

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

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SKETCHES IN BOSNIA AND THE HERZEGOVINA.

As the affairs of Bosnia and Montenegro are now so greatly attracting the attention of the rest of Europe, we are glad to be able to give our readers engravings both of the country and the inhabitants. This week we present our readers with admirable sketches of character from that hitherto almost unknown part of the world—the first, a group of Bashi-Bazouks; the second, Christian Rayahs paying their taxes (see page 108). These Bashi-Bazouks our readers often heard of during the Crimean war. They are the militia of the Turkish empire, or rather resemble the yeomen of former days, who hold their lands upon a military tenure, and are liable to be called upon at any time to appear in arms. At the present moment there are about 15,000 of these wild,

picturesque soldiers at Trebinje, called together by the disturbances in the Herzegovina and Montenegro, burning partly with desire to revenge their fellow-religionists who fell at Grahovo, during the treacherous and dastardly attack upon the Turkish camp by the Montenegrins; and partly to pay the Montenegrins for the losses they will sustain by being obliged to leave their farms at this season. Our second engraving is a sketch of Christian Rayahs paying their taxes to the Mudir. They come at certain seasons to the house of the tax-collector, bringing with them their taxes in leathern bags, which they deliver with the utmost respect to the secretary, standing with bare head, while he is occupied in counting out the mass of small copper coins, and the very scanty proportion of silver, which they bring in payment.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Viscount Grey de Wilton, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Wilton, with the Lady Elizabeth Craven, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Craven, was solemnised on Wednesday, by special license, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly—St. George's, Hanover-square, being at present under repair.

The church was much crowded from an early hour, and among those assembled to welcome the bride we may mention His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Countess Dowager of Lichfield and Lady Gwendolena Anson, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Countess of Sefton, the Countess Dowager of Craven, the Countess Dowager of Verulam, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley,

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Viscount Uffington, Viscount Valletort, Viscount Hinchingbroke, Count Louis Corti, Mr. and Lady Mary Craven, the Ladies Louisa and Catherine Hamilton, Lady Pollen, Baroness Lionel de Rothschild and Miss de Rothschild, Col. the Hon. W. H. J. North and Mrs. North, Hon. Mrs. A. Villiers, Hon. Mr. Elliot, Col. the Hon. James Macdonald, Capt. the Hon. Dudley de Ros, Hon. Robert Grimston, Hon. and Rev. Edward Grimston, the Hon. and Rev. F. Grimston, Hon. R. Grosvenor, Hon. Seymour Grey Egerton, Hon. F. Craven, Hon. George Craven, Hon. Frederick Byng, Sir Wm. and Lady Jolliffe and the Misses Jolliffe (2), Sir M. Macgregor, Sir Robert Brownrigg, Sir Charles Russell, Sir George Wombwell, Col. Parker, Capt. Bathurst, Col. and Mrs. Damer and the Hon. Miss Grosvenor,



BASHI-BAZOUKS AT TREBINJE.

Capt. Fraser, Mr. Augustus Lumley, Dr. Quin, the Misses Morier (2), Mr. Cecil Boothby, Mr. Nathaniel de Rothschild, Mr. Brownrigg, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Wickens, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Popham, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Oswald and the Misses Oswald, Mr. Charles Leslie, Mr. Alderson, &c.

The bridegroom arrived early, and was attended by the Hon. Seymour Grey Egerton as "best man." The Lady Elizabeth arrived with her noble father and mother about half-past eleven o'clock. The following young ladies received her ladyship at the church door, and accompanied her to the altar:—Lady Evelyn Craven, Lady Beatrix Craven, Lady Blanche Craven, Lady Emily Craven (her sisters), Lady Katherine Grey Egerton (the bridegroom's sister), Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Lady Constance Villiers, Lady Alice Villiers, Miss Oswald, and the Hon. Miss de Ros. The religious service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Grimston, uncles of the bride. The bride was given away by the Earl of Craven.

