

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

## and Pictorial Times

No. 606.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

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

### RAGUSA.

RAGUSA, one of the principal towns of Dalmatia, is situated on the Adriatic, and was once a powerful though small State. It owes its rise to the fugitives who escaped from the old Roman town, Epidaurus, which the Slavonians destroyed when they overran the fair provinces of Masia, Dacia, and Illyria. Here they found a safe retreat, and founded a republic in the sixth century of our era. They were governed by a municipal council, at whose head was an officer with the title of rector, who was chosen every year. This form of government continued for a long period, till Dameianus, by his powerful connexions, contrived to usurp the government for several successive years. His opponents having applied to Venice for assistance, Dameianus was treacherously inveigled on board a Venetian war galley, where he killed himself. After this Venice appointed the rector for several years. Notwithstanding the changes which took place in the countries around them, they continued to preserve their independence, at one time purchasing it from the Emperors of Constantinople at another from the Kings of Hungary, and subsequently from the Turks, who overran southern

Europe. Its trade during this time was very considerable indeed, and, next to Venice, it possessed the most considerable fleet of any of the small republics which sprang up on the ruins of the Roman power. Ragusa was also a city of refuge for persons who suffered by the changes of the times, and all in distress found a ready asylum here. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was a neutral ground between Turkey and the Christian Powers, and was the port at which the embassies sent to Constantinople usually landed. Ragusa was favoured both by the Christian and Turkish Powers, and from the protection afforded by the latter to her merchants, the Ragusans had nearly the whole of the carrying trade of the Mediterranean in their hands, the Sultan's protection effectually securing them against the attacks of the pirates of the Barbary coast. The republic of Ragusa lasted for nearly a thousand years, till it fell under the French usurpation during the time of Napoleon, who destroyed its Government, and entailed much distress upon the hitherto peaceable inhabitants by the occupation of the town and the territory belonging to it. In 1808, he incorporated the town and its dependencies with the province of Dalmatia, and made Marmont the governor of it with

the title of Duke of Ragusa. In 1814, the Austrians took possession of it, when they recaptured Dalmatia on the pretence that it was included in that province. Since that time, it has been a possession of the House of Hapsburg. The city, which at one time was a place of great commerce, is now chiefly a mart for silk and leather, the trade having been almost entirely abandoned. The mountains by which it is surrounded are destitute of vegetation, but the valleys, which are extensive, produce abundance of corn and fruit, and are plentifully supplied with water. The town is enclosed within walls, and has all the character of the middle ages. The streets are narrow, but clean. The Ragusans are considered the best sailors in the Mediterranean, being active, civil, honest, and sober.

### MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lady Victoria Hare, daughter of Maria Countess of Listowel, with Lord Worsley, M.P., eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, took place on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a distinguished circle of friends of both families.

The bride arrived at the church, accompanied

by her mother, at half-past eleven o'clock. Among those assembled to welcome her ladyship were—The Duchess of Inverness, the Countess of Yarborough and Lady Sophia Pelham, Viscount and Viscountess Hawarden and the Hon. Misses Maude, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget and Miss Paget, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, the Earl of Carysfort and the Ladies Proby, the Hon. Granville and Lady Augusta Proby, Lady Becher, Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild and Miss de Rothschild, Lady Mary Capel, Hon. Richard Hare, the Hon. H. S. Blackwood and Lady Amelia Blackwood, Captain Cust, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Heneage and the Misses Heneage, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard and Miss Parnell, Mr. and Lady Sophia Macnamara, Lieut.-Colonel Bathurst, the Misses Labouchere, Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., &c.

The Lady Victoria Hare was attended to the altar by the following bridesmaids:—Lady Sophia Pelham, the Hon. Isabella Maude, the Hon. Eva Macdonald, Miss Labouchere, Miss Mina Labouchere, Miss Paget, Lady Adela Hare and Lady Eleanor Hare, sisters to the bride. The religious service was performed by the Rev. W. W. Ellis, incumbent of St. George's Chapel. Mr. Roger Palmer, M.P., was the



RAGUSA.

bridegroom's "best man." The bride was given away by her brother, the Earl of Listowel. At the conclusion of the service the company retired to Kingston House, where a *déjeuner* was served. Early in the afternoon the young couple left town for Stoke, the seat of Mr. and Lady Mary Labouchere.

The presents received by Lady Victoria Hare were very numerous and costly. At the head of a list numbering nearly one hundred, was a superb ornament of jewels, the gift of Her Majesty, as godmother to the bride, and next in value a splendid gold and turquoise dressing-case, by Mr. West, of St. James's-street, the gift of the Earl of Yarborough. A set of jewels, presented by Lord Worsley, were expressly manufactured by Mr. Emanuel, of Hanover-square.

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

Her MAJESTY gave, on Saturday, the annual *fête* in honour of the Prince Consort's birthday to the seamen of the Royal yachts, the detachment of troops quartered at East Cowes, the Trinity House men and coastguard stationed at East Cowes, and the labourers and workmen employed on the Osborne estate. Dinner was laid in marquees on the lawn, for about 500 persons, who sat down at three o'clock. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and the whole of the Royal family now at Osborne were present, and remained till about seven o'clock. Dancing and rural games took place, and were kept up till Her Majesty's departure. The bands of the Royal Marines and the 15th Regiment played during the afternoon.

Her MAJESTY, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The service was performed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Christchurch.

Her MAJESTY and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice and Princess Helena, embarked in the Fairy on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, and went to Portsmouth. The Queen and Royal party disembarked at the Dock-yard, where Her Majesty was received by the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding in Chief, Admiral Sir George Seymour, Admiral Lord Lyons, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the forces, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Scarlett, the staff of the garrison and dockyard authorities, and Major-Gen. the Right Hon. J. Peel, Secretary of State for the War Department. Her Majesty proceeded in a carriage and four to Southsea-common, attended by the Countess of Desart and the Equerry in Waiting, to distribute the Victoria Crosses and to review the Portsmouth garrison. The Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge were present on horseback. Her Majesty re-embarked in the Fairy about six o'clock, and returned to Osborne.

Her MAJESTY and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, rode on horseback on Tuesday afternoon. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Viscount Valletort and Mr. Gibbs, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Tyrwhitt and Col. Chapman, arrived at Osborne during the day.

#### THE CHERBOURG FETES.

##### THE TOWN OF CHERBOURG.

The exact position of Cherbourg may be better described than by quoting latitude and longitude from the Admiralty chart, or its bearings by compass from Dover, information superfluous to the pilots and useless to everybody else. Briefly, then, if the Isle of Wight could cut loose from its moorings, and drift in nearly a straight line across the Channel, it would be received in the arms of two capes, which terminate the great peninsula of the coast of Normandy. Into the bay between these points the tight little island would nearly fit and fill up the hollow. In the deepest recess of this bay, and at the centre of its shore, lies the town of Cherbourg. It is nearly equidistant from Plymouth, Weymouth, and Portsmouth; those places would be cut by three lines radiating from Cherbourg like the sticks of a fan. This illustration is not strictly scientific, and might be fatal to a candidate in a competitive examination, but it is sufficient for all practical purposes. Between the French port and the English coast roll sixty or seventy good miles of ocean; and when you have inspected Cherbourg, you will not wish the Channel one league less in breadth. The town itself, it need scarcely be said, is not the place—it is the least important part of it; the real Cherbourg consists of the harbour, the military port, the breakwater, and the fortifications. Cherbourg would be nearly all it is if the town did not exist. The immense works are not intended for the defence only; its little export and coasting trade does not require those moles, piers, quays, and armed towers, the foundations of which are driven into the deep. The works front the town, and flank it on each side, and rise behind it. All that the art of the military engineer can do to give strength to the natural position has been done, the position has called the works into existence, and the works are the place; the town is only an accident, not an essential part of it. Civil Cherbourg, or the *ville*, as distinct from the military port, is very provincial; it has not the commercial physiognomy of Havre, nor the watering-place aspect of Boulogne and Dieppe; its proximity to England has not produced any connexion extensive enough to colour its life with our insular peculiarities. The compilers of the guide books have made out an antiquity for Cherbourg, but its evidences have disappeared; to the eye it is not so old in style as Rouen. The buildings that have risen along the quays of the commercial port (always to be distinguished from the military port, which is almost another town), have superseded or masked the

houses of a more remote date. There are some streets, and fragments of streets, concealed behind these modern lines, containing some old specimens of domestic architecture; but, on the whole, Cherbourg does not abound in those picturesque and ruinous "bits," the delight of an artist, but at which a district surveyor would shake his head, with some intimation of the prudence of "shoring." The country around it, however, is very beautiful, hilly, and richly wooded, though the town itself is on a plain that extends from the foot of the hill to the shore of the bay; from most of the ground now covered by the town the sea has receded, and at a comparatively recent period. The best view of the whole place is from the heights behind it, where you have the town at your feet, the military port, with its dockyard, roofs, and bastions on the left, and the breakwater, the inner road, and the eight or nine line-of-battle ships at anchor, as the centre of the picture. To the right is the height, almost a cliff, of La Roule, crowned by a fortified barracks, with embrasures, looking, as all the guns do everywhere, seaward. The barracks, or fort under that name, is one of the new constructions, and its fresh white masonry contrasts well with the gray, weather-stained face of the height on which it stands, whence a slope of bare rock descends almost into the town. The new railway from Paris turns round the foot of this height, and the station is built, so to speak, in its shadow; the platform is, in every sense, "under the guns" of the fort.

##### VAGABOND VISITORS.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 1st inst., thus describes the influx of population into the town: "Adventurers and vagabonds, of all kinds of the amusing class are dropping in, and the quays of an evening present groups that look like the premonitory symptoms of a fair or an undress carnival. There is the vendor of cheap drapery, very vociferous on his gay coloured *foulards*; he bawled himself hoarse in praising them before noon, and has now no more voice left than a tenor ruined by three years of Verdi's brass. Still he shouts, and flourishes his cottons, and waves them and unfolds them to the eyes of the crowd; but he is rather shy of letting them be handled. I expect they are of flimsy fabric, he is so dexterous in evading the test of touch. There is a ballad-monger, at once seller and singer,—a degenerated minstrel mounted on a chair, with an admiring audience of soldiers, sailors, and workmen around him; it is the popular *Opera Comique*. His instrument is in itself a bit of comedy,—a violin improvised out of a stick, with a bladder on a cigar-box for the bridge, and two strings with more notes than might seem possible. He wears a cocked hat, and a red horse-tail plume. He sings many songs, and sells very few, for the laugh gratis is preferred by his public. There is a stamp of something better than his vocation about the man; he has well-cut features, altogether a good head; his French is not provincial, and he makes his points tell with the precision of a practised actor. He may have been one, and come down to this. The humour of his songs is of the broadest, but men's ears grew to his tunes, till he dispersed his audience by going round with his hat. A still odder specimen of the itinerant class, of that Lower Bohemia which will gather here in great force, is a dentist, who, to add his contribution, as he says, to the *rejouissances* of the 'filial fêtes' given by this 'noble and generous city,' pulls out teeth in public, in a cabriolet, with a drummer on the roof, to give one roll, as a prelude to the horrid wrench, and another after it. The seat of his carriage was never long without two customers, for he operates in pairs. In the intervals there is more drumming, and a speech over the splashboard, as from a tribune. One poor workman in a blouse, who had to wait through a speech and the flourishes over his fellow-victim's grinder, looked very pale and scared. Guillotining can hardly be many degrees worse than the *rejouissance* provided by the mountebank dentist."

##### DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Osborne House soon after twelve o'clock on Wednesday, and at once proceeded on their visit to the Emperor of the French at Cherbourg. The ships of war which were appointed to form the convoy to Her Majesty left Spithead at an early hour the same morning, a proceeding necessary for them in consequence of the very superior speed of the Royal Yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*. On Tuesday night the members of the House of Commons arrived from London at Southampton, and proceeded on board the *Pera*, lying in the Southampton Docks, for the purpose of proceeding to Cherbourg to witness the *fêtes*. At eight o'clock dinner was served in the saloon. Among the more prominent of those present were the Attorney-General, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Egerton, Colonel French, Colonel Pinney, Mr. Cobbold, Sir W. Codrington, &c. A band was engaged for their amusement, which played some very choice music during the evening. The *Pera* left the docks at an early hour on Wednesday morning for Cherbourg. The *Racon*, 21, Captain Paynter, having returned on Tuesday night from the coast of France with qualified French pilots for the English squadron, at five o'clock on Wednesday morning the Royal *Albert*, 121, Admiral Lyons, with Marshal the Duke of Malakoff on board, accompanied by the *Renown*, 91, Captain Forbes; the *Euryalus*, 51, Captain Tarleton, C.B.; the *Diadem*, 32, Captain Moorson, C.B.; the *Curacoa*, 31, Captain T. M. Mason; and the *Racon*, 21, Captain Paynter, left Spithead for Cherbourg. The urgent steam troopship, Commander McDonald, followed the squadron of Lord Lyons for Cherbourg with such naval officers as chose to avail themselves of the liberality of the Admiralty in providing them with so large and speedy a vessel.

##### THE QUEEN AND EMPEROR AT CHERBOURG.

A telegram from Cherbourg, dated Wednesday night, says:—  
"The Royal yacht conveying the Queen and sui-

as well as its attendant vessels, reached this port this afternoon at half-past six o'clock. The Queen had a very fine passage over the channel. Between four and five in the afternoon, the Emperor and Empress arrived at the Western Railway station, having travelled to-day from Caen. At the station, the officials connected with the port and town of Cherbourg, were in waiting to receive their Majesties, as well as a great crowd of visitors and townspeople. The usual loyal cries saluted the Emperor and Empress. The naval and land forces lined the way that leads from the station to the prefecture, and the Imperial party were cheered all along the route. There is every appearance of a splendid illumination." Another telegram, dated Thursday morning, says: "The Emperor arrived at five o'clock last evening, and was received by an immense crowd with acclamations. At seven o'clock Her Majesty the Queen arrived with her escort, and was saluted by the French fleet. At eight o'clock the Emperor visited Her Majesty amidst remarkable demonstrations of enthusiasm. The illuminations were magnificent."

#### FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Earl of Hardwicke has left town for Cherbourg.

Lord and Lady Colchester left town on Tuesday for Tunbridge-wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudd have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Mr. Le Roy and Mrs. and Miss Le Roy have left Fenton's Hotel, for Edinburgh.

The Marchioness of Salisbury will leave Hatfield House on the 12th inst., for Bournemouth.

Col. Sutton and Mrs. Sutton have arrived at Fenton's Hotel, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord and Lady Camoys and family, and Lord and Lady Ruthven have left the Ashburnham Hotel.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield and Lady Evelyn Stanhope left town to-day for Bretby Park, Derbyshire.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., left town on Tuesday to join the Duke of Devonshire at Milnethorpe, Lancashire.

His Excellency the Bavarian Minister has left town, on a visit to Mr. H. T. Hope, at Deepdene, near Dorking, Surrey.

The Earl of Dalkeith and Lord Henry Scott have gone to Dalkeith to attend to the duties of their Yeomanry regiment.

Lady Dufferin has left the Clarendon for Cherbourg. The Count Wezela has left the same establishment for Cheltenham.

The Duchess of Buccleuch and Lord Chas. Scott are staying in town. The Duke and Ladies Scott are at Beaulieu, near Southampton.

Major-Gen. Buckley, M.P., has left his house in South Audley-street, for Cherbourg. Lady Catherine Buckley and family remain in town.

Lord and Lady Foley will return to town on Tuesday next, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Norfolk has arrived on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, at Eaton Hall, near Chester.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester left town on Wednesday, for Hichingbroke, near Huntingdon, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Sandwich.

Viscount Eversley and Hon. Miss Shaw Lefevre have gone on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, at Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands has returned to town, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

Lord and Lady De Ros and Hon. Miss de Ros have joined the circle staying with the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, at Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness de Labedoyere have left the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, to attend on the Emperor and Empress of the French at Cherbourg.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe goes with his family to Constantinople, on the 20th instant, to take leave of the Sultan. His lordship and Lady Stratford de Redcliffe propose to winter in Rome.

The Earl of Malmesbury left Whitehall-gardens on Wednesday morning for the Isle of Wight, to accompany Her Majesty to Cherbourg. The Countess has gone to Wimbledon.

The Duke of Cleveland leaves town early in the ensuing week for his shooting quarters in the north. The Duchess and Lady Augusta Poulett go to Brighton for a few weeks before repairing to Raby Castle for the autumn.

The Earl Delawarr left town on Tuesday in order to accompany the Queen as Lord Chamberlain to Cherbourg. Lady Arabella S. West is also gone to Cherbourg. The Countess goes to Eastbourne during the absence of the noble Earl.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon arrived in town on Tuesday from visiting Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., at Nuneham-park, Oxon. The noble Earl and Countess left town on Wednesday for the Grove near Watford.

The discoveries of gold in the Frazer's River country have excited not alone the miners of California, who are moving there *en masse*; the border settlers of the North-Western States have caught the fever, and Minnesota as well as California is about to furnish its addition to the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is thought that a large number will go forward from there. The friends of the northern route for a Pacific railroad look to this movement with hope as the pioneer of the rail.

#### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

We (*Times*) have been favoured with the following despatch, which has been received by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

VALENTIA, Aug. 5.—"The Agamemnon has arrived at Valentia, and we are about to land the end of the cable. The Niagara is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. There are good signals between the ships. We reached the rendezvous on the night of the 28th, and the splice with the Niagara cable was made on board the Agamemnon the following morning. By noon on the 30th 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships; and on the 31st, 540; on the 1st of August, 884; on the 2nd, 1,256; on the 4th, 1,854; on anchoring at six in the morning in Donlus Bay, 2,022. The rate of the Niagara during the whole time has been nearly the same as ours, the length of cable paid out from the two ships being generally within ten miles of each other. With the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very unfavourable."



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORNELIA.—You are rightly advised: it is the absence or presence of iron in the system which makes all the difference.

MARGARET.—In the height of summer, London is stated to be cooler than the country, in consequence of the rays of the sun having to pass through so smoky an atmosphere, which intercepts a portion of the heat.

HON. MRS. K.—The power of *Un-Knighting* is vested in the Herald's College; but for the credit of the Order, it is due to state that the ceremony is of rare occurrence. It consists of breaking the knight's sword and gilt spurs, and pronouncing him "an infamous errant knave."

AN EQUESTRIAN LADY.—We quite coincide in the opinion that the custom of shortening and squaring a horse's tail is most injurious to the beauty of the animal. The Spanish law in Havana forbids any horse to be abroad without his tail being tied to the saddle. This is to protect pedestrians from being splattered with mud in the narrow streets. They are, therefore, always braided and tightly drawn around and fastened to the animal's side. There is much more taste displayed in this fashion than in the English custom.

MARIA.—We have had a design prepared expressly in compliance with our subscriber's request, which, being in the hands of our engraver, we hope will appear next week.

MRS. S.—The braid which marks the divisions in the upper part of the child's mantle of last week, must be flat and rather wide, that is, about half an inch, having on it some pretty pattern, of which there are now many manufactured.

AN OLD MAID.—Certainly not out of doors. It is very likely to re-appear in the winter for evening wear. The article requested shall appear in our Work-Table department as soon as possible.

SEBASTIAN.—We are always sorry when delay arises, which must, however, sometimes be the case with articles of a large size, for which the demand is not general. We trust that our design will fully meet our correspondent's wishes. The style is quite new and is both handsome and effective.

A CONSTANT READER.—The largest sum either given during lifetime, or bequeathed by any private individual, was that left by the founder of Guy's Hospital to endow that institution. The sum was two hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-nine pounds.

ELM LODGE.—The writings of Swedenberg are very extensive. Those already printed amount to fifty volumes. There are still many unpublished manuscripts preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm. They embrace many sciences—chemistry, optics, physiology, mathematics, and astronomy. It was only in the latter part of his life that his theological views were given to the world. He lived to the age of eighty-five, but was never married.

A CRITIC.—In one of Dryden's plays the introduction of French idioms and words was employed to render the style and manners of a lady who adopted them ridiculous. As a proof how much our language changes, these very expressions are now in general use and are never considered as either affected or in any way peculiar.

LADY OLIVIA.—We believe that Prince Albert's introduction to Her Majesty was on the occasion of his first visit to England to be present at the coronation of the Queen in 1838.

MRS. M. T.—The asylums for the aged are very numerous. We believe there are in the immediate neighbourhood of London upwards of one hundred and twenty-six, for this one object. The difficulty, nevertheless, is very great.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The extremes of many things may certainly be seen in England. It is a mixed nation in every sense, and the character of the people is composite. If there are great evils, there is great good. One-sided views ought never to be taken. If there is dark ignorance there is also the highest development of intellect.

A. G.—The last English Sovereign, previously to Queen Victoria, who visited France as an ally, was Henry VIII. On that occasion (in 1520), Henry met Francis I. of France, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

MARY G.—To destroy flies, dissolve two drams of extract of quassia in half-a-pint of boiling water, and add a little sugar. Spread the mixture on plates or saucers and place them where the flies are troublesome.

GERTRUDE.—The application of machinery to the manufacture of lace, dates only from the early part of the present century.

FLORETTA.—The hollyhock was brought to this country from China. It has been cultivated in England from a very remote period. Dr. Turner, in his work published in the year 1564, speaks of it as a familiar plant; and Gerard, in 1594, says it was then sown in gardens almost everywhere. Few flowers contribute so much to the embellishment of large gardens as the hollyhock. It is a biennial plant, and, therefore, to keep up a stock, seed must be sown every spring, usually, in a hot-bed, and there nursed till the plants are large enough to be put out in the open borders.

