the pulpit," they say, "we get enough of them through the week in New York. There all is stringent and biting selfishness, and knives and probes, and lancets, and hurry, and work, and worry. Here we want repose, and sedatives, and healing balm. All is prose over there; here let us have poetry. We want to sing hymns and to hear about heaven and Calvary; in short, we want the pure Gospel without any worldly intermixture." And so they desire to spend a pious, quiet Sabbath, full of pleasant imaginings and peaceful recollections; but when the day is gone, all is laid aside. They will take by the throat the first debtor whom they meet, and exclaim "Pay me what thou owest. It is Monday." And when the minister ventures to hint to them something about their duty to their fellow-men, they say, "Oh, you stick to your preaching. You do not know how to collect your own debts, and cannot tell what a man may have to do in his intercourse with the world." God's law is not allowed to go into the week. If the merchant spies it in his store, he throws it over the counter. If the clerk sees it in the bank, he kicks it out at the door. If it is found in the street, the multitude pursue it, pelting it with stones, as if it were a wolf escaped from a menagerie, and shouting, "Back with you. You have got out of Sunday." There is no religion in all this. It is mere sentimentalism. Religion belongs to every day; to the place of business as much as to the church. High in an ancient belfry there is a clock, and once a week the old sexton winds it up; but it has neither dial-plate nor hands. The pendulum swings, and there it goes, ticking, ticking, day in and day out, unnoticed and useless. What the old clock is in its dark chamber, keeping time to itself, but never showing it, that is the mere sentimentality of religion, high above life, in the region of airy thought; perched up in the top of Sunday, but without dial or pointer to let the week know what o'clock it is, of time or of eternity.—*Henry Ward Beecher's Life Thoughts.*

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

TO KEEP FRUIT FROM WASPS.—The surest way of keeping it is to preserve it.

GEOGRAPHICAL PARALLEL.—Frankfort is on the Oder, and London is on the Thames.

WHAT ecclesiastical matter is it probable the Jews will not meddle with?—Tithes Pigs.

THE DOWNFALL OF CRIMOLINE.—There is hope yet. It's a long Petticoat-lane that has no turning!

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTRADICTION.—The difference between the two rivers of Paris and London is, that the one is Seine, and the other is not. No doctor, not Dr. Conolly even, could, speaking of the Thames, pronounce it *Sane*!

A PUBLIC WANT.—A Taxing-master to tax all Hotel-keepers' bills! Couldn't some of the old Six Clerks be appointed to do this work, free of charge, in return for the enormous compensations they received for the abolition of their sinecures?

PARLIAMENTARY QUALIFICATIONS.—Property Qualification is done away with. Let us now have a Mental Qualification. The only inconvenience attending the experiment might be, that we should have no Parliament at all. What a national loss!

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—"Does this expense of 1,500*l.* a-week for lime being thrown into the Thames stop there?" asked Williams. "No, it's an expense merely in *lim(e) line*," answered Osborne, and, as a savoury game came rushing from the river, it made poor Bernal turn up his nose, quite involuntarily, at his own joke.

THE BLACK (STAGE) DIAMOND.—Mr. Ira Aldridge, if there is anything in a name, must become the "rage." But he should beware the injudicious puffing of his manager *pro tem.*, or he may find the truth of the old copy-book proverb, "*Ira est furor brevis*,"—that the rage for him will be but a brief *furor*.

AN APPROPRIATE ALIAS.—Considering the increase in the practice of Confession, and that Piccadilly is the road which leads both to St. Barnabas and the Brompton Oratory, the great seats (Anglican and Roman) of the practice, it is respectfully submitted, that the name of that thoroughfare might appropriately be altered to "Peccadillo."

A DIFFICULT TASK.—A Committee of French Composers has been appointed (as we learn from the *Moniteur*) to remove the inconvenience from the difference of musical diapasons in different schools and nations, to establishing in France a uniform musical pitch. Considering the present state of that country, we should think it very difficult indeed for any commission to get it up to concert pitch. The last tuner has obviously been too free with the screw.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The repetition of *Norma* at Covent Garden on Saturday night was followed by the production of a new ballet *divertissement* entitled *L'Amour d'un Rose*. The scene, which was one of the most beautiful we have ever looked upon, even at this theatre, so rapidly earning renown for its splendid stage arrangements, and the taste of its groupings, carried off this novelty triumphantly. The dance music, by Mr. Alfred Mellon, was exceedingly light and sparkling in its character. The curtain rises upon some sixty young ladies attired in ballet costume, with wreaths of roses round their heads, who execute a very pretty figure dance. To them enters the Queen of the Roses (Mlle. Zina); and then M. Desplaces, the ballet-master, as a peasant, makes love to the Queen. This love is reciprocated, and some beautiful *pas* are supposed to express their mutual gratification. Finally, one of Mr. Beverley's scenic transformations takes place, and a general choreographic congratulation follows. Madles. Zina, Delechaux, and Esper executed some very remarkable feats of terpsichorean ingenuity, and the ballet was warmly applauded by an audience that remained to the last, and crowned its success by their acclamations.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Ira Aldridge, better known, we fear, by the vulgar *sobriquet* of "The African Roscius," made his appearance on Wednesday night, for a brief season, as Othello. Mr. Aldridge is a cultivated, delicate, intelligent, and imaginative actor, with whom we no more associated any particular race than we did with Kean or Kemble. His elocution is exceedingly good, and his colloquial powers admirable—no small advantage in producing that naturalness and illusive effect of the entire performance, so requisite for general effect. All this portion of his acting is marked with excellent taste, and we remark upon it emphatically because we have seen actors, and those esteemed great ones too, who have so mouthed and exaggerated all the colloquial portions of an heroic drama, that it has entirely destroyed the general effect, and they have only been endurable in the more passionate and vehement parts. We may cite here the effective but perfectly natural manner in which Mr. Aldridge makes the General dismiss his chief officer Cassio; his conduct generally towards Emilia; his fond intercourse with Desdemona; his terrible, because subdued sarcasm to the two unhappy ladies in that scene where he probes the sentiments of his wife; and, indeed, in the level parts throughout the play. In a word, Mr. Aldridge is never stager. He weighs every word of his author, and utters it with perfect ease and true feeling. Mr. Aldridge was called at the end of the tragedy, and received the warm approbation of a respectable audience. He made a speech, and one modest enough; but this is a foreign fashion, not likely ever to be established amongst our unspeakably playgoers, and it is one not compatible with the dignity of art.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL GOSSIP.—With regard to a good and cheap foreign opera as a permanent entertainment in London, it is hardly feasible in the present state of the market; now, too, when English ears have become used to good choruses, good orchestras, and carefully-studied concerted music. If musical drama is to be given nightly (save

on the unattainable conditions of the Opera Comique of Paris, which is not a cheap entertainment), the company of principal singers must be doubled; while the wear and tear of band and chorus are such as almost to preclude care or delicacy in preparation—if variety there is to be—and the "gentlemen of the clubs" like variety. In addition to this talk which belongs to the time of the year, we may state that it will in no respect surprise us should the winter see some more unambitious attempts "to creep," in the way of musical comedy on a modest scale. In continuation of past notices of the programmes of the Three Festivals, we should mention that besides the other sacred music we have promised for Leeds, Handel's *Israel* is advertised to be given on the morning, when two parts (not the whole) of *The Seasons* will be performed. This makes the programme of the meeting a somewhat arduous one.—It is satisfactory to perceive that the Mendelssohn scholar at our Royal Academy, Master Sullivan, is favourably mentioned in reports of a late private meeting held in lieu of the old concerts, as having produced an overture of considerable merit.—M. Debain, whose claim to an important share in the invention of the Orgue Alexandre is well known, has just gained in the law courts of Paris, a verdict of 25,000 francs against MM. Alexandre, as damages for the injury done him by their usurpation—and, further, a prohibition against the instrument for the future bearing their name. One of the most important private musical libraries in being—that of the late Professor Fischhoff, of Vienna—is now on sale. The Festival at Prague, in commemoration of the foundation of the Music School there, began by a service in the Church of St. James—at which a mass by Tomaschek, a graduate by Haydn, and an offertory by Mozart were performed. The evening concert was devoted to compositions and artists belonging to the Conservatory. On the following day Dr. Spohr's *Jessonda* was given, conducted by its composer; on the third day a sacred concert.—*Athenaeum.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle. Titiens will leave London for Vienna on Wednesday next, Tuesday being her last appearance. The theatre finally closes on Saturday next, the 7th August, with *La Traviata*; Mlle. Piccolomini and Signor Giughini leaving London on the Monday following, for Dublin, where they have been announced to appear in a series of representations.

On Friday, upwards of fifty children were nearly poisoned by eating small French nuts, which had been incautiously thrown into Temple-lane, Dublin, from the stores of Messrs. Magan, corn-merchants. The ill effects of the berries did not appear for some time after the children had eaten them, when they were attacked with symptoms resembling Asiatic cholera. The police had upwards of forty of the sufferers conveyed to Mercers' and Jervis-street Hospitals, while the remainder were treated at the houses of their parents. By the use of the stomach pump, and active medicines, the children were all declared out of danger before midnight. It is stated that the nuts contain proportion of oil, and if eaten in moderation, as they are in France, are not attended with unpleasant consequences.

We intimated some days ago that there was no present intention of having a deputation to wait upon the Premier with regard to India, but that a memorandum would be presented to his lordship from the heads of the different Missionary Societies, representing the necessity of caution in regard to any Royal proclamation which may be addressed to the natives of India with reference to their religion. Accordingly we learn that Lord Shaftesbury had an interview on Saturday, first with the Prime Minister; that the memorandum, which is clearly and forcibly expressed, was presented to Lord Derby, and afterwards to Lord Stanley; that both of the lords received it with much courtesy, and promised that its recommendations should receive the most serious attention.—*Record.*

Mr. Morley, the proprietor of the "Burlington," and of the hotel which bears his name at Charing-cross, died last week, and has left nearly the whole of his property to medical charities. In the early part of the present century he was a medical student. He has left 1,000*l.* to Liston's widow; 5,000*l.* to the surgical department of University College; 5,000*l.*, the interest of which is to support three fellowships at University College, each to be held for three years; 1,000*l.* to St. Mary's Hospital; 1,000*l.* to the Lock; and 500*l.* to Mr. Brainer, his medical attendant. There are various legacies, among which are 50*l.* annually to six widows of St. James's, not recipients of parochial relief. The whole of the residue, amounting to upwards of 100,000*l.*, is left to found a Convalescent Hospital, in connexion with St. George's, within seven miles of Hyde Park-corner.

A letter from Marseilles describes the arrival there from Alexandria of Mademoiselle Eveillard, daughter of the French Consul murdered by the Arab mob at Jeddah. She was accompanied by M. Emerat, Chancellor of the Consul. When the arrival of the steam-packet Jourdain was telegraphed, the Prefect went to the Joliette to receive Mademoiselle Eveillard, and took her to the Prefecture. She bears on her face the mark of a deep wound, extending from the ear to the mouth. M. Emerat, who is of small stature, is covered with wounds. He received a cut across the head from a yataghan, and two sabre cuts on his arms. His left hand is severely wounded, and is still enveloped in a bandage; his right hand is slightly wounded, and he received a ball in the leg. The Prefect shook hands with him, and announced to him that the Emperor had conferred the cross of the Legion of Honour on him. M. Emerat is twenty-five years of age.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, from Acting Consul-General Green, on Wednesday, July 28, 1858, at 1.25 P.M.:—

"ALEXANDRIA, July 23, 1858.

"The steamer Bombay arrived at Suez from Bombay this morning. The following intelligence from the Bombay Standard, of July 3, three P.M., has reached this by telegraph.

"Sir Hugh Rose reached Gwalior on the 16th June from the south-west; Brigadier Smith approached it from the south-east. Early on the 17th a series of severe conflicts ensued on both sides of the town. On the 19th the enemy were beaten and dispersed in all directions, and the town captured by us. The fort was next day found abandoned. The Maharajah was conducted in state to his palace on the 19th. Four of our officers have fallen. During the four days we had captured twenty-seven guns, many elephants, and a vast amount of treasure. The fugitives had the Agra force in front; Napier on their rear. Rose and ours on their right and reffink (qy. left flank). A large force, under General Roberts, left Nusseerabad on the 29th, in the direction of Jeypore, where the mutineers are supposed to be assembling.

"On the 13th, General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns, and driving the enemy across the Gogra.

"On the 9th the celebrated Moulvie, for whom 5,000*l.* had been offered, was killed.

"Onde continues much disturbed.

"The Governor-General, on receiving Lord Ellenborough's despatch, issued a proclamation, giving amnesty to all but murderers. The results are not yet known.

"Telegram arrived by the Wanderer on the 28th July, 4.50 A.M.

"STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral."

THE ACTION AT NAWABGUNGE.

The following letter, giving particulars of the victory mentioned above, is published by the *Times*:—

"LUCKNOW, June 15.—Since I wrote to you on Sunday, General Grant has made a good example of a large body of the rebels at Nawabgunge (Boree Bunkie). Of the fact you will have heard by telegraph, but some of the details may interest you, which I briefly give you. Our force—the two brigades of Rifles, 90th, 5th Punjab, eighteen guns, and some 1,500 cavalry—left Churhut at eleven at night, came to the bridge across the nullah before daylight, and here the action commenced. The enemy defended the bridge with two guns. Our fire soon silenced them, and the rifle skirmishers did the rest. The enemy fled precipitately towards the jungle on this side, and when they had secured their retreat turned and sent in an ill-directed fire of grape and round shot. Our guns replied, and they retreated altogether, leaving one gun. This party did not lose many men. In the meantime their guns opened on the right, and all the mobs who were on the tops round Nawabgunge advanced and attacked in front, our right, and rear, all at once. Some of these did not fight at all, but others showed great pluck, and stood to their guns obstinately. One body for an hour and a half stood their ground, in perfectly open ground, within 400 yards of our guns which were firing grape and round shot. The rebel loss here was very great; all their gunners were killed. A party of infantry stood in the open against two companies of the Rifles, and received their charge without running; they were all either bayoneted or killed with clubbed muskets. Some forty footmen received a charge of the 7th Hussars, who rolled them all over; all but one man got up again, but the Hussars came back and killed the whole of them. I mention these instances to show you with what determination some part of the rebels fought. Their loss has been consequently heavy, and is estimated at 600 and six excellent guns. The fight lasted from half-past four to half-past seven A.M. The rebels were utterly routed, and have fled across the Gogra, at Bairam Ghaut. Our loss was six killed, and thirty wounded. I believe; but, alas! the sun afterwards, I hear, knocked over a number of men. There seems to have been some mistake in keeping the Hussars exposed, for they lost a number of men. There was no long pursuit, and General Grant was most careful of his men; but these new men—some of them—do not know what it is even to get into a tope of trees. The engagement was most creditable to our troops, for they were actually surrounded by 20,000 of the enemy, who evidently relied on their numbers. Some chiefs are killed and wounded. This engagement will have a good effect, I hope."

RECAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

Intelligence has been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail, the dates being Calcutta, June 18, and Hongkong, June 7. We find the news of the recapture of Gwalior in the *Madras Athenaeum* of June 25, contained in the following telegram, dated Calcutta, 20th June, from the President in Council to the Governor of Madras:—

"Sir Hugh Rose has taken Gwalior after a general action which lasted five hours and a half. The enemy has evacuated the fort, and our cavalry and artillery are in pursuit. The Ranees of Jhansi has been killed. Sir Hugh Rose writes this from the Palace of Gwalior on the 19th June (yesterday). The Governor-General requests that the news may be spread through every part of the Deccan and of Southern and Eastern India, and that the restoration of our brave and faithful ally, Scindiah, through British arms, may be loudly proclaimed."