After the ceremony, the company repaired to the residence of the Earl and Countess of Craven, in Charles-street, where an elegant breakfast was given in celebration of the happy event. At the *déjeuner* the healths of the bride and bridegroom were proposed by the Earl of Wilton, and warmly responded to by the guests. Early in the afternoon the happy pair left town for Hampstead Marshall, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Craven, in Berkshire.

The bridal presents to Lady Elizabeth were unusually numerous, embracing handsome gifts from almost all the leading members of the aristocracy. A great number of them were furnished by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, who supplied, among other costly articles, a handsome silver-gilt mounted dressing-case, presented by the Countess Dowager of Craven. The lists of presents included, from the Earl and Countess of Wilton, a diamond tiara of great beauty, a necklace of opals, diamonds, and emeralds, and several very handsome rings; from the Earl of Craven, a pearl and diamond bracelet; from the Countess of Craven, a very beautiful bracelet, with watch, the back set in diamonds and turquoise; from Mr. and Lady Mary Craven, an emerald and diamond bracelet, and a blue enamelled bracelet with diamond star; from the Earl and Countess of Derby, a silver group supporting a glass flower dish, and an ebony casket, mounted with gold and precious stones; from the Earl of Sefton, a costly pearl ring; from the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, a splendid blotting-book and paper case; from the Duke of Beaufort, an antique inkstand; from Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone, a pair of gold candlesticks; from Lady Ebury, a turquoise diamond necklace; from the Countess Dowager of Craven, a pink coral necklace; from the Marchioness of Abercorn, some Dresden china ornaments of great beauty; from Lady Cecilia Molyneux, a gold mounted riding whip; from Mr. Napier Sturt, an emerald ring; and many others. The bridegroom presented each of the bridesmaids with an interesting souvenir, consisting of a gold locket of Nineveh design in variegated enamel, containing, as well as a lock of the bride's hair, her ladyship's monogram, "E. G. de W." artistically pierced in gold. These lockets were furnished by Messrs. London and Ryder, of New Bond-street. The bride's bouquet was supplied by Mr. Harding, of Maddox-street.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.

The Marquis of Queensberry, on Friday afternoon, shot himself by accident in the grounds around his seat at Kilmount, where he had arrived on the 5th inst. from London. His lordship was noticed to be in excellent spirits as well as health since his arrival from the South, and, before going out on Friday, he indulged in a little characteristic pleasantry with his daughter; the Marchioness and other members of the family being at Moffat. He mentioned that he was going out to shoot rabbits, and asked his daughter to accompany him; but she having stated that she had to go to a neighbouring railway station, to receive her mother on returning home, his lordship, taking his gun, went out alone, about two o'clock p.m. The Marquis was observed by some men working in the grounds to shoot a crow, and they afterwards heard several shots. The last shot they heard was about half-past three o'clock, and at four his lordship's cousins, Mr. Johnstone Douglas, of Lockerbie, and that gentleman's brother, who have been residing at Glen Stuart, came to the men, inquiring if they had seen his lordship, and were directed by them towards the place where he had been last seen going. The two gentlemen proceeded a little further down the grounds, and were overwhelmed with horror on discovering the body of his lordship prostrate on the earth and covered with blood. Life was found to be quite extinct, and the limbs were beginning to stiffen. A gunshot wound pierced the left breast; through the back in a slanting direction—the death-wound, doubtless, of the unfortunate young nobleman, and through which the life blood had flowed by which he was covered. The gun, a double-barrelled one, was found lying by his side, one of the barrels empty; and it is supposed that when loading the emptied barrel the piece had unexpectedly gone off and caused instant death. The body was borne back to Kilmount amid the wailings of the household. The lamentable occurrence has caused general sorrow in the district, where his lordship was highly popular. The deceased, Archibald William Douglas, was in his fortieth year, and succeeded his father, the sixth Marquis of Queensberry, in 1858. When Lord Drumlanrig he sat as M.P. for Dumfriesshire, and was for a while Controller of the Queen's Household when Lord Palmerston was in power. By his wife, Caroline Margaret, daughter of Sir William Robert Clayton, he has left a large family; the eldest son, John Sholto, Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis, born in 1844, being the heir to the Marquisate and estates.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

HER MAJESTY and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, went on board the Euryalus frigate, Capt. Tarleton, C.B., lying off Osborne, on Saturday. The Queen was saluted with twenty-one guns on arriving and on leaving the ship. The Countess of Desart, the Hon. Mary Bute, the Hon. Col. Hood, and Capt. Du Plat were in attendance. Col. the Hon. Sir C. and Lady Phipps, Lieut.-General and Mrs. Knollys, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Captain Tarleton, R.N., and Lieut. Cowell, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty in the evening.