DELYA.—The *As* was a Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce, and by the Papian law to half an ounce. The *As* was originally stamped with the figure of a sheep, a cow, or an ox; and afterwards with the figure of Janus on one side, and on the reverse a rostrum, or the prow of a ship.

T. Y. R.—A little more than a century since (namely, in 1750), London-bridge was the only bridge in or near London. Putney-bridge was the next, which formed a communication between the two sides of the river.

The officials of all grades in the Inland Revenue service, Excise branch, feeling that they are greatly indebted to Mr. Boulger, the editor of the *Civil Service Gazette*, for the many concessions they have of late years obtained, especially the general increase of salaries and the abolition of "general removes," have resolved to present that gentleman with a small token of their gratitude under the denomination of "Excise Tribute." The contributions already paid amount to 400l.

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

THE  
LADY'S NEWSPAPER  
AND  
Victorial Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

RETROSPECT OF THE SESSION.

THE Session which terminated on Monday last, was, perhaps, the most exciting and important of any for the last ten years; and the deeds of the Parliament during the eight months of its existence will not be without their influence—we hope for good—on the future of our country. It began its career at a time of great commercial and financial depression—banks were falling, firms having a reputation of undoubted stability were breaking up, the Bank had exceeded its legal issue of notes, and the rate of discount was unusually high. Such was the state of things when the then Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer signed a letter authorising the Bank to do that which in effect suspended the Bank Charter Act. In consequence of this, it became necessary to call Parliament together to pass an Indemnity Act; and accordingly both Houses met on the 3rd of December, and by the 13th the bill passed through all the necessary stages and received the Royal Assent. This had the effect of restoring confidence and reviving trade, and discount speedily fell from ten to five per cent. and even lower. An adjournment then took place until February 4.

But ere the Parliament reassembled, an event occurred in Paris which aroused the indignation of Europe. An attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of the French, but failed, although six of the populace were killed, and about 200 wounded. The knowledge of the fact that the missiles of death were manufactured in England wrought up the French people—or, perhaps, more correctly, the French army—to a state of great excitement towards this country. Indeed, if we may credit the statements of the papers across the Channel and the representations of the French Government, their rage nearly approached invasion point. To meet this strong feeling against us, the Premier lost no time in introducing to Parliament his famous Conspiracy to Murder Bill, which was thrown out on the second reading, an amendment expressive of regret that the Government should attempt to legislate until the Walewski despatch had been suitably answered, being carried by 234 to 215. This decision led to the resignation of the Government. The temper of the country at this time was unmistakably against the Minister who could allow England to be menaced, designated a "den of assassins," and the people charged with elevating assassination to a doctrine, without repelling the calumnies with deserved indignation. Lord Palmerston had placed too much confidence in the large majority which the general election had given him; he imagined that he could do with the House, at any time, just what he pleased. He, however, found to his cost that although he could answer an inconvenient question with an oratorical flourish or witticism, and thus silence his interrogator, the Commons would not submit to an act which would surrender the honour of their country and lower themselves in the estimation of the whole of Europe. They would rather sacrifice the French alliance than succumb to foreign dictation, and thus ignore their country's independence. The fall of Lord Palmerston will form an instructive lesson for future statesmen to ponder over.

Lord Derby then came into office, and succeeded to a heritage of troubles. The dispute with the French Government remained unsettled; our two countrymen were still confined in a Neapolitan gaol, where they had been taken from the illegally-captured Cagliari steamer, and not even the form of a trial had been commenced; there was a large deficiency in the revenue; not a ship available for service in the Channel, and this, too, at a time when our position with France was very unsatisfactory; and the Indian rebellion was not yet suppressed. How could a Conservative Ministry, "in an acknowledged minority," carry on the business of the country? was asked. But the Government determined to test their hold on the

House and the country. On the assembling of Parliament after the elections, Ministers announced that satisfactory explanations had been given and received by the French and English Governments, and that all feeling of unpleasantness was entirely obliterated; while the Neapolitan difficulty was placed in such a satisfactory course of arrangement as finally, on June 11, to result in the release of Park and Watt, with an indemnity to them of 3,000*l.*, and the surrender of the Cagliari to our Government. These proceedings conciliated the House, and the country declared in their favour. In due course the financial statement was presented, and the entire scheme was so successful, that from that time their position was considered secure. This success, however, was intolerable to the late Premier and his supporters, and a determined attempt was made to place the Government in a minority. Lord Canning had issued, after the fall of Lucknow, what has been called his "confiscation proclamation," to which the Government had replied in a despatch disapproving his policy in every sense. Mr. Cardwell moved a resolution which was in effect a vote of want of confidence, but which, after three nights' debate, was withdrawn. The subsequent dispute with America on the right of search question afforded Ministers another opportunity for the display of a firm but pacific policy, and resulted in the withdrawal by this country from a position which it ought never to have assumed. The Bill (No. 3) for the future government of India afforded scope for further opposition, but after almost innumerable divisions and obstructions, it was finally carried, all the main features of the new bill being accepted by large majorities in both Houses.

Many other bills of importance were passed during this prolific session, no less than 269 having received the Royal Assent. We may just mention that one of the points of the "People's Charter," as it is called, has actually become the law of the land, namely, that of the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament. The Jew can also take his seat in the House of Commons side by side with his Christian fellow-subject, and speak and vote in a Christian house of Legislature. The admission of Baron ROTHSCHILD was not the least significant event of the session. Nor have our legislators forgotten, amongst other interests, those of the ladies. Their presence in the House of Commons is no longer merely tolerated; for a Minister of the Crown was lately heard stating that there was no objection to increase the accommodation provided, as an experiment, and if found successful it should be made permanent. Their right to see and be seen in "the House" is now therefore officially recognised.

HOLIDAY-MAKING.

THERE are certain seasons in the year in which the working world agrees to take holiday. Fagged out with the labours of business, the toils of commerce, the wrangling of parties, and the clashing of politics, there comes over the heart a longing for green fields and babbling brooks, the lull of the ocean and the songs of its deep murmuring voice, and the craving must needs be satisfied ere those who experience it can return to that mental taxation of the brain, that ledger-keeping of commerce, or that counter-watching of trade, which keeps the wheels of city life in motion, and without which no community can enjoy either progress or prosperity.

The final signal has at last been given, and Her gracious Majesty the Queen has disbanded the assemblies of her liege Lords and Commons. One prominent paragraph in the Royal Speech gives cogency to the impetus of departures. It is the notice taken of the sanitary condition of the metropolis, and the readiness with which she has sanctioned an act for the purification of our "noble river." Alas! for a nobility drowned fathoms deep in the blackest, and lowest, and foulest, of corruptions and degradations.

There is one clause in the Queen's Speech so full of the good old-fashioned lessons of Queen Elizabeth's homely-making and homily-reading days, that it comes upon us with a sort of pungency from being so totally unexpected. We seem to be taken quite unawares when we find that "My Lords and Gentlemen" of England are told to go home and do their duty. It is a wholesome lesson, however. What the head of the nation says to these Peers

and peoples' representatives she says to all who are thus represented.

Let us take the lesson which the head of our nation has thus promulgated, and, eschewing its savour of old-fashioned homeliness, accept it with the same zeal as that with which we buy Elizabethan furniture, considering all *en suite*.

True enough it is that holiday time is a time of temptation, and so it always has been. To be "merry and wise" is a sort of perfection of condition to which the frailty of human nature opposes many obstacles. It is wise to be merry but it is difficult for those who are merry to be wise. The balance of the scales would be perfection, but one grain of folly added to the mirth kicks the beam. Sober enjoyment to the many is not enjoyment at all. Hilarity bounds over the line prudence has drawn, and on the other side revels in intoxication of spirits. It is plain that such holiday-making, instead of refreshing the jaded labourer in this great workshop of life can only send him back to his toils more exhausted than he left them, and much worse fitted for his daily duties.

Following the great example of our Sovereign Lady-mistress, the Queen, let us trace the leading of her words, if but for a very little way. If the Lords and Commons have departed to their county, country, or continental quarters, so, too, thousands upon thousands of our teeming population have either gone before, or are following in their wake; witness the clamour and clatter of cab-drivers and cabs, laden with we know not what amplitudes and plenitudes of boxes, in all the streets leading to a railway terminus. We have no cynical wish to prevent people from being merry, but we have a great wish that they would also remember to be wise. We know that this holiday-making cannot be enjoyed without the spending of a great deal of money, and we are very much afraid that the means destroys the end. It is difficult for a generous heart to count the cost of any pleasure to be purchased for those they love. Holiday travelling can never be economical. All that we would ask is just this. After having thought over every place in the United Kingdom dozens and dozens of times and when the exact spot is at last carried either by vote or influence, then let the heads of the family just take up paper and pencil and dot down expenses. Let them remember cabs, and trains, and inns, and extortionate lodging-house keepers and the price of provisions. Let them say to themselves "a cramped sitting-room and a couple of attics for one month will just cost the same as a quarter's rent of our own comfortable house at home, and the days are over for cheap ham and chicken by the seaside." Leave a good margin for casualties and incidental expenses, and having found out your total, just add one-third more for things that you have forgotten, but of which you are sure to be reminded in the due course of your proceedings. When you have done all this, then reckon how much you have saved since last Christmas, and how much you will need for next Christmas, just to keep you on good terms with your friends and the tradespeople of your neighbourhood, taking into account the school bills which are to come home with your children at the winter vacation; and then if you find that you can be merry and wise at the same time, then go and rejoice in a prosperity of which the measure should be filled to overflowing with thankfulness, and come back from your holiday-making refreshed, strengthened, invigorated, again to take your share in the duties and labours of life.

But if this calculation will not hold good, then believe that a present pleasure may be too dearly purchased at the price of future pain. Believe that the half-year's rent in which you have fallen into arrear, with the disagreeable knocks of rude duns at your door, will do your health much more harm than the loveliest and liveliest of watering-places could ever do you good, to say nothing of injury done to the temper.

Perhaps we may be told that we are writing for the ladies and not for the gentlemen. That is quite true; but we know that the ladies sometimes read to the gentlemen when they approve of what has been said, as we hope they will do now.

THE BARON SCHULENBURG has left the Brunswick Hotel, for Germany.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

The accounts brought by the Bombay mail are more satisfactory than we were led to anticipate by the telegraphic despatches which preceded them. Sir Hugh Rose's victory over the Calpee and Gwalior mutineers was of the most signal and complete character, and that of Sir Hope Grant over the main body of the Oude insurgents was equally decisive. The fact that the Moulvie of Lucknow had been killed by a native Rajah, who, at the time, was under the suspicion of the British, and that in Behar a number of Sepoys had offered to bring in the rebel Mahomed Hoosein, on condition of obtaining favourable terms, were indications of the plainest kind of the returning ascendancy of the British.

The oft-discussed question as to whether the Sepoys were really guilty of the atrocities imputed to them in mutilating and otherwise cruelly ill-using European women and children—in short, inflicting upon them outrages worse than death—is again revived. A letter appears in one of the public journals, written by a lady whose husband and father each hold high rank in the army in India. Her statements are so specific as scarcely to leave room for much dispute in the minds of any but persons who have some interest to serve or some crotchet to gratify by denying the wanton cruelties of the mutineers. The lady in question mentions two ladies by name as having been known by her to have been blown from guns by the rebels. Three ladies (whose names, for obvious reasons, she does not mention) were led from village to village without a particle of clothing. The fact she learned in one of the three cases from the sufferer herself; in the other two from persons who accompanied them. She also mentions a beautiful girl, who had been the victim of such brutal treatment that her relatives kept the fact of her being still alive from other persons. In the utmost privacy she remained until opportunity offered for her return to England; the voyage home was conducted with the same caution; and she landed on her native soil, her existence a secret to all but the few whose near relationship would induce them to keep the fact a secret still.

The rush to New Columbia (so the House of Lords has determined that the settlement west of the Rocky Mountains shall be called, rather than New Caledonia) continues, and, indeed, is rather on the increase than otherwise. California, which in our own day we have been accustomed to associate with ideas of untold wealth to a greater degree than even Peru,—is itself likely to be eclipsed as the source and synonyme of riches. In fact, the emigration from California to Columbia, to which it lies in convenient proximity, is of the most wholesale character. Experienced diggers have visited the Fraser River, and other spots in the new colony, and have returned with tales of the abundance of gold which seem to be in a fair way of inducing all who are able to quit the California territory for the rule of our own Queen.

The feeling of indignation awakened in the public mind by the revelations in the case of poor Mrs. Turner, whose treatment at Acomb House elicited such strong expressions of disapproval from the jury summoned to decide as to her sanity, has not subsided, when the report of the Lunacy Commissioners is issued, and contributes to revive and extend that feeling. It is evident that there must be many such establishments. Where, and who are their inmates, must be left to the imagination. That they exist would seem to be the belief of the Visiting Commissioners themselves. There is a certain instrument of torture called a "restraint chair." In a pauper asylum at Haverfordwest, which has been repeatedly brought under the Lord Chancellor's notice, a poor woman was found by the Visiting Commissioners at three in the afternoon in one of these "restraint chairs," having been placed there at six the preceding evening. Twenty-one hours in the same rigidly fixed position in the gripe of cold iron! The medical man had not been near her the whole time. No wonder she is stated to have been much bruised. But what effect must treatment like this have on the mental health of the patients? We should suppose that if they are not already mad, it must speedily tend to make them so. The Commissioners record their opinion that the "restraint chairs" are frequently used without any record being made of the fact. We can hardly wonder at this. Who would have known of the cruelties practised at Acomb House, but for the perseverance and sagacity of Mrs. Turner's solicitor? The present system is self-condemned.

Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER,"

GRAND MARCH À QUATRE MAINS.

8va

PRIMO. *ff*

SECONDO. *ff*

8va

8va

*p*

*p*

8va

*Da Cap*

*Da Capo.*

The musical score is arranged in four systems. Each system contains two staves for the Primo part and two staves for the Secondo part. The first system is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*) and includes a first ending bracket. The second system continues the piece. The third system is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*) and includes a second ending bracket. The fourth system concludes the piece with a *Da Capo* instruction. The score is framed by an ornate decorative border.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of rich flowered silk, the ground mauve-colour, and the flowers in variegated hues. The skirt is without trimming, and the corsage is high, open in front, and edged with passementerie. The sleeves, very wide at the ends, and slit up at the inner part of the arm, are edged with fringe and passementerie, corresponding with that on the corsage. Chemisette of drawn tulle, finished at the throat with a narrow ruche of Valenciennes. Under-sleeves formed of large puffs of tulle, with turned-up cuffs of Valenciennes. The hair in full rouleaux at each side of the head.

Fig. 2.— Dress with double skirt of light grey taffety. The lower skirt is edged with a band of a chequered pattern in shades of blue and grey. The upper skirt has *quilles* or side trimmings in the same style. The corsage is half high, shaped square in front, and edged with chequered trimming. The sleeves, composed of an epaulette and two broad frills, are trimmed in corresponding style. Chemisette, collar and under-sleeves of worked muslin.

Fig. 3. (Little Girl's Dress.)—Frock of dark blue silk, with side trimmings of fancy silk buttons and passementerie. Chemisette of plaited muslin, with collar turned down. Sleeves formed of full puffs of muslin, with bands of needlework at the wrists. Short trousers, trimmed with needlework. Boots of blue cashmere, with glazed leather tips.

Fig. 4. (Little Boy's Dress.)—Tunic and trousers of brown cashmere, ornamented with fancy silk buttons. Long gaiters, buttoned at the sides. Shirt collar of plain lawn or cambric, turned down. Full shirt sleeves, with plain wristbands.

Fig. 5.— Mantelet of plain white muslin, edged with a ruche à la vieille, beneath which there is a running of broad pink ribbon. Below the ruche, and at the extreme edge of the mantelet, there is a broad muslin frill, with running of pink ribbon in the hem. The neck of the mantelet is finished by a ruche and bouillon of muslin, fastened in front by a bow, with long ends, of pink ribbon.

Fig. 6.—This sleeve consists of four puffs of muslin of graduated sizes, and in the lower part of each puff there is a row of embroidery. The puffs, headed by runnings of mauve-colour sarsenet ribbon, covered with tulle. The sleeve is slightly gathered up at the inner part of the arm by a bow of mauve-colour ribbon.

Fig. 7.—This sleeve is in the style called Louis XIV. It is formed of one puff of clear muslin, and



Fig. 6.

below the puff there are two falls of lace. In front of the arm a bow of blue ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Very little novelty has recently appeared, and that little will be found chiefly in the costumes now in preparation for the country. The newest style of negligé morning dress consists of a skirt and casaque of white piqué. The skirt has *quilles* formed of beautiful needlework insertion and rows of narrow Valenciennes lace. The corsage of the casaque and ends of the sleeves are ornamented with the same needlework and Valenciennes. This

dress has been worn at a fashionable watering-place, where it has met with very general approval. Among the new dresses, there is one composed of silk, having a white ground chiné with various dark hues. The skirt is trimmed with one deep flounce, and the flounce itself is ornamented with bias rows of green silk. The corsage is high, and has a small pelerine trimmed with a frill, ornamented with rows of green silk. The sleeves are in a pagoda form, and very wide. Out of doors, a mantelet of white muslin is worn with the dress

most elegant articles at present worn in out-door costume. A few days ago we observed a beautiful white lace shawl worn by a lady of rank with a dress of white silk figured with narrow blue stripes. The dress was ornamented with side trimmings formed of bands of blue silk. The bonnet consisted of white crape trimmed with a cock's plume in blue and white. A bouquet of the same feathers was intermingled with the under-trimming. We may here mention that the fashion of adding to the under-trimming of bonnets a demi-wreath of flowers

DINNER PARTY AT THE HAREM.

At the entrance of the dining-room stood two Arab slaves, richly attired. To each lady, as she entered, one of these held a beautiful silver bowl, while the other poured rosewater over her hands from a vase of the same richly chased material. Two little slave girls presented fine napkins, the ends embroidered in gold, on which we each shook the rosewater from our fingers. The dining-room was a most luxurious apartment, closely latticed, for it looked into the streets of Stamboul, but cheerful, and rich in crimson divans and carved and painted

flowers on walls and ceiling. All had been done that was possible to make the cage bearable. Riza Pasha's harem is, I am told, one of the most "fashionable," which accounted for our seeing a European dining-table, adorned with handsome centre-piece, and four beautiful vases of flowers and fruit, after the French fashion. The dinner-service was of rare and beautiful china; the silver knives and forks were extremely handsome; the *servietti* delicately fine; the flowers exquisitely arranged, and mingled with oranges and lemons, in the Eastern fashion; the slaves were standing round, three or four deep, awaiting our slightest sign; we felt still more in the land of dreams. First of all they placed to each guest a sparkling water-bottle and glass. Then a fine china plate containing a flat roll of a kind of rye bread, called *semeet*, quite new and warm, and covered with a small seed, which, not being a canary or a linnet, I objected to. Then soup was served—a great novelty in a harem; it was most excellent—chicken and vermicelli. Then came a dish of pilaf, of chicken and rice, done brown. I sat next to the chief wife, on her right hand; as the slave held the dish, she pointed out the nicest pieces, begging of me to take them. The fair Circassian sat opposite to me. I was curious to see if they really seemed to like the modern innovation of knives and forks. For the first few minutes they used them—evidently to do as we did; but the Circassian beauty, failing to secure the particular piece of chicken she coveted with a troublesome fork and spoon, threw those incompetent auxiliaries down, and grubbed successfully, and to her entire satisfaction, with her fingers. She then looked at me and laughed; and showing me how to take a piece of bread between my fingers, begged us to eat à la Turque, which they were all doing themselves, fast and furious; and, to please them, we accordingly picked a few chicken bones with our fingers. We had all three been enchanted with the fair Circassian, as I have told you—with her beauty, her winning, yet lofty manners, and exquisite grace; we had seen her smoke, and admired her still; we had even forgiven her for loving the barbarous noise in the "concert of music;" but to see her lick her fingers up to the last joint after each dish—to see her lick her favourite tortoiseshell spoon bright after successive, and never-to-be-believed enormous platefuls of sweet pancakes daubed with honey, and tarts too luscious for the Knave of Hearts!—this was too much for Venus herself to have



Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

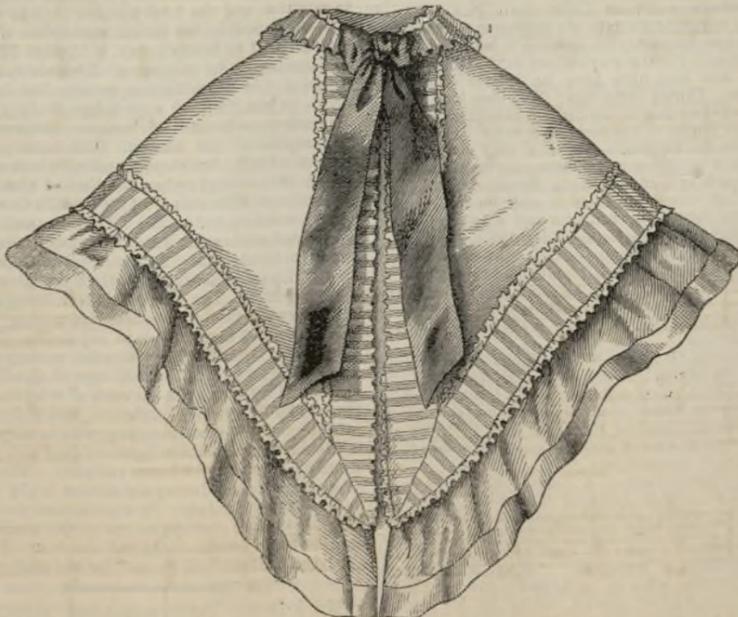


Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.

done with impunity; we were perfectly disenchanted long before the feast was over. The rest were not quite so bad (excepting "Madame Liston," who might as well have had a trough at once); but we began to feel rather sick after the first few dishes were despatched, and the animal passions of some of the ladies began to be roused by their favourite sweets and jellies, which they tore to pieces with their fingers, and threw down their throats in large lumps. The jester waited at table, presenting the principal dishes with jokes which caused bursts of laughter from the ladies and the slaves in attendance, who seem perfectly at home, and on very free and easy terms with their mistresses, notwithstanding their complete submission to them. — Mrs. Hornby's "In and Around Stamboul."

just mentioned. This mantelet is in the shawl form, and is trimmed with a wide ruche of the same green silk as that employed for the bands in trimming the dress.