"It seems," says the *Madras Athenaeum*, "that as soon as the rebels got possession of the fort they

installed a nephew of the Nana Sahib on the gudee. The name of this individual, whose dignity has been so short-lived, is Rao Sahib. Of the action in which he and his subjects were defeated, but few particulars have been received. It lasted five hours and a half, and must therefore have been a desperate engagement. The rebels managed to escape, but cavalry and artillery were sent in pursuit, and as the general who commanded the troops was the gallant Sir Hugh Rose, we may be sure that he will 'account for' a large number of the insurgents. It is stated in the telegram that the Rane of Jhansi was killed, but whether she met her fate during the battle or afterwards is not mentioned. Another account states that the Nana Sahib was proclaimed sovereign of Gwalior, but it would appear that this miscreant was not desirous of personally performing the duties of his new dignity, for a Lucknow correspondent of a contemporary mentions that the Nana and the Nawab of Furruckabad have escaped into the Nepal hills. 'He must have left the conclave at Mohundee or Bhitowlee, and with seventy-five doolies, containing his family and doubtless all his treasure, crossed the Gogra into the district of Khyreegurgh. From thence he will proceed to Banbussa, and into the Nepal hills.' The correspondent is of opinion that the Nana, rather than be taken, will abandon his family and retire to some monastery or temple in Thibet for the remainder of his days."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives further particulars of the capture of Gwalior by the rebels:—

"Scindiah showed no signs of quailing, and his guard had only to die fighting, and they did it. In three furious charges they almost regained the day, and it was not until one clear half of their number had been slain that the remainder accompanied Scindiah from the field. He fled first to Gwalior, then to Dholpore, and then to Agra, where he arrived on the 3d, with an escort of British Irregular Horse. The rebels, thus reinforced, marched on to Gwalior. The town was at once occupied; the fort surrendered without a stroke, and the few troops in garrison accepted Tantia Topay as their ruler. Next day the army, now 12,000 strong, proclaimed Nana Sahib Maharajah of Gwalior and assigned themselves six months' pay. One quarter of Gwalior was plundered, but Ram Rao, a disgraced official, but appointed Prime Minister, prohibited all outrages on pain of death, and actually succeeded in stopping them. The treasury, said to contain five millions, and really perhaps containing two millions, was plundered, and a heavy assessment placed upon the bankers."

"As soon as these events were known to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Rose's two brigades were ordered to advance. The 3rd Europeans, a battery of Horse Artillery, and 300 of Meade's Horse, were also directed to leave Agra, and join the advancing force. Sir Hugh Rose was sick, and Colonel Napier was ordered to command the army of Gwalior. Sir Hugh Rose, however, who had three sunstrokes at Koonch, recovered, and has by this time joined the army. They were to reach Gwalior by the 12th."

"The fall of Gwalior has created a profound sensation here, as indicating the thorough antagonism of all the military classes. Every one supposed that Scindiah could at least keep his men inactive—that the time had passed for any further revolts. If they were not loyal to us, they might be to their own Sovereign. The first approach of the Nana or his agents dissipated the delusion, and, for the first time in the rebellion, a native prince has been driven from his throne merely for sympathising with the British cause. The Nana has no brains, no skill, no special love from the people, but he is the most formidable enemy we have."

"The mail will carry you an exaggerated account of an affair in the Punjab. The facts are briefly these: A few Sepoys of the 35th, who had taken refuge in Cashmere, were tempted by reports sent by some Poorbeas to descend on Mahopoor, a little frontier station. They murdered all the Europeans, a Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, and four children, and some natives, but retreated before the Sikh Guard of the Treasury. The Maharajah must now give these men up, which he has hitherto been most unwilling to do. We cannot have Europeans murdered because he has an idea that the Sepoys are a counterpoise to his own Sikhs."

"All over the North-West the troops are being housed, and operations cease until the fierce heat has a little abated. The sun has been more deadly than the enemy. As if to try the endurance of Englishmen to the utmost, the season has been such as has not been known since 1833. Those who know Bengal will understand it when I say that on the 15th inst. one clergyman in Calcutta buried forty-eight Englishmen, chiefly sailors. In one ship the captain, chief mate, and twenty-six men had all apoplexy at once. Nine men from Fort William were buried one morning from the same cause. Her Majesty's 19th, at Barrackpore, who are nearly all under cover, and who are most carefully looked after, have 200 men unfit for duty from immense boils. Colonel Stratton, of Her Majesty's 77th, just arrived from Australia, marched his men to Dumdum, eight miles, with their stocks on. An hour after he and his instructor in rifle practice were both dead of apoplexy. All over the country paragraph after paragraph announces the deaths of so many men at such a place from apoplexy. Fortunately the rains are setting in, and in a month it will be comparatively cool."

"In Bengal the Central Government has at last determined to establish garrisons. A wing of Europeans is on its way to Dacca. An entire regiment goes to Huzareebagh. Fifty sailors have been sent to Jessore. Berhampore is to be again occupied by Europeans. Three thousand are to be retained permanently in Fort William and Barrackpore, and a proposal for enlisting 100 European riflemen, as the

nucleus of each police battalion, has been very favourably received."

"Next to the affair at Gwalior, the publication of the despatch rebuking the Oude proclamation creates the most excitement. The popular hatred of the Governor-General has in no degree diminished. In spite, however, of this, the publication of the despatch is unequivocally condemned. It is considered almost an act of treachery, and Lord Ellenborough is declared on all hands to have gained nothing either in judgment or in courtesy since he quitted India."

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th of June gives the names of thirty-two landholders at present in arms against us. They possess amongst them ninety-eight guns and sixteen mud forts, and have at their disposal about 43,000 fighting men. The same paper mentions that at Delhi two of the murderers of a Mrs. Matthews had been hanged. They were principals in the act, and it was elicited in evidence at their trial that they had stripped the deceased, who was a very old woman, naked, and covered her with straw, to which they set fire. So much for the sceptics in torture."

We (*Madras Athenaeum*) learn from Delhi that Husun Ushkeree, the prophet, who deducted ten years of his life to be added to that of the ex-king of Delhi, having been sentenced to death, the execution came off on the 29th ultimo. It is expected that this execution will have a great moral effect on the Mohammedans. The commission sitting for the trial of rebels at Delhi was continuing its labours and dealing out swift justice."

CHINA.

CAPTURE OF CHINESE FORTS.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who gives an account of the recent achievements of the fleet in the Chinese seas, in diary form, writes as follows:—

"GULF OF PECHILEE, MAY 17.—There are at this moment anchored inside of the river, or off its mouth, twenty-nine men-of-war, of which fifteen are English, ten are French, three American, and one Russian. Four Plenipotentiaries and two admirals have been for more than a month helplessly gazing at the miserable mud forts at the mouth of the Peiho, and so encouraging has been this long period of inaction on the part of the barbarians to the garrison, that the awe which our appearance first inspired has been converted into contempt, and they now indulge themselves in derisive gestures, hootings, and the defiant waving of flags, very much to the disgust of those on board of Her Majesty's ships *Nimrod* and *Cormorant*, which are anchored within 400 yards of the forts. It appears that the original intention of the four Plenipotentiaries in coming to the mouth of the Peiho together was to proceed at once direct to Tien-tsin, as it was considered that the nearer to the capital negotiations were carried on the more likely they would be to meet with success. This project seemed the more feasible as arrangements were entered into between the allied naval authorities and the French and English Ambassadors to supply them with a fleet of gunboats to be at Shanghai by the end of last March. These gunboats, however, did not reach the Gulf of Pechilee until the 9th of May, so that on their first arrival here the Ministers found themselves absolutely unable to move. So long ago as the 29th of last month preparations were made for hostilities. The *Nimrod* and *Cormorant* despatched gunboats, the *Coromandel* (admiral's tender), and the *Slaney* (gunboat), with three French gunboats, the only vessels of small draught then here, were put across the bar, after having been lightened, immediately under the guns of the fort, and in a position from which it was difficult to escape. We considered this move indicative of action, more especially when it was followed by the signal for small-arm parties to be in readiness for landing; the appearance, on the 30th, of general orders for the attack put the matter beyond a doubt. What was our astonishment, then, to find all these grand preparations end in smoke. It appeared that the Ambassadors had called on the naval authorities to act, and that the latter had declined, in consequence of the smallness of the force. To us, who had inspected the so-called forts from every point of view, with many of their embrasures containing flags instead of guns, and their scanty garrison, of which the largest computation at that time amounted to only 500 men, this refusal to act seemed incredible. It may be that our able naval ally is carrying on a little 'diplomatic pigeon,' not with the Chinese, but his own colleague. He has certainly succeeded in playing his cards with considerable skill hitherto; with a force of only twelve ships in the China seas he has brought up ten to the scene of action, while the British, with a naval squadron fifty-four strong, are only represented by fifteen pennants. We very much fear it is a repetition of the old story of Pellissier and Simpson. However, it is difficult to speculate upon the wheel within wheel policy which impedes vigorous action at this moment."

"A conference of the allied Admirals and the French and English Ambassadors has just been held on board the *Audacious*. The result has raised the drooping spirits of the fleet. The attack on the forts is to take place the day after to-morrow. The forts are being daily strengthened, and large reinforcements have come down from the interior. Russian missionaries from Peking report considerable excitement as existing at the capital. The wives of the Emperor practise equestrian exercise daily in order to be prepared for every contingency."

"MAY 19.—The gunboats went over the bar this afternoon, with paddlebox and ships' boats in tow, full of seamen and marines from the fleet. Their appearance as they entered the mouth of the river was picturesque in the extreme, numbers of little tricolour flags, in which our allies always indulge, waved brightly in the setting sun, while the red coats of the marines formed a gay contrast to the blue

jackets of the sailors. The gunboats came on in close order, puffing forth jets of white smoke, as though they were panting beneath the dense masses of human beings with which their decks were crowded. Their aspect was sufficiently imposing to cause no little excitement among the valiant defenders of the batteries on shore. Mandarins on horseback and on foot, followed by parties of men carrying flags, visited the different batteries, apparently giving orders. The men all stood to their guns, and turned out in single line, along the whole length of the steep glacis, so as to make as imposing an array as possible. Any compunction we might have felt in giving the brave garrison a little severe treatment on the morrow was considerably diminished by the insolent message they sent off through Count Putiatin, and which, condensed into the expressive slang of the pugilist, amounted simply to a request to us to 'come on.'"

"MAY 20.—At eight o'clock this morning, Captain Hall and the French Flag Captain proceeded on shore with a flag of truce and letters from the Ambassadors and Admirals, informing Tan that it being necessary for the safety of the former, in the prosecution of their search for a properly qualified commissioner, that the forts at the mouth of the Peiho should temporarily change garrisons, he, the said Tan, was allowed two hours, at the expiration of which delay, if they were not surrendered, they were to be taken. The order of the day was as follows: The *Cormorant*, *Fasée*, and *Mitraille* to attack the two forts on the north side; the *Nimrod*, *Avalanche*, and *Dragonne* to engage the three on the south. Upon the Admiral's moving up the river, they were to be followed by the gunboats towing landing parties. Those destined for the attack of the northern forts, towed by the *Staunch* and the *Bastard*, to be composed of men from the *Pique*, the *Furious*, and the *Surprise*, under the command of Captain Sir Frederick Nicholson, Captain Sherard Osborn, and Commander Cresswell. The *Slaney* and the *Firm* to land their parties, composed of men of the *Calcutta Fury*, under the command of Captain Hall and Commander Leckie, for the attack on the southern forts. The *Leven* and *Opossum* were told off to tow the French landing parties, the former to the southern, the latter to the northern attack. Precisely at ten o'clock the signal was given for the ships to get into position, and the *Cormorant*, whose screw had been impatiently revolving for some minutes previously, went off at full speed like an arrow from a bow. She had hardly steamed twice her own length when the southern forts opened a heavy fire upon her; disdainfully a reply, her commander, Saumarez, stood gallantly on, and took up his position with the utmost deliberation and greatest precision. His conduct called forth a most glowing eulogy from the Admiral. When he did open fire it was with tremendous effect; bestowing one shot upon the southern forts in return for the attention they had honoured him with, he concentrated his fire on the northern forts. Shot, shell, and grape rained in upon them, and before his French supports had got into position he had very nearly succeeded in silencing their fire. Meantime the *Nimrod*, whose movements had been somewhat thrown out by the French gunboats not coming up to time, received the concentrated fire of the southern forts, which Captain Dew returned with interest. Fortunately, although the Chinamen stuck to their guns with considerable pertinacity, they were so badly aimed as to do very little damage. Notwithstanding that the *Nimrod*, *Avalanche*, and *Dragonne* were pretty hotly engaged for an hour, the former only lost one killed and three wounded; four shot struck her hull. I have not heard the loss of any of the French force engaged beyond the fact that four officers were killed. A little before eleven o'clock the Admirals passed, followed by the fleet of gunboats. In the fire to which they were exposed, Mr. Prickett, second master of the *Opossum*, was severely wounded by a round shot, which had passed over the *Nimrod*. The landing on the north side took place about eleven, in a few minutes more the allied flags were floating over the forts, and our Marines and blue-jackets were in full cry upon a large camp of infantry and cavalry about a mile distant. This is the first time in our experience of Chinese warfare that our blue-jackets have had an opportunity of dispersing large bodies of cavalry. It is a species of excitement they particularly appreciate. At a quarter past eleven the landing party on the south side burst upon the astonished gaze of the Chinamen, who precipitately evacuated the batteries and fled across the arid plain in rear of the forts, all of which were rapidly occupied by our men, while large parties of skirmishers followed up and harassed the retreating masses. As the river at this point forms a peninsula, upon which the forts are situate, the *Opossum*, *Bastard*, and *Stanch* were sent round to meet the enemy on the other side. They experienced a temporary check, however, from a battery of heavy guns, placed at the angle of the river on the north side, which gave them a warm reception as they approached, killing two and wounding three men on board the *Bastard*. This battery was speedily silenced, and the men of the *Pique* and the *Furious*, who had been clearing out the camp not far distant, came up just in time to take possession of it. Other gunboats coming up in support, they all pressed on till they reached the opposite end of the base line of the peninsula. It was found, however, that the Chinamen had made good their escape, and the inhabitants of the large village which is situated here gazed wonderingly at the 'fire ships,' confident, apparently, that the barbarians would not mistake them for soldiers. A line of deserted junks moored right across the river at this point formed a very good defence for our advanced position, and the whole peninsula being now, in our possession the day's work was considered complete."

"We may trust that this blow will have been sufficiently serious to bring the Chinese Government to its senses. It had evidently been occupied during the last five weeks in concentrating here warlike resources."

Large bodies of troops had been sent down from Peking, and the batteries had been improved and strengthened by guns collected from neighbouring towns. We have to deplore a melancholy accident which took place in the centre fort after it was in our possession. Some French engaged in the work of demolition had imprudently set fire to some gabions in the immediate vicinity, a spark was blown into a magazine, which had not been observed, and a crowd of bystanders were blown up. Some were killed on the spot, and others frightfully wounded. The accurate returns have not yet come in, but thirty-six is the estimate I have generally heard given. Our entire loss has been comparatively trifling. We have captured about 150 brass guns, most of them of enormous calibre, exquisite workmanship, and not above two years old, and we have had five men killed and fifteen wounded. Of these five, one was shot by accident and one blown up. The Chinese loss has not been so great as might have been expected, and is not supposed to have exceeded 100."

"It is generally believed that this success will be followed by an immediate move towards Tien-tsin, of which direction the Plenipotentiaries will proceed until they meet with an Imperial Commissioner properly qualified to treat with them."

Some additional particulars will be found in the following, written from Hongkong:—

"At the expiration of the period (30th of April) granted to the Chinese authorities to appoint a Commissioner to treat with the Ambassadors, no such officer with full powers having presented himself, a further extension of time was accorded. Tan, the Viceroy of Pechilee, then appeared; but, in the opinion of the Ambassadors, he was not duly accredited, and they accordingly requested him to refer to Peking for fuller powers, which he declined to do. This interval lasted till about the 20th ult., when the Ambassadors, finding that there was no inclination to treat, intimated that they should take other measures to insure compliance with their demands. This was responded to on the part of the Viceroy, that the foreign steamers had been long enough in the river, and if they did not move away they would be fired on. Thus there was no alternative but to commence hostilities. The Admirals were then called upon to reduce the forts."