HER MAJESTY and 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 Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

HER MAJESTY and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived at Buckingham Palace at six minutes to six o'clock on Monday afternoon, from Osborne. His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen accompanied the Queen and Prince, and in attendance were the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Mary Bute, Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Capt. Du Plat. The Queen and Prince left Osborne at two o'clock, crossed to Gosport in the Royal yacht Fairy, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall, where the Royal party entered three of Her Majesty's carriages, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, proceeded to Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received, on alighting from their carriage, by the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., the Earl of Sheffield, Col. the Hon. A. Liddell, Major-General Wyld, and Col. F. Seymour, C.B. The Marquis of Exeter, K.G., had an audience of the Queen, and presented to Her Majesty the report of the House of Lords, that Cecilia Princess Giustiani, Marchioness Dowager Brandini, had established her claim to be Countess of Newburgh. Viscountess Kinnaird, and Baroness Livingstone of Flacraig. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Viscount Villetort, Mr. Gibbs, and the Rev. Mr. Tarver, arrived at Buckingham Palace, and returned in the evening to White Lodge, Richmond-park. The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY.

In accordance with previous arrangements, Her Majesty left England on Tuesday morning, en route for Germany, for the purpose of paying a visit to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, with whom she will probably remain till towards the end of the present month. The Queen went from London by the North Kent Railway to Gravesend, leaving the Bricklayer's Arms station at a quarter to nine, and arriving at the Gravesend station at about half-past nine. A very heavy rain commenced shortly before eight, and continued till about nine, when the sky suddenly brightened, and the weather became all that could be desired. It had been the wish of the municipal authorities of the town, backed by the principal residents, to make the Queen's departure for the Continent the occasion of a great public demonstration; but, in deference to the ascertained desire of Her Majesty, they abstained from doing so, and merely made such arrangements as seemed called for by the character of the event. On arriving at Gravesend the Queen and the Prince Consort immediately entered one of the Royal carriages, and drove through the town to the Royal Terrace-pier, opposite which the Royal squadron, consisting of the Victoria and Albert, the Osborne, the Princess Alice, the Banshee, and the Vivid, had been lying for three or four days. The Royal cortege proceeded along Somerset-street into the New-road, and by King-street, the Nutton-road, and Harmer-street, to the Terrace-pier. The route thus taken was profusely adorned with flags, the decorations being for the most part the same that were used on the memorable occasion of the embarkation of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. The windows of many of the houses and the pavements were thronged with spectators, whose number was vastly increased by visitors from London and the districts around Gravesend who had come in anticipation of the event on the previous day and on several preceding days. Her Majesty was received at the entrance of the Royal Terrace-pier by a guard of honour. On alighting from her carriage, she was also received by the Mayor (Mr. Troughton) and the Corporation of Gravesend, in their municipal robes. The Town-clerk (Mr. Sharland) presented to Her Majesty an address, which, in accordance with previous arrangements, was not read, but was handed by Her Majesty to the Earl of Malmesbury. It expressed the wish of the Corporation that Her Majesty would on her arrival in Prussia "find all her most ardent expectations for the happiness and comfort of her daughter fully realised." The sides of the pier having been fitted up for the accommodation of the spectators, and covered together with the floor, with crimson cloth, were partitioned off from the centre, leaving an ample space for the Queen. About 1,500 persons, a vast majority of whom were ladies, occupied the seats allotted to them from an early hour. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, proceeded along the centre of the pier, under a gay canopy of flags of various descriptions, to the place of embarkation, bowing and smiling graciously in recognition of the respectful and loyal greetings of the spectators on either side. She was attired in a figured lilac-muslin dress, a Carmelite cloak, and a white bonnet, and carried a striped brown parasol. In immediate attendance upon the Queen were, besides