Shawls of black and white lace are among the

passing over the upper part of the head, is on the decline. A style of under-trimming now considered more *distingué* consists of a single flower, a small bouquet, or a bow of ribbon, placed on one side only, in the quilting of blonde.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LES DEUX ANGES.

TRADUIT DE L'ANGLAIS DE LONGFELLOW.

Deux Anges l'un de vie, et l'autre Ange de mort, A l'aube du matin, à cette heure où tout dort, Passèrent tous les deux au-dessus du village, Le village était sombre—et brillant leur visage.

Semblables l'un à l'autre ils avaient même aspect, Mêmes robes aussi, même air portant respect, L'un avait sur son front l'amarante immortelle, L'autre avait sur le sien la splendide asphodèle.

Soudain sur leur chemin je les vis s'arrêter; Lors je me dis, sentait-ja mon cœur palpiter: "Modère-toi mon cœur, tu trahirais peut-être Le nid où mes aimés dorment dans le bien être!"

Et l'Ange à l'asphodèle à ma porte arrivant Commença par frapper; mon cœur se dissolvant S'affaissa tout à coup, telle l'eau solitaire Des puits s'affaissa avant un tremblement de terre.

Je reconnus l'angoisse et le frissonnement Que j'ai m'avait glacé souvent soudainement Et qui me revenait dans cette circonstance Avec une douleur, oh! trois fois plus intense!

J'ouvris grande la porte à cet hôte du ciel, Et j'écoutais croyant entendre l'Éternel Sachant que pour le mieux est ce qu'il nous envoie, N'osant me lamenter, n'osant témoigner joie.

Lors avec un sourire étincelant d'amour: "Ne porte pas la mort, mais la vie—en ce jour;" Dit-il; et quand sur lui voulus fixer ma vue Il avait disparu bien par delà la nue.

Ce n'était pas chez moi, mais chez toi, mon ami, Que l'Ange à l'amarante en son vol affermi Tout à coup descendit, s'arrêtant dans sa voie, Ne proférant qu'un mot, mais un mot qui foudroie.

Alors sur la maison l'obscurité se fit, Et sur des traits chéris une ombre descendit; Et puis de cette chambre, un fait des plus étranges, Où l'Ange était entré seul, surgirent deux Anges!...

Tout est de Dieu—s'il fait un signe de sa main Les brumes d'arriver, puis de pleuvoir soudain, Jusqu'à ce qu'il envoie et sur mer et sur terre Son divin arc-en-ciel, sourire de lumière!

Et l'Ange de la Vie, aussi l'Ange de Deuil Sans sa permission ne passent aucun seuil; Qui donc pourrait vouloir oser fermer sa porte Aux messages soudains qu'il veut qu'on nous apporte?...

LE CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN.

\* A poem, just published in America, the exquisite pathos of which is not lessened by the fact that it was inspired by the birth of a child to the poet, and the death of Mrs. Lowell, the wife of another American poet, on the same day.

LITERATURE.

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

Eight Months' Campaign against the Bengal Sepoy Army, during the Mutiny of 1857. By Colonel GEORGE BOURCHIER, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

The remarkable insurrection of the Sepoys is here narrated with clearness and accuracy, the author's position rendering it easy for him to obtain reliable information, where the matter related did not come under his own observation. This is a valuable addition to the works already published on the Indian Revolt, and we hope will be extensively read.

Titan. August, 1858. Edinburgh: J. Hogg and Sons.

This number of Titan opens with a very interesting paper upon the recent literature of painting and beauty. Although the writer speaks of the literature of painting as a subject rather uninteresting, except to professional men, we think our readers will agree with us, if they peruse this article, that it is one fitted to interest and please even the uninitiated in art, and by those who are more able to judge of its ability we think it will be highly appreciated. There are some pleasant sketches of a continental tour, and it is rather refreshing to meet with a traveller who does not in every point agree with those who have gone before, but gives his own impressions of what he sees. There is rather too much stereotyped phraseology in many works of modern travel. There is also a graphic description of a trip to Wick in the herring season, which will be a novel subject to most of our readers; and various other articles, all more or less worthy of notice.

We have new editions of two popular novels by the author of "Amy Herbert," the one Cleve Hall, and the other Ivors (Longmans). They are rather thick books, but cleverly written, often very exciting, sure to be read through by lovers of this kind of reading; and there is a mingling of religion in deference to that feeling of the public mind which demands religion as the reason, or as the apology for whatever patronage is asked for works of mere fiction.

Historical Sketches: The Age of Discovery, by John Hampden Gurney, M.A. (Second Edition.) (Longmans.) This is a choice little volume, proper to be found in every juvenile library, but quite worthy to be placed in any library whatever. Gutenberg and his fellow-labourers in bringing the art of printing into birth—Luther, and his great contemporaries in the commencement of the Reformation—Columbus, single and peerless in the discovery of the New World—Galileo, the father of astronomical science—are the personages chosen by Mr. Gurney to be the subjects of historical sketch. These sketches are popular in style, and so written as to be entertaining even to children; but it is needless to say that this happy simplification of history, wrought up

on a basis of careful historical research, and yet never debased by an affectation of simplicity, is one of the highest literary triumphs. We have examined these little histories with the caution which experience teaches to be so necessary in these times before pronouncing a judgment on performances of the kind, and have now the pleasure of recording unqualified approbation. We observe nothing but what fully accords with historic truth and Christian sentiment.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

LIFE'S TROUBLES.

We may compare the troubles which we have to undergo in the course of this life to a great bundle of faggots, far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole at once; he mercifully unties the bundle, and gives us first one stick which we are to carry to-day, and then another which we are to carry to-morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage, if we would only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we choose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's stick over again to-day, and adding to-morrow's burdens to our load before we are required to bear it.

FLOWERS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

The floral beauties of Britain were confined to those wild-flowers which are to-day the light of childhood. The eyes of the "barbarians" looked upon the modest daisy, which then presented the same simple form that it does to-day. Primroses, nursed in the recesses of gnarled roots of trees, came forth in abundance in the spring; so did the blue-bell and the violet. These familiar flowers, with dog-roses, fox-gloves, traveller's-joy, flowering heaths, and water-lilies were the chief beauties of the bouquet of ancient Britain. Fuchsias, balsams, dahlias, auriculas, hyacinths, pinks, tulips, roses, and a host of other beauties, that now adorn our gardens and dwellings, were then quite unknown. Even the wallflower and the mignonette were strangers to our land; and the honeysuckle, which is now a common inhabitant of the hedges, came to Britain a stranger, and stole out of the confines of a garden, to share the fortunes of our native wild-flowers. Nor was the state of the British flora peculiar to the earliest period. It prevailed, with only slight additions and improvements, down to the sixteenth century!—Phil's History of Progress.

DREAMING.

That volition is not suspended during sleep is proved by many facts; and probably the experience of every person who remembers his dream affords evidence that the will is as busy during sleep as when awake. But the fact is strikingly illustrated by examples of remarkable exertion of will in the employment of intellect and genius during sleep. Tartini, a celebrated violin player, composed his famous "Devil's Sonata," which he dreamed that the devil challenged him to a trial of skill on his own violin. Cabarris often during his dreams saw clearly into the bearing of political events which baffled him when awake. Condorcet frequently left his deep and complicated calculations unfinished when obliged to retire to rest, and found their results unfolded in his dreams. Coleridge's account of his wild composition, "Kubla Khan," is very curious. He had been reading "Purchas's Pilgrimage," and fell asleep the moment he was reading this sentence, "Then the Khan Kubla commanded a palace to be built and a stately garden thereunto." He continued in profound sleep about three hours, during which he had a vivid confidence that he composed from two to three hundred lines; if, as he says, that can be called composition in which all the images rose up before him as things in a parallel production of correspondent expression. On awaking he appeared to have a distinct recollection of the whole, and proceeded to write down the wonderful lines that are preserved, when he was interrupted, and could never afterwards recall the rest.—Dr. Moore's "Power of the Soul over the Body."

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

AXIOM FOR THE "UNIVERS."—The only legitimate liberty of conscience consists in being free to confess.

A RARE HABIT OF PHILOSOPHY.—It is not every man who can laugh up his sleeve when he happens to be out-at-elbows.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DUTY AND PLEASURE.—If there is a row, it is the duty of a policeman to be present; but it is more frequently his pleasure to be absent.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.—Lord John Manners asserts that he has seen little boys lap up the water of the Serpentine. Thirsty little dogs! Had they been hungry as well as thirsty they would perhaps have eaten puddings of a nature similar to the Serpentine water.

NAMES AND THINGS.—What a very nasty people foreigners must think us for calling the fashionable ride in Hyde-park by such a name as Rotten-row! In this opinion they would see little to alter on finding that, though the rottenness of Rotten-row is not unpleasant, the putridity of the Serpentine is dreadful.

AUGURY FOR WATERING-PLACES.—An omen of some importance may be derived from the flight of gulls. If they fly in the direction of a sea-side hotel, their course suggests to the visitor the expediency of ascertaining whether economy does not render it advisable for him to take another one.

METTERNICH OUTFDONE.—The Machiavelli of Vienna delighted in saying "Après moi, le Déluge." If the mouth of the Thames could but speak, it might, with a feeling of pain rather than pride running through its heaving bosom, ejaculate the same thing; for we are sure it requires after it nothing short of a deluge to cleanse it of all its impurities.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—A country cousin recently astonished the strong mind of the noble Y. Count Williams, by asking that intelligent and rarely puzzled statesman if besides their wearing of three hats, and their other eccentricities of dress, the Jews were at all noted for their slovenliness of neckcloth. "Why, in the name of Bernal Osborne, what on earth makes you ask that?" exclaimed the startled senator, lifting up his mental eyelids in his ill-concealed astonishment. "O, I merely put the question," returned his rural relative, "because, you know, before I came away from Clodborough, I heard it stated that the Government had been forced to pass a measure, which I understood was for removal of the Jewish disabilities!" We need scarcely add, that the fine mind of the Y. Count has scarcely yet recovered from this unprovoked attack.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The distribution of the Victoria Cross took place on Monday afternoon, on Southsea-common. The troops began to assemble on the common about half-past three o'clock, and formed into two brigades, the first commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, of the 15th Regiment, and the second by Colonel Hurdle, C.B., of the Royal Marines Light Infantry. There was in all about 4,000 men—including, besides, some companies of Royal Artillery, the 15th Regiment of the line, and five regiments of Militia. The officers and colours were drawn up in front of the line of contiguous columns awaiting the arrival of Her Majesty. For the accommodation of the Queen an elevated dais, suitably decorated, was erected in front of the brigades, and in the rear of the platform was a royal pavilion or tent for Her Majesty and the royal party. The Queen landed at the royal stairs in Portsmouth Dockyard under royal salutes, shortly after four o'clock, the crews of the vessels in harbour manning yards and cheering lustily during the royal approach and disembarkation, and the ships themselves being dressed in their gayest colours. Her Majesty proceeded at once to Portsea common. She was saluted in passing opposite the fleet lying at Spithead by the magnificent screw vessels at anchor, and similar homage was paid by the garrison battery. The royal carriage entered the ground by the eastern enclosure, and stopped for two or three minutes alongside of the dais, while Her Majesty gazed on the beautiful scene before her, the principal feature of which was the gallant band whose deeds were the occasion of the ceremony. On the right of Her Majesty was the Prince Consort on horseback, in the uniform of a field-marshal; on the left was the Duke of Cambridge. In the carriage with the Queen were the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, and a lady in waiting. There was a numerous and brilliant staff. At a signal from Her Majesty, the royal cortège proceeded to the eastern extremity of the two brigades, and traversed the whole front from end to end at a slow walking pace. It then returned amid the cheers of the multitude to the dais appointed for the ceremony of distribution, which Her Majesty immediately ascended, accompanied by the two royal princesses, the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Cambridge, and by General Peel, Her Majesty standing in front. The officers and men selected to receive the Victoria Cross were then ordered to advance, which they did successively, and each in turn had the gratification of having the cross fastened on his breast by the hand of the Queen herself—an honour which seemed to have a rather dazzling and bewildering effect on some of them, as was shown by a forgetfulness of the military salute, and a judicious bashfulness in retiring. After the crosses had been presented, the troops marched past Her Majesty in open columns, in quick time, the bands of the several regiments playing as they approached the Queen. The troops afterwards formed in brigades on the ground which they occupied on Her Majesty's arrival, and the presentation of arms, &c., and the playing of the National Anthem by all the bands simultaneously, announced the termination of the interesting ceremony. It was remarked by every one who was fortunate enough to have a good view of the Queen's face as she was preparing to depart, that it beamed with smiles of satisfaction.

THE SESSION.

The Imperial Parliament just prorogued, has been sitting exactly eight months. It was called together hastily on the 3rd of December last in consequence of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act. Although the present session has lasted eight months, yet, in consequence of the numerous adjournments resulting from the breaking up of the Cabinet and other circumstances, the actual number of days on which the two Houses have sat is, perhaps, not more than usual. During the whole session, from its commencement in December to its termination, the Lords have sat on 83 days, the average length of each day's sitting being 2 hours 34 minutes, and the total number of days and hours it has occupied in the actual transaction of business, computed at 12 hours a-day, is 17 days 7 hours and 10 minutes. The number of divisions taken in the House of Lords during the session has been 19, of which no less than 12 were taken in July, showing the enormous amount of business thrown into the last month of the session. The most important division of their lordships was that which was taken on the 14th of May, when the Earl of Shaftesbury's resolution, condemnatory of the present Government, was rejected by 167 to 158. This was also the most protracted sitting, their lordships being occupied in debate 8 hours and 5 minutes. The Commons sat on 103 days, the average length of each day's sitting being 8 hours. The House has been occupied in the actual transaction of business, estimating the business day at 12 hours, 67 days 10½ hours. The total number of hours it has sat after midnight is 69½. The two most protracted sittings of the Commons were on July 8 and 12, on each of which days the House met at twelve o'clock A.M., and did not separate till two the next morning, which, allowing two hours for the suspension between four and six, gave a sitting of exactly 12 hours each day. The number of divisions taken during the session is 172, of which 81 were taken in July. It was counted out twice—once as late as half-past one in the morning, and another time between eight and nine P.M. There has not been a single "no House" for the session.

Mr. Edward Pease, sometimes styled "The Father of Railways," from the part which he took in the projection and carrying out of the Stockton and Darlington line, the earliest in the kingdom, died on Saturday evening, at his house in Darlington, at the age of ninety-two. Mr. Pease leaves three sons, one of whom, Mr. Joseph Pease, M.P., was the first Quaker admitted to Parliament.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Friday and Saturday this association held its annual meeting at Edinburgh. In the preliminary business on the first of these days Liverpool was fixed on for the place of meeting next year. Several gentlemen urged the claims of Dublin to a visit from the association, and Dr. Mahood, of Enniskillen, stated that the profession in Ireland were three to one in favour of the Medical Reform Bill. It was understood that in 1860 the meeting would be in Dublin. Dr. Christian then delivered an address "On the Present State of Therapeutic Science," after which papers were read by Mr. Humphrey, of Cambridge, on the proportions of the human frame at different periods of life; by Dr. Alexander Wood, of Edinburgh, "On the treatment of neuralgic pains by narcotic injections;" by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, of London, "On the means of recognising in after life the subjects of inherited syphilis;" by Mr. G. L. Bonnar, of Cupar Fife, "On the topical treatment of neuralgia;" by Dr. Edward Smith, "On the effect of temperature upon the system in relation to food;" and by Mr. I. B. Brown, "On Vesicovaginal Fistula." Professor Miller delivered an address "On the present state of surgical science." At half-past eight P.M. a *conversazione* was held at the College of Physicians. The spacious rooms were overflowing. In the course of the evening Dr. G. Wilson, professor of technology in the University, delivered a lecture upon the "indestructibility of force." Force might be transmuted or transferred, or lost, so far as its use and application were concerned, but it was never lost in the sense of its being annihilated. He illustrated his remarks by a comprehensive analysis of the investigations into the laws of heat, electricity, &c., from the period of Rumford and Davy down to the time of Herschel, Faraday, Joule, and W. H. Thompson; the general conclusion from these inquiries being that terrestrial force was almost entirely derived from solar heat; the last-named philosopher having carried his investigations so far as even to compute how long that source of power might last. On the following day Dr. Simpson read an address, "On the Present State of Midwifery." The proceedings concluded with a dinner at the Hopetoun Rooms, at which Professor Christison presided.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

A *conversazione* of the Midland Counties Archæological Association and Architectural Society, was held on Monday evening, at the Queen's College, Birmingham, a suite of rooms having been placed at the disposal of the joint committee by the council of the college. The pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by an attractive exhibition of architectural designs and other interesting sketches and antique specimens. The chair was taken by Lord Lyttelton. The Rev. J. G. Cumming read a paper "On Development in Knot Work." Mr. G. Dawson, M.A., next addressed the assembly on the relation which a minute study of archæology bears to history, literature, and the use of books, remarking that no addition to the knowledge of the history of our forefathers could be trivial or unimportant. The concluding paper of the evening was read by the Rev. C. Boutell, on the Gothic revival, in which he pointed out the error which prevailed as to what was meant by the word revival as applied to the movement. By that term it was not meant merely to repeat what had previously been done, but to use intelligently the spirit which pervaded middle-aged works, and so elaborate a Gothic style of architecture of the Victorian era. True Gothic was ever consistent in its action; in the objects to which it was applied; and the sentiments of the men by whom it might be practically handled. Gothic was fit for all kinds of buildings, not for ecclesiastical edifices merely. It is revived in its original capacity as a universal style. The revival was in progress only, yet even now it was demonstrating that in fitness for every purpose it was supreme. We wanted a national style of architecture, and in the Gothic revival we could find this style, and it rested with us to find this out; to do so the bonds of the Gothic confederacy must be drawn closer. A short discussion ensued, on the termination of which, on the motion of Sir John Ratcliff, seconded by C. H. Bracebridge, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were given to the gentlemen who had delivered addresses, and on the motion of Mr. Empson, seconded by Mr. J. Fetherston, jun., a similar compliment was paid to the noble chairman.

In walking the pleasure-grounds of a noble duchess, the other day, we were struck with the grammatical accuracy of the following notice: "All permission to walk in the grounds of — are withdrawn by the Duchess of —, &c., &c." with the noble proprietress's title in large capitals.—Aberdeen Free Press.

The Law Times says: "The petitions for judicial separation already entered in the Divorce Court are very numerous—to be counted, we believe, by hundreds—and our readers know how many more are in preparation. We have looked at the reported business of the present assizes, expecting to find that advantage had been taken of the very much less expensive tribunal there provided; but we have found none. On the Western Circuit one case was entered, but it was not tried. Nothing has appeared in the others, so far, at least, as we have been able to discover. Why is it? Has this tribunal escaped the notice of the country solicitors? Or is there an aversion on the part of suitors to have such delicate subjects discussed in their own neighbourhoods in the hearing of their neighbours? It is a remarkable fact that the much desired opportunity being given for a tribunal that should bring justice in this form "home to their own doors," to use the popular phrase, nobody is found to avail himself of it.