"In a despatch from Admiral Sir Michael Seymour to his Excellency Sir John Bowring he informs him that the gunboats of the force attacked the forts and captured them with small loss. The position was a strong one, the various forts mounting 138 guns, and being backed by the presence of a large body of troops. We learn the number of casualties among the force amounted to about eighty-eight killed and wounded, the greater number, however, among the French, arising from explosions. The forces were to advance up the river to Tien-tsin on the 22nd ult., to enable the Ambassadors to endeavour to reopen negotiations nearer the capital."

"There appears to be a question as to the power of Commissioner Tan to treat. The Russian and American Ministers were apparently satisfied on this point, but the British and French Ministers declined entering on negotiations until credentials on either side had been exchanged. This, the Commissioner said, was contrary to custom, and when the powers presented by Keying on a former occasion were shown him he stated them to be a forgery."

"An expedition against an encampment of 'Braves,' near the White Cloud Mountains, a short distance from Canton, had taken place. Nothing resulted from it, for when the place of the encampment was reached the 'Braves' had left. We regret to say that Dr. Turnbull, R.N., who accompanied the expedition, was captured, and his head and hands were cut off."

The official accounts confirm the statements given above as to the conduct of the Chinese. Admiral Seymour says:—

"The Chinese stood well to their guns, notwithstanding shot, shell, and rockets were flying thickly around them. Most of the gunboats were hulled, some several times, while boats, spars, and rigging were cut by round shot, grape, and gingall balls. This signal success, after the Chinese had ample time to fortify their position, and were confident of their strength, may probably have a greater moral effect on the Chinese Government than if we had attacked them in the first instance, when they were less prepared. The necessary arrangements at the entrance of the river having been completed, a further advance was made to the village of Takoo where we found a barrier of junks, filled with combustible matter, moored by chains right across the river, while seven similar obstructions to our progress were observed within a mile higher up. Captain Hall, my Flag Lieutenant, and a party of men landed, and took possession of eighteen field-pieces in front of an abandoned encampment at Takoo. While on shore the residence of the High Commissioner Tan was visited, and found deserted, though a significant proof of his recent presence was found in a beheaded Chinaman near his gate. It was ascertained here that the main body of the Chinese troops had retired with Tan to a position about eight miles up the river. The barrier at Takoo offering good security to our vessels below, it was made our advanced position for the night, in charge of Sir F. Nicolson and Capitaine Thoyon."

The following is the official abstract of the killed and wounded:—

BRITISH LOSS.	
Number killed and since dead	5
Number wounded	16—21
FRENCH LOSS.	
Killed	6
Wounded	61—67
Grand total	88

Sir John Dean Paul, whose name has been so notorious for some years past, is now a hopeless lunatic in the Pentonville Prison."

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

THERE is no doubt that it is through the instrumentality of the Work-Table that dress reaches so high a point of luxurious excess, as well as receiving that elegance of touch and finish which are its highest characteristics. The uses of the needle are so many and so admirable, that we are sometimes surprised to notice with what alacrity some gentlemen declaim against the work of taste and fancy which it produces, classing it as a sharer in the offence of over-love of dress simply because its labours minister to the robings of royalty as well as to the fustian of the mechanic or the blouse of the peasant. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to turn to the grave page of history, and see whether magnificence in apparel belongs to sex, or is not rather a concomitant of the age to which it belongs. Looking back to the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, we find that under both sovereigns laws were enacted to restrain extravagance in gentlemen's apparel. The old chroniclers tell us that Sir Walter Raleigh wore a white satin-pinked vest with sleeves tight down to the wrist, a rich brown doublet covered over with embroidery representing beautiful flowers with devices in pearls. At the point in which the feather of his hat was fastened, hung a large ruby and magnificent pearl drop. The buff shoes which he wore on Court-days were covered with gorgeous precious stones, amounting to the value of 6,600*l*. When he put on armour, he had a sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. At the present day, the modern hoop is exciting an extraordinary amount of indignation; but we certainly think the fashion not much less rational than that of the gentlemen wearing shoes with beaks so pointed and turned up as to require chains to attach them to the knees to allow the necessary freedom in walking. This strange conceit took so firm a hold upon the fancy of the gentlemen of those days, as to require the interposition of legal enactments as well as threats of clerical denunciations from the pulpit. In the present day, although the French clergy have followed the example thus set them from the pulpit of the fifteenth century, the law, at least, has not found it necessary to levy the same fines on the dress of the ladies which were then inflicted on the excesses exhibited by the gentlemen.

CHILD'S WHITE IMPERIAL MANTLE.

Children's dresses are now most profusely ornamented with embroidery, from the long robe to the tunic. The skirts of frocks are, in many cases, embroidered the whole depth as well as the body and sleeves. A very rich and novel style of cloak has just been introduced for young children, which is so especially handsome, that we are sure many of our lady subscribers would feel a pleasure in commencing the embroidery for one. The body part of it is composed of piqué, and is formed something like a half handkerchief, only made to fit the neck, with the end much shortened before and slightly rounded both before and behind. It is scalloped round the edge, within which is laid an ornamental braid carried from each scallop up to the neck so as to divide it into as many divisions as there are scallops; in the centre of these divisions, six pretty white drop buttons or tassels are placed. From this body a deep flounce of the richest embroidery is very slightly full on, for which we have given a design in our illustration. The spaces between the flowers are where the little fulling will come. This Imperial Cloak is one of the most elegant articles for a child's dress that has lately been introduced. Two widths of cambric muslin will be sufficient for the flounce. The pattern is to be worked in the cut-out embroidery, which has a very handsome effect for this purpose. The depth is a little less than a quarter and a half at the back and a few inches narrower in the front. The proper cotton for this pattern will be Nos. 16 and 20 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*.

TRAVELLING WALLET.

In these days of increasing locomotion, the Wallet is a neces-



TRAVELLING WALLET.



INSERTION.

sary appendage in the hands of all ladies who travel. Whatever may be the amount of luggage, it is always inaccessible during the period of a journey, and though everything may seem to have been most carefully collected and packed up, within the deep recesses of the great black box, and well secured with lock and key, yet the trifles which will present themselves after this is done, together with those numberless little articles which are not the less required for the comfort of the traveller, render the Wallet highly necessary as a receptacle for all.

As a lady's taste is witnessed to by the smallest as well as the largest of her appendages, the Wallet which she carries in her own hand being a conspicuous object, ought to be characterised by taste as an adornment of its usefulness. We have, therefore, this week supplied a design for one of these articles in Berlin wool work, which we hope will be generally acceptable. The colours will be found to contrast agreeably, and, without being an elaborate piece of work, it has a sufficiency of pattern to be effective. We trust that the scale of colours which accompanies it will give every facility to the worker. The ground of the diamond in the centre and the outer margin are of the same French blue, allowing a sufficiently marked distinction between the shades. The pattern rises well out of this, and it also contrasts favourably with the rich deep crimson which forms the ground of the large principal tablet, as well as giving distinctness to the ornamental portions, which are in green and white. The outline of the parts in yellow are also valuable in increasing the general effect.

INSERTION IN EMBROIDERY.

Insertions are now very much in use for various purposes.

White	Very pretty morning caps are made, composed chiefly of rows of embroidered insertion, on clear muslin intermixed with lace. Three or four rows introduced into the skirt of a petticoat, with tucks between, is again making its appearance. The front of a baby's long robe, formed in the same manner is extremely handsome. In all under-garments it is now generally introduced; we therefore are anxious to give as great a variety of the different forms of embroidery as possible, as we find all are much wanted. The design in our illustration may be worked on either cambric muslin or clear, according to the purpose for which it is designed. A row of French new stitch on each side is always a great improvement to all insertions, and is very quickly executed. The proper cotton for this embroidery is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s <i>Perfectionné</i> , No. 20, and for the new stitch, No. 80 of the same makers' Boar's Head Crochet.
Yellow	
Blue	
Grey	
Black	
Green	
Red	

NEW STYLE OF APPLIQUE.

IN KID AND VELVET.

As it is always our great desire to bring anything that is new before the attention of our subscribers, we this week make an opening for a notice of a new sort of work which is just now gaining a little favour with the lovers of the Work Table. It is an Appliqué of kid and velvet, the latter being stamped out laid upon the former. These are in different coloured velvets on different coloured kids. They are stamped out in a sort of round flour, star, or rosette, and are made to adhere to the kid, being arranged in different patterns. In the middle of these ornaments there is a hole stamped out, and smaller ones at the edges of each of the divisions. These are worked over with gold thread, and have a very pretty appearance. It is apparent that no designs can be furnished for this sort of work, as every article must be purchased ready prepared. These are of various kinds, such as slippers, watch-pockets, card-cases, &c., &c.

To prevent any mistake respecting the Handkerchief Corner given last week, we give the reply respecting it in this place, rather than among our Answers to Correspondents. The lace is certainly the best when Valenciennes, although a good English lace looks extremely well. It should be set on rather full round the form of the flower given, and thus complete the idea of our outer row of petals. The outline of the leaves may be sown over with red, and filled in with white point d'or. Although

this sort of work cannot be appreciated from a simple engraving, we beg to assure our subscribers that it has both an original and elegant appearance. It is also quite a Work-Table novelty.

WHERE IS FRAZER'S RIVER?

The recent discoveries of gold on Frazer's River will lead many to examine their maps in vain for the purpose of finding the precise locality of this now important stream. Frazer's River empties into the Gulf of Georgia, a branch of Puget's Sound, a

few miles north of the 49th parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and the British possessions. Its head waters interlock with those of the Columbia and the Athabasca. For the first half of its course it runs in a southerly direction, when it turns westward. At the distance of 160 miles from its mouth it is joined by Thompson's River, a considerable stream flowing from the eastward. The Cascade range of mountains, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Sierra Nevada ceases here. At the junction of the two rivers, and in the immediate vicinity, lie the

diggings which are causing so much excitement on the Pacific coast. They have been worked more or less since last summer, but their real importance was not ascertained until lately. Fort Langley, the lowest post of the Hudson's Bay Company on Frazer's River, is situated on the left bank, about twenty-five miles from its mouth. Thus far the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The next post is Fort Hope, at the mouth of Que-que-alla River, sixty-nine miles above Port Langley. To the "Falls" is twelve miles further, and thence to Thompson's River Forks is

fifty-five miles. Thus the whole distance from the mouth of Frazer's River to the gold diggings at Thompson's River is 160 miles or thereabouts. Above Fort Langley the river is practicable for bateaux of three tons burden—a slow and tedious navigation—but after passing the "Falls" canoes only can be used. But the journey must really be made on foot from the "Falls," and is exceedingly laborious and rugged. There are no horses or mules to be procured in all that region. It is by the route above indicated that most of the gold-seekers will find their way to the new placers.



DEEP EMBROIDERY.

There is, however, another route, *via* the Columbia River and the Dalles; but the distance is 400 or 500 miles. The latitude of the Thompson's River Forks is about 50° 30', or nearly 300 miles further north than Quebec. But it must be remembered that the climate on the Pacific coast is mild in comparison with that of similar latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains. It will be evident, even from this imperfect description, that the Frazer River mines are not easy of access. The country is wild, mountainous, and nearly inaccessible. But men trained in California are not easily daunted. They can, doubtless, force their way wherever gold invites them to go.—*New York Times*.

DR. PARR IN PETTICOATS.

Notwithstanding all his efforts, the Reverend Doctor Samuel Parr could not get himself made a bishop: in order, therefore, to spite the more fortunate Lords Spiritual and their Archdeacons, he took it into his head to wear the cassock, which he maintained is, according to the canons, the proper dress of a priest. It is also generally worn at the two Universities, but never there without the gown, as he wore it: moreover, the pushing priest, in his canonical costume, had the satisfaction, such as it was, of passing for a bishop, in the streets and with strangers. The doctor was in full flower at that time—covered with bloom, indeed; puffing himself, and being puffed, parading and praising himself at every point of the compass. The singularity of his clerical

vesture attracted much observation and continual criticism; it might be in accordance with the canons of the Church, of which nobody knew anything, but it was contrary to long-established usage, and with this all the world was acquainted. The Countess openly threatened to ask him, why he alone of priests wore the proper and peculiar dress of priesthood; but she was assured that it was a delicate inquiry, a sore point, and he must not be spoken to on the subject. However, she had betted five guineas, it was reported, that she would publicly ask him why he wore the cassock. Despairing all friendly cautions, and in defiance of warnings and admonitions, she boldly persevered in her contumacious design. "Pray, Dr. Parr, how long have you taken to wear petticoats?" she said to him one day at a large dinner-

party. There was no answer, and the company laughed; and thereupon the audacious lady triumphantly repeated the question in a louder voice. "Ever since your ladyship has taken to wear the breeches." She won her bet certainly, but she earned her five guineas!

PATENT CORN FLOUR.—We have analysed samples of Brown and Polson's Patent Corn Flour, both as forwarded by the agents and from retail vendors of the article. It is a pure preparation, suited to all the purposes for which arrow-root is adapted. It consists wholly of the granules of Indian Corn. A similar article has been common in America, but this is superior to anything of the kind known.—*Lancet*.

THE GREAT WILL CASE OF SWINFEN
VERSUS SWINFEN.

The Swinfen will case came on for trial on Friday, at Stafford, before Mr. Justice Byles, and a special jury. Mr. Macnamara opened the pleading, which stated that the suit was directed by the Court of Chancery. The defendant was heir-at-law to Samuel Swinfen, deceased, and the question for the jury was whether the said Samuel Swinfen devised his estate to her.—Mr. Kennedy opened the case to the jury at considerable length. The learned counsel gave a history of the circumstances under which the bequest was made to the plaintiff. He stated that the testator's father married twice, the issue by his first wife being the testator and another son, John. By the second he had a family of ten, the eldest of whom was the defendant in the present action. Both the testator and his mother were much neglected by their father. John in consequence became imbecile, and a commission for the testator was purchased in the army. He had married the daughter of a baronet, being at that time in embarrassed circumstances, but a jointure he received with her retrieved his fortune. After the peace of 1819 he resided abroad, and continued to do so until 1828. His father had died, and had bequeathed away from him, as the testator averred, all that he could. The testator had a son Henry, who pursued a wild career, until at length he married, and the marriage turned out a fortunate one for him, as he became, under the influence of his wife, a reformed character. The testator took possession of Swinfen Hall in due course, and on the representation of Captain Hackett, who communicated with him on the subject of his son's happiness in the possession of such an excellent wife, he became reconciled to him, and invited him and his wife to the Hall. They did not go then, however, for some time; but at length, in 1844, an interview between the testator, his son, and daughter-in-law, took place at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, and from that time they were treated by the testator and his wife in the most affectionate manner. Henry and his wife resided at the Hall for some time, but in 1854 Henry died, this being only about six weeks before the death of his father occurred. The learned counsel then dwelt upon the affectionate manner in which the testator invariably treated the plaintiff, and in forcible terms he pointed out how he ultimately made a will in her favour, being at the time in a perfectly sane and competent state of mind. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, among them being Mr. Chawner, a magistrate of the county, and various other persons who well knew the testator, and had seen him up to a short time before his death. They described him as an intelligent man, jocular, though reserved to strangers; yet they had observed in him no symptoms to lead them to the conclusion that he was unfit to make a will. Some of the witnesses said that, if asked, they would have consented to act as attesting witnesses. Their testimony was not shaken in cross-examination.