the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (the Earl of Malmesbury), Lady Macdonald, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Cavendish, maid of honour; and Sir C. Phipps. The scene presented at the moment of Her Majesty's embarkation was extremely beautiful. The Mayor having gone on board, and been specially introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury, had the honour of presenting to Her Majesty a souvenir to the Princess Frederick William from the young ladies of Gravesend who so gracefully received her Royal Highness on her embarkation for the Continent. This memento, consisting of a beautifully-executed true lover's knot, in water-colours, with the names of the fifty-eight young ladies referred to, was enclosed in a Russia leather case, having upon it a suitable inscription. It was most graciously accepted by Her Majesty, who repeatedly opened the case and examined the design, ultimately locking the case and putting the key into her pocket. Among those on board was Prince Leiningen, whom it was understood held the honorary command of the Victoria and Albert.

The preparations for starting having been completed, the Royal yacht commenced moving at three minutes past ten, and within five minutes after she had fairly left the shore, and was steaming rapidly down the river, against the tide. The spectators cheered enthusiastically as Her Majesty commenced her voyage, and the salutes from Trinity Fort were renewed.

Immediately before the vessel started Sir Charles Phipps came on shore, and requested Colonel Eyre to telegraph the time of the Queen's departure to the Princess Alice, at Osborne, the Duchess of Kent, at Abergeldie, the Prince of Wales, at Richmond-park, and the Princess Frederick William. The day was observed at Gravesend as a general holiday, numerous amusements having been provided, including regattas for various prizes.

The following telegram, from Lord Bloomfield, has been received at the Foreign-office: "August 11, 5.30 p.m.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite just arrived at the Breidenbach Hotel, Düsseldorf. All well."

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Viscount Clifton has left town for Paris for a few days.

The Marquis of Tweeddale arrived in town on Tuesday from Scotland.

The Duke of Newcastle arrived in town on Monday from the Isle of Wight.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers have arrived at Wiesbaden.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton left town on Tuesday, for Heaton Park, near Manchester.

Mr. and Lady Mary Craven left town on Wednesday evening, for Bambridge House, near Winchester.

Lord and Lady Farnham have returned to Clarges Hotel, from Grey's Court, Henley-on-Thames.

Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci and Hon. Miss Vesey have left Carlton-house-terrace for Brighton.

The Prince and Princess Kousakin and suite have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Craven entertained a select circle at dinner on Tuesday at their mansion, in Charles-street.

Viscount and Viscountess Goderich are gone on a continental tour, and are not likely to return to England until October.

Sir William and Lady Jolliffe and the Misses Jolliffe left town on Wednesday evening for Mersham House, near Reigate.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Alnwick Castle on a tour to the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer left town on Wednesday evening for New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone are staying at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, on a visit to Sir Stephen Glynne.

Lord and Lady Dunfermline have returned to the Hague, where the noble lord has resumed his diplomatic duties as Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Marquis and Marchioness d'Hauteville, Count Beethlen, and the Count de Wadersky have left the Brunswick Hotel, for the Continent.

The Countess Dowager of Verulam left town to-day, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone, at Longford Castle, near Salisbury.

The Countess of Craven and Lady Evelyn Craven will leave town to-day, on a visit to Frances Countess Waldegrave, at Nuneham Park, Oxon.

The Earl of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy left town on Tuesday on a visit to Mr. and Lady Margaret Littleton, at their seat in Staffordshire.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert are not expected to return from their tour in Germany before the first week in next month.

The Marquis Camden and the Ladies Pratt left Bayham Abbey, Sussex, on Monday last, for Merevale Castle, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, accompanied by Lord Charles and the Ladies Scott, are expected to leave in a few days for Drumlanrig Castle, N.B., for the autumn.

Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden and the Hon. Misses Campbell have taken up their residence at Hartrigg, the noble and learned lord's seat in Berwickshire, until after the long vacation.