## THE INDIAN REBELLION.

## THE CAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail, we have intelligence from India to the 3rd of July, with details of the recapture of Gwalior. The *Times* correspondent thus describes the successful operations of Sir Hugh Rose against that fortress:—

## THE MUTINEERS AND THEIR LEADERS.

"When I closed my last, Sir Hugh Rose's 1st brigade was by our latest accounts halted at Indoor-kee, on the Sindh river, waiting for the 2nd brigade, which was pressing up from Calpee, where the 5th Fusiliers was to relieve it, from Cawnpore. I mentioned also how Smith and Orr were to join to the south of Gwalior and move upwards to the city, and how a force would in all likelihood be moved down from Agra to the fords of the Chumbul, or, if necessary, advance beyond the river upon the revolted city. These several movements took place as was anticipated. Sir Hugh's two brigades were completely united by the 15th at Sassowlee, in advance of Indoor-kee—the 1st, still commanded by Brigadier Stuart; the 2nd, now under the command of Colonel Napier, of the Bengal Engineers, in place of Steuart, of the 14th Light Dragoons, who had left the force on sick certificate. Orr, advancing from Jhansi on the direct road by Duteah, was joined by Brigadier Smith at Antree on the 15th; and from Agra marched on the 9th for Dholpore, on the Chumbul, a column under Colonel Riddell, consisting of about half the 3rd Bengal Europeans, the greater part of Meade's Horse, and a field battery. Meanwhile, in the short interval allowed them, the rebels were exerting themselves to strengthen their position, morally and physically, in Gwalior. To defend the fort, indeed, they appear, whether from want of time or of spirit, to have made no serious preparations. But they disposed their forces so as to observe and to hold the roads leading upon the city from Indoor-kee, Seepree, and the north, mainly, as we are told, under the direction and personal supervision of the Rane of Jhansi, who, clad in male attire, and attended by a picked and well-armed escort, was constantly in the saddle, ubiquitous and untiring. Tantia Topce and the Nawab of Banda left the place soon after its capture by their troops, and have made, it is supposed, for Jeypore, seeking the dark chambers of intrigue, and leaving to their female associate the open battlefield. But before their departure—immediately indeed, upon their arrival—they proclaimed as Sovereign of Gwalior the Peishwa Nana Sahib. One Ram Rao Govind, a fraudulent and discarded employe of Scindia, was appointed Prime Minister. Four Zemindars of the country, imprisoned by Scindia for recent turbulence, were released, invested with dresses of honour, and commissioned to repair to their lands, lying between Gwalior and the Chumbul, and do their best to oppose the passage of British troops down from Agra. A Minister, called of Justice, was appointed—a Moulvie, formerly in the service of the Nana. But the army was the great difficulty. The rebels from Calpee and the revolted soldiery of the Maharajah were at best but sullenly civil to each other, and were unanimous only in demanding a liberal donation. This request their leaders were disinclined to grant, not merely because they were short of money, but also because they had reason to fear that large numbers of their men would desert even the colours of fanaticism under such hopeless circumstances, if they could only load their belts with a fair freight of gold mohurs or rupees. Accordingly, by soft words and liberal promises, combined with sounding proclamations and the din and glare of incessant field-days and parades, the rebel chiefs endeavoured to silence their importunate followers. But, as may be supposed, these dusky Pratorians knew their strength, and insisted on the concession of their claims as a condition of further service. It was necessary at all hazards to bid for them, and now the leaders had money in their hands. Among the principal attendants of Scindia in his first visit to Agra, last January (when he came, not as a fugitive, but as a king), was one Amerechund, a man of the Bhatya caste, the chief officer of his treasury. This man now repaid his master's trust, by going over to the rebels and giving up to them the treasure, for the safety of which the Maharajah, I conclude, either had not the opportunity or did not think it necessary otherwise to provide. Out of the funds thus obtained the troops received a sum equivalent to five months' pay—three as arrears, two as an advance. Then, as was foreseen, desertions became numerous. With or without their arms, the mutineers slipped away to seek their villages, and, if possible, the soldier in the field labourer or the herdsman. Among Scindia's revolted troops the greater number of the desertions took place. They were scholars in insubordination and mutiny; but the adepts of the old Bengal army and Gwalior Contingent remained, for the most part, to face the coming storm.

## ADVANCE OF SCINDIA.

"While Sir Hugh's force was still assembling in advance of Indoor-kee Sir Robert Hamilton, present with the army as the Governor-General's agent, sent a despatch to Scindia, at Agra, requesting him to move down at once to the Chumbul, that he might be in readiness to present himself at Gwalior immediately upon its being occupied by the British, or perhaps previously to the assault. Accordingly the Maharajah quitted Agra on the evening of the 13th with all his followers, escorted by a party of Meade's horse, and reached Dholpore on the 15th. Here he found Colonel Riddell's force encamped, that officer not deeming it advisable to cross the river unless (which hitherto had not occurred) the rebels should present themselves on the further bank. Arrived at Dholpore, the Maharajah was joined by a considerable number of fugitives from Gwalior. On the next day, the 16th, heavy firing was heard to the southward, in the direction of Gwalior, distant thirty-seven miles, and the night had

not long fallen when an express arrived from Sir Robert Hamilton, announcing the capture of the Moorar Cantonment, the first of the operations against the town and fort of Gwalior. Scindia mounted at once, and, still escorted by Captain Meade and his troopers, crossed the river, and took the road to the capital.

## OCCUPATION OF THE MOORAR CANTONMENT.

"We have now to trace the progress of the British columns converging under Smith on the south, and Rose in person on the east. The latter, whom we left at Sassowlee on the 15th, broke up his camp at that village on the morning of the 16th, and marched towards Gwalior. Three miles to the eastward of the city and fort, and therefore between them and Sir Hugh's advance, lies the Moorar Cantonment, formerly the headquarters of the Contingent. On reconnoitering the station Sir Hugh found that it was occupied by the enemy in force. An immediate advance was ordered. The enemy's fire was at first smartly sustained, but the First Brigade turned their left flank, silenced the guns, and drove them through the whole length of the cantonment in rapid rout. Emerging at the other end of the lines on their proper right, the Second Brigade were upon them, and as they fled towards the city, Horse Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry followed in hot emulation. For the two former arms the ground was little favourable, but the infantry, advancing in skirmishing order, made play with their rifles, and in one part of the field were engaged, if on a small scale, yet most desperately. A party of the Sepoys had taken refuge from the pursuing Horse Artillery in a deep and narrow nullah, out of which they kept up a fire from their muskets. A company of the 71st came up, and went straight at them. Wyndham Neave, leading the Highlanders, was shot dead at the edge of the ditch, but the next instant his men were down among the rebels, and his death was sternly avenged. Steadily the European bayonet bore down the native tulwar. The wounded Sepoy hugged the fatal steel, to deliver with his failing strength one last cut at his opponent. All that hate and despair could do was done, and in vain. Not a man left the ditch alive. The corpses numbered forty-three. Of the Highlanders, besides poor Neave, three were killed and five more or less severely wounded by sword cuts. No other loss is reported on the English side, and that of the rebels was light. But the Moorar Cantonment was occupied, and, in anticipation of further and complete successes, an express was, as I have said, at once despatched to Scindia to bring him down to the scene of action.

## DEATH OF THE RANE OF JHANSI.

"Meanwhile Brigadier Smith's column—wing 8th Hussars, wing Bombay Lancers, the 95th, Bombay 10th Native Infantry, and a Bombay troop of Horse Artillery—joined, as I have said, by Orr and his men of the Hyderabad Contingent, was advancing from Antree, where the junction had taken place. Early in the morning of the 17th the Brigadier was at Kota-ki-Serai, ten miles from Gwalior, on the little river Omrar. Beyond this point the road crosses or winds among successive ranges of hills till the plain in which Gwalior lies is attained. Below, and in front of the first of these ranges, the enemy's pickets were observed from Kota-ki-Serai when morning broke. Skirmishing parties of Infantry were thrown across the stream, and a squadron of the 8th Hussars followed to reconnoitre, when they were fired upon from a concealed battery. An advance in force was now ordered; the Cavalry charged and took the battery, of three guns, and the Infantry carried and occupied the first range of heights. On our side, Lieutenant Reilly, of the 8th, was killed or died from sunstroke, and Craclock, of the 95th, and Anderson, of the Bombay Lancers, were wounded. On the side of the enemy is credibly reported to have fallen no less notable a person than the Rane of Jhansi. Either by the bullet of a rifle-man or a fragment of a shell—for reports differ on this point, as they are likely to do—this determined and valiant, if cruel and abandoned woman, met an end not unfitting her soldierly qualities. Her body was not found; was burnt at once, it is said. The effects which she had saved from the general wreck at Jhansi fell to her rebel confederates.

## THE BATTLE OF GWALIOR.

"On the following day, the 18th, Smith's force remained quiet—only exchanging long shots with the enemy on the next range of heights, whose fire was annoyingly good—waiting to be joined by Sir Hugh Rose. Sir Hugh, seeing that the strong positions of the enemy lay all in front of his subaltern officer, whose force alone might not be sufficient to carry them, determined to join him by a flank march with the greater part of his division. On the 18th, by a circuit of twelve miles to his left, through Kota-ki-Serai, he attained his object. The following morning reconnoissances of the positions of the enemy on their heights were met with smart resistance, and gradually, by the impetuosity of the rebels, were turned into a general action. The whole force advanced—the 86th in skirmishing order on the left, the 71st similarly on the right, the 95th and Bombay 25th and 10th Native Infantry supporting. The 86th took the troublesome guns and the heights opposite them—the 71st were equally successful. All the high ground cleared, the force appeared at the edge of the plain of Gwalior, about a mile broad. Cavalry and Infantry were here in numbers; but as the Hussars and Bombay Lancers and the Infantry skirmishers advanced, they fled in all directions, pursued by the cavalry. Here Cornet Mills, of the Lancers, was killed. By three in the afternoon, after a running fight of more than five hours, the town of Gwalior was occupied, and the enemy were in full flight, leaving twenty-seven guns in the hands of the victors. Our loss from the enemy has been trifling, though many had suffered severely from the sun. Two other officers, however, than those I have mentioned, were wounded.—Colonel Raines and Lieutenant Sexton, of the 95th. On the following day Brigadier Napier, with a flying column of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, went after the fugitives, who were heading towards Kerowlee and

Jeypore. Other columns watched their flanks. The Brigadier caught them up on that or the following day, took twenty-five more guns (making fifty-two in all, five pieces of Scindia's) and an immense quantity of ammunition, and killed many. In the field, telegraphs Sir Hugh, 'the enemy killed are lying about in every direction.' This good service performed, the Brigadier returned to Gwalior on the 23d. Last any considerable body of the fugitives should get as far as Jeypore and be troublesome, a force was to leave Nusserebad for that quarter on the 27th. Scindia's faithless treasurer, Amerechund, has been captured, as we learn from Dholpore on the 20th, but by whom does not appear.

## RESTORATION OF THE MAHARAJAH.

"The Maharajah was now to be restored to his recovered capital, and accordingly on the 20th, having arrived in camp the day before, he again took his seat on the Royal cushion, attended by Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Hugh Rose and his staff, and escorted by the 8th Hussars, 14th Light Dragoons, 71st, 86th, and 95th. One mournful event marred the joy of the day's success. The famous fort of Gwalior was reported to be evacuated but a shot fired from its walls at the cavalcade proved that it was still occupied. That this was the case had become known during the morning to Lieutenant Rose, of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, stationed at the Kotwalee in the town. Finding upon inquiry that the enemy still in the fort numbered only ten or fifteen men, Rose proposed to Lieutenant Waller, of the same corps, who was with him, to go up with their party of Sepoys and take the place by storm. The other agreed. A blacksmith forced the outer gate for them, and they with their men rushing up forced five gates in succession, and gained the top unharmed. Here they separated their little band of about twenty into two bodies, and while Waller's attacked and shot the men who had worked a gun at the assailants during their ascent, Rose's cut up another small party of the rebels after a desperate hand-to-hand fight. From this encounter Rose escaped unhurt; but immediately afterwards, while advancing a few paces alone, he was shot through the body from behind a wall by a Pathan—said to have been Rahein Ali, of Bareilly—who, then emerging from his concealment, rushed upon Rose, and gave him two more wounds with a sword. He then advanced upon Waller and his party, by whom he was shot down. The fort was taken, but poor Rose's wounds proved rapidly fatal, to the very great concern of the whole force, to whom he was known as an excellent officer. I may mention, to avoid confusion, and as Captain Rose, of the Rifles, is, or rather was till lately, with his uncle, that Lieutenant Rose was no relation to the General. Gwalior thus recaptured, the Central India field force will be broken up, as but for the fall of that town and fortress it would have been after the taking of Calpee. Temporary barracks are being run up, and Brigadier Napier is named to remain in command. Sir Hugh Rose will return to Poonah."

## THE BATTLE OF NAWABGUNGE.

The details respecting the battle of Nawabgunge are still scanty. The *Times* correspondent says:— "From Oude, the principal warlike news is of an action fought by Sir Hope Grant on the 12th with the rebels, who had long been massing at Nawabgunge, between the Gogra and the Chowka. The enemy are variously estimated at from 18,000 to 30,000 men, with eighteen guns. The fight lasted from daylight till ten. The rebels advanced, as it appears, with unusual determination, bringing their guns into the open, and standing by them till they fell. Four considerable chiefs and 500 or 600 men are said to have fallen. Our loss is not mentioned otherwise than as trifling. The enemy dispersed, to assemble elsewhere. The Begum, Beni Madho, and the Nana, who is said to be with him, and a Feroze Shah, have been unmolested by us. One very troublesome opponent of ours has fallen, however, and by the hand of a native chief. The Moulvie of Lucknow, a name long disagreeably familiar to English ears, attacked for plunder a village belonging to the Hindoo chief of Powasen, near Shahjehanpore. He was resisted, a fight ensued, and to a petty fortress and an unknown hand the man who had faced and escaped from the English army at Lucknow owed his death. His head was brought in to Shahjehanpore, and its identity established.

## OFFER OF AN AMNESTY.

"The principal item of intelligence from Oude is, however, rather of a civil than of a strictly military character. The following proclamation, essentially different from that which of late provoked so much discussion in the two Houses of Parliament, has been issued in that province:—

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General hereby notifies, for the information of all those concerned in the present rebellion, his ultimate views and intentions regarding principals, seconds, and followers engaged in the same during the past twelve months.

"To all parties immediately concerned in the murder of Christian British subjects no hope of pardon, on arrest, can be held out; they must pay the forfeit the laws of this and every civilized country have decreed to a mere brutal and gratuitous slaughter of the unprepared, the defenceless, and the innocent; they are out of the pale of humanity, and the magnitude of their offence while they live will ever call aloud for retribution. With these the British Government can make no terms.

"To all those who have offered asylum to refugees or others, being the murderers of Christian British subjects, and known by them to have been such, or who have been leading movers against the authority of the British Government, and have persistently acted throughout this rebellion against the constituted paramount power of the land, the Right Hon. the Governor-General can offer only terms of life; their punishment will be proportioned to the offences they have committed against the State. All those who shall surrender on or before the 30th day of September next will have their lives guaranteed to them; after which date, should they still continue in arms or in opposition to the Government, their several cases shall be summarily dealt with by the authority into whose hands they may chance to fall, whether civil or military.

"To all others, seconds or principals, Zemindars, Sepoys disbanded, fugitives throughout the country, or any person whatsoever in arms against the Government, not acting on his own free will and authority, but aiding and abetting some principal, the Right Hon. the Governor-General offers at once a general amnesty. Let them return to their homes and pursue their ordinary avocations, using their best endeavours to maintain peace and quiet. Their estates shall be guaranteed, and a veil of oblivion thrown over the past. Should they, however, still continue to bear arms against the British power, they must bear the consequences of their own acts. The time for clemency will have passed away."

"In another case, similar in some respects, but dissimilar for the most part, and free from any considerable difficulty attaching to landed estates, an equally forgiving policy has been dictated by the Governor-General. Certain mutinous Sepoys in Behar offered to Mr. Wingfield, Commissioner of Goruckpore, to bring in the noted rebel Mahomed Houssein of that district, if favourable conditions were procurable. The commissioner, applying for instructions to Allahabad, was informed that any Sepoys proved to be concerned in the capture and delivery of the rebel leader were to be assured of life and liberty, on condition of repairing (disarmed, of course,) to their homes, and there peaceably remaining, with the proviso, which was to be clearly explained to each of them, that the life of any one of them would be forfeited to the state in the event of his being thereafter proved to have been concerned in the murder of a Christian British subject. Sepoys simply giving themselves up, without any claim upon the Government, such as would be derived from the surrender of a leading rebel, were to be disarmed and dismissed to their homes without promise of pardon, which, however, would be contingent on subsequent investigation and good conduct. Rebels, not mutineers, surrendering, were to be dismissed at once, with an assurance of safety, conditional simply on their quiet behaviour in their respective villages. This, it is believed, is the first instance in which overtures have been made by the revolted soldiery or by the rebel populace to make over to the Government one of their leaders."

The *Gazette* contains a general order which has been issued by the Governor-General of India, expressing his high gratification at the re-capture of the town and fort of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, and ordering, as a mark of his appreciation of the Maharajah's friendship, that a Royal salute in honour of the event shall be fired at every principal station in India.

## RUMOUR CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.

Major General Tulloch, C.B., sends to the *Evening Herald*, an extract from a letter just received, dated—"Fort William, Calcutta, June 17," which says, "The wretch Nana has been at last caught. It is just as well he did not get into Central India."

We have to record the death of Lieutenant-General Frederick Ashworth, at his residence, St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner, on Sunday evening. The deceased general was born in Dublin in 1783, and married in 1833, the daughter of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire. He entered the army in 1799, became a lieutenant-general in 1854, and colonel of the 44th Regiment of Foot in 1855. He served in the West Indies, Sicily, the Peninsula, and Canada, and received a medal and two clasps for the battles of Maida and Salamanca. He received his knighthood in 1850 from the Earl of Clarendon, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, under Lord John Russell's Administration.

A correspondent of the *Times* exposes a new stratagem of the thieves' fraternity: "Mrs. Underwood, an elderly lady, keeps the post-office, and a small stationer's shop, in Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill. On Friday last, at eleven A.M., a man came to her shop for some note paper. At the same time a smart dogcart, no doubt driven by an accomplice, drove up, which the man in the shop, affecting to see it through the window, pointed out with the words 'Holla, ma'am, here's somebody wants you.' Mrs. Underwood thereupon left her shop to attend to the driver, who, it is needless to say, contrived to detain her by questions about the post sufficiently long to enable the confederate in the shop to rob her and make off, and then drove away. Upon Mrs. Underwood returning indoors she found the man gone, and with her cashbox, containing over 20l. in gold and some silver."

At the Hereford Assizes, William Hill was charged with setting fire to gorse, the property of Mrs. Marriott, the lady of the manor of Goodrich, on the 30th of March, 1858. A policeman proved that while on duty he saw a fire on the common at Goodrich, and went to it, and there found the prisoner, and saw him set fire to the gorse in several places with a stick, to which was appended some rag or sponge which had been dipped in spirits, and thereupon took him into custody. Other witnesses deposed that they were employed by the lady of the manor to watch the gorse and prevent its being burnt. On cross-examination the policeman said he was a mile off when he first saw the fire, and that the prisoner had not the stick in his hand when he apprehended him, nor could he find it afterwards. Other witnesses, on cross-examination, admitted that the cottagers on the common claimed the right to cut gorse, and that they were also accustomed to burn it when the growth interfered with the pasturage of their sheep. For the prisoner, it was suggested that he had not set fire to the gorse, but had only gone to the place, when he saw the fire, as the policeman had done, and being there was apprehended. Mr. Justice Hill said there could be no more right by custom to burn gorse than to rob on Gad's-hill, and left it to the jury to say whether or not the prisoner set fire to the gorse. The jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.

**THE WORK-TABLE.**

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

It is to the Work-Table that the greatest nations chiefly owe the fabrication of those standards which are so closely connected with all their patriotic feelings, and to which they are so deeply indebted for their success in arms. The banner of Constantine bore the inscription, "In this sign thou shalt conquer," surmounted by a cross, thus rendering the ensign carried aloft, over the heads of armed troops, to lead them on to worldly and bloody victories, worthy of being the standard of the whole church militant, fighting the good fight of Christian warfare against all the powers of evil who are battling inch by inch for the possession of the whole globe. As the saddest contrast to the beneficent spirit of the inscription on the Standard of Constantine, let us turn to the spirit which speaks in the Banner of the impostor Mohammed inciting his followers to the most blood-thirsty massacres and persecutions, and, we grieve to say, as rampant in our own enlightened age as when first promulgated with a view of extending the empire of the false prophet over the world by force of arms. It is death, and not life, for any unbeliever to lift his eyes to this symbol of the Mohammedan faith. When it is carried in procession, the ignorant and unwary professor of Christianity must carefully avoid a single glance if he would not expose his own life to the fanatic fury of a Turkish Mohammedan population. Towards the close of the last century, several hundred Christians, ignorant of the hazard they were running, and daring to lift their eyes in simple curiosity, were massacred at the moment by the infuriated populace. We grieve to see that, even in our own day, war of opinions should lead to barbarities that would have disgraced the darkest ages; and we can only hope that the Work-Table may enjoy a continually increasing usefulness in the service of that Christian banner which may be honoured even by a humble imitation of the works of Dorcas.

**FOLDING SCREEN.**

We are quite aware that the Folding Screen is not an article required in every house, as its usefulness is chiefly confined to those of aristocratic size, or where in old family mansions the rooms may be large and it is necessary to guard against currents of wind by protecting the fireside from their attacks. The pretty ornamental cottage, or the elegant villa, classes of dwellings which abound in the present day, opening into existence like a belt of new cities all round the metropolis, with wonderful rapidity, are seldom productive of apartments which lead to the demand of this piece of furniture, so useful and so decorative in the fine country halls and baronial dwellings of the landed gentry of England.

Being, however, very anxious to meet the wishes of all our subscribers, and to render the usefulness of our journal as great as possible, we this week give a design for a Folding Screen, which we can confidently say will, when executed, produce a very handsome piece of effective work. As the size of these screens varies very considerably, our design is so arranged as to be easily adapted to the required dimensions. One corner will be found complete, and this part, when reversed, will perfect the whole width of one compartment of the Screen. The side pattern must be continued until the height desired is attained, when the bottom being reversed, will also furnish the top of the Screen.

It will be observed that the same group of flowers which forms the corner of our design is also introduced in the centre; this, of course, is not to be completed by reversing the work, but must be done from the corner from which the other half must be taken. The height of the Screen must determine how many of these can be introduced. If necessary, the positions of these groups can be either raised or lowered, according to the measurement of the Screen, so that their distances may be equal. This can be done with ease, as they are not in the least connected with the pattern of the ground.

The groups of flowers will not be found in the least difficult to work, as they are alone in flat tints, a style which continues fashionable. The chief care is to select the colours well, with a clear and distinct transition in the shades. A great part of the Screen is to be done in bead-work. The pattern which forms the framework of the border has an outline in gold beads which is filled in with black beads. The green leaves which intertwine are on a ground of rich yellow brown, their tendrils being in gold beads. In the lattice work of the centre the crossing bars have their outline of gold, being filled up with black beads, the spots upon them being in white chalk beads. Within the diamonds thus left, the ground is in ocean green, the slight pattern upon it being worked in the same colour only two shades darker.