The principal witness on Saturday was Mrs. Patience Swinfen, widow of Henry Swinfen. Her evidence, which was not concluded till Monday, went to corroborate the state of facts recently advanced on her behalf—the terms upon which she and her deceased husband lived with his father, the testator, Samuel Swinfen—his expressed intention to provide for her—to leave her the Swinfen property—and the state of his mind at the time when he executed his will, devising that property absolutely to her. She was cross-examined at considerable length.—Mr. C. Simpson, attorney, at Lichfield, who made the testator's will, was also examined on Monday. After Mr. Henry Swinfen's death, on the 19th and 21st of June, witness went to the Hall, at the plaintiff's request, she desiring to know what was her position now her husband was dead. He told her that the will of her husband would not pass the Swinfen estate, as his father's will did not come into operation until his death. At this time the impression on his (Mr. Simpson's) mind was that the old man was utterly incapable of managing his own affairs. The witness then detailed the steps taken by him, with the view of issuing a commission *de lunatico*. He sent a statement of the case, as to the state of mind of Samuel Swinfen, his property, and family, to his London agent, Mr. Cole, informing him that he had that day received instructions in the matter, and represented that he was incapable of managing his own affairs; but that there were occasional moments when he recognised familiar objects and persons, and that the widow of Henry Swinfen and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Swinfen, but not the children, had given instructions for the proceedings. The agent's reply to the statements of the case was next read. It required that there should be a certificate from two medical men as to the testator's state of mind, as to whether he was in a state of senile imbecility. He then spoke to Dr. Rowley on the subject, who said he could not certify that there was no senile imbecility. Dr. Rowley was then to see Dr. Evans, and the two were to have an interview together with the old man. In the meantime he had expressed a wish to make his will. On the 3rd July, Dr. Rowley told him that he and Dr. Evans had seen old Samuel Swinfen, and that they were both of opinion that there was no unsound mind. Witness's impression, however, was hardly removed at that time, and he wrote again to his London agents, and told them that the old man appeared to have been roused by the death of his son, and was anxious to make provision for the different members of his family. There were occasional fits of apathy, but that the squire was of competent understanding, and that both doctors were quite clear about the certificate. On the 4th July witness for the first time saw Dr. Evans, and asked him, "Do you consider Mr. Samuel Swinfen incompetent?" He replied, "No, physically; but of feeble mind." Dr. Evans read some questions from a little book to put to a party when supposed to be of unsound mind. One test was to write down a number of questions, to read them one by one, and to ask the

party to rehearse them. They then went to Swinfen Hall to make the will. The doctor went first, and while witness was waiting, he heard them say the instructions must be postponed. The witness did not, therefore, on that day, see the old man, but went again next day by appointment (5th July). He found him sitting in a chair, apparently quite well. He was one of the handsomest men he had ever seen. He took witness's hand in both of his, and appeared much affected. He inquired after witness's wife and family, and he then told him he wanted to leave Mrs. Taylor 20*l.* a year, and the rest to Mrs. Henry Swinfen. Dr. Rowley put a number of questions to the old man, apparently in joke, as to whether he could not give some one else something, but he said "No," and at last became rather idiotic, and witness did not like to take his instructions for the will. The witness went on to corroborate the fact as to the ultimate making of the will on the 17th July. This closed the case for the plaintiff.—Mr. Edwin James then addressed the jury for the defendant. He said that the evidence given on the part of the plaintiff had proved the defendant's case. It was shown, he said, that when this will was made the testator could not understand what he was doing. It was not the testator's will. He had no reasoning power, no continuous action of thought, no volition; he was helpless, speechless, and childish. It was not his will, no more than if Mr. Rowley had torn the shroud from his coffin, and seizing the pen from the cold, rigid hand of death had so affixed the signature to that document.—The witnesses examined for the defendant were, Mary Ann Clifton, sister of the testator, Captain Swinfen, the defendant, and Mrs. Francis Swinfen, the defendant's mother. The latter said there was never any animosity on his part towards her husband. "On the 7th of July, the day the will was made, I called at Swinfen Hall before one o'clock. We drove up. I asked for Mr. Swinfen and Mrs. H. Swinfen. We went into the library and waited some time, and Mrs. Henry Swinfen came in. She received me rather stiffly, and said 'I suppose you were very much shocked at hearing of her husband's death.' I said 'I should not have been surprised if it had been Mr. Swinfen.' She said he was quite well. I asked to see him. She said 'Certainly, certainly; he got up at eleven, and went to bed at three or four.' Some time after they rang the bell, and the plaintiff said, 'Tell Mr. Swinfen that Mrs. Francis Swinfen is here, and would like to see him if he would like to see her.' She returned very soon, so that I did not think she had been up, and said he had gone to bed and could not see me. I took out my watch, it was only two o'clock, and said 'I thought he did not go to bed till three or four.' The plaintiff said he had been up at four o'clock.'—After some further evidence, the case was adjourned.

On Tuesday, the case for the defendant closed, and Mr. Edwin James summed up the evidence for the defendant, and Mr. Kennedy replied for the plaintiff.—Mr. Justice Byles then summed up.—The jury retired to consider their verdict, and at eight o'clock returned into court, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, the devisee. This announcement was received with loud demonstrations of applause. The plaintiff, who had remained in court, heard the verdict and the applause with great calmness and self-possession, but with marked signs of pleasure, and immediately left the hall, leaning on the arm of Sir Henry Durrant, amid the warm congratulations of her friends.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A SHARE-
BROKER.

On Monday, Mr. Francis Worrall Stevens, of No. 3, Royal Exchange, dealer in shares, was brought, at the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of James Brett, the detective officer, charged with having appropriated to his own use the sum of 4,799*l.* (balance of the sum of 6,000*l.*), the same having been entrusted to him as a stock and share broker, on or about the 21st of June, for the purchasing shares in the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, which said shares he had failed to purchase. The property stated to have been found in the possession of the defendant when he was apprehended consisted of three Bank of England notes for 1,000*l.* each, one for 500*l.*, one for 200*l.*, and a purse containing 5*l.*, &c.—Mr. Humphreys (for the defence) intimated that he had been given to understand that his client was ready to pay the difference between the money which had been taken from him by the officer and the amount paid into the bank. Under such a state of things he could not see what could be the object of proceeding any further.—Mr. Booth (for the defence) refused this offer. Mr. Octavius C. Rooke said: I first became acquainted with Mr. Stevens in the beginning of last month, when I saw him at his office in the Royal Exchange. I told him I had some trust-money to invest, and I asked him what was the best investment I could make in the market. He gave me certain advice, but nothing followed from it. Some days afterwards I again saw him at his office, and having brought with me a cheque signed by the two parties in whose names the money was then lying at Messrs. Childs, the bankers, which cheque was for 6,000*l.*, and drawn upon Messrs. Childs, and made payable to the secretary of the London and Brighton Railway Company, but not to bearer. I showed him the cheque, and the defendant said that he was afraid it would not be available for the purpose required, but he sent his son with me to the office of the London and Brighton Railway Company, to see if it could be made available in its then form. We were there told it could not be made available in its form, and we returned to the office of the defendant, and the defendant was then told of the information we had received from the secretary, and he accompanied me to Messrs. Childs to take their advice. We there received one of their printed forms to be forwarded to the trustees in order that they might fill it up in an available manner, and Mr. Stevens (the defendant) filled

up the cheque, making it payable to the secretary of the London and Brighton Railway Company, or bearer, and I sent that cheque to one of the trustees with a letter. In a few days afterwards I received the new cheque for the same amount signed by the two trustees, and I took this cheque to the defendant and gave it to him for the purpose of purchasing the London and Brighton shares to that extent, with the exception of 60*l.*, which he returned to me for the purpose of paying the 1*l.* per cent. duty on the 6,000*l.* That was all that took place at the time. I saw him afterwards on one or two occasions, about the 2nd or 3rd of the month, and he stated to me that he had purchased the whole of the shares, but they were not yet delivered, and he showed me a memorandum of the prices. I wrote to him from Beaumaris, and on the 19th of July I saw him there. He was standing outside the door of the Post-office, and he conducted me into a room, and there gave me a document to sign, which he said was the completion of the business on my part. It was a printed form, and I was to sign it. I did so, and the paper produced is that document. He stated that it was the completion of my business, with the exception of going to the railway company to be transferred. When I signed the document I did not see the account which is now attached to it. The document is for the transfer of 1,000 London and Brighton shares. He had told me that all the shares were purchased. He also presented to me a piece of paper in blank with a stamp upon it. I asked him what that was for, and he said I was to sign it, as that would be my receipt for the shares. I then signed it.—Brett produced the paper.—Witness: I believe this is my signature to the paper which was to be a receipt for the shares. It is dated the 19th of July, and purports to be a receipt for 1,000 shares in the London and Brighton Railway stock. On the 21st I wrote to him saying that I understood from the trustees that the purchase was not according to the marriage settlement. (The letter was then put in and read. It expressed a wish upon the part of the witness to know what would be the probable profit or loss upon a re-sale of the shares, which were then at 111, having been purchased at 109. The writer supposed that the profit on the sale would be sufficient to cover all brokerage expenses, and wished the prisoner to recommend some investment in railway debentures or bonds, as shares were not allowed by the terms of the settlement.) I came to London in consequence of a telegraphic despatch. When I saw the prisoner this morning I requested an explanation of the whole affair. He declined to give any explanation in the presence of the solicitors, but he said he would give one to me by myself. I then did see him alone. I told him that the trustees wished me to explain where the money was, and that I was not able to do so, in consequence of not receiving any information from him or at his office. He then read to me a sort of diary, showing what he had been doing with himself after seeing me on Monday. He afterwards produced a transfer which he gave to me, and I gave him a receipt for it. The transfer was for 1,000*l.* Brighton Stock. I asked for an explanation of what had become of the remainder of the money, and he then showed me the memorandum produced. [Put in as follows: "Dr. O. C. Rooke, Esq., in account with F. W. Stevens, Cr., 1858—July 23, to expenses of two to Llanharrog and back, 13*l.* 10*s.*; July 22, 4,350*l.*; Brighton, 109*l.*, 4,741*l.* 10*s.*; amount saved in stamps, 25*l.*—4,766*l.* 10*s.*; balance, 4,753*l.*"] He gave this to me with the transfer. He then showed me some memorandum in his diary to the same effect, but he gave me no further account. I asked him when or how I could have the money that was due to me on that account. He said I could not have it till next settling day, the 31st. I told him that was not satisfactory to me, and I did not think it would be to the trustees, and he repeated I could not have it till the 31st, but if he could get it before he would. He said that was all that could be done in the business, and that I must sign an order for him to pay the money into Messrs. Childs and Co. Finding I could not get from him any portion of the money, I signed the order now put in by prisoner's solicitor. (The order was to pay the balance of 4,753*l.* to Messrs. Childs on or before the 31st.) When he showed me the account of the purchase of the 1,000*l.* Brighton shares he did not show me the account of any previous purchase, and there is no charge in that account for the commission on any purchase. He asked me to sign another document exonerating him from all blame in the matter, but I declined to do so. I saw the whole thing was very unsatisfactory. I went downstairs. He followed me, and was asked by one of the solicitors if he would give any further information. He said he would not open his lips to the solicitor on the subject, and endeavoured to walk out of the office, but there was an officer outside, and I gave him in charge. On his way to the police-station he endeavoured to pass a packet into his son's hands, but the officer intercepted it, and kept possession of it. That packet was opened afterwards in my presence; it contained three Bank of England notes for 1,000*l.* each, one for 500*l.*, and one for 200*l.*—The prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.—He was brought up again on Wednesday, when it was arranged between the learned counsel that the case should go to a higher tribunal, and the prisoner was accordingly committed for trial, but admitted to bail by consent.

On Sunday the Rev. J. W. Reeve, of Portman Chapel, delivered the third of the present series of Exeter Hall sermons to the working classes. The body of the hall was filled. The services consisted of singing, extemporaneous prayers, reading a portion of Scripture, and preaching. The reverend gentleman chose for his text the well-known passage in the third chapter of the Gospel by St. John—"For God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved." The discourse was singularly impressive and practical throughout.

NOTES ON CHERBOURG.

Cherbourg is directly south of the Isle of Wight, about sixty miles from Sandown, and of course a trifle farther from Portsmouth. Off the western coast of this department of the Channel lie the Channel Islands—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. The little bay, if we may so call it, of Cherbourg, is wholly unprotected, and, except for purposes such as those for which it was designed, of a menacing character, it is not possible to conceive a more unsuitable or more unpromising place for the construction of a harbour. The first thing that was necessary to be done to make this unpromising spot suitable for a Sebastopol of the Channel, was to construct an immense stone breakwater, running east and west about 4,000 yards, or nearly two and a half miles in length. This great work was commenced in 1783, and was not completed till seventy years afterwards in 1853, and its entire cost has been 67,000,000 francs (2,680,000*l.*) The breakwater is protected by immense blocks of granite, but such is the violent action of the sea upon them that they require several thousand tons of granite every year to replace those which are carried away or destroyed. The width of this artificial breakwater is 140 yards, and it slopes from the centre on each side inwards at an angle of about 170 degrees. In the centre of this great work is a large fort, called "Fort Central," and at each end there is also a massive circular fort, the guns of which sweep in every direction, and there are six batteries, placed three on each side, between the centre and the extremities facing towards the harbour. There are two entrances to Cherbourg, one at the east and the other at the west end of this strongly-fortified mole. At the eastern extremity the channel is narrowed by the island of Pelee, upon which is erected a large fort, called "Fort Imperial," which, with the corresponding fort on the eastern end of the mole, completely commands the narrow passage, and its guns cross fire with other forts to be afterwards mentioned. The western channel is equally protected by an immense fort, called "Fort de Querqueville," on the main land, and which is immediately opposite the fort at the west end of the embankment. The depth of water in these channels is marked on the French Admiralty charts at from twelve to thirteen metres (thirty-nine to forty-two feet), but these immense forts one would consider sufficient to sink in an instant any ship which would attempt to effect an entrance. They form, however, but a fraction of the fortifications with which the place abounds. A ship entering the outer basin by the western channel would not only receive the concentrated fire of the forts on each side of the channel, but there is another huge fort erected upon a rock, dry at low water, called "Fort Chavagnac," which is between, but a little in the rear of, the west end of the mole and the great Querqueville Fort. Having run the gauntlet of these works ships would find themselves in a tolerably capacious basin, where, from every point of the compass, in whatever position they might lie, they would be riddled by the cross fire of batteries and forts, which swarm in every direction, and which help to swell the aggregate of 3,000 guns of large calibre, which are mounted in the works in different parts of the apparently impregnable position. Along the face of the docks there are numerous small forts and batteries which command not only a portion of the entrance by the mole, but, assisted by other batteries on the shore would soon "sink, burn, or destroy" anything which had passed the ordeal of the outer forts. The docks are formed of a large basin, communicating with one to the north, and this again with a large one to the west; there are three smaller basins beyond these at the north, and there are three at the southern part of the excavation, into which an entrance is obtained through the central opening and basin. There are nine basins in all, and it is the completion of the inner floating dock, called "Dock Napoleon the Third," which forms the subject of the forthcoming celebration, and the dimensions of which, given in the *Moniteur*, we have already stated. It has cost 1,000,000*fr.* (640,000*l.*) the first floating dock having been completed in 1829. At the entrance of the dock is a gigantic fort, built on what is marked on the French Admiralty charts as Basse du Chenal. It is a rock dry at low water, and upon this has been constructed the huge work called "Fort des Flamands." The fire of Fort des Flamands crosses with that of Fort Imperial at the eastern end of the mole, and it would appear absolutely impossible for any vessel to pass the concentrated fire of these mounted forts. To make security double sure, this Fort des Flamands is supported by a redoubt, called "Tour la Ville." Approaching nearer the entrance of the dock, there is Fort du Galet, still nearer Fort du Louget and Fort du Homet. The published plans of the French Admiralty do not show more than two or three of these forts and a statement professing to be a description of Cherbourg, which appeared in the *Moniteur* of Friday, mentions only six forts and batteries. We now come to the other fortifications which surround Cherbourg on the land side, and which completely dominate the whole of the town and harbour. There are fourteen forts and redoubts which form two semi-circles around the town on the land side, the outer one consisting of a chain of detached star forts, and the inner being formed of a line of redoubts. These are all in a commanding position, and the guns would sweep the outer harbour as well as the entrance channels. The chain of forts which surround the town in parallel lines with the redoubts consist of the usual bastions and re-entering angles. They command the country on the land side, as well as the harbour and works seaward. There are, therefore, twenty-four regular forts and redoubts for the protection of Cherbourg, in addition to the six batteries on the mole. Other batteries on the land could, of course, be quickly constructed in case of emergency. Along the docks there is a series of large buildings constructed for arsenals, magazines, and naval stores of every description.—*Observer.*

MISCELLANEA.