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington arrived in town on Wednesday from Beckett House, Berks, and left to-day on a visit to Frances Countess Waldegrave, and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., at Nuneham Park, Oxon.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHRISTINE.—You may go without a courier, if you please; but to have a faithful one is preferable. Take "Murray's Guide." When you reach the place in which you purpose to settle, you will be careful to obtain appropriate masters. If you are at a loss, apply to the British Minister or Consul for advice.

R. D. C.—A low forehead is no mark of beauty.

MADAM.—We hope to be able to satisfy you in our next.

JESSIE.—The swallow is most certainly a singing bird. The martin only makes a little harsh sound.

H. M.—Experience penned these lines:—

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That thrive so well as those that settled be."

It is difficult to decide in such a case. There are few countries where Englishmen find so many comforts as in England.

PORTSMOUTH.—In the year 1851, the number of females in London was thirty thousand greater than that of males.

MILNER.—We believe that Ben Jonson was originally a working bricklayer.

A FOREIGNER.—There is no country to equal England for the beauty of landscape gardening and park scenery. We do not claim pre-eminence for London as a city. Its extent is its greatest wonder.

A PARISHIONER.—Old St. Pancras Church has a singular pre-eminence as being the last resting-place of some men of considerable note, especially of authors. William Godwin, Mary Wolstonecroft, Walker, kept in our daily memory by means of his Pronouncing Dictionary; Woodhead, author of "The Whole Duty of Man;" Jeremy Collier Ward, author of "The London Spy;" Theobald, the editor of Shakespeare; Woollet, the engraver; and Grimaldi, the clown.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—We are sorry that our existing Work-Table arrangements prevent our immediate compliance with this request on account of its size, but it shall receive the earliest attention possible.—Gentlemen being extremely fastidious respecting wearing ornamental articles of dress render it necessary for the articles to be much restricted. Nevertheless we shall have much pleasure in attending to any hints on this subject.

A SUBSCRIBER AND GREAT ADMIRER.—We have much pleasure in finding our Work-Table labours so kindly appreciated. A cuff to match the collar is now being prepared.

AN ADMIRER OF CORAL.—The kindness of many of our correspondents is both encouragement and reward for the best performance of our Work-Table duties. We hope the design given will meet with approval.

A DISSENTER.—Perhaps the best collection of the portraits of Dissenting ministers, is that in the library of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Williams, called Williams's Library, in Cripplegate. We are not able to give an opinion.

NORMANDY.—The vine referred to in Hampton-court Gardens, was planted in 1769. It has the reputation of being the finest in Europe. This season, the number of bunches of grapes is not unusually large, being sixteen hundred. It has produced in one year two thousand two hundred and seventy-two. The annual revenue from the duty on wines alone, amounts to about two millions sterling.

O. P. Q.—We do not wonder at a little irritability displaying itself on the occasion. Extreme deliberation and slowness of action frequently allow opportunity to pass. In the case of one of the first Napoleon's great battles the Austrian cavalry required a quarter of a hour more before arriving on the field of action. Napoleon's remark deserves to be remembered: "I have observed that it is always these quarters of an hour that decide the fate of a battle."

A ROSTIC.—Much attention has been given to the subject. It is a mistake to suppose that the blight in corn is an agricultural disease of recent origin, or that it is confined to this country. Many countries are subject to it, particularly Italy. There are two different forms of this blight, the dark colour and the yellow. There is no doubt but that it is caused by a parasitic fungus, which spreads with a surprising rapidity.

PARK LODGE.—After the assassination of the Duke of Berri, in 1820, the Government determined that the Opera House in which the fatal murder was committed should be pulled down. It took place on a Sunday night.

A COSTLY REPAIR.—Renting is the process of fine-drawing or sewing neatly together. To renter is to fine-draw or to join together the edges to two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible. In tapestry, to renter signifies to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design.

CLEMENTINA.—Plaster of Paris is a composition of several species of gypsum, obtained at Montmartre, near Paris. It is used in building, and for casting busts and statues. In popular language the name "Plaster of Paris" is applied improperly to plaster-stone or to any species of gypsum.