The same design will also produce a most elegant cushion confined to the proper size.

**SHORT PURSE**

IN CROCHET.

Taste and elegance in purses have lately been superseded by durability. Leather has been substituted for silk netting and beads, but has been found too heavy for general use—not but what the power of daily becoming lighter lies in the nature of all purses. We might almost assert it as a fact that the empty purse is the heaviest that can be carried. Notwithstanding this peculiar principle in the article, the silk purse is decidedly prettier than the leather one, and being an especially feminine manufacture, and one which, when completed, is so essentially necessary to the happiness of most ladies, and the use of which is so well understood by them, that it certainly belongs to this corner of our Work-Table Department. The design we have given is in very simple crochet in one colour, but the effect is very pretty, and it forms a very strong purse. Colours are always a matter of taste;



CROCHET PURSE.

crimson, dark green, bright blue, or brown, are most generally chosen. It should be commenced by making a chain the required length for the round of the top, on which must be worked the two half stars, according to the pattern, the top part being finished afterwards. The last row must be worked on the two halves, to close them together all round. When the top is made a sufficient depth, it is fastened on to a pretty steel or gilt

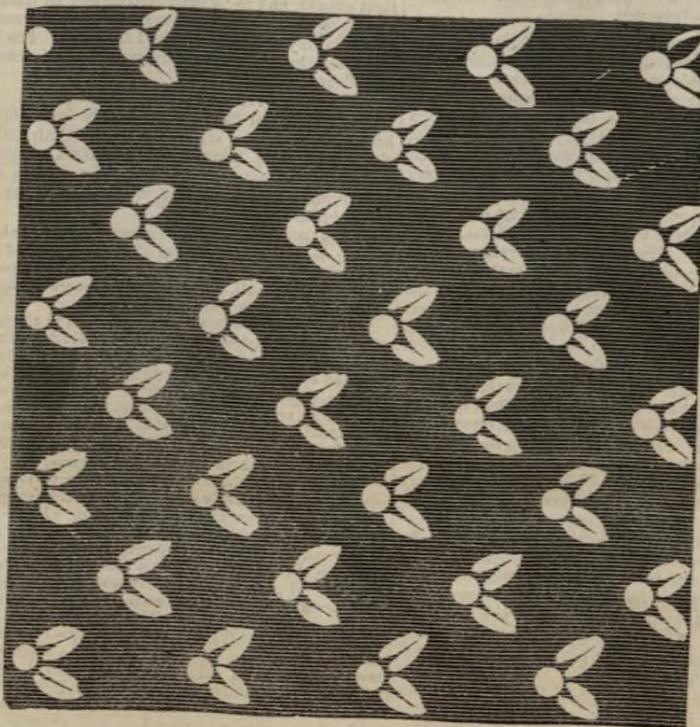


INSERTION.

clasp, with two tassels to correspond, and forms a very useful and pretty article, either for a present or for personal use.

**UNDER SLEEVE.**

There are now so many varieties of ornamental embroidery for sleeves and collars, and being articles of universal wear, we find it difficult to keep pace with the continual



LACE.

requirements. Every change in the shape of the dress sleeve necessarily introduces some little alteration in the under-sleeve. Besides this, there is the constant succession of seasons regulating the lightness or the warmth, as well as the continual novelties which are frequently being introduced in the different styles of embroidery. All these reasons render it necessary that we should give as many varieties as possible of these elegant appendages of a lady's attire. In our illustration will be seen a rather broad insertion for the purpose of forming one of the prettiest, as well as the newest sleeves, and also a small pattern being a part of it. This sleeve is composed of two different thicknesses of muslin as well as two patterns of work. The shape is a full bishop. The insertion is worked on a very clear muslin, and the small pattern on one a little thicker. About three rows of insertion are necessary, and the width of the intermediate portions must be arranged according to the size of the sleeve required, some ladies preferring them much wider than others. The wristband is formed of the same insertion. Underneath all the rows, a ribbon the colour contrasting the best with the dress worn, must be introduced between the slots, which are slightly sewn over and passed underneath the work. This introduction of ribbon into embroidery is now very fashionable, and produces the prettiest effect. It is useful also, in giving solidity to the sleeve. When completed, this will be found a very ornamental article of dress. The proper cotton for working on clear muslin, is Messrs. Walter Evan's and Co.'s No. 30 *Perfectionné*.

**IS FRIDAY AN UNLUCKY DAY?**

Americans, at any rate, have no reason to be afraid of Friday. Mr. Timbs gives us this catalogue of fortunate circumstances occurring on that day: "On Friday, August 21, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, October 12, 1492, he first discovered land. On Friday, January 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which if he had not reached in safety the happy result would never have been known which led to the settlement on this vast continent. On Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived at Palos in safety. On Friday, November 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola, on his second voyage to America. On Friday, June 13, 1494, he, though unknown to him self, discovered the continent of America. On Friday, March 5, 1498, Henry VIII. of England gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England. On Friday, September 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years. On Friday, November 10, 1620, the May-Flower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbour of Province-town; and on the same day they signed the august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution. On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth rock. On Friday, February 22, George Washington, the father of American freedom, was born. On Friday, June 16, Bunker-hill was seized and fortified. On Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saragota was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause. On Friday, September 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction. On Friday, October 10, 1781, the surrender of York-town, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred. On Friday, July 7, 1776, the motion of Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States' colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent."

**QUINCES OR FIGS, WHICH?**

The inhabitants of the city, hearing of the approach of the conqueror, prepared to defend themselves with vigour. Nasur alone, and his mediation with Timour, the people were doubtful of his success, but they yielded. Before proceeding to the camp of the besieger, Nasur, who knew it was useless to approach the great chief without a present, considered what gift was likely to be most acceptable. He resolved it should be fruit, but he hesitated between figs and quinces. "I will consult with my wife," said Nasur ed Deen, and he accordingly did so. The lady advised him to take quinces as the larger fruit. "Very good," said Nasur, "that being your opinion, I will take figs." When he reached the foot of the throne of Tamerlane, he announced himself as the ambassador from the beleaguered citizens, and presented, as an offering of their homage, his trumpery basket of figs. The chief burst into a rage, and ordered them to be flung at the head of the representative of the people of Jengi-Scheher. The courtiers pelted Nasur, who stood patient and immovable, gently exclaimed, "Now Allah be praised!" or "Oh, the Prophet be thanked!" or, "Oh, admirable! how can I be sufficiently grateful?" "What dost thou mean, fellow?" asked Timour; "we pelt you with figs, and you seem to enjoy it!" "Ay, truly, great Sir," replied Nasur; "I gratefully enjoy the consequence of my own wit. My wife counselled me to bring quinces, but I chose to bring figs; and well that I did, for with figs you have only bruised me, but had I brought quinces, you would have beaten my brains out." The stern conqueror laughed aloud, and declared that for the sake of one fool, he would spare all the asses in the city, male and female, them and their property. "Then," cried Nasur, "the entire population is safe!" and he ran homewards to communicate the joyful intelligence.—Doran's "Court Fools."

**HIGHWAYMEN IN 1750.**—There were probably more highwaymen at this time than in any earlier period of our history. The roads were infested with discarded warriors, who, being prevented from making war on the French, now levied war on their countrymen. At noonday, in Hyde-park, and even in Piccadilly, carriages were stopped, and pistols presented at the breasts of the most fashionable people. Lady Albemarle, Miss Pelham, Mrs. Talbot, Sir Thomas Robinson, Lord Eglington, and Horace Walpole, all suffered from the depredations of a single highwayman, M'Lean, who was this year taken and executed. So eager were persons of all classes to see him, that 3,000 persons visited him one day after his condemnation, and he fainted away three times in his cell from the oppressive heat of the staring multitude. An extraordinary proclamation of 100*l.* reward was issued by the Government for the apprehension of every highwayman. It was not safe to venture out after dark.

THREE SHARPS AND A FLAT.

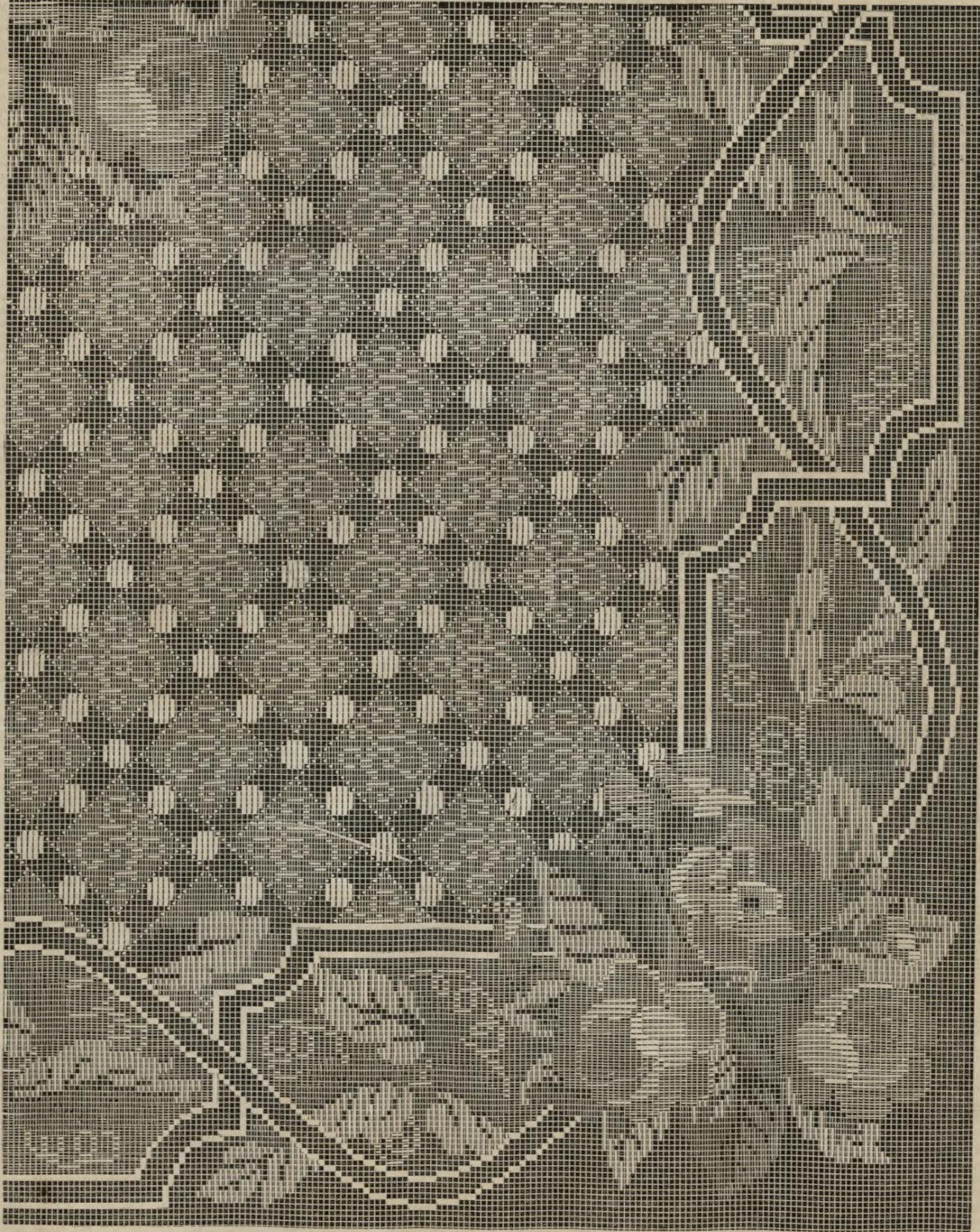
A watchmaker from Hamburg, at present on a visit to London, where he had frequently visited before on business, was sauntering up Fish-street-hill the other day, when he was accosted by a showily-dressed man with beard and moustache, who inquired of him the name of the lofty tower on the opposite side of the street. Pleased to be of service to a stranger, and taking perhaps some little pride in his familiarity with the sights of a foreign capital, and that the metropolis of England, he replied that it was the Monument. The stranger thanked him for his information, told him he was a native of New York, whence he had come to see the lions of London, and that above all things his ambition was to see the far-famed Tower. But, alas! he did not know his way thither; and of course in such a place as London there was no hope for him unless he had the good fortune to fall in with some benevolent person who would conduct him so far. Wilhelm Brockhem, the Hamburg watchmaker, happened at that moment to have some spare time on his hands, and speedily found how true it is that idleness is the mother of all mischief. To the Tower they went, and the stranger's eyes were gratified with the sight he had come all the way from New York to behold. Bursting with gratitude for Wilhelm's politeness, he warmly insisted upon his taking some refreshment in return for his civility. Brockhem consented, and away they went to the nearest tavern, when one of the party at least made his first acquaintance with the well-known Mr. Jackson, of Northampton, who by the unexpected death of his uncle, has just come into a moiety of 30,000*l.*, upon the strength of which he was indulging in the most exuberant hilarity. Mr. Jackson being in such good spirits, nothing could be more natural than that he should dwell more or less on his own achievements, and amongst other triumphs boasted his excellence in feats of strength, professing himself ready to vault over eighteen yards of ground at three leaps. The American, naturally offended at the boastful character of Mr. Jackson's pretensions, laughed him to scorn; whereupon Jackson undertook at once to perform the feat, but, unluckily, the yard was too little. This occasioned their adjournment to another house; but there, too, there was a deficiency of the requisite accommodation, which was not obtained even after a second remove; though, what no doubt answered Mr. Jackson's purpose quite as well, they found at the third house a sedate-looking, elderly gentleman, who, after listening awhile to their conversation, said that he too was fond of athletic exercises, and would gladly take them to a place where they would find the needed accommodation. Poor Wilhelm Brockhem, deaf to the warning of his watch, was lured to a fourth house, where there was accommodation enough in point of area, but where, unluckily, the yard was intersected by a cross-beam, with hooks attached to it, so placed,

it would appear, that Mr. Jackson could not perform his leaps without the probability of being caught by the chin by one or other of the said hooks, and being strung up out of hand. As it was not to be expected that he should run this risk, and as it was not part of the plot that he should be caught, a proposition was readily adopted, that in lieu of the leaps, Jackson should try his hand at skittles against the stranger from New York. A man who did not even know how to tell the clock, much less to make one, might have suspected something queer in all this. He might at least have reflected that he was associating with men who were utter strangers to him, and that he had better at all events not risk his money. But

him out for a moment into the street, told him he was afraid he had fallen into the clutches of a set of unconscionable thieves, but that he would see him righted and make them disgorge if he would only wait there a few moments. Patient Wilhelm did as he was bid; waited a few moments, then a few more, and more still, till at the end of half an hour he became impatient, returned to the skittle-ground, and found the place deserted. The New Yorker has been caught; but the elderly gentleman, and the well-known Mr. Jackson, from Northampton, have yet to be unearthened.

VISCOUNT GALWAY has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Serby Hall, Bawtry.

can scarcely expect too much, and have any dread of disappointment. Is he seeking health? These hill breezes passing over beds of heather, are full of it—and freely give; these sea-winds from the broad Atlantic, robust as the huge cliffs on which they break, dashing white foam over rocks that elsewhere would be mountains—these sea-winds make us strong enough to breast them, even in their fury. Is he a sportsman—a gentle or a bold brother of the angle? The lakes and rivers have stores for him; the royal salmon or the spotted trout will be heavier than he will like to carry, save that his "aid" is at hand to bear the burthen his flies, his guidance, and his counsel have helped to take; for, go where he will, there will be always waiting "his honour" a "boy" who knows every hole and corner of the neighbouring water, and precisely what fly will



FOLDING SCREEN.

simple Wilhelm Brockhem never thought of this, so he betted on the Yankee till, out of 8*l.* which he had in his pocket when he encountered that worthy on Fish-street-hill, not a thaler remained. To a suggestion to go to his lodgings and replenish his exhausted coffers he consented, and under the guidance of the suave old gentleman, borrowed 35*l.* from his landlord, with which he returned to the skittle-ground, but with which he did not again return to his lodgings. A promissory note for further losses wound up the game, when the old gentleman, beckoning

A WORD FOR KILLARNEY.

Is the tourist in search of the grand and beautiful in nature? It is here in profuse luxuriance; there are no "bits" in the British Islands so lovely as those he may encounter in Wicklow, upon the Shannon, and especially at Killarney. The wild sea-coasts of the north, the west, and the south are unequalled for magnificence, even in the Scottish sea-highlands; while the sublime and beautiful are so often and so happily combined in every part of the country by rivers, lakes, and ocean, that beyond all question, if the desires of the tourist tend this way, his reward will be large and ample; he

convex, the door fastening by a sliding bolt of wire. In addition to the box, botanists carry a portfolio, or light boards containing drying paper; for preserving some plants which easily shed their blossoms this is useful. For getting plants up by the roots, a stout large knife, at least, should be used; but where the equipment is complete, a short "digger," or hand "spud," is carried. Such are the few simple preparations by means of which many a beautiful tenant of the wild may be gathered in perfection,—carried safely home, and preserved, a record and a reference for years.—"Wild Flowers," by Spencer Thompson, M.D.

"suit" that place on that day in the season. Does he aim to study character—that "proper study" an hour of which is worth a week of books? There is no country of the world that will give opportunities so rare or so recompensing; as we have heard Meria Edgeworth say, "There is no country in which happiness is so cheap." The peasantry have lost much of their love of fun—their wit is not so ready as it used to be; faction fights are matters of history, no less than duelling, and drunkenness, as a habit, is almost as much so. You will seldom hear the "keen," and not often see a wake; of fairies you will learn nothing, except as whispered mysteries in out-of-the-way places; the "blarney" has grown weaker with time; poverty—never "the clamorous voice of woe"—less continuously shocks the sight; and although the nauseous "heap before the door," and the "pig in the parlour," are encountered far too frequently, and the hovel is still wretched as a dwelling for man, the peasant has employment—and you know it. But a large portion of their originality remains: their kindness and courtesy, and ever prompt zeal to render service; their cordial welcome of the stranger; their unyielding honesty; their shrewd, yet simple humour; their deep devotion to natural and adopted ties; their familiarity, which is never vulgarity; in short, if the Irish peasant has many peculiarities, they are only such as will interest and amuse the visitor, and seldom, or never, such as will annoy or offend him.—*Art Journal* for August.

THE YOUNG BOTANIST.

Those who really wish to preserve their plants should get a "botanical box," that is a box similar to what are called sandwich-boxes, only on a larger scale. These boxes, made of japanned tin, are procurable in any large town. It is a mistake to get this box too small; botanists have it eighteen inches in length, and it is of little use if less than a foot, unless, indeed, it be a small pocket-box, for small plants. The width of the large box is from six to eight inches, and its depth four. It should be

## THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Times* gives a glowing account of the richness of the new gold country in the British possessions. Writing on the 14th of June, he says, that all the arrivals of individuals and of correspondence from Vancouver's Island not only confirm the information previously received, but bring further intelligence of a still more flattering character than anything hitherto reported. "The following is the experience of a man from San Francisco, well known here, connected with a business firm in this place, and whose statement is worthy of credit. He left San Francisco in April, and, in company with seven others, ascended the Fraser River 275 miles. I will let him tell his story in his own way, interposing only such remarks of my own as will be explanatory of his terms and of the localities mentioned. 'We prospected all along coming up from Fort Hope to Sailors' Bar, several days' travel, and in some places got two bits to the pan and in some places five cents.' Two 'bits' may be set down as of the value of a shilling sterling. 'We camped and commenced mining at Sailors' Bar,' about twenty-five miles above Fort Yale, 'which has rich diggings, in some places paying as high as six bits to the pan.' The 'pan,' most readers know by this time, is a small tin basin with which the miner 'washes' the gravel containing the gold. 'When I arrived miners were making as high as six ounces a day to the rocker.' These are enormous earnings. Six ounces of gold at its market value of 16 dols. the ounce, would be nearly 20*l.* sterling as the product of the daily labour of two men, which a 'rocker' should have to work it efficiently—one to 'fill' and another to 'rock,' and not hard work either, barring the inconvenience of being in the water. Such results were frequent in the early times of California mining, when the soil was 'virgin.' 'We mined along the banks of the river (the Fraser), and the average was from two to three ounces per day to the rocker. Miners are at work all along the banks of the river,' for twenty-five miles above Fort Yale. 'They average from two to four ounces a day.' These returns refer to mining carried on on such 'bars' of the Fraser River as were exposed; but the rise of all the water from the melting of the snow in the mountains far up rendered the work uncertain till August, when the waters subside for the season. 'The river sometimes rises three feet in a night,' and, as a consequence, 'a man cannot make his expenses there.' It appears from the concurrent testimony of all who have been up the Fraser and Thompson Rivers that the higher they go up the more plentiful the gold becomes. This corresponds exactly with Californian mining experience. The gold is retained where the bed of the stream is gravelly. This man describes the country as 'very rich and beautiful, but high and mountainous. You are surrounded by mountains entirely. There is plenty of timber, and everything a miner can wish for except game and provisions.' This is rather a grave desideratum, as even miners cannot eat gold. However, there 'are plenty of salmon in the river, and brown bears in the woods. They (the bears) are very good eating.' 'Wherever we prospected (above Fort Yale) we found gold—at some places more, at others less; but we found gold everywhere.' The special correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, a reliable authority, writes from Fort Langley, twenty-five miles up the Fraser, under date May the 25th, that he had just come down from Fort Yale—the locality above spoken of—where he found 60 men and 200 Indians, with their squaws, at work on a 'bar' of about 500 yards in length, called 'Hill's bar,' one mile below Fort Yale and fifteen miles from Fort Hope, all trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. 'The morning I arrived two men (Kerrison and Co.) cleaned up five and a-half ounces from the rocker, the product of half a day's work. Kerrison and Co. the next day cleaned up 10½ ounces from two rockers, which I saw myself weighed.' This bar is acknowledged to be one of the richest ever seen, and well it may be, for here is a product of 15½ ounces of gold, worth 247½ dols., or 50*l.* sterling from it in a day and half to the labour of two rockers. 'Old Californian miners say they never saw such rich diggings. The average result per day to the man was fully 20 dols.; some much more. The gold is very fine; so much so that it was impossible to save more than two-thirds of what went through the rockers.' This defect in the 'rocker' must be remedied by the use of quicksilver to 'amalgamate' the finer particles of gold. This remedy is at hand, for California produces quicksilver sufficient for the consumption of the whole world in her mountains of Cinnabar. Supplies are going on by every vessel. Another authority, a Californian miner, known in San Francisco, also lately returned from the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, testifies to the existence of gold in great quantity. 'This statement,' he says, 'is true; gold does exist in this new country, and there is no doubt in my mind that the upper mines are much like the upper mountain mines of California. The first diggings are not far from the Sound (Puget Sound); but there, as in California, the richest mines will be found far up in the mountains.' He advises the multitudes now rushing up in such mad haste 'to be the first there,' that 'there is no occasion to hurry, as the gold won't run away, nor be dug up in a day, nor in years.' Correspondents from several places on the Sound, both in the English and American territories, men of various nationalities, write that the country on the Fraser River is rich in gold, 'and equal to any discoveries ever made in California.'