The new Chelsea-bridge is to be free of toll on Sundays in future.

Lord Brougham has consented to officiate at the cutting of the first sod of the Eden Valley Railway, at Appleby on Wednesday, the 4th August.

The Duke of Malakoff went to Lord's Cricket Ground on Monday, and was presented by the subscribers with a cricket-bat, ball, and stumps, as a memorial of his visit.

The Bishop of London will hold a confirmation for the people of St. Bartholomew, Moor-lane, at that church, on the afternoon of Sunday, August 8, when any from other parts who have been unable to be confirmed can go.

The Hon. Robert Dale Owen, U.S. Minister at the Court of Naples, has written home to his friends in Indiana that he had become converted to Christianity. Mr. Owen has heretofore, we believe, been an infidel.—*American Paper.*

Mr. Aspinall Turner, the member for Manchester; Colonel French, the member for Roscommon; and Mr. Selfe, the Police Magistrate, are the Commissioners selected to investigate the state of affairs at Weedon.

It is asserted upon good authority that the Prussian Government has recalled Consul Rosen from Jerusalem, in consequence of the very peculiar character in which he has lately appeared before the world in his published letters and official acts.—*Morning Post.*

Sir Henry Bulwer arrived at Constantinople on the 6th July. On the 14th he had an interview with the Sultan, and presented his credentials. He is reported to have been received with great cordiality.

A couple of British gunboats are cruising off the Northumberland coast, protecting the English fishermen engaged in the herring fishing. Le Corse, French war steamer, is also down looking after the French fishermen who are following the same employment.

California advices to June 21 say that the Frazer River gold excitement was increasing. San Francisco was crowded with people en route for the Frazer mines. Six steamers had been put on the route, besides sailing vessels.

The Swiss Council of States having deliberated on the remuneration to be accorded to members of the National Council for their services, has allowed 12f. for the sitting, 15f. per day for sitting on committees, and 1f. 50c. per league for travelling expenses.

Count Cavour has arrived in Paris, and has been closeted with the Emperor at Plombières, and mysterious whispers about the approaching development of an Italian policy are again beginning to be rife.

Her Majesty will be received at the Cherbourg festivities by the Emperor on board the admiral ship La Bretagne; she will not land for the purpose. The reception is to take place on the 5th, and Her Majesty will be entertained at dinner on board the ship.

A letter from St. Etienne, in the *Salut Public*, states that twenty arrests were made in that city on the night of the 16th. A discovery was made, it is said, of grenades similar to those used by Orsini and his accomplices; three at least of these frightful inventions were seized. The persons arrested are of the working class and, for the most part, strangers to Saint Etienne.

The usual monthly returns of the Board of Trade were issued on Saturday morning. They give the imports and exports for the month of June, and for the first six months of the present year. The exports still show a considerable falling off, both on the month and on the half-year; but the imports were upwards of 1,000,000 more in June last than in the preceding month of May.

On Monday morning the marriage of the Hon. Emily Vereker, fourth daughter of Viscount Gort, with Mr. John Francis Bassett, No. 8, Prince's-gate, Knightsbridge, was celebrated at St. Peter's Church, Piccadilly, in the presence of a most distinguished circle of the friends of both families.

A deputation, consisting of the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., General Buckley, M.P., Mr. Garnett, M.P., Mr. Watson Taylor, M.P., Mr. Beecroft, M.P., Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., and the Rev. Edwin Jackson (Leeds), had an interview with the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, at the Council-office, on Tuesday, on the subject of Reformatory-schools.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the elevation of General Franks and Colonel Robert Napier to the dignity of K.C.B., and prints the names of other Indian officers who are made C.B.'s. The elevation to a peerage of Sir John Yarde Buller is also announced. His title will be Lord Churston, of Churston Ferrars.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning the metropolis and its suburbs were visited by a terrific gale of wind which has seldom been exceeded either as to its fury or duration. Trees were uprooted, chimneys blown down, and orchards stripped of their fruit; but, happily, we have not yet heard of more serious accidents. It is, however, to be feared that the gale will have occasioned many disasters at sea.

The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery, the field batteries, and Foot Artillery, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the militia regiment of Antrim Rifles, assembled on Woolwich common on Monday morning, in full equipment; and under the inspection of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, they carried out the details of a field day and sham fight.

A meeting of the Crossley Statue Committee was held on Friday, at Halifax, and it was finally decided that the monument should be a standing figure in marble, and the commission for its execution was given to Mr. Durham, sculptor, London. The statue is to be erected in the pavilion on the terrace of the People's Park at Halifax, the noble gift of Mr. Crossley to the inhabitants of the town.

A letter from General Peel (Secretary of State for War) intimates that "there is no intention of discontinuing the gratuitous issue of religious books to the army." The letter is in reply to an inquiry by the Scottish Reformation Society.

The claim of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, to the title, honour, and dignity of Baron of Berkeley, as being seized as tenant for life in possession of the Castle of Berkeley, was opened on Friday, before the House of Lords sitting as a Committee of Privileges. The proceedings stand adjourned *sine die*.

Last Sunday evening witnessed the conclusion of the services at Westminster Abbey, which were established in December last by the Dean and Chapter; it having been understood that they would close on the last Sunday in July. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A., minister of St. Edward's, Cambridge.

The Paris *Union* informs us that "Not a day passes without information being received of the conversion to Catholicism of a young daughter or son of the British aristocracy. The conversions are particularly frequent in *Belgrave-street*, that immense and magnificent quarter of London, inhabited by lords and baronets."

According to a despatch from Alexandria of the 18th inst., there have been disturbances in that city. The Christians were threatened with violence and insulted. The rioters were instantly arrested, and the garrison troops, 8,000 in number, were energetically engaged in measures of precaution and repression.

A musical festival on a monster scale is about to come off at Zurich. Ten thousand musicians, vocal and instrumental, are to take part in the demonstration. A banquet where twelve thousand Switzers and their guests are to fraternise under the canopy of the Helvetic sky, is part of the announced performance.

At the Norfolk Assizes, on Tuesday, Mr. Wm Allen, a merchant, at Lowestoft, brought an action against a Mr. Hamby to recover damages which plaintiff had sustained in consequence of the seduction of his daughter by the defendant, who was a married man with a large family, and in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway Company. The jury, having heard the evidence, retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—125*l.*

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral have decided on restoring the three west porches and pinnacles, and the cement work will be removed and replaced with stone; the ground (which is now two or three feet above the floor of the nave) will be lowered, and the iron railing and steps placed farther from the building. The work is being carried out under the direction of Mr. John Colson, the cathedral architect.

The case of Messrs. Fox and Henderson and the Napoleon Docks Company, who sought to claim upon their estate for 160,000*l.*, was brought, on Wednesday, before the Lords Justices, when it was announced that an arrangement has been made which is satisfactory to all parties—namely, that the amount to be proved against the estate shall be fixed at 41,445*l.* At the same time, the first-class certificate granted by the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court to Messrs. Fox and Henderson was confirmed.

Richard Welch, late of Ancoats, Lancashire, a weaver by trade, having a son who, like the father, was addicted to drinking, the two quarrelled lately. The son jumped from the bed on which he had been lying, struck the father, wrestled with him, and threw him down against the loom with such violence that he had broken his ribs. Death was the result. A verdict of Manslaughter against the son has been returned by a coroner's jury.

The neighbourhood of Norwich was visited on Sunday by a wind unusually high for July. The smaller trees and shrubs literally bent beneath the blast, fragments of branches and leaves were strewn about the ground with a force very extraordinary for a summer month. In the afternoon, as two maid servants were on their way to St. Matthew's district church, they were struck by an arm of a tree which had been torn from the trunk, and were much hurt, one so seriously that she expired next day.

Mr. Mowatt, late secretary to the Great Northern Railway Company, who was dismissed from their service after the discovery of the Redpath frauds, in which he was in no way implicated, brought an action for damages against the company in order to vindicate his character. He held that he had been wrongfully dismissed. The case occupied two days before a special jury at the Chelmsford Assizes, and ended on Friday in a verdict for Mr. Mowatt. The jury said there was no justification for his dismissal, and they gave damages 200*l.*

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the Cadogan Institute, Sloane-street, for the promotion of measures with a view to the long-needed improvement of the Serpentine. Mr. Heywood, late M.P. for North Lancashire, occupied the chair. Mr. Lilwall explained the steps that had been taken with respect to the subject since 1848. The meeting was addressed by Dr. J. Copland, Dr. Lankester, Mr. S. Carter Hall, Dr. Tilt, and Dr. Pettigrew, and it was resolved that a deputation should wait on Lord John Manners on the subject.

An attempt to obtain a Church-rate of three-halfpence in the pound was made on Thursday in the parish of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road. The Rev. Joseph Brown presided as chairman of the vestry. The rate has heretofore been generally obtained, but on this occasion its opponents attended the vestry in very large numbers, and the result was that the amendment for no rate was almost unanimously carried. A poll was then demanded by the friends of the rate. Mr. Apsley Pellatt spoke at some length in favour of the amendment.

On Monday, Mr. Wyllie, Paisley, nephew of the late procurator-fiscal, who has for some months been insane, although not under restraint, went to the infirmary and rung the night bell. It not being answered, he swore at the dilatoriness of the servants, and then rang louder. Ory, a weaver, came up to see what was wrong, and was immediately stabbed to the heart by Wyllie, who fled to the police-station and gave himself up. Three knives were found on his person. Great excitement prevails, as the murderer moved in a good circle.

On Friday a meeting of freeholders of North Cheshire was held at Knutsford, to receive a communication from William Tatton Egerton, Esq., M.P., one of the present members for the northern division of the county. Mr. Egerton stated in effect that his health would not permit him longer to perform the duties of their representative in Parliament. He had, therefore, determined to retire. Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, the eldest son of the retiring member, addressed the meeting as a candidate, and it was unanimously agreed to support him. The new candidate is in his twenty-seventh year.

A meeting of influential members of the Jewish persuasion was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, to adopt measures to commemorate the triumph of Jewish emancipation. A resolution was passed, thanking the friends of civil and religious liberty, for the efforts which they have so long put forth to liberate their Jewish fellow-countrymen. Another resolution, which was moved by Mr. Alderman Salomons and carried unanimously, declared that it was desirable the Jewish community should adopt some means of permanently commemorating the event; while the last resolution appointed a committee for that purpose.

The Emperor of the French has, in a marked manner, extended his solicitude for the memory of Frenchmen to Ireland. Desirous of conferring "a signal mark of his favour on the Roman Catholics of Anghrim," he has directed that a set of the richest sacerdotal vestments be forwarded from Paris, to be used from time to time—as our informant saith—in the chapel of Anghrim, at the celebration of mass for the repose of the soul of St. Ruth, a French general of historic fame, who fell in the battle of Anghrim, July 12, 1691. What is the meaning of this military coquetry?—*Spectator.*

On Wednesday the Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral in which the Sarcophagus of the late Duke of Wellington is placed was open from eleven o'clock to six (except the hour of afternoon service, from three to four), on production of their cards, to the Foreign Ministers, members of either House of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, the officers of the army and navy, the directors of the Bank, and members of the Royal Academy. After this week it will be open to the public on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays free; on other days on the payment of sixpence, to defray the expense of lights and attendants.

At a recent meeting of the Methodist Conference, in America, a debate took place on slavery, in the course of which the following facts were detailed by Mr. Long: He estimates that there are 8,000 slaves now owned by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church north more than were owned by the whole Church, north and south, in 1845. He states that Samuel Green—a free coloured man, of Dorchester county, Md., and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church—was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment last year, for having in his possession a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" that Dorchester county is almost exclusively a Methodist county, and the Methodists of the state could have him pardoned at any moment they might desire.

The Society of Arts have resolved to offer again a prize of 20*l.*, and the society's silver medal, for a writing case, suited for soldiers, sailors, emigrants, &c. The following are the conditions which are to be attended to: 1. The weight when empty must not exceed five ounces. 2. It must not exceed in size that necessary to hold note paper. 3. It must not contain ink in a fluid state. 4. It must be made of a substance which will not be spoiled by wet, and which will protect the contents from injury. 5. The retail price, with guaranteed supply, must not exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* The articles must be sent in on or before the 1st January, 1859. The above prize was offered by the society, last year, but the samples received are deemed by the Council to be not of sufficient merit to justify them in awarding the prize.

On Tuesday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. R. Saunders, carver and gilder, No. 31, Foley-street, Great Portland-street, Marylebone. The house was in the joint occupation of three families, the members of which were soundly sleeping, when Mr. R. Saunders, jun., was aroused by a strong smell of fire. As soon as the flames would allow, Mr. Engineer Paul Gerrard, Mr. Metcalf, and Mr. Staples, the district foreman, went in search of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, when they were horrified at finding Mrs. Saunders in the front room, third floor, suffocated. Mr. Lawson, surgeon, was sent for, who pronounced life quite extinct. Mr. Saunders, sen., was found in the third floor back, also nearly suffocated, and was removed without delay to Middlesex Hospital, where he now remains in a very precarious state. The remainder of the families escaped with considerable difficulty.

A deputation of medical men and others waited upon Lord John Manners on Tuesday, to complain of the impure state of the Serpentine, which was described as extremely injurious to both bathers and pedestrians. The deputation consisted of Dr. Copland, Dr. Lankester, Dr. Pettigrew, Dr. Christian, Dr. Tilt, Mr. S. C. Hall, Dr. Spargin, Mr. Lillwall, &c. Lord John Manners said that the first point to be considered was the prevention of the flowing of the present quantity of sewage into the Serpentine from the Bayswater sewer, without which other measures would be useless. He was at present in communication with the Metropolitan Board of Works on the subject, and hoped that the evil would be effectually remedied. He should be glad if he could see his way clearly, to propose an estimate next session for the cleansing of the Serpentine, but he did not wish to be understood as giving a positive pledge, more especially as the Treasury would have to be consulted before any steps could be taken.

The Queen will give the Victoria Crosses that have not been before conferred to the officers and men now in England, upon Southsea Common, on Monday next, at half-past four o'clock.

Last week the births of 804 boys and 851 girls—in all 1,655 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1,456.

For the last two weeks the health of London has undergone some improvement in consequence of the fall of temperature. The deaths last week were 1,132—that is allowing for the increase of population, thirty-five less than the average of the last ten years.

The cutting of oats was commenced in the large piece of ground called the "Doncaster field," in the immediate vicinity of that town, last week. Wheat and barley are in splendid condition, and an extraordinary yield of the former is anticipated.

The Durham Assizes commenced on Monday. The calendar was a very heavy one, there being fifty-two prisoners for trial in Durham Gaol, and six out on bail. The Lord Chief Baron in charging the grand jury, said he regretted very much to have to call their attention to the calendar—as remarkable, as he understood the former ones to have been, for the number of the prisoners, as it was for the variety and the violence of the crimes which were charged. With the exception of high treason, there was almost every description of crime known to the English law, which would form the subject of inquiry. It was certainly a matter of great regret that some of the crimes which were charged imported a disregard of decency, and a contempt for human life and human suffering, in a greater degree than he ever recollected meeting with in that county, or in almost any other. His lordship then made some remarks on the various cases which called for his observations, and dismissed the grand jury to their duties.

A correspondent of the *Times* suggests that, as a set-off against Cherbourg, we should fit up the Leviathan as a man-of-war. He writes: "It is only for a sudden and secret raid that we need to provide security; against a war, foreseen and threatened, we should soon collect ample resources. As a commercial speculation the Leviathan will probably turn out a total failure. As a war steamer she may be invaluable and irresistible. The length of time required to load and unload her, and the fact that so few harbours in the world are capable of receiving her enormous bulk, will deprive her of the advantages which her speed might otherwise have conferred as a carrier of cargo. But an iron vessel, duly strengthened if necessary for aggressive purposes, propelled both by paddles and by screw, and moving at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour, would have a momentum which no ship of the line would be able for an instant to withstand. She would not need to carry a single gun; the weight of the guns she might have carried distributed over her surface in fortifying plates, judiciously and scientifically allocated, would render her almost invulnerable. A vessel of this size and speed cruising a few miles off Cherbourg would make terrible havoc among any fleet which attempted to issue thence for evil purposes. I may add that more than one officer of the French navy has expressed his surprise that our Government does not at once 'take up' the Leviathan for naval use."

SCHAFER'S PATENT POSTAGE AND RECEIPT DAMPER.—Byron had an aversion to see a lady eat. What would he have said in the present day, had he witnessed a woman licking a postage stamp? Would he have swooned, or would he have taken the wiser course, and sent forthwith to Messrs. Schäffer, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, with an order to supply every room in his mansion with their patent and ingenious stamp damper? The necessity for such an apparatus need not be insisted on, as it supplies a want which every correspondent must upon examination fully appreciate. It is moreover elegant and simple in form, and in perfect accordance with the *tout ensemble* of the most *recherché* library table.

We have read with much pleasure Du Barry's report on the cure of diseases without medicine by Du Barry's Food of Indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility. The following are a few extracts which appear to merit the attention of many:—Cure No. 47, 121.—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Naging Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 48, 314.—Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gaveacra, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability. Cure 52, 612.—Roostrevor, County of Down, Ireland, December 9, 1854. The Dowager Countess of Castlemart fees induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness and irritability of many years standing. This food deserves the confidence of all sufferers and may be considered a real blessing. Inquiries will be cheerfully answered. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shortland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gaittner; Dr. Wutzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In casks, 1lb, 2*s.* 9*d.*; 2lb, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 5lb, 11*s.*; 12lb, 22*s.* The 12lb. Cansisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order, Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

THE MEETING OF THE RIFLE COMPANIES AT BERLIN.

On the 27th of last month, a numerous meeting of the different rifle societies of Germany took place in Berlin, in honour of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. Deputations from 138 societies from different towns, numbering 593 members, assembled some days previously, with banners and other insignia, and on the day mentioned, and four following days, walked in procession to the place of meeting. Each guild had its appropriate banners, some of them very ancient. Arrived at the ground, the banners were placed in tasteful order, near the grand pavilion. At two o'clock a dinner was served in the pavilion, where the guests assembled; and the afternoon and early part of the evening passed off in discussing the dainties and drinking loyal toasts. As soon as darkness began to come on, the whole place was brilliantly illuminated. On the following Monday, at six o'clock, the guild again assembled in Kroll's garden, and formed in procession. The effect was very beautiful and picturesque, almost every description of defensive armour being worn—some nearly 800 years old. At seven o'clock the procession started, headed by the Berlin guild, passing through the Brandenburg Gate, along the Unter-den-Linden, Königstrasse, to the shooting ground, the band playing, amongst other pieces, the "Frederick William Victoria March," com-

posed expressly for the occasion. The match continued the whole of Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday, at three o'clock, the Prince made his appearance and was introduced to the members by the master of the Berlin guild, Herr Finger. The Prince distributed prizes to the successful candidates, consisting of gold and silver medals, cups, &c. At the termination the guild presented to the Prince, through Herr Finger, a gold medal, in a case, commemorative of the occasion. The Prince expressed himself highly gratified with the mark of affection and respect shown by them to himself and the Princess. This interesting meeting was brought to a close by a ball, very numerous attended, and the next day saw the departure of the greater number of the competitors to their respective homes.

The *Hurkaru* of June 18, says: "The Indian press is once more free. The Gagging Act, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th June, 1858, is now amongst the records of the past. We did not imagine that it would be renewed. It was an act so odious to all Europeans in this country, and its condemnation by the home press was so general, that the Indian Government would scarcely wish at the present time to re-enact so unpopular a measure. We congratulate all our contemporaries on our restoration to one of the peculiar rights of Britons—the liberty of the press."

THE MASSACRE AT JEDDAH.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the recent massacre at Jeddah from the pen of M. Emerat, the dragoman and Chancellor of the French Consulate, whose gallant behaviour has earned him the cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Emerat says:—

"One Abdallah Joher had to give an account to the British Consulate of the employment of the property of two Indian orphans of whom he was guardian. He asked to be placed under Turkish protection, and to change the flag of a vessel of which he was the owner. Namik Pasha consented, and ordered the Turkish flag to be hoisted, and that of England to be hauled down. This was done amid the exultation of the fanatics. The English Consular agent was absent at the time. On his return, having protested in vain to Namik Pasha, he invoked, according to custom, a Consular tribunal, which decided that the Turkish flag should be hauled down.

"Consequently, on the 15th of June, a detachment of marines from the Cyclops which was in the roads seized upon the Indian vessel, hauled down the Ottoman colours, and hoisted the English flag. The news of this event created great excitement in Jeddah. It was declared to be an insult against the dignity of Islamism. But this was only a pretext; the real object of the agitators was to take advantage of the circumstance to murder the Christians, whose presence, in their eyes,

defiled the sacred soil of the Hedjaz, and to seize upon their property.

"About six o'clock in the evening, when the population were aware that the boat's crew had returned on board the frigate, and that no help could be given the Christian residents, a mob of fanatics attacked the English Consulate. On their approach the Cawass took to their heels. Mr. Page, surprised in his bed, and unable to defend himself, was wounded seriously, and was then pitched from his balcony and cut to pieces at the foot of the flagstaff; his dragoman and clerk shared his fate. The house was pillaged. A considerable sum of money must have been found in Mr. Page's strong box, as he was a merchant as well as Vice-Consul. Cries of 'Death to the Christians' now arose on all sides, and the mob, thirsting for more blood, hastened towards the French Consulate.

"At about half-past six M. Eveillard and myself were just returning from our usual evening stroll. We had scarcely entered the drawing-room, where the Consul's wife and daughter were sitting, when the Consulate was surrounded.

"The Cawass closed the door, and kept outside to repel the attack. The Cawass Ahmet alone offered resistance, was wounded in his head, and thrown back into the street, where he remained for some time insensible.

"As soon as the Consulate was attacked, I went down stairs to defend the entrance by the staircases, supported only by my servant, an Algerian, Hadji



DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES BY PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM AT THE BERLIN RIFLE MATCH.

Mehemet, formerly a soldier in the Native Rifles, whose devotion on this occasion was most praiseworthy. My only weapon was a cane with a hammer to it, and Hadji Mehemet had a club. With the courage of despair we attacked the assailants, who faced us in bodies of never less than thirty or forty. After knocking down the foremost, we were obliged to dodge behind the stairs to avoid the shots fired at us. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued, and three times the assassins reached the first story and were driven back. At this moment cries of 'the Kaimakan is coming' were raised, and the mob for a moment remained quiet in the court below.

"I did not think that any one of the assailants had reached the second story. I went up to make sure. I found Madame Eveillard lying dead on the floor, the Consul wounded, and his young and courageous daughter wounded in the cheek by a sabre cut received while defending her father. The second story had been reached by the balcony of a neighbouring house, and having cut down the Consul, his wife, and daughter, the assassins retreated.

"On leaving the saloon, I heard Hadji Mehemet crying out, 'The flag is attacked! let us defend it!' I ran up the ladder, but was hurled down. Hadji Mehemet then ran up it, and succeeded in throwing down two of the assailants. We could not ascertain whether they were killed or not.

"This unequal struggle had now lasted nearly a quarter of an hour, and we expected to succumb every

moment. A man armed with a dagger came forward and asked me if the Kaimakan had arrived; I thought he was a Cawass in authority, when I heard Madlle. Eveillard cry out 'Take care! that man is going to stab you!' I rushed upon him to disarm him, but I received at the same moment a gash across my left hand from a sabre, a blow which broke the thumb of my left hand, and a dagger stab through my right arm. I should inevitably have fallen without the assistance of Madlle. Eveillard, who displayed the most extraordinary courage and presence of mind. I finally succeeded in disarming my assailant, and killed him.

"Seeing that the Kaimakan did not come, the assassins, whom we had thrice repulsed, made another bold attempt to get up the stairs, urged on by the yells of some fifty women who accompanied them. I stood on the lowest step, armed with my dagger. I ran through and killed the first man that advanced, and I stabbed two or three others. At this moment the Kaimakan arrived, followed by two Cawass, and informed me that Colonel Hassan, who commanded the artillery, had refused to come to our aid, under the pretext that he had no orders, and could only receive them from the Governor-General.

"The Kaimakan and myself had only the two Cawass and my servant to support us; it was becoming impossible to hold out much longer. I therefore requested that official to endeavour to calm the mob; but it only made them the more violent. 'We want to have the Consul and his Chancellor,' they shouted;

'hand them over to us that we may put them to death; if you don't we will kill you!' The Kaimakan began to falter, and was only prevented from complying by my threats. The mob continued to swell; the attacks of the assailants became more fierce; the Kaimakan was knocked down by a blow from a club. While I was picking him up I received a sabre cut and a blow from a club on the head, which stunned me, and I fell. The assassins then rushed into the saloon and put M. Eveillard, already wounded, to death.

"My faithful Algerine had never left my side, watching his moment either to carry off my body, if I was killed, or to take me to some place of safety, if only wounded. At the moment I received the last two wounds the servants of the Kaimakan were carrying off their master. Hadji Mehemet raised me up, concealed my face under the Kaimakan's robes, and we were taken to the house of the Colonel, who had refused us his aid. I was immediately sent to the military hospital, where I did not recover my senses till after I had been there above a quarter of an hour, and where I received every attention.

"At the moment M. Eveillard was being murdered and his house pillaged, the wife of a military official called Mehemet Effendi, to whom some days previously Madame and Madlle. Eveillard had shown great kindness, sent one of her slaves to save them. Madlle. Eveillard was carried off by the slave to the house of his mistress, and thence to the Kaimakan's harem, where she received every attention.

"On the 16th the Governor ordered the bodies of the victims to be interred, and great was the astonishment of the Arabs at not finding me among the dead. A body of them waited on the Cadi to inform him I was alive, that it was I who had killed the two Mussulmans whose bodies were found in the Consulate. Sentence of death was pronounced against me, and every true believer was called upon to disclose my hiding-place that I might be put to death. For some days crowds assembled in front of the artillery hospital, asking whether I had found refuge there; but they were misled by the statement that I had found shelter on board the English frigate the very evening of the massacre."

M. Emerat then goes on to narrate the facts already known of the interference of the captain of the Cyclops, who was for some time ignorant of what had occurred, and of the reception of the survivors on board that vessel.

A grand banquet has been given to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at Galway, the contemplated transatlantic steam-packet station. Of course the chief topics discussed had relation to that great undertaking, and to the Atlantic telegraph scheme. The Lord-Lieutenant, and all the other speakers, took a very hopeful view of the progress which they appeared to think Ireland was making during her present period of abstinence from political excitement.

THE CHINESE REBELLION AN ENGLISH MONEY QUESTION.

This Chinese rebellion begins to touch us nearly in our material interests, and it is important that the public mind should be instructed as to some of its leading facts. Brigandage and piracy have, from all time, been the chronic disease of the Celestial Empire. They are the natural and inseparable consequence of a weak Government, a dense population, and a country peculiarly exposed to flood and famine. Just as in private life we see that the most foolish people sometimes keep the most correct journals, so the Chinese are the most careful to chronicle experiences by which they never profit. They have recorded in their annals for the last two centuries that in 1665 there was rebellion in ten out of their eighteen provinces; that between 1722 and 1735 they spent twenty-five millions sterling in putting down another rebellion; that in 1776 twenty-three millions were spent upon a similar object; and that from 1796 to the middle of the present century they expended sixty-seven millions in suppressing rebellions, one of which lasted eight years. Rebellion in China is like gout; it does not kill while there is strength left to endure the remedies. The present insurrectionary movement, which is sometimes smouldering and some-

times flaring, commenced in the turbulent districts that lie to the westward of Canton. These Southern boors have always been as turbulent towards their own rulers as they have been insolent to foreigners. Yeh has in recent years blooded the province by the execution of 100,000, and, as he boasts, by the destruction of more than thrice that number by military operations, yet we still hear of the rebels in the South threatening Fatsan and being in force in the unknown waters to the West. The camps which caused such disquiet to General Straubenzee, if they be not rebel camps, are levies raised by the Chinese to resist rebels. The origin of this rebellion can be traced back to the year 1850, when a memorial to the Emperor complains that two-thirds of the province of Kwangsi were overrun with robbers. From this general state of disorder, a bandit, who had in previous years received some scraps of Western knowledge and theology from a Protestant missionary, emerged as chief. Hung-sin-tsiuen took a town, and then, according to all Chinese precedent, he rose in title from a robber to a king. He was now Tai-ping Wang. All the secret brotherhoods under whose desultory rapine the patient labourer groaned had now found a leader for plunder upon a grand scale and under an honourable pretext. Tai-ping-Wang became a pretender to the throne of China. With a knowledge of

the vital point, by which we do well to profit, he struck Northwards towards Peking. To avoid embroiling himself with foreigners he took his path through the midst of China. At the head of his army of congregated brigands he took city after city, plundered them, and passed on. An Imperialist army that followed in his rear reoccupied them, replundered them, and proclaimed in every city a glorious recapture. He was joined by the "Locals" of Kwang-tung, the "Mohammedans" of Yunnan, the "Aborigines" of Kweichau, and as he went Northwards by the "Indigestibles" of Hunan, the "Filchers" of Honan, the "Turban-bearers" of Szechuen, and the "Triads" of all provinces. Every band of plunderers, under whatever quaint title they infested the canals and landways, made for the great triumphant plundering party of Tai-ping-Wang. His scheme of action was not without ability; it evidenced all the resources of a Chinaman's mind enriched by a few Western ideas. His first principle of action was, "Death to all Tartars." The Tartars were obnoxious to the people as conquerors, and to every man in his army as defenders of the peace. Then came "Death to idolators," which meant the plunder of the temples, where the rich hide their valuables. The forbiddance of opium-smoking under the pain of death subserved at once the object of discipline and the

maintenance of Chinese morality. His burlesque of the Christian religion we dare not describe—it is too horrible in its profanity; but it was well contrived to make the persons of the Christian godhead consistent with the great Confucian Atheism, and it was doubtless intended to give prestige to his arms. The Christians had been "lucky" in the last war, therefore Tai-ping-Wang claimed to be—we scarcely dare to state it—of the family of the Christian godhead. However abominable the crime which a Chinaman is about to commit, he must have some moral and philosophical sentiment wherewith to designate it. The rebel King issued his proclamations, taking credit to himself for patriotism, philosophy, and morality, and inscribing on his banners, "We are doing justice in the cause of heaven." He burst from Kwang-si in August, 1851; by the middle of December he had reached the heart of China, and found himself upon the bank of the great river Yang-tse. Upon this vast continuity of navigable waters, the great highway of China, whether for war or commerce, Tai-ping had the wit to form the basis of his operations. He stormed Wuchang, the largest city in the world, and dropping down the river, he in March, 1853, assaulted and took Nankin, the ancient capital. The rebel host came upon this magnificent but mouldering city like a flight of



PART OF THE RIFLE GROUND AT BERLIN, WITH THE FLAGS OF THE GUILDS.—(See opposite page.)

locusts on a ripening cornfield; that porcelain pagoda which the Jesuit missionaries have celebrated as one of the wonders of the world, was destroyed, trade was frightened away, property was plundered—but still Tai-ping had acquired a capital. Thence he sent northwards two armies towards Peking, one of which penetrated as far as Tien-sin, where Lord Elgin probably is at this moment. But these rebels, although pestilent plunderers and ruthless murderers, are not good soldiers. They are nothing unless helped by the dangerous classes of the locality. They found no sympathisers in the North, and they seem to have melted away without any notable battle or celebrated defeat. In September, 1855, it was stated, in the *Pekin Gazette*, that the empire north of the Yellow River was clear of rebels; but from this convenient position on the Yang-tse, by means of the river and those inner waters wherewith all China is reticulated, constant raids are made Eastward and Westward and Southward. Almost every considerable city has been made to endure the presence of these banditti. Amoy and Shanghai have been occupied, and when sufficiently squeezed "recovered" by the Imperialists. Wuchang has been three times taken, Ningpo has now fallen, and the rebels are doubtless fixing eyes of covetousness upon Hangchow and upon the fabulous riches of Soochau.