The same writer thus describes the rush from California northward:—  
"From the 1st of this month till to-day (June 17), seven sailing vessels and four steamers have left San Francisco, all for the new mines. They all went to Victoria except two of the sailing vessels, which went to Port Townsend and Bellingham Bay, but the final destination of all was the same,—Fraser River.' All took passengers in crowds. One of

the steamers carried away 1,000 persons, and another upwards of 1,200, and multitudes are left behind waiting for the next departure. There are still thirteen vessels on the berth for the same destination, all filling with passengers and goods. One of these is a steamer, five of them are large clippers, three ships of considerable size, and the rest barks, brigs, and schooners, so that if the next news from the north is favourable this fleet will carry away a goodly crowd. The eagerness to get away is a mania—a physiological phenomenon—traceable to the peculiarly mercurial temperament of the Californian. In fact, we do everything in a hurry; all our movements are 'rushes.' We 'live fast,' emphatically, in the widest sense of the term. As an instance, no sooner does good news arrive than it spreads like wildfire, and the whole community is suddenly worked up into an intense pitch of excitement. A steamer is reported to be on the berth, and the steam company's office is besieged by applicants for passages, hundreds fighting and scrambling to be the first to secure tickets. So serious is 'the pressure from without' that a posse of policemen has to be on the spot, sometimes to preserve order and to keep the applicants in line, according to the priority of their arrival at the door. From San Francisco itself a great many have gone and more are going. Common labourers, bricklayers, carpenters, printers, cabinetmakers, &c.—in short, all the mechanical arts are already represented in Vancouver's Island. Other classes go as well; in fact, the major portion whose interests can permit are going. This feverish state of the public mind cannot last long. As the rivers had risen so that the 'bars' could not be worked after the latter part of May, and as the waters will not abate till the beginning or middle of August, and as thousands of miners who went up without spare money are idle on the coast, we shall, no doubt, soon hear that many of them are dying of hunger. This will cool the ardour of many in this country. The fares up by the steamers are—for the 'nobs' 60 dols., and for the 'roughs' 30 dols.; the fare so; and the attendance and other comforts can easily be guessed when I state that the decks of the steamer which I left to-day were so crowded with passengers that it was almost impossible to move through them. I suppose the waiters will have to fight their way when serving 'the quality.' A gentleman who went down to the wharf and on board to see the sight says the crush actually lifted him off the deck. It resembled a crowd at one of the London theatres on a 'Star' night. The paper of to-day says, 'She appeared perfectly black with human beings crowded in every part of her when she drew away from the wharf. Her proper complement is 800, and she would not be comfortable with more than 600 passengers. She took to-day 1,600 'at least,' it is commonly said. Persons in the way of knowing the fact, estimate that of the labourers in every class in the State all the unemployed and one-half the employed have already gone.'

The Queen of Greece, as Regent of the kingdom, has just issued an ordinance which invites architects of all countries to send in plans for a museum of antiquities at Athens, for the establishment of which a Greek merchant, named Bernardaki, some time ago, left a legacy. The architect whose plan may be adopted will be entitled, if he desires it, to superintend the construction of the edifice. Plans are to be addressed to the Greek Government within a year.

On Monday afternoon two men, named Henry and William Moul, residing at Kirby-in-Ashfield, Nottingham, were engaged in excavating a well near that place. About five o'clock the younger brother, William, while proceeding down the well by means of a rope, when within a few yards of the bottom was heard to fall, upon which his elder brother immediately took hold of the suspension rope for the purpose of following him. When he had got down a few yards he also left hold of the rope and fell to the bottom. Assistance was immediately procured, and the two unfortunate men, after an hour's exertion, were got out of the excavation, when it was discovered that the foul air of the well had so operated upon them as to render them insensible and not capable of retaining their hold of the rope. It is almost needless to add that both were quite dead when taken out of the well.

On Saturday afternoon a man leaped from the High Level Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and met with instant death. The unfortunate suicide was named John Hewison or Hewitson, and was a single man, twenty-five years of age, and recently clerk to a tallow-chandler, at Gateshead. He was an inmate of Bensham Lunatic Asylum, and was labouring under suicidal melancholia. He was out with two other patients, in the charge of a keeper, on the afternoon in question, and the party were just crossing the street, when the deceased suddenly knocked the keeper down, and, running with all his speed to the bridge, leaped over. At the inquest, Dr. Robinson said he considered the deceased a proper person to be sent out, and Duff (the keeper) a proper person to take charge of him. Duff has been about a year at the asylum; previously he was at an asylum for imbeciles. For the patients suffering under suicidal melancholia prolonged exercise is particularly recommended by the Lunacy Commissioners. Duff was quite capable of managing the three. Deceased was intelligent, and had his intellect perfectly, except on this matter of suicide. He fancied he had committed offences against heaven; he had religious melancholy. "It is utterly impossible," said the doctor, "to prevent patients of this kind from committing suicide unless you restrain them. Duff would have frustrated him, if it had gone to a question of strength. This is not the first suicide from the High Level Bridge; and, considering the crowds of people passing the bridge daily, wire netting, or some other guard, should be put up." The jury returned a verdict that deceased was insane, and caused his death by throwing himself from the High Level Bridge.

## STABBING IN A SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

At the Newcastle-on-Tyne Assizes, on Saturday, Frederick Swan Todd was charged with wounding George Tallentyre Gibson, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, on the 24th of March last. It appeared that on the night in question, the prosecutor reached his office in Moseley-street, about a quarter or ten minutes to ten. He went into the room of Mr. Hardy, one of his clerks, where he saw Mr. and Mrs. Todd sitting by the fire. He shook hands with Mrs. Todd, and while doing so, the prisoner said he wanted to speak a few words to him. Prosecutor said he had a letter lying on his table unfinished, which he must save the post with; but if he (prisoner) would be seated for a minute or two, he (prosecutor) would then speak to him as long as he could before going from home by the train. Whilst prosecutor was sitting in his room writing, and was just finishing his letter, the prisoner, who had entered by a private door leading out of prosecutor's room into a room of one of his clerks, approached the prosecutor, saying, "Oh, I only want to speak a word or two to you." He was then close upon the prosecutor, who thought he saw him putting himself into an attitude of striking him, and saw something glittering in his hand. It occurred to prosecutor that it was a knife, and he changed his position, when the knife, which was aimed at his neck, came against his head, and stabbed him just at the back of the head. It was a very violent blow, and in an instant prosecutor was covered with blood all about his breast and shoulders. As prosecutor was rising up the prisoner struck him again, and said, "I'll kill you, I'll kill you." Prosecutor then jumped from his seat, and got hold of him by the arms, but he was too strong for him at first, and prosecutor received four or five stabs with the knife before he got the prisoner's arms secured. Prosecutor called out for help, and one of his clerks, with a gentleman named Davison, came in, whilst prosecutor and prisoner were struggling. One of them got the knife from the prisoner, and he was taken away. It was a desert knife. Subsequently a police-constable took the prisoner into custody, whilst he was standing with his face towards a corner in the clerks' room, with his hand at his neck. On the way to the station, another officer saw the point of the blade of a pocket-knife protruding from his clenched hand, and the officers, after some difficulty, succeeded in getting it from him.—Mr. Overend, for the defence, contended that the losses and misfortunes that had befallen the prisoner had so preyed upon his mind as to render him incapable of controlling his actions. The learned counsel called several witnesses, including Mr. A. Nichol, mayor, Mr. Alderman Ridley, Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, and Mr. Joseph Armstrong, all of whom gave the prisoner an excellent character for gentleness of manner, and humanity.—His lordship summed up briefly, leaving it to the jury to say whether the prisoner had committed the offence charged in the indictment, or was only guilty of unlawfully wounding.—After an absence of about half an hour, the jury returned with a verdict of Guilty of unlawfully wounding. Sentence deferred. Owing to the respectable position of the parties, the case created great interest, and the court was densely crowded during the trial.

## RENUNCIATION OF INFIDEL SENTIMENTS.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult., a lecture, which excited peculiar interest, was delivered to the St. Mary's Working Men's Association, in the school-room, Barker-gate, by the Rev. J. W. Brooks, the vicar. The subject was "The Testimony of Infidels to the Fulfilment of Prophecy;" but an additional attraction was an announcement in the handbills that Mr. Jonathan Barber (a framework-knitter, well known as the leader of the infidel party in Nottingham), would at the end of the lecture, offer a few observations. Several infidels who were associated with this party, have from time to time of late years seceded from its ranks; but the rumour that their leader had at length changed his opinions drew together a large auditory. Though it was the first evening of the series, the spacious school-room was densely crowded, the company consisting chiefly of the working-classes, with a small sprinkling of females, and a considerable number of infidels. After the lecture, which consisted of a variety of passages drawn from the pages of Gibbon, Volney, and other infidel writers, in which they unwittingly illustrate the truth of various prophecies regarding Jerusalem and various countries and cities of the East, and which were strikingly brought out, and listened to with the deepest attention, Mr. Barber got up, and avowed clearly his renunciation of infidelity. He stated that it was about fourteen years since he, with other infidels, first met in that room, on the invitation of their much esteemed vicar the Rev. Mr. Brooks, for the purpose of holding discussions on infidelity; that is, he had then for the first time come forward in public as the champion of infidelity; and he thought it right to make the first public acknowledgment of his errors in the same room. That throughout these discussions, and those in which he had been publicly engaged, he had had misgivings with regard to the being of a God; but that for the last five years he had been uneasy in his mind with regard to Christianity. That this uneasiness increased when he found himself upon a sick bed, and that he had been consequently led to review his creed, and had found it worthless in the prospect of death. He now, therefore, after a considerable struggle with his pride, had determined publicly to avow his entire renunciation of his infidel sentiments, and his belief in Divine revelation. He concluded with some pungent remarks against his former opinions, and those of infidels in general. After a few words from Mr. Alderman Herbert, a respectable working man (whose name we understood to be Start) rose and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brooks for the very able and convincing lecture he had delivered, to

which he had listened with the deepest attention, and which had been singularly useful to himself; and he now avowed that he had held the same infidel sentiments with his friend Mr. Barber, but that he also had been led to see his error and to flee to Christ, and he now publicly thanked God, who had in great mercy brought him out of darkness into His marvellous light. Two other respectable men in the room made no secret of their change of sentiment from infidelity to Christianity, though they did not publicly avow it; and it would appear that the infidel party is now thoroughly discomfited in Nottingham. It is remarkable indeed that, though almost the entire party was present at the lecture, the proceedings, which lasted till past ten o'clock, were throughout characterised by the greatest order, and the most serious attention.—*Nottinghamshire Guardian.*

## A STORY OF PROMOTION.

Among other historical obscurities with which Paris is filled at this moment may be quoted Herr Baron G—, who, enriched and ennobled by the King of Prussia, rose from the humblest origin to a position of high consideration in the world. While the present Prince of Prussia, then an infant of some three years of age, was staying at the Palace of Babelsberg, by some negligence of his nurse he was left alone for a few minutes in an apartment on the third floor. With the marvellous instinct of mischief peculiar to children of that age, the little prince took immediate advantage of the absence of the nurse to accomplish a feat, of which he had doubtless been for a long time ambitious, and which consisted in an agreeable walk outside the window, upon the narrow ledge of the coping stone, whence he could conveniently climb up the back of the lion rampant which supports the entablature of the frontispiece which adorns the building. A poor blacksmith's workman, who had been sent for to execute some repairs in the palace, was just coming up the garden, and beheld with horror the situation of the child. With true presence of mind he hastened gently to the spot beneath the window, following every movement of the urchin with the keenest anxiety, and extending wide his leather apron as he gazed upwards to watch the first symptom of giddiness which should occur to the bold little adventurer. As the child drew nearer to the lion, the ledge no longer afforded such firm footing, and presently, with a loud cry, he pitched over, from that terrific height, right into—the leather apron of the blacksmith, which sustained the shock without failing, and in another moment the little prince was restored safe and well to his Royal parents, who, in token of their gratitude, took immediate charge of the fortune of the brave young workman, and bestowed upon him a handsome pension with the title of baron, to both of which he has done honour during a well-spent, useful life.

Selston-common, about twelve miles from Nottingham, and the property of Lord Palmerston, was wantonly set on fire on the 23rd ult. by a collier named Samuel Hozebrook, aged twenty, who was fortunately caught in the very act of igniting the gorse by a policeman named Hatrop. The offender was taken before the Nottingham magistrates on Saturday, when he fully acknowledged his offence, and was committed for trial at the next assizes.

On Saturday night a fire took place in some premises belonging to Messrs. Merry and Nutter, wholesale cheesemongers, 133 and 134, High-street, Whitechapel. For some time the mob seized the engines and would not let go their hold of the handles or levers, so that the firemen and police had the greatest difficulty in getting their machines into working order; and one man, who had been ordered away from the Jeffrey-square engine, drew a poniard from his belt and deliberately plunged the weapon into the leg of a fireman. The mob struck right and left at the firemen, until they were obliged to use their belts and splinterbars to protect themselves. The man who stabbed the fireman was seized by some of the bystanders, but the mob tore him away. The damage done by the fire was not great.

On Sunday steps were taken by the police authorities of the City of London, and the metropolitan force, to suppress the Sunday trading carried on outside of Rag Fair in Houndsditch. The Chief Commissioner of Police gave directions on Saturday to his inspectors, instructing them on the afternoon of that day to occupy the approaches leading to, and bounding the market-places belonging to the Jewish community, and to inform the residents that they would be permitted to trade in the usual manner on Sundays within the enclosed spaces specially enclosed for their use, and in their own dwellings, but that no stalls or barrows would be permitted in any of the thoroughfares, and upon no account would any person whatever be allowed to place their wares on the ground, or in any way to obstruct the passages or avenues leading to or from the Houndsditch mart on the following or any future Sunday. On Sunday about a dozen sergeants, and nearly a hundred constables from an early hour until nightfall, perambulated the entire neighbourhood. The effect of this quiet demonstration was remarkable. At eight o'clock in the morning—the hour when the noisy preparations for the morning's swearing, bullying, badgering, and thieving used to be in full swing—not one of the customary class of street visitors was present; the Jews themselves quietly making preparations for the sale of their goods in their own market-places, or their own dwellings. By ten o'clock, and immediately before eleven, several thousands of persons had assembled, chiefly of the working classes, but they at once proceeded to the closed markets, which soon became thronged. In the approaches not an obstructive vehicle was to be seen. No one made the least attempt to interfere with the police in the discharge of their duty.

MISCELLANEA.

A grand Conservative demonstration, it is said, is intended to be held at Walton-on-the-Naze, early in September, at which the Right Hon. W. Beresford and C. Du Cane, Esq., will be present.

The journal *Il Commercio* of Florence has been suspended for a month from the 22nd ult., on account of an article on the exhibition of Agriculture and Works of Industry at Arezzo.

Accounts from Posen, in the German journals, state that the revolutionary committee of London has recently distributed in Poland copies of a manifesto exciting the Poles to rebellion. A copy has been seized by the authorities of Posen.

A fire occurred on Sunday morning on Islington-green. At the time of the discovery the occupier and his wife were in bed asleep. The man jumped out of the first floor window; his wife followed, but fell so heavily that one of her legs is broken.

The *Univers*, always prone to extremes, publishes—not in the form of a joke, but as a serious announcement—that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is about to return to Constantinople in the character of Privy Councillor to the Sultan.

Among the persons who have received official invitations to the *fiets* at Cherbourg, are the living members of the family of the engineer who, in 1781, devised the system of cones which was adopted for the construction of the breakwater.

Accounts from Teheran, *via* Constantinople, announce that the relations between the Persian Government and the English Minister, which seemed on the point of being broken off, had been completely re-established.

Henry Bunbury, the son of the late General Bunbury, was on Monday committed for trial at the Guildhall Police-court, on the charge of forging a solicitor's name to several acceptances, which he afterwards paid to a tradesman as genuine bills.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 21st, states that the cholera has again broken out with great violence in the capital. The deaths are not very numerous, but they frequently come on with great rapidity. There were then eighty-one cases under treatment.

There was a large arrival of wounded troops from Delhi and Agra on Sunday at Chatham. They had disembarked at Gravesend from the East India Company's troop ship *Serizapatam*. A large number of the invalids were wounded at Delhi, Meerut, and Agra, and several have lost an arm.

On Tuesday, a man named Thomas Silcox, late keeper of the Friendship beerhouse, Limekiln-lane, who was convicted at the last Bristol Quarter Sessions for receiving a quantity of stolen goods and sentenced to three years' penal servitude, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell in Bristol gaol.

The *Gazette* contains an announcement that the brother and sister of Lord Herries of Terregles, whose claim to that peerage has just been decided in his favour by the House of Lords, shall have the same title that they would have enjoyed if their father had been declared Lord Herries.

On Friday, the steam-tug *Resolute* left the Mersey for the purpose of laying down the telegraphic cable between Falmouth and the Channel Islands. The *Liverpool Courier* understands that this will form the first part of a scheme which is intended to be extended to Gibraltar and Malta.

The fourth of the new series of Exeter Hall Services took place on Sunday night. The large hall was densely crowded, partly in consequence of the closing of Westminster Abbey. The service was conducted and the sermon preached by the Rev. Emilius Bayley, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Corn has risen fully 1*l*. at Marseilles, in consequence of news from Odessa, that the harvest in the interior of Russia is not good. It is quite certain now that the harvest in France will not turn out so well as was expected a few weeks ago. The most sanguine reports only speak of a "good ordinary year."

The common people never had any very intelligent comprehension of what the Company meant. I recollect asking an intelligent yeoman, who paid his annual hundred rupees or more of revenue to the State, who the Company was? He said, "I don't know much about the matter, but she is a female of some sort."—*Raikie's Notes on the Indian Revolt.*

We are authorised, says the *Observer*, to state that an agreement has been concluded between the Treasury and the Red Sea Telegraph Company, for the establishment of a telegraphic line from Alexandria to Aden, down the Red Sea and thence to Kurrachee, following the line of coast of South Arabia.

The Dutch Minister of the Interior has submitted to the King a detailed report on a new submarine telegraphic line between the British and Dutch coasts. The Minister proposes, contrary to the opinion of his predecessors, to grant a new concession to M. Ruyssenaers, who has obtained it from Hanover and Denmark.

A letter from Belgrade of the 23rd, in the *Lloyds* of Pesth, says: "A sad account has just been received from Schabotz. Bairam, a fanatical Turk, rushed into a *café* full of people, with the intention of making a *karban* (sacrifice) of a Christian. He stabbed with his yataghan a Sarxian clerk and the master of the house, both of whom died on the spot. The assassin ran off, but was afterwards arrested."

Between the 1st of October, 1857, and the 31st of March last 8,822 soldiers deserted from the ranks of the regular army, and 6,614 from the militia. Of the runaway soldiers 3,038 were recovered and

restored to the service, while 5,133 of the militiamen were recovered. The expense for the apprehension of both classes of deserters was about 1,833*l*.; and the expense incurred on account of billets, 5,051*l*.

Two of the unfortunate sufferers by the explosion of a large boiler at the works of Messrs Morrison, Ouseburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday last, have died from the injuries they received. Their names are James Fielding and Charles Edwin. The other persons injured are recovering. An inquest has been formally opened and adjourned.

A letter dated Bombay, July 3rd, says: "The brig *Arratoon Apear*, in leaving the harbour 26th June, was struck by a sea and has put back into harbour to repair the damage sustained; the pilot, master, and three hands were washed overboard; the master and one hand were saved. The pilot boat in attendance on the brig was swamped by the same sea, and twelve *Lascars* drowned."

M. Baze, Questor of the Legislative Assembly which was dissolved by the *coup d'état*, and who escaped to Belgium, was pardoned some time ago, at the intercession of Jamin, the poet of Agen, of which town he is a native. At the time he refused to profit by the pardon, but he now returns to France, and his name is restored to the list of the Agen bar, of which he was a distinguished member.