But as a political revolution this usurpation takes no root. No person of any name has joined it—no one believes in it as a future; the apathetic Chinese wait to see it die out, the merchants only sorrow over their losses, and the Imperialist soldiers who have for four years been besieging Nankin avow that it is not their interest nor their intention to destroy a rebellion which keeps them necessary to the Government. The social position of the rebel chiefs is now just what it was when Mr. Gibb, a merchant of Hongkong, found that his discharged horseboy was the rebel commandant of Shanghai.

Some people may say, "What is all this to us? If the rebels do not attack foreigners, how can their successes or defeats interest Englishmen?" This is a mistake. A Chinese mandarin has more power to tax the English public than any single member of the House of Commons. This rebellion at the antipodes has already cost our industrious classes much more than would have been required to cleanse the Thames and purify the Serpentine. The Imperialist army before Nankin are all paid from the Shanghai duties, all of which are levied upon the cotton we sell and tea and silk we buy. These duties have of late years been enormously increased, and are still being increased, for the purpose of maintaining that idle army. The last advices show that

our Consuls are expostulating; but such protests are only waste paper. We are not counselling any active armed interference in this contest; but we point to the fact as one which is already acting very seriously upon our pecuniary national interests, and which will demand very earnest consideration when we are settling our relations with China.—*Times*.

The Duke of Malakoff will accompany her Majesty in her visit to Cherbourg. His Excellency will be on board the flag-ship, the Royal Albert, in compliance with the subjoined invitation from his old companion in arms, Lord Lyons: "Her Majesty's Ship Royal Albert, Spithead, July 18, 1858.—Monsieur le Maréchal,—I hear with pleasure that your Excellency proposes to accompany my most gracious Sovereign the Queen to Cherbourg, and I hope that you may not consider me very presumptuous in aspiring to the honour of conveying your Excellency and suite in your old acquaintance, the Royal Albert. Independently of the honour of having so distinguished a guest on board my flag-ship, it will be a very high gratification to me to be again in social intercourse with the great commander of whose deeds of arms, and friendliness towards my countrymen, I was a daily witness throughout the Crimean expedition.—I

have the honour to be, Monsieur le Maréchal, with sentiments of the highest consideration, your Excellency's most faithful servant, LYONS.—His Excellency Marshal the Duke of Malakoff."

The committee of the London Reformatory for Adult Criminals, which was established nine years ago for the reformation of adult male criminals, finding themselves to be considerably in debt, summoned a meeting of many leading friends of the reformatory movement, which was held at the Institution, No. 9, Great Smith-street, Westminster, on the 22nd inst. The Earl of Shaftesbury having taken the chair, called on Mr. J. M. Clabon, the honorary secretary, to read the report for the past year. It appeared that the institution had sent out as emigrants, or otherwise provided for 376 of their inmates. Lord Shaftesbury, in addressing the meeting, said that Mr. Hanbury, M.P., had promised 50*l*., if another 450*l*. could be raised. If not, the committee would have no alternative but to close the doors, and turn the forty-one inmates at present on the institution into the streets. Colonel Stace, the governor, spoke highly of the present state of the institution. A conversation ensued between the members of the committee, Lord Haddo, and others present, and before the meeting rose, 150*l*. of the 450*l*. was promised.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the Customs' revenue for June, which amount to 19,581,141*fr.*, being an increase of 1,290,709*fr.* on the corresponding period of last year. The receipts of the first six months of the year amounted to 93,339,317*fr.*, being a diminution of 3,248,142*fr.*, as compared with the same period of 1857.

SWITZERLAND.

A very strange thing has happened at the election of the President of the Swiss Republic, or, as his title is, President of the Federal Council of Switzerland. The wrong man has for the space of twenty-four hours enjoyed the triumph of being the elect of his nation. It now appears that not Frey Herose, but Stämpfli, has polled the majority of votes. The ballot-boxes containing the voting-tickets have been sealed up, and the National Assembly will have to decide what is to be done.

SPAIN.

The journey of the Queen of Spain to the Asturias and Galicia somewhat resembles the passage of a caravan through the desert. There are 185 persons belonging to the *servidumbre*, or personal service of Royalty, exclusive of Ministers, their respective attendants, and the numerous public functionaries, who, from their position, are obliged to form part of the expedition. Among others are the Duchess Dowager of Alba, Grand Mistress of the Robes (*camerera mayor*), the governess of her Royal Highness the Infanta, the Marchioness de Malpica, the Grand Equerry, the King's Aides-de-Camp, his Majesty's Majordomo, the Marquis of Alcanices, the Patriarch of the Indies, the Archbishop of Cuba, the Queen's confessor, physicians, and apothecaries, the piano masters, ladies of honour and waiting women to the Queen, hairdressers, laundresses, porters, ushers, chaplains, guards, halberdiers, head cooks, cook's assistants, kitchen boys, nurse, and nurse's superintendents, a staff of secretaries, intendants, and assistants, &c. The journey and return will cost about 20,000*l.* The contractor for horses to the Madrid bull-ring supplies thirty animals for the couriers who precede the Queen's carriage, the horses in the Royal stables being all engaged.

Marshal O'Donnell and the Minister for Foreign Affairs left Madrid on the morning of the 21st, accompanied by the Civil Governor, to await her Majesty at a distance of twelve miles on the road. The two Ministers accompany their Majesties on the journey; the Civil Governor does not go beyond the limits of his jurisdiction. "Before his departure," says a letter of the 21st, "the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a long conference with the English Minister on the questions alluded to in Lord Malmesbury's speech, touching the conduct of the Spanish Government on the slave-trade and Cuba. A Ministerial paper seems confident that the point will be satisfactorily arranged."

ITALY.

A despatch from Salerno, dated July 20, states that the trial of Baron Nicotera and his companions in misfortune has been brought to a close. Seven of the prisoners were condemned to death, but a telegraphic message was afterwards received giving orders to suspend the execution of the sentence, and send them up to Naples. These are the seven upon whom capital sentence has been passed: Nicotera, a Neapolitan; Sant Andrea, a Roman; Gagliani, Milanese; Giordano, Valletta, Mattino, and La Sala, Neapolitans. Condemned to twenty-five years in irons: Giovanni Poggi, Francesco Poggi, Rotta, and other foreigners. Nine of the prisoners are condemned to the Ergastolo. Many are acquitted, and placed at liberty.

UNITED STATES.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Stone, commander, arrived on Saturday evening from New York. Advice from Washington stated, in reply to the invitation of the British Government, that the United States' Government should suggest some plan for an arrangement to determine the character of suspected vessels at sea, the Administration had informed it that it cannot see any plan not subject to grave objections, and calculated to produce greater evils than those sought to be prevented, but that it will consider any proposal that may be made by Her Majesty's Government.

The last Constitution of the State of New York is working so badly, or at least that portion of it which regulates the judiciary, that an act was passed last session of the Legislature submitting to the popular vote at the next election the propriety of calling a convention to amend it. The election of the judges by universal suffrage has worked as badly as its worst enemies could desire, and the adoption of any such system was only excusable in view of the intolerable delays and inconveniences of the old court of chancery. A few years ago, also, there was unbounded faith in the wisdom of the popular choice under all circumstances; but this has been shaken, in the best and only effectual manner, by actual experiment. One of the criminal judges of the city has actually been indicted for inciting to riot, and awaits his trial. Not only in criminal, but even in civil proceedings, politics frequently influence the decisions in a very flagrant manner, as it would be more than human for judges to shut their eyes to the approaching close of their term of office, and the desirability of their re-election. It is hard to see what difference there is between holding office during the Royal pleasure and during the popular pleasure, and yet the charge of having substituted the former mode of tenure for that during good behaviour, was one of those hurled with most vehemence at the head of George III. by the framers of the Declaration of Independence. It is at present all but impossible to get a conviction in cases of murder in the city of New York—not, however, owing so much to the fault of the judges, as to the facilities for appealing on points of law given by the constitution, complicated system of courts, and the small amount of discretion left to the judges.

Washington advices of the 15th state that the Government has received a despatch, in which they state that they have settled the difficulty between the United States and Utah. The despatch substantially confirms previously received telegraphic accounts.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of English wheat are moderate, and we are shortly supplied from abroad. The trade, however, has been inactive to-day, and only the best samples of English wheat could be sold at last week's prices; and a slight reduction was submitted to in some instances. Foreign wheat sells in retail at last Monday's rates. We have a demand for flour at late prices. Barley, beans and peas, are fully as dear. We have a large arrival of oats; but demand is good, and prices fully maintained. There has been a large arrival of cargoes on the coast, and a fair extent of business done at full prices.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; geese, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; ducks, 1s 6d to 3s 0d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; wild, 8d to 1s 0d; pigeons, 6d to 9d; large Surrey fowls, 6s 0d to 12s 0d; chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; bantams, 3s 0d to 5s; leopards, 3s 0d to 5s; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; coonies, 5s 0d to 7s; pheasants, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; partridges, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; woodcocks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; snipes, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; teal, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; wild ducks, 6s 0d to 0s 0d; wildgeese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; plovers, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; roasting pigs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; English butter, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb.; English eggs, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; French ditto, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per 120.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.

Hetton	18 6	South Hetton	17 9
Eden	16 0	Stewart's	17 9
Hilda	14 3	Wylam	14 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROUGHTON.—July 24, at Downton Hall, Shropshire, Lady Rose Broughton, of a son.
BROWNE.—July 24, at Somerset House, Leamington, the wife of Major Browne, late 35th Regt., of a daughter.
BUTLER.—July 23, at Frimham Lodge, Lower Norwood, the residence of her mother, the wife of J. H. Butler, Esq., F.A.C.S., H.E.I.C.S., of the Bengal Presidency, of a son.
DE VILLIERS.—July 24, at 33, Brompton-crescent, the Countess Alfred de Bylandt, of a son.
DENT.—July 22, at 14, Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park (the residence of her father) the wife of Capt. Thomas Wilkinson Dent, Madras Army, of a son.
DOUGLAS.—July 26, at the Vicarage, Markham Clinton, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Douglas, of a son.
FULLER.—July 24, at 43, Pelham-street, Thorpe-square, the wife of Captain J. A. Fuller, Bombay Engineers, of a son.
GREEN.—July 26, at 49, Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of the Rev. A. L. Green, of a son.
JACKSON.—July 24, at Somer's Villa, Isleworth, the wife of Capt. William Jackson, H.E.I.C. Service, of a daughter.
M'KEELIE.—July 22, at Monkstown, near Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. M'Keelie, R.E., of a daughter.
POTTS.—July 24, at Harbourside Park, the Countess of Portsmouth, of a daughter.
YOLLAND.—July 23, at 17, Westbourne-park, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. Yolland, of the Royal Engineers, of a son, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

BAMPFYLDE-SHERIDAN.—July 27, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, the Hon. Augustus F. Bampfylde, only son of Lord Poltimore, to Florence Sarah Wilhelmina, second daughter of R. Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., M.P.
BASSETT-GORT.—July 26, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, John Francis Basset, Esq., of Teahy Park, Co. Wick, to the Hon. Emily Vereker, youngest daughter of Viscount Gort.
CAMPBELL-GIBBS.—July 23, at Swanage, Dorset, by the Rev. L. Lester, Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Campbell, 46th Regt., to Lilla, sixth daughter of the late F. Gibbs, Esq., of Harewood, Yorkshire.
COLLETT-HOSTE.—July 22, at Hetherst, Norfolk, by the Rev. G. C. Hoste, assisted by the Rev. W. Collett, the Rev. Wm. Reynolds Collett, Rector of Hetherst, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Col. Sir George Hoste, C.B., Royal Engineers.

FFYFE-REID.—At Corsindae-house, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev. Jn. Cape, A.M., F.R.S., Senior Professor, East India College, Addiscombe, assisted by the Rev. William Walker, Incumbent of the Episcopal Chapel, Monymusk, William Johnston Fyfe, M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon 15th Regt. (Prince Albert's Light Infantry), youngest son of John Fyfe, Esq., Upper Temple-street, Dublin, to Catherine Elizabeth Reid, only child of James Reid, Esq., Lieut. Royal Navy.
HAGUE-HAMILTON.—July 23, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Benjamin Jacob, of Limerick, William Drake Hague, Major 5th W. Y. Militia, son of the late Bernard Hague, Esq., of Micklegrave, York, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late General Hamilton, C.B., and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.

MARJORIBANKS-TROTTER.—July 27, at Morton Hall, near Edinburgh, by the Rev. George Henry Egerton, Rector of Middle, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., to Charlotte Atholl Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Trotter, Esq., of Morton Hall.
JAMES-PLACE.—July 22, Captain Herbert Henderson James, H.E.I.C.S., second son of General James of Westlawn, Teignmouth, to Gertrude, second daughter of W. H. Place, Esq., of 13, Gloucester Villas, Malda-hill.

RYCROFT-OGILVY.—July 27, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Dundee, by the Right Rev. Alex. P. Forbes, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin, Nelson Rycroft, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard H. C. Rycroft, of Calton, Bart., to Juliana, eldest daughter of Sir John Ogilvy, of Inverquhar, Bart., M.P.

WOODHOUSE-BURGOYNE.—July 27, at St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, by the Rev. Oswald Penrhyn, Edward Sebastian Woodhouse, Esq., to Elizabeth Montagu, daughter of Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—July 22, at Polkstone, Lieut.-Gen. John Anderson, Madras Army.
BROWN.—July 25, at Ashley Cottage, Walton-on-Thames, Arthur Howard, the youngest son of Capt. George Brown, aged three years and ten months.
CAMPBELL.—July 23, at Scarborough, Ann Mellors, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Robert Campbell, formerly Assistant Quartermaster General for the Island of Guernsey.
DALE.—July 22, at his residence, Scarborough, Capt. Charles Dale, third son of the late Thomas Dale, Esq., North Shields.
HACKETT.—July 24, in London, at the house of his sister, Mrs. Taylor, Charles Danvers Hackett, Mus. Bac. Oxon, in his forty-sixth year, son of the late Captain P. J. D. Hackett, of the Priory, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire.
HARE.—July 24, at Cheltenham, the Rev. Charles Hare, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, aged seventy-seven.
MAJOR.—July 20, at Leamington, Stephen Major, Esq., in his seventieth year, lately of Quarnon, Derbyshire, formerly of the 60th Rifles, and late of the 19th Infantry, fourth and only surviving son of the late Arthur Major, Esq., of Milltown, county Longford.
MIMARDIERE.—July 25, at his residence, the Elysée, Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith, Captain H. J. C. Mimardiere, H.E.I.C.S., aged fifty-five.
RAMSAY.—July 23, at 23, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Isabella Ramsay, wife of the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay.

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CARDS FOR THE MILLION.

WEDDING, VISITING, & BUSINESS.

A COPPER-PLATE elegantly Engraved and 50 best Cards Printed for 2s. Sent post free by ARTHUR GRANGER, Cheap Stationer, &c., 308, HIGH HOLBORN.

DR. SCOTT, Consulting Accoucheur, intimates, that after many years devoted to the practice of Midwifery, he has succeeded in arriving at an effectual means of affording immediate and certain relief in all cases of female irregularity, from whatever causes they may arise.
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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.
JAMES SPENCE and Co. beg to call im-
mediate attention to the cheapest lot of
SILKS

that have been offered to the public for the last fifteen years;
consisting of
BLACK SPITALFIELDS DUCAPES,
at 1s. 11d.; usual price 2s. 9d. per yard.
EXTRA RICH DITTO,
at 2s. 6d.; usual price 3s. 9d. per yard.

A large lot of
BLACK AND COLOURED MOIRE ANTIQUES,
at 7s. 6d. and 8s. 11d.; worth 9s. 9d. and 11s. 6d.—any length
cut.

BLACK FRENCH GLACES
wide width, at 2s. 9d. per yard, very bright and stout.
RICH STRIPED AND PLAID GLACES,
2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. 6d. for 12 yards, wide width.
Special attention is requested to the
BLACK BAYADERE FLOUNCED SKIRTS,
at 2s. 6d. guineas, including Bodice.
Also, a large assortment, in all Colours, commencing at 58s. 6d.
JAMES SPENCE and Co.
77 and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
The World-wide noted **ALPINE KID GLOVES**, 1s. 6d. a
Pair, Black, White, and Coloured. The very best **PARIS KID**
2s. 7d. A Sample Pair by Post for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London (W.)

CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT,
with the latest Novelties, suitable for the present Season. India
Outfits and Wedding Trousseaux of the most recherché Patterns
and Make. Churton's Shirts, Six for 42s. The above to be obtained
only at **WM. CHURTON** and **SON'S** old-established Family
Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, and Ladies' Ready-made Linen and
Outfitting Warehouses, the Golden Fleece, 91 & 92, OXFORD-
STREET.

CHURTON'S HOSIERY FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, continues to supersede all
others in texture, wear, and comfort; every size, colour, and
quality in Socks, Stockings, Drawers, and Under-Waistcoats,
with long and half Sleeves, to be obtained only at **WM. CHURTON**
and **SON'S** old-established Family Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove,
Ladies' Ready-made Linen, India and Wedding Outfitting Ware-
houses, the Golden Fleece, 91 and 92, OXFORD-STREET,
London.

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING,
&c. The newest Designs on the best Muslin.
Ladies' Jackets, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Caps, &c.
Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Caps.
D'Oyleys, Cushions, Fish, Chair, and Bread Cloths.
Slippers, Smoking Caps, &c.
Price List Free. A Collar for 5 stamps.
The "Queen" Collar, price 1s.; Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.;
The Princess Royal, 9d.; Sleeves, 2s.;
Are new and beautiful Designs in best Muslin.
Address, Mrs. **WILCOCKSON**, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tot-
tenham-court-road, London (W.)

ELEGANT MUSLINS—New Goods for
1858.—20,000 Pieces of **ORGANDI** and **FRENCH MUSLINS**
are now offering at 2s. 11d. the Dress of 8 yards; or any length
cut at 4d. per yard. They are beautiful Goods, fast Colours, and
cannot be replaced at 1s. per yard. The **Flounced Muslins** are
very superior. Merchants and wholesale buyers will find these
goods desirable. Patterns sent free.
HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 52, OXFORD-STREET (W.)
Established 1836.

TO LADIES.—MRS. POLAND, 11,
CRAWFORD-STREET, Portman-square, having opened Show
Rooms up-stairs, with an elegant assortment of **MILLINERY**,
FANCY and **STRAW BONNETS**, as well as a great variety of
YOUNG LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HATS, of the newest
designs, solicits an early inspection, feeling confident she can
supply them at considerably less than is usually charged for the
same articles.—11, CRAWFORD-STREET, two doors east of
Glocester-place.

THE PERTH EMBROIDERY.—A
BROWN, being the original and only Manufacturer of this
celebrated Embroidery in Perth, and as he supplies no shops,
begs to invite Ladies to inspect the fine collection, comprising
Dresses, Mantles, Collars, Sleeves, Jackets, Chemisettes, Hand-
kerchiefs, Infants' Robes, Caps, &c., &c., which can only be seen
and obtained at the **Magasin**, 24, PORTMAN-STREET, Portman-
square, where orders for Wedding Outfits, and Baby Linen are
executed in a very superior style, yet at moderate prices.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEEDLE-
WORK REPOSITORY.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—NOVELTY in NEEDLEWORK.
Mrs. **MEE** informs the Nobility and Ladies of Great Britain and
Ireland, that she has REMOVED her principal BUSINESS from
BATH to **LONDON**, and her Show-rooms contain everything that
is novel and elegant in Needlework. Mrs. Mee has just brought
out a New Work which is greatly admired, is extremely easy of
execution, and a beautiful effect produced. She has ready in it the
following articles:—Cushions, Ottomans, Borneo Screens, Hand
Screens, Blotting-book Covers, Mats, Sachets, and Table Cover
Borders. Mrs. Mee calls attention to her New Turkish Cushions
and Mosaic Patterns; also, beautiful Collars, in quite a new
style, commenced with braid and embroidery; and she trusts,
from her great experience, and the many years she has devoted
to the study of the art of Needlework, the Ladies of London and
its vicinity will honour her with their patronage and support.
Ladies in the Country sending a Remittance with their Orders,
will receive them free of carriage; and any commands she is
favoured with, will have her own immediate attention.
Lessons given in Paper Flowers and Leather Work; also, in
every kind of Embroidery, and the best Materials kept for all.
SHOW-ROOMS, over **VERREYS**, 229, REGENT-STREET,
London.

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

CHESTER'S BEE-HIVE, 88, TOTEN-
HAM-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 7d., Pocket Handker-
chiefs 9d., D'Oyleys 6d., Bread Cloths 7d., Anti-Macassars
1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 2s. 3d., Caps 2s. 3d., Jackets
from 2s. 3d., Infant's Lobes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Em-
broidery (Cotton) 3d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per
packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Sunlight 3d. each, Toilet Curi
3s. per yard.

N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted
the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices.
Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-
office Order or Stamp. Berlin Wools in every shade at 4d. 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,
or made to Order in a few days.

NEW GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND Co.),

59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET; and 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET,
SILK MERCERS and GENERAL DRAPERS.

Respectfully announce that their New Premises, with those in the rear, are devoted exclusively to every description of **GENERAL MOURNING**, and sold at the same small ready money rate of profit as in the other departments of their Establishment.
Good Black Silks, from 1s. 11d. per yard; rich Gros Royal, Hadzimeres, and Black Glacés, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns forwarded to the Country.

N.B.—The whole of their Summer Stock, in the other various departments, is now being sold at greatly reduced prices.

THE LONDON AND PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 & 325, HIGH HOLBORN, FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The New Muslin Dress with Scarf, and the Self-Expanding Jacket, complete	0 16 6
The Shepherd Check-Flounced Dress, Made up in all Colours, Lined, and richly Trimmed with Velvet, and Material for Bodice	0 12 9
French Flounced Bares, the choicest goods ever produced at the price, 12s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 25s. 6d., for 18 yards	
Fashionable Flounced Muslins, pretty Patterns, in all Colours, Made up with Jacket complete	0 10 6
Patterns and Drawings post free. Country Orders punctually attended to. Post Office Orders to be made payable on the Holborn Branch, to	
The New French Glacé Scarf	10s. 9d. to 1 1 0
White French Muslin Scarf	5s. 11d. to 0 10 9
Our New Paris Mantle, in Black or Coloured Glacé, richly Trimmed with Lace or Fringe	21s. and 1 5 6
The Scarborough Hooded Cloak, for the Sea-side, Waterproof Tweed	0 10 9
Our New Registered Self-Expanding Jacket, which will fit any figure, in White Marsella	0 7 6
Buff and Coloured ditto	0 9 6
Our New Shape French Holland Jacket	0 4 9

HODGE AND LOWMAN

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.

MAGASIN DE PASSEMENTERIE ET DE FLEURS,

135, OXFORD-STREET (W.)

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

LE JEUNE et Cie. respectfully invite attention to their superior Stock of **FANCY TRIMMINGS**, suitable for the present Season, and comprising a most recherché assortment of **BERTHES, TASSEL and CHENILLE FRINGES, PEARLS, BEADS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, &c.** Short Lengths of **FRINGES and TRIMMINGS** made to order, at one day's notice.
Un grand assortiment de Fleurs de Paris, montées en Guirlandes et en Garnitures de Robes, par une Artiste Parisienne.
COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

ANNUAL SALE.

REGENT-HOUSE, 238, 240, & 242, REGENT-STREET.

ALLISON & Co. beg respectfully to inform their friends that their

ANNUAL SALE

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY NEXT.

As it is their intention to reduce more particularly that portion of the Summer and Fancy STOCK which is likely to be depreciated by date or fashion to such prices as must command a ready Sale, they solicit an early inspection.
Persons proceeding to India, or having commissions from friends, will find this a very desirable opportunity, as everything requisite for a journey or residence there may be found in the present Stock.

MESSRS. HOWELL, JAMES, AND CO.

Have the honour to acquaint the Nobility and their Patrons that they have made a great reduction on their Stock of Summer **SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, and RIBBONS.** They respectfully invite an early inspection.
5, 7, 9, REGENT-STREET.

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Messrs. **HOWELL, JAMES, and Co.** invite an inspection of their beautiful Stock of Goods, specially designed and manufactured for **BRIDAL WEAR**, including real Brussels and Honiton Lace Flouncings, with Veils, Garnitures, and Handkerchiefs en suite, Antique Moire, and Glacé Silks, French Embroideries, Lingerie, Indian Cashmere Shawls, &c.
5, 7, 9, & 11, REGENT-STREET.

ALLAN AND CO.,

69, 70, & 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Having finished their usual stocktaking, have REDUCED several lots of **SPRING and SUMMER GOODS**, with a determination to effect a speedy clearance, to make room for their autumn and winter stock. They have several lots of very rich Silks, wide width, 29s. 6d. the dress of 10 yards, any length of the silk cut for children's dresses or flouncings, at 2s. 11d. per yard, the usual price being 4s.; also, several lots of rich Ribbons, reduced from 1s. per yard to 6d. in all the new patterns and fashionable colours; a large lot of flounced Muslin Robes, at 5s. 11d., usual price 12s. 9d. Parasols, Shawls, Mantles, all spring and summer goods equally reduced.

WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter,

and STAY BODICE MANUFACTURER.

informs the Public that his Stock is now complete for the present Season.

Ladies should visit this Wholesale and Retail Stay Bodice and Petticoat Warehouse for cheap and fashionable Goods.

Self-Lacing Patent Front-Fastening Elastic Stays

Bodices

Family and Nursing Stays (Self-adjusting)

Paris Wove Stays (all Sizes)

LADIES' VIGNORIA CRININE WATCH-SPRING JUPON

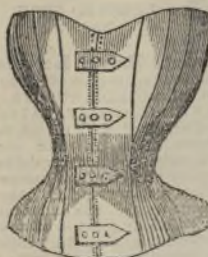
MUSLIN, and STEEL PETTICOAT WAREHOUSE.

Parisian Eugénie Hoop Skeleton Skirts

Full-sized Vignoria Crinoline Petticoats

French Muslin Watch-Spring Jupons

Ladies' Warm Travelling Linsey Woolsey, and Quilted Australian Wool Petticoats.



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



NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING.—A Single Packet of Note Paper, or

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



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24 & 25 OXFORD ST.

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Are at all times to be obtained of

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The Public should buy while they can, at the following Prices:—
BLACK TEA 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d.
GREEN TEA 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s., 5s. 4d.
COFFEE, WARRANTED PURE 1s., 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d.
PHILLIPS and Co. send all goods **Carriage Free**, by their own vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices **Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England**, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.
A General Price Current is published every Month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post, on application to **PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.**
Sugars and Colonial Produce are supplied at Market Prices.—See General Price Current.

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Travelling, or otherwise exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find the application

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

most refreshing to the face and skin, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthy state of the skin. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, Flashes, and Discolorations fly before its application, and give place to delicate clearness, with the glow of beauty and of bloom. In cases of sunburn, or stings of insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor" are on the Wrapper, and their signature, "A. Rowland and Sons," in red ink at foot. Sold at 20, HATTON-GARDEN, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.



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WILLIAM S. BURTON'S NEW LIST OF BEDS, BEDDING, and BEDSTEADS is NOW READY, and can be had gratis.

The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establishment the most extensive in the kingdom. £ s. d. £ s. d.
Feather Beds from 1 5 0 to 8 0 0
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Horse-hair Mattresses 0 16 0 — 5 0 0
Wool Mattresses 0 7 6 — 4 9 0
Flock Mattresses 0 6 6 — 0 18 0
Best Alva and Cotton Mattresses 0 6 6 — 0 19 0
Sheets per pair 0 7 6 — 2 6 0
Blankets each 3 0 — 1 4 0
Tollet Quilts 0 4 0 — 1 7 6
Counterpanes 0 2 6 — 0 15 0
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Children's Cots 0 15 6 — 5 0 0
Bed Hangings, in every variety, p. set 0 10 6 — 10 0 0

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.
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Established A.D. 1820.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated

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

BAKER'S PATENT IRON BEDSTEAD,

surpassing all others, the largest stock in the world, and all made on the premises. Portable Iron Bedstead, 9s.; Mattress, wool, 5s.; French Bedstead, 14s. to 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s.; very handsome, brass-mounted, with canopy top, 21. 10s. to 34. 10s., 41. 5s., to 101.; Feather Beds, Wool and Horse-hair Mattresses.—Show-rooms, 21, PORTMAN-PLACE, Edgeware-road; Manufactory, No. 5, NEW CHURCH-STREET.
No other goods sold.—Bedsteads and Bedding only.

BEDSTEADS of every Description, both

Wood and Iron, fitted with Furniture and Bedding complete. **J. MAPLE and Co.**, 145 to 147, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD. An Illustrated Catalogue gratis.

FIVE THOUSAND PIECES MAGNI-

FICENT CARPET, at 2s. 4d. and 2s. 10d. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpets, at 3s. 6d. per yard.
J. MAPLE and Co., 145, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAM-

BULATORS? See **T. TROTMAN'S PATENT SAFETY-FOLDING and First-Class PERAMBULATORS** of all kinds. The new patent Perambulators so much in use are folded and unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang your stick or your hat. All kinds on view.
Patent Safety Carriage Works, HIGH-STREET-GATE, Camden Town (N.W.)

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

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BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR, for most delicious preparations, Blancmange, Custards, Puddings, Cakes, and all the purposes of arrowroot; also the most agreeable diet for Infants and Invalids.

See Lancet weekly reports from Dr. Hassall, Dr. Letheby, London Hospital; Dr. Muspratt, Liverpool.
Sold by Grocers, Chemists &c., in packets, with recipes, 11b., 8d. Paisley: 77 A, Market-street, Manchester; and 23, Iron-monger-lane, E.C.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The Cheapest

House in London for all descriptions of FLOWERS, and Preparations, Tools, &c., &c., at **W. WHITE'S** old-established Manufactory, 21, NASSAU-STREET, Middlesex Hospital. Goods sent to any address on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable Cavendish-street.

Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING, at

F. WHYERS'S, 320, REGENT-STREET, nearly opposite the Polytechnic Institution. Bonnets unequalled at 18s. 6d., 1 Guinea, and upwards. Ladies' Caps from 8s. 6d., upwards. Dresses made in the newest style and fashion at 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.
Mantles and Children's Dresses.—Country Orders attended.

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 82, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1858.