The advices received at Lloyd's on Saturday, and the preceding day, brought a numerous list of casualties which happened during the recent heavy gale from the W.N.W. Upwards of a dozen vessels foundered in the North Sea—some with the loss, it is believed, of all hands. The Dutch and Danish coasts appear to have suffered severely, and the mails of Saturday, from the various ports, announce a serious destruction of property. A sad number of mishaps are also reported to have occurred on the north-east coast.

The *Gazette de France* endeavours to take the wind out of the sails of the Imperial progress to Cherbourg by publishing from old records a long account of Louis the Sixteenth's visit to that port in 1786. It complains of the ingratitude manifested towards that monarch, "the most thoroughly French of all our kings," by the concerted oblivion of the fact that he was the first to commence the execution of Vauban's plan, and suggests that Louis the Sixteenth's statue ought to be placed upon the centre of the breakwater.

Mr. Robert J. Butler, who dates from Alton Tower, and who describes himself as the agent of the devisees of the late Bertram Arthur, Earl of Shrewsbury, has issued a notice to the tenants on the Shrewsbury estates not to pay any rent to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, or to any one on his behalf, until the final result of the action of ejectment now pending between the earl and the devisees of the late earl with regard to Alton Towers. On the other hand, a Mr. Nicholson has designated himself "receiver" for the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and claims the rents.

The *New York Herald* of July 7, says: "Just as the steam-ship *Vanderbilt* left her pier at noon on Saturday, and headed down the river to proceed on her voyage to Europe, the majority of the crew resolved on a mutiny, and struck for higher wages. The captain, however, immediately had the ship's head turned up the river, and the mutineers sent ashore. In quick time a cosmopolitan crew was taken on board, being gathered from about the piers in the vicinity of where the steamer was lying, and the *Vanderbilt* sailed in one hour afterwards as though nothing had happened."

The "Free-lovers," in America find themselves so shockingly unpopular that they, too, are proposing also a grand Exodus, Mormon fashion, to some bright little isle of their own in the Pacific ocean, where they

—may live, love, &c. alone.

The island in question has, we believe, not yet been fixed upon, but the scheme is being vigorously organised. The public seems disposed to afford them every facility for carrying out their scheme, but will doubtless await the result of the experiment before adopting their views of life.

The Princes Humbert and Amadeus of Sardinia, sons of the King, who are pupils of the Artillery School at Turin, took part a few days ago in the half-yearly competition of firing at a mark. As the other pupils, young men of eighteen or twenty, are not courtiers, the competition was a *bona fide* one. Prince Amadeus accordingly was only in the fifth or sixth rank, but in firing with a carbine Prince Humbert struck four times the centre of the target, and, in other exercises, displayed remarkable skill. His fellow-pupils, in consequence, unanimously awarded him the prize, and bore him in triumph to the palace.

Admiral Sartorius was one of the speakers at a banquet held at Fishmongers' Hall, on Monday evening. In returning thanks for the toast of the Navy, he said that there was a time when such an arsenal as that of Cherbourg might be a very formidable position indeed as regarded this country; but in the present state of naval science he thought there was no occasion whatever for apprehension. The Emperor Napoleon himself, by the invention of shot-proof vessels formed of iron and steel and moved with the rapidity of steam, showed that there was nothing to fear from the erection of the most powerful batteries.

A telegram from Antwerp states that a dreadful fire has destroyed the Exchange, with its magnificent bronze cupola, arcades, and the Tribunals of Commerce. The Chambers of the *Syndic*, with the city archives, are completely destroyed. The fire broke out in an upper story on Tuesday morning, at two o'clock. All is in ruins; nothing saved. The Exchange of Antwerp, one of the finest edifices of its kind in Europe, was the model on which our late

Royal Exchange was built, and also that of Amsterdam. The municipal records of Antwerp are among the most ancient and interesting in Europe.

On Monday the annual festival in aid of the Widow and Orphan, and Distress Funds of the Metropolitan districts of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, a society numbering over three hundred thousand members, took place in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. From an early hour in the morning, the trains that left the London-bridge and Pimlico stations, conveyed many thousand members of the order and their friends, and towards the middle of the afternoon the total number of persons was 19,300. The whole of the fountains and cascades played on the occasion, and everything passed off most satisfactorily, nothing occurring to mar the enjoyment of any one.

An inquest has been held at Nailsea, Somerset, on the body of a little boy, named James Carr, who was murdered by his mother, Eliza Carr, the wife of George Carr, a collier. After her husband had gone out, the unhappy woman sent her three eldest children out of the house, and then took her little daughter, six years old, the deceased James Carr, who was four years old, and a younger child, up into the bedroom. She then seized hold of the little fellow James, who resisted, and cried out piteously, "Oh, don'tee mother, don'tee," and with a razor cut his throat with such desperation as to nearly sever the head from the body. She was about to perpetrate a similar crime on the other children, but their cries caused an alarm, and the woman hurriedly cut her own throat. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the mother, and as soon as she is sufficiently recovered to admit of her removal she will be committed.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday announces that the Governments of France and England have come to an understanding with the Porte with reference to the recent horrible events at Jeddah, with a view to due reparation. The conduct of the Ottoman authorities will be strictly inquired into; and all guilty persons of whatever rank will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities payable by the towns which have had any share in the massacre will be given to all who have suffered either in person or in property. A telegraphic despatch from Suez announces that Ismail Pasha, appointed Ottoman Commissioner to Jeddah, had arrived there on the 21st of July, coming from Constantinople. A letter from Constantinople of the 21st, says: "The Porte, on hearing of the Jeddah massacre, at once perceived the necessity of acting with vigour, and it hastened to intimate its intention to the English and French Ambassadors. Ismail Pasha is instructed to proclaim martial law, to place the town in a state of siege, and to punish the guilty with the greatest rigour."

On Saturday afternoon Mr. William McCulloch, jan., messenger-at-arms, residing in Lawn-market, met his death under the following painful circumstances: He went into the water at Portobello to bathe, and had not been long in the water when the attention of some lads was attracted by observing the peculiar position in which he was lying. For a few minutes nothing but his back was observable above the water; and it was at first supposed that for some reason or other he was keeping his head intentionally beneath the surface. At length, however, observing that he remained quite stationary, some of the bathers got alarmed, and, running to the spot, they raised his head above the water, when Mr. McCulloch made one spasmodic movement with his arms, and apparently immediately expired. It is supposed that the unfortunate man, having gone into the water while he was in a heated state of body, had, in consequence, been seized with a fit; and as the melancholy occurrence happened in shallow water, the surrounding bathers thought he was keeping his head under water out of frolic, and therefore did not interfere until it was too late to prevent the fatal catastrophe which followed. Deceased was a married man, about thirty years of age, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

The *Pera* with the heavy portion of the last India and China mails, arrived at Southampton on Saturday. The *Pera* brings ninety-four passengers, including some who belonged to the Lucknow garrison. Among the passengers was Mrs. Casey, the widow of a legal accountant and assistant field-engineer in Lucknow. At the commencement of the siege of that city, she saved her life by running into the entrenchments, leaving all her property to the rebels. Her husband was killed by a musket shot. Her youngest child died from starvation. Her eldest son was killed by a shell, which blew his head off as he stood by the side of his mother. The same shell wounded two others of her children. Her brother-in-law was killed at Arrah. Among the male passengers were Lieutenant Mackenzie, of the 86th Regiment, who served throughout the campaign in Malwa and Central India, under Stuart and Rose, and who was present at the capture of Dhar Choudaree and Jhansi, at the operations in Mundesan and at the battle of Koonch; Captain Baillie, of the Bengal army, who was present at the entry of Havelock and Outram into Lucknow, and Dr. Partridge, of the 2nd Oude Irregular Cavalry, one of the mutinous regiments—the doctor was in Lucknow during the whole siege, in charge of the staff and native hospitals.

A long letter from Mr. Robert Stephenson upon the Suez canal project, has been published. The following, the concluding passage, expresses the result of the hon. gentleman's views on the subject:—"I should be delighted to see a channel like the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus penetrating the isthmus that divides the Red Sea from the Mediterranean; but I know that such a channel is impracticable,—that nothing can be effected, even by the most unlimited expenditure of time, and life, and

money, beyond the formation of a stagnant ditch between two almost tideless seas, unapproachable by large ships under any circumstances, and only capable of being used by small vessels when the prevalent winds permit their exit and their entrance. I believe that the project will prove abortive in itself and ruinous to its constructors; and entertaining that view, I will no longer permit it to be said, that by abstaining from expressing myself fully on the subject, I am tacitly allowing capitalists to throw away their money on what my knowledge assures me to be an unwise and unremunerative speculation."

Mr. Stevenson, a Commissioner of the Excise, and Deputy-ranger of Hyde-park, died suddenly on Monday.

The Turin correspondent of the *Brussels Indépendance* writes on the 20th ult.: "We have heard with great pleasure that Count Cavour has passed some hours at Baden, and that he there encountered Baron Manteuffel, who presented him to the Prince of Prussia. It is added that the Prince received King Victor Emanuel's First Minister with the most distinguished friendliness. In the evening Count Cavour had the honour of dining with his Royal Highness and with the Grand Duchess Helena. The news of this reception has been received here with gladness, for the Piedmontese profess strong sympathies with Prussia, and view with pleasure all incidents tending to draw the two countries and Governments closer together. At the Congress of Paris excellent relations were established between M. de Cavour and M. de Manteuffel; since then the Sardinian Minister at Berlin and the Prussian Minister at Turin have done all in their power to improve the relations of their respective Governments. The visit to Baden puts the seal to the cordial understanding between Prussia and Sardinia."

On Monday night, at a quarter to nine o'clock, the utmost confusion was caused in the immediate neighbourhood of the Strand in consequence of a fire, of rather a formidable character, breaking out in the *Sun* newspaper printing office. One portion of the premises, at the back, nearest the Savoy Church, was exceedingly old, whilst the front had been re-built a few years since. The discovery was made by a man living in the house perceiving smoke issuing from the third floor back, but forming part of the second floor front. Immediately over these rooms were the composing departments, in which a great quantity of type was deposited. But few minutes elapsed before this part of the building became ignited. On one side of the building stood the premises of Mr. Lewis, writing master, and on the other side the patent cork hat depot, and next door to that was the *Press* newspaper office. Those buildings being in such proximity to the one on fire, caused the most lively apprehensions to prevail for their safety; in fact, at one period their annihilation seemed certain. The engines were soon on the spot. By eleven o'clock the fire was so far got under as to allow any further extension of mischief; but the damage done must be very considerable, for, according to external appearances, the upper floors of the three back building are burned out and two in front. As to the cause of the disaster, no reliable information can be obtained.

At the Thames Police-court, on Tuesday, Ellen Carey, a neatly dressed young woman, was charged on a Custom-house information with smuggling 22*½* lbs. weight of cigars, by which she had incurred a penalty of 100*l*. She pleaded guilty to the information, and the magistrate at once sentenced her to pay a fine of 100*l*. to the Queen, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for six months. Mr. Gardner, a tide surveyor of customs, introduced to the notice of the magistrate three large petticoats lined with cigars, and said the prisoner was a passenger by the General Steam Navigation Company's ship, the *Moselle*, and on her arrival at St. Katherine's wharf was about to step on shore, when her immense rotundity of dress excited his suspicions, and he asked her if she had anything about her liable to duty. She declared she had not, and explained that her blown appearance arose from crinoline, which she and every lady in the land considered as very becoming, whatever the gentlemen might say on the subject. He hinted to her that her crinoline petticoat was of extra dimensions, and handed her over to a female searcher, who stripped her in a private cabin, took the three petticoats lined with cigars from her person, and brought her out again with her size diminished to reasonable proportions, as she now appeared.—Mr. Yardley: The prisoner is not wearing crinoline now.—The officer: No, Sir.—Mr. Yardley: I thought not. She appears to be dressed in a very proper manner.—The officer: Yes, Sir.—Mr. Yardley: You will have no faith in crinoline again.—The officer: Never, Sir; I shall always suspect every woman who wears crinoline.

Among the numerous extraordinary Cures without Medicine effected by Du Barry's delicious Health Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of Indigestion. (Dyspepsia) Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility, the following are not the least remarkable. Cure No. 47,121.—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts.; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 48,314.—Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Galeacre, near Liverpool; a cure of ten years dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shortland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart; 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 canisters, 1*lb*. 2*s*. 9*d*.; 2*lb*. 4*s*. 6*d*.; 5*lb*. 11*s*.; 12*lb*. 2*s*. The 12*lb*. Canisters 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 CASTLE OF LICHTENSTEIN.

On the summit of a rock which rises perpendicularly to a height of 700 feet from the valley of Echatzthal, in Würtemberg, stood in former days a "Ritterburg," or baronial castle, belonging to the family of Lichtenstein, which, together with the family, was ruined in the wars of former days. The ruins came into possession of the Royal family of Würtemberg. In the last century, a residence for the head forester was built upon the ruins. About twenty years ago Duke William caused the present structure to be built, and has thereby added another feature to the picturesque beauty of the spot, and restored the halls where his ancestor, Duke Ulrich, retired from the cares and troubles of the world. The present castle is from the design of Herr Heidelhoff.

#### THE CHAPEL AND HERMITAGE AT ARENENBERG.

The Castle of Arenenberg, situated on the Lake of Constance, is again the property of Louis Napoleon, or, more properly speaking, of the Empress Eugénie. It was formerly the residence of the Queen Hortense, whither she retired after the death of her husband, in 1831. At her decease it came into the possession of Louis Napoleon, who resided here after his escape from Ham till he was forced to quit Switzerland by Louis Philippe in 1843. He then sold it to a gentleman from Neufchatel for 840,000 florins. In 1855, the Empress Eugénie repurchased it, and since that time a considerable body of workmen have been employed in its restoration, and in beautifying it. The buildings which have been added are fast approaching a state of completion, and will be ready for the reception of their Royal occupants toward the end of the summer, when the Emperor and Empress intend to pass some time in retirement. The simplicity with which the apartments are fitted up in which their Majesties will take up their residence, will somewhat astonish the courtiers who have been accustomed to the luxuries and splendours of the Tuileries and the other Royal residences in France. The suite of rooms formerly occupied by Queen Hortense will be beautifully restored, and will contain many interesting relics; amongst others, the furniture which the City of Paris gave to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette upon the occasion of her marriage, and which was subsequently given by the Emperor Napoleon to Hortense upon her marriage with his brother. Other rooms will contain interesting mementoes of the late Emperor. We append views of the Chapel and Hermitage.



THE CASTLE OF LICHTENSTEIN, IN WÜRTEMBERG.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH MARRIAGES.

A law case of some interest to English residents in France has just been decided. In 1828 an Englishman named Skottowe, who had been some

years resident in France, married a Frenchwoman named Rigault, and in 1836 he settled on her sister, who in that year married one Ferrand, 1,500*l.* a year. Shortly after the sister's marriage, Madame

Skottowe died. In 1853, Skottowe married a female named Moreland, by whom he had had two children, and he recognised himself as father of the children, and, in virtue of the French law, declared them legitimate. He then desired to revoke the donation which he had made to Madame Ferrand, and the Civil Tribunal of Orleans, in 1854, declared, in an action brought by him, that he had the right so to do. On appeal by Madame Ferrand to the Imperial Court of that city, this judgment was quashed, on the technical ground that as Mr. Skottowe had never been naturalised a Frenchman, and had always manifested the intention to retain his nationality, he remained subject to that law of his country which declares that children born illegitimate cannot be made legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents. Against this decision Mr. Skottowe in his turn appealed to the Court of Cassation, and the court decided that the Imperial Court of Orleans had judged wrongly, inasmuch as the English law could not deprive a Frenchwoman of the right which her own laws confer on her, of having her illegitimate children born in France made legitimate by her marriage with their English father domiciled in France. The matter was in consequence sent before the Imperial Court of Bourges to be decided on the merits; and that Court, after hearing much technical argument, has just given judgment to the effect that Skottowe's marriage legitimates his illegitimate children, and that consequently he can revoke, if he pleases, the donation to Madame Ferrand.

The marriage of Major Robert J. Lindsay, (Scots Fusileer Guards) with the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, only child of Lord and Lady Overstone, will not take place until early in November.

A considerable amount of amusement has been created in certain Sheffield circles by the circumstances attending the marriage of a couple who are said to have loved long and well through many trying scenes. The auspicious event was fixed to take place the other morning, and all the necessary arrangements were made—the carriage, breakfast, bridecake all prepared—and even the blushing fair one was, at a very early hour, attired with all the elegance and taste which would become her as a candidate for matrimonial honours, but—(and here we must quote the ancient adage, "there's many a slip 'tween the cup and the lip") the appointed hour was drawing near and no bridegroom forthcoming. Search was made, but all in vain. A messenger was instantly despatched to countermand the marriage—the fair aspirant for an introduction to Hymen's holy altar gave vent to her wounded feelings in a perfect torrent of tears, and all the preparations were plunged into a state of the greatest disorder. Reconnoitring parties were commissioned to search the town, and the fugitive was discovered and conducted to the presence of his injured one. Upon the scene which then ensued we draw a veil, and leave the matter till the following morning, when, harmony having been restored, the anxious couple were conveyed to church, and the Gordian knot was duly tied.



THE HERMITAGE IN THE GROUNDS AT ARENENBERG.

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING.

At the Guildford Assizes, on Tuesday, before Mr. Baron Bramwell, Edward Mandeville Morton, a young man of respectable appearance, was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. Knapp conducted the prosecution. The prisoner, who appears to have been carrying on a most extensive and impudent system of swindling all over the country, conducted his own defence.—The first case gone into was that of obtaining a sovereign from Mr. Biddelcomb, formerly a very active superintendent of the Surrey constabulary, but who at present keeps the Swan Inn, Chertsey, by false pretences. It appeared that the prisoner came to the inn on the 12th of July, and represented himself to be the Rev. Mr. Morton, and he stated that he was the intimate friend of Mr. Remington Mills, a magistrate who was well known to Biddelcomb, and who he said was going to appoint him to be preacher to a chapel at Englefield-green, and he subsequently hired a fly for the purpose, as he stated, of going to visit Mr. Mills, and upon his return he said that he had got the appointment, and that he was to preach the following Sunday. He then stated that he was short of cash, and asked Biddelcomb to lend him a sovereign, which he did, and it turned out that all the statements he had made were entirely false. Mr. Biddelcomb was cross-examined at considerable length by the prisoner, and in answer to the questions that were put to him, he said that the prisoner invited him very politely to come and hear his first sermon,

but he respectfully declined. He also said that the prisoner wrote a letter to him, in which he stated that if it should rain he should want a covered fly to take him to the chapel to preach. He added that this letter was sent to him after he had given the prisoner the sovereign, and it was addressed, — Biddelcomb, Esq., and it began "My dear Sir," and the moment he saw this he knew that he had been "done." (A laugh.)—The Rev. Mr. Knight, the minister of the chapel referred to, proved that the prisoner had never been appointed as the minister, and that he had no intention of resigning his office, and that consequently there was no vacancy. He stated that all he knew of the prisoner was, that he called upon him and told him that he had been a Roman Catholic priest, but that he had seen the errors of that religion, and that he had afterwards been a Church of England clergyman, and that after that he had been a "Congregationalist," and he wished witness to allow him to perform one of his services, but he declined to do so without knowing more about him. He subsequently made some inquiries about the prisoner, which were not at all satisfactory, and he in consequence told him that he had better retire, and the prisoner then said that he "should be off" to Chertsey.—In answer to questions put by the prisoner, Mr. Knight said that he told him he might perhaps be permitted to make an address to the Sunday school children. He said that he took an interest in him in consequence of his specious manner, and would have done all in his power

to assist him if his character had turned out to be good, and that he could be trusted.—Mr. Peter M'Farlane, a wine merchant at Guildford, was then examined. It appeared that this gentleman is of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and that he accidentally met the prisoner on the 14th of July at Farnborough, and that he drove him for some distance in his chaise. The prisoner upon this occasion represented himself to be a clergyman and an author, and to be rather desirous to enter the Romish Church, and he gained so much upon Mr. M'Farlane's good opinion that he invited him to visit him in case he should come to Guildford. On the 25th of July, which was Sunday, he received a note from the prisoner, dated from the White Hart Hotel, requesting to see him, and upon his going there he told him that he had been preaching at the Lower Chapel for the Rev. Mr. Hatchard, and that he was going to breakfast with him on the following morning. Mr. M'Farlane upon this invited him to his house, where he stayed all night, and the next morning the prisoner said he was short of money, and asked Mr. M'Farlane to lend him a sovereign, and when he was about to give him that sum he said he might as well let him have two, upon which Mr. M'Farlane gave him two sovereigns. He afterwards received a letter from the prisoner, in which he addressed him as his "very dear friend," and stated that he was most anxious to get into some quiet monastery at Rome. (A laugh.)—In answer to a question put by the prisoner, the witness

said he was quite sure that he mentioned the name of the Rev. Mr. Hatchard, and not that of the Rev. Mr. Butcher. The prisoner exclaimed, in an impudent tone, that he was not surprised a Papist should not tell the truth.—The witness said that the prisoner told him that he had met the Rev. Mr. Hatchard in the Holy Land, at the Holy Sepulchre, and describing the dress he wore on that occasion, said that he had a velvet coat on. (Laughter.)—The Rev. Mr. Hatchard was then examined, and he stated that the prisoner was an entire stranger to him, and he knew nothing about him.—The prisoner, upon being called on for his defence, was about to read a long written statement, the commencing observations of which appeared to be that it was owing to the education he had received, and to his having been brought up a Roman Catholic, that he had been induced to endeavour to gain a livelihood by deception and lying.—Baron Bramwell, interposed and told the prisoner that this course of proceeding was quite irrelevant. The court had nothing to do with the religious principles in which he had been brought up, and the only question was, whether he was guilty of the offence attributed to him.—The prisoner then addressed the jury again in a theatrical manner, and at some length, the effect of what he said apparently being that he had been brought up to literary pursuits, and had endeavoured to gain a livelihood as an author, but the booksellers would not publish any of his works because he had no name,



THE CHAPEL IN THE GROUNDS AT ARENENBERG.—(See opposite Page.)

and as he could not starve, he was compelled to resort to the proceedings he had done, in order to obtain a subsistence. The jury without hesitation returned a verdict of Guilty. The learned judge, in passing sentence, said that if a bad education was the cause of the prisoner's committing such offences as these, he must endeavour to correct it; and the mode in which he should endeavour to do so on the present occasion was to order him to be kept to hard labour for twelve months.

MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY BY HER LOVER.

The quiet and secluded village of Darley, near Ripley, on the line of the Leeds Northern Railway, was on Monday the scene of unusual excitement, in consequence of the discovery of the murder, by her lover, of a young person named Mary Jane Scaife, under circumstances of great barbarity and cruelty. The deceased, who was about twenty-two years of age, was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Scaife, a respectable farmer, residing at Darley, and her murderer, James Atkinson, is the son of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, flax spinner, a gentleman of some local position, and possessing considerable property. The parents of both reside within a short distance of each other, and the deceased and the murderer had been companions from childhood, the affection of children changing

into love as they grew, and each learning to look upon the other as the future partner through life. Unfortunately, the father of Atkinson and the mother of the deceased did not approve of the match, and about a year ago, after more, perhaps, than the usual crosses in love, the connexion was broken off, the deceased accepting the addresses of a young man named Gill. The new love, however, did not prove permanent, and after a few months, Miss Scaife broke off the courtship with Gill and permitted the renewal of that with her old lover. The attentions of the latter were continued as before their interruption twelve months previously, but on Tuesday last week, on the occasion of a gala at Bewerley Park, Atkinson saw Miss Scaife in conversation with Gill, and this circumstance appears to have excited a strong feeling of jealousy, and a day or two after he met one of Miss Scaife's brothers to whom he complained of her conduct. Whether his passion at that time suggested the fearful crime he afterwards perpetrated is uncertain, but nothing occurred to excite any suspicion, and the two met each other as usual. On Sunday night they attended Hartwith chapel in company, and on returning they were seen to go up Stump-lane, apparently on very good terms. This was about nine o'clock. Shortly afterwards Atkinson returned home, and went to bed. The absence of the deceased created no uneasiness at home, as she had been in the habit

of staying with her uncle, a farmer. At day-break next morning, Atkinson's brother, who slept in the same room, noticed blood upon the shirt of the former, and asked how it had come there, when he was horrified by being told by his brother that he had murdered Mary Jane Scaife the previous night. The father was immediately called up, and the family roused. In the meantime, however, a man known by the name of Potter Dick, whilst going along Stump-lane, about five o'clock, found the deceased laid in the ditch, with her throat cut and quite dead. Her head was nearly severed from the body, her dress and face were saturated with clotted blood, her eyes protruded from the sockets with the most ghastly expression, indicating the violence of her dying convulsions, and the ground was covered with evidences of the fearful struggle that had taken place. The parasol of the deceased was broken to pieces, and her prayer-book was found by her side. The body was removed to the New Inn, and Atkinson being the last person seen in her company he was taken into custody, when he admitted the murder, stating that he had cut her throat with a knife, which he had secreted in a wall, and declaring that it was her mother and his father who had caused it by opposing their marriage. The knife (an ordinary clasp-knife), was afterwards found as stated, the prisoner taking the police-officer to the wall, and pointing out where he had placed it. At the spot where the murdered body was

found is a small embankment or carn, consisting of the mud taken from the adjoining ditch, and it is supposed that Atkinson had thrown his victim upon it, and then cut her throat. The prisoner was in the first instance removed to Pateley-bridge, and afterwards to Ripon, where he was taken before Charles Oxley, Esq., charged with the wilful murder of Mary Jane Scaife. He is a good-looking young man, and appeared to be overpowered by his feelings. Previous to the charge being made he said several things connected with this melancholy affair, amongst them: "I have been very happy ever since I left Pateley-bridge. I have committed a great crime, but I am quite content. I can go freely to the gallows. I can forgive the vilest of the vile. I am guilty. I left her about half-past nine o'clock last night." The prisoner was remanded. On leaving the dock, turning round, he said, "Gentlemen, I hope to meet you all in heaven."

A murderous assault has been committed on Miss Purvis, daughter of the Rev. W. P. Purvis, of Croscombe. It appears the young lady was returning home from a friend's, when she was seized by a man about forty years of age, who drew a large clasp-knife, and commenced cutting her about the neck, hands, legs, and several parts of the body. A large reward is offered for the apprehension of the offender, who is well known to the police.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* replies, rather after date to some remarks in the *Times* of the 24th of July respecting Cherbourg. The article is one of contradiction and assertion rather than of argument or proof. It concludes with a defence of the present system in France, with a eulogium of the Emperor, and a recommendation to the *Times* to banish all uneasiness, the harmony between the two Governments being perfect, and no hostility on the part of this one to be apprehended.

M. Tricaud, Capitaine de Frégate, who served with distinction in the French sailors' land batteries before Sebastopol, is appointed to the command of the steam-corvette *Duchayla*, with instructions to sail without delay for the Red Sea. It is stated that a commissioner extraordinary will proceed with him to Jeddah.

The intelligence from Paris announces that the work of the Conference relative to the organisation of the Government of the Danubian Principalities has closed; and that the question of the Navigation of the Danube, so closely allied to the former, is about to be entered upon.

The Algerian papers publish a letter sent by Prince Napoleon to the Chamber of Commerce of Algiers, in answer to an address of congratulation on his appointment. The Prince, confirming the rumours which have been current on the subject, expresses a hope that he may shortly be enabled to pay a visit to the colony.

SPAIN.

A Madrid paper states the English Government has made a handsome apology for the "insulting conduct" of the commander of the British cruiser *Buzzard*, who boarded vessels in the Cuban waters.

The *Espana* states, on the authority of a letter from Melilla of the 20th ult., that the Moors, after carrying off all their crops, had opened a sharp fire of artillery and musketry on the Spanish garrison, and had done some damage to houses in the town.

ITALY.

Accounts from Naples state that the King has commuted the sentences of death passed upon the seven men convicted at Sapri. Nicotera and two others are to be sent to the galleys for life. The other four will remain prisoners in irons for twenty-five years. The sentence makes no allusion either to the English or Sardinians.

Count de Cavour returned to Turin on the 31st ult. According to letters from Turin, the recent conference between the Emperor of the French and Count de Cavour at Plombières was on the general situation of the affairs of Italy, and terminated by a strong recommendation from his Majesty to the Minister to adopt a moderate and circumspect policy both towards Austria and Naples. This is, however, only one of several stories relating to the interview, and cannot be accepted as reliable. Count Cavour, on his return from Plombières, passed by Lugano, where he paid a visit to the leader of the Left, M. Brofferio, who was not a little astonished to see him. The Prime Minister stayed to dinner, and met at table MM. Torelli and Farini.

SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne, dated 1st August, says: "The Federal Assembly of Berne has cancelled the Presidential elections in consequence of errors in counting the votes. A new election took place, when M. Stämpfli was elected Federal President by sixty-eight votes against M. Frey, who had sixty-one. M. Frey is elected Vice-President by sixty-eight votes against M. Kausel with forty-one. The Federal Assembly is dissolved, and will meet again on the 10th January, 1859. MM. Stämpfli and Frey have accepted office."

TURKEY.

From Candia we learn that Sami Pasha, the new Governor of the island, has degraded Seefik Effendi, member of the Council, who is accused of having excited the Mohammedan populace to the outrages committed on the 3rd of July on the corpse of the Greek homicide.

The Sultan having withdrawn his troops from the Montenegrin frontier, Prince Danilo has given orders to his army of defence to fall back into the interior.

Letters from the frontiers of Bosnia continue to report sanguinary fighting in that province between the Christian inhabitants and the Turks.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 21st of July, has arrived.

Letters from Washington state that the British Minister in Mexico had received orders from his Government to suspend diplomatic relations with the Zuloaga Government, unless a better disposition was evinced with regard to making reparation for the claims of British subjects.

The *New York Tribune* regards the new line of steamers between the United States and Galway as "a fixed fact." It thinks a small contract is anticipated (and as good as obtained already) by Mr. Lever and his associates.

General Quitman, member of Congress from Mississippi, died at his residence near Natchez on the 17th of July. He played a prominent part in the war between the United States and Mexico, and was regarded as the leader of the school of Filibusters, having been actively engaged in the attempts against Cuba.

The news from Utah by telegram from St. Louis is up to the 26th of June, on which day General Johnston entered Salt Lake City with the whole army. They found the town almost deserted. The Mormons, with their wives and children, were about fifty or sixty miles to the South. A proclamation had been issued inviting them to return. There was little ex-

pectation that anything would result from it. The newspaper correspondents give glowing accounts of the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of the Wasatch range, beneath which the city is nestled. The passage through Echo Canon especially calls forth the strongest epithets of admiration. This also was the part of the route that was fortified by the Mormons. These works turn out to have been more elaborate than scientific. The engineers think that they would have offered no resistance to the progress of the army had it been necessary to push forward by force. Fortunately, however, the necessity for bloodshed was avoided, and the army officers have only the opportunity of saying what they might have done had the opportunity been given them.

SEPOY ATROCITIES.

The *Morning Advertiser* publishes some extracts from a lady correspondent, "the daughter of an officer of high rank, the wife of another officer of great distinction in the public service," relative to the atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated by the Sepoys. She dates from amidst the scenes of the mutiny, and says: "You must have been overwhelmed with information on the subject of the mutilations and atrocities committed by the Sepoys. Nevertheless, it is a subject of too great importance to permit of a doubt resting upon it. I will, therefore, contribute my quota of facts, for which I can answer, only promising that no one who has been engaged in the suppression of the mutiny, and no native, either Hindoo or Mussulman, doubts that every possible atrocity has been committed, and every imaginable insult and degradation inflicted on women and children, as well as men. The criminals have boasted of having perpetrated these horrors before being made to pay the penalty of them. True, there are very few survivors among those who have suffered at the hands of the fiendish mutineers, and in several cases among those few almost incredible precautions have been taken to conceal the injuries they had received. It is also true that there have been many mistakes—that what has been wrongly related of one has been the sad experience of another; but nothing has or could be exaggerated regarding the Sepoy mutiny as a whole. At Fattyghur there is no doubt that a young married lady, Mrs. Eckford, of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, and others, were blown away from guns, by order of the Nawab. A young lady, Miss Sutherland, was fastened to the mouth of a gun, which missed fire, and she was cut to pieces at the muzzle. There is the testimony of native eye-witnesses to these facts.

"Poor Mrs. Patrick Orr beheld her husband, with Sir Mountstuart Jackson and the other male captives, bound before her eyes and led away to death. Sir Mountstuart's last words to her and his sister were, 'Never mind, we shall meet in Heaven.' One of these victims, Lieutenant Burnes, who had risked his life in saving a little girl, became insane when put in irons, and never recovered his senses. There is one survivor of the Cawnpore massacre, a young girl whose mind is nearly gone. She was led about by her captor (a Sowar) until he was killed, and is now in Calcutta. I know of no less than three ladies who were led about from village to village without a particle of clothing. One of these poor creatures was whipped at every village. The evidence in one case is the sufferer herself, in the others that of a gentleman who was with them. I know of a beautiful girl subjected to such indignities that when she at last rejoined her family her very existence was carefully kept secret, and she reached Europe unsuspected; but, knowing this, I feel it a sacred duty not to give the slightest clue whereby such a case could be verified. I know of a girl of thirteen left for dead with her murdered family, and who survives, covered with scars. I know a father who saw his two little children slain before his eyes; a wife who, at Allahabad, had a morsel of her husband's flesh thrust between her teeth. She told this herself.

"I know that the wounded of Havelock's column were not only cut to pieces at Lucknow, but burnt in their doolies—that the churches at Jhansi, Banda, Bareilly, &c., were polluted, and every grave opened and desecrated. I have the testimony of unimpeachable eye-witnesses of the merciless treatment of all natives, Christian or otherwise, who were supposed to be attached to the British; that they were mutilated and killed, their women stripped, their children literally dashed against the stones. At Cawnpore a dozen or two unfortunate peasants, with their noses and hands cut off, the survivors of a great number who had been thus mutilated by the Nana's orders, for having brought supplies to our troops, came about three months ago to the magistrate's office imploring relief, which was promised them. If they have treated their own people thus, do you think they have spared ours? So thoroughly am I convinced of the atrocious usage to which many of our unfortunate countrywomen have been subjected, that were even a female child of five years old in danger of falling into the power of these fiends (especially of the Mohammedans, for high caste Hindoos would be restrained by caste considerations from openly perpetrating the worst kinds of insults to women), I should feel it my duty to save her from danger by shooting her on the spot."

A letter from Varna says: "A merchant of this town was recently carried off by brigands, and he has just written to his family to tell them to sell all he possesses, in order to make up a sum of 130,000 piastres, which they insist on having for his ransom. His letter is dated from the forest of Baldjuk, near the Balkans, and it states that during the day the brigands keep him blindfolded, and at night carry him about. The messenger who brought the letter for the merchant's family, was charged by the chief of the band to get a watch repaired in Varna, and in another letter to another person, the chief said that he defied the authorities to discover him in his retreat."

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—We have moderate arrivals of English wheat, but supplies are rather liberal from abroad. The continuance of fine weather has a tendency to depress the market, and wheat sold slowly at the prices of this day week. The few samples of new at market were sold at 44s. to 48s. for red, 48s. to 54s. for white. Flour hardly supports last week's prices. Barley, beans, and peas are unaltered in value. We have a very large arrival of oats, for which demand is good, at a slight reduction. There are further arrivals of cargoes of wheat, barley, and Indian corn on the coast. Wheat sells at late prices, and Indian corn at 1s. per qr. reduction.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; geese, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; wild, 6d to 0s 0d; pigeons, 6d to 9d; large Surrey fowls, 7s 0d to 12s 0d; chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 6d; barndoor, 3s 0d to 5s; leverets, 3s 0d to 5s 0d; hares, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; geolings, 5s 0d to 6s; 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, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; widsons, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; plovers, 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; roasting pigs, 0s to 0s each. English butter, 1s 0d to 1s 3d per lb. English eggs, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; French ditto, 7s 0d to 8s 0d per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Monday. Table with columns for location (Hetton, Eden, Haswell) and price per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

FIENNES.—August 3, at 25, Kensington-gate, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, of a son. FITZROY.—August 4, at 23, Grosvenor-street, the Lady Frederick Fitzroy, of a daughter. GRESLEY.—July 29, at Winterdyne, Worcestershire, the wife of Major F. Gresley, of a daughter. HALLEY.—August 2, at 7, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Dr. Alexander Halley, of a daughter. HARBORD.—July 30, at Elderton Lodge, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Harbord, of a son. LEVINGE-SWIFT.—July 29, at Hotham Villa, Putney, Mrs. Levinge-Swift, wife of her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Oporto, of a son. LYON.—August 4, at 33, Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Claude Lyon, of a son.

MARRIAGES. DYER-CROKER.—July 29, at Fedamore Church, county of Limerick, by the Rev. E. Croker, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Bennett, rector, Swinerton H. Dyer, Esq., Captain in the 8th King's Regt., eldest son of Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart., of Brompton Hall, Middlesex, to Helen Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. Croker, of Athlone. FEAST-BATTY.—July 31, at St. Philip's Church, Arlington-square, Islington, by the Rev. James Sutherland, B.A., Mr. Henry Feast, of Finsbury Pavement, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Batty. HENRY-GARTH.—August 3, at Farnham, Surrey, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Major George Cecil Henry, Royal Artillery, son of the late Arthur Henry, Esq., of Lodge Park, county of Kidare, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Garth, of Mordon and Farnham, Surrey. LEWIS-GWYNNE.—July 29, at St. Peter's Church, Hereford, Henry Lewis, Esq., of Green Meadow, Glamorganshire, High Sheriff of the county, to Sophia Antoinette Ximenes Gwynne, daughter of the late Col. Gwynne, of Glambran Park, Carmarthenshire.

MANSFIELD-L'ESTRANGE.—July 29, at the British Embassy, Brussels, by the Rev. G. P. Keogh, Robert Blackford Mansfield, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and Weybridge, Surrey, son of the late Rev. John Mansfield, Rector of Rowton, in Cheshire, and Patrician, in Yorkshire, to Sophie, daughter of the late Col. L'Estrange, of Loxton, Ireland. PAULUCCI-SIMPSON.—July 31, at the Catholic Chapel, Spanish-place, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, assisted by the Very Rev. Monsignor Searle and the Rev. Canon Hunt, the Marchese Anibale Paulucci to de Calboli (Guardian Noble of his Holiness the Pope), to Marianne Jane, second surviving daughter of the late Sir Francis Simpson, Queen's Counsel, F.R.S. SELBY-DI SANGIORGIO.—July 26, at Florence, by Monsignor Franchi, Archbishop of Tessaionica, and Nuncio at the Imperial and Royal Court of Tuscany, Robert John Selby, Esq., Lieutenant in the Imperial and Royal Noble Guard of Honour to the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, eldest son of John Selby, Esq., and grandson of Thomas Selby, of Middlesex, in the county of Northumberland, to the Contessa Carolina, daughter of the late Count and Lady Anne di Sangiorgio, and granddaughter of Edward, fifth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. WRIGHT-ROBERTS.—July 29, at Widcombe Old Church, Bath, by the Rev. C. J. Roberts, brother of the bride, Capt. J. H. Wright, 1st Regt. N.B.L. to Sophia Anastasia, youngest daughter of Capt. T. T. Roberts, 6th Regt. B.N.L., late of Lwydyern, Breconshire.

DEATHS. ASHWORTH.—August 1, at 5, St. George's-place, after a long illness, Lieut-General Sir Frederick Ashworth, Colonel of H.M.'s 44th Regt. of Foot, aged seventy-five. GASHILL.—August 1, at his residence, Falmouth House, Bucks, Charles Thomas Gashill, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county, aged fifty-two. GROVE.—July 28, at Bathwick-hill, Bath, in the eightieth year of his age, Lieut-Colonel Henry Grove, late of the 23rd Light Dragoon Guards, and last surviving son of the late S. Grove, Esq., of Woodford, Essex. JACKSON.—August 3, at the residence of his brother, Marton-grove, Crayford, Kent, Captain Francis Constable Jackson, of the Staff Department, and the late 12th Regt. B.N.L., of chronic dysentery, contracted whilst volunteering for the relief of Arrah, under Lieut-Colonel Vincent, aged thirty-four years. OSBORN.—July 30, at Chicksands Priory, Lanra Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir G. Osborn, aged twenty. TOMKINSON.—July 27, at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, Hill J. T. Tomkinson, Captain R.A., eldest and only surviving son of the late Capt. Tomkinson, R.N. TOTT.—July 29, at her residence, 5, Paragon-buildings Bath, Mrs. Totty, relict of the late Rev. Hugh Totty, D.D.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—After a protracted course of entertainment, and at the close of what is commonly called "the season," Mr. and Mrs. German Reed still continue to enjoy, undiminished, the favour of the public. On Wednesday night their gallery was filled to overflowing, and the manifestations of approval were frequent and unmistakable. Such unflinching popularity must be attributed not only to the attractive nature of the illustrations generally, but to the good taste and judgment which prevail in the selection from time to time of new materials. The latest accessions to an already abundant stock are to be found in the persons of Mr. Percy Swellborough—a college exquisite of the newest type, who, with a fashionable aversion to the letter "r," is perfectly up in "the right thing to do"—Sally Skeggs, an awkward overgrown girl—and Cousin Fanny, a madcap, full of life and mischief. Sally's song, "When first I went to service," was enthusiastically received and encored. Both Sally Skeggs and Cousin Fanny are in Mrs. Reed's best style, and are, we venture to predict, destined to become lasting popular favourites.

Advertisements.

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packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Sultanes 3d. each, Toile Ceri  
3s. per yard.  
N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted  
the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices.  
Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-  
office Order or Stamps. Berlin Wools in every shade at 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.),**  
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SILK MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DRAPERS,  
Respectfully announce that their New Premises, with those in the rear, are devoted exclusively to every description of **GENERAL**  
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Good Black Silks, from 1s. 11d. per yard; rich Gros Royal, Radzimeres, 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.

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Beg respectfully to call the particular attention of their Patrons and the Public, before leaving Town, to the remaining portion of  
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**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.  
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**ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, and 262, REGENT-STREET.**

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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,  
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Un grand assortiment de Fleurs de Paris, montées en Guirlandes et en Garnitures de Robes, par une Artiste Parisienne.  
**COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.**

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**ALLISON & Co.** beg respectfully to inform their friends that their  
**ANNUAL SALE**  
**HAS COMMENCED**  
As it is their intention to reduce more particularly that portion of the Summer and Fancy STOCK which is likely to be depre-  
ciated 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 requi-  
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OPPOSITE CONDUIT-STREET.  
**HENRY & DEMARSON,**  
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	Two Buttons, any colour . . . . . 4s. 0d.		Double-sewn, any colour . . . . . 4s. 0d.
			Swedish Gloves, Two Buttons, 2s. 3d.

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Lavender Water, per one-third of a pint . . . . . 2s. 0d.	Lavender aux Fleurs, quarter pint . . . . . 3s. 0d.
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An extraordinary Stock of beautiful Fans, from 9d. each.

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