V. V.—Napoleon I. gained the battle of Marengo in 1800. KATE.—The lime bears the smoke of cities better than any other tall forest tree. On this account so many of the shaded walks about the cities on the continent are planted with limes.

JESSIE G.—Generally, the topaz is of a fine yellow colour, but specimens of a violet blue have occasionally, though rarely, been found. A topaz of the latter colour was once sold in Vienna for 1,500 ducats. The topaz is found in Europe, Asia, and America.

LADY MARY.—The diapason is a term applied to certain essential stops in the organ which extend throughout the whole scale of the instrument.

E. M. G.—To make "Sally Lun cakes," take three quarts of dried flour, half a cup-full of yeast, a quarter of a pound of butter, melted in a sufficient quantity of milk to dissolve it, the yolks of three eggs, and a little salt. Make these ingredients into a light dough. Let it stand before the fire (covered) for an hour, to rise, and bake in a quick oven. The above may be made into small cakes.

One of the reporters of the Paris press had some visiting cards struck off for use while at Cherbourg, on which he had printed, "M. —, camp de la Gare, Rue Chasseloup-Laubat, Tente 24, lit. 3."

The will and seven codicils of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, relict of the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, was proved in London on July 20, by Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq., of Charing-cross, and William James Farrer, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, the executors; the personality was sworn under 70,000l.—The will of Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., of Merriam-square, Dublin, who died on June 10, was proved in Ireland on June 29, and in London, on July 16, the personality in England being sworn under 7,000l. Directs his MSS. and writings to be destroyed, but not his correspondence, extending over twenty years, with the Earl of Clarendon, and of forty years with Sir Thomas Moore, and nearly the same period with Maria Edgeworth, Sir Robert Peel, and other eminent persons. All plate and memento presented to him to be an heirloom in the family and title.—The will of Judah Guedalla, Esq., of Finsbury-square, was proved in London, on the 20th July, by H. Guedalla, Esq., and Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., the executors. The personality is sworn in the United Kingdom under 120,000l.

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

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

CONTEMPORARY TRIUMPHS.

PERHAPS no two contemporary events ever commanded so large an amount of public interest as those which have just transpired—namely, the meeting of the Sovereigns of England and France at Cherbourg, and the completion of the great Atlantic Telegraph. In both cases the immediate result has been of the most gratifying character; but while the interest attaching to the former was confined chiefly to the peoples of two neighbouring nations, that of the latter extended to both hemispheres, and will ultimately affect the whole human race. We may, by searching the pages of history through three long centuries and a half, find a parallel for the former, but in vain do we look for anything equal in value and importance to the latter; it is perfectly unique.

The reception given by the Emperor of the French to the Queen of Great Britain was of the most cordial and sincere character. He seems to have exhausted all the arts for which even France is so celebrated whereby he could manifest his continued attachment to Her Majesty and conciliate those who for a long time past had been angling anything but good from this interview at Cherbourg. The scene in and around that majestic harbour was such as the present century has not before witnessed. The fleets of two powerful and once hostile nations were to be seen calmly lying at anchor side by side, while the monarchs were exchanging those courtesies the heartiness of which has assured the timid, and disarmed those alarmists who affected to believe that offence was intended to Her Majesty. The Queen evidently had no such fears, but is said to have been fully impressed with the sincerity of the wish so often expressed by the Emperor and his Government, that the alliance is for the advantage of both countries, and should be maintained as long as it can consistently with the honour of each. The splendour of the scene where Francis I. received Henry VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold was tawdry when compared with the imposing grandeur of 600 sail in the vicinity of one of the most formidable fortresses in the world—so formidable as to have received the appellation of the "Sebastopol of the Channel." So also, we hope, will the moral advantages to the two nations resulting from this interview infinitely exceed those which accrued from the meeting of the monarchs in the sixteenth century. Indeed, there are few Englishmen, we think, who do not fully expect this; for the Emperor, in drinking Her Majesty's health on board the French flag-ship, the *Bretagne*, said that "were it desired to revive the rancour or the passions of another period, these attempts would fail in presence of the good sense of the public." And the Prince Consort, in the name of Her Majesty, rejoiced in having an opportunity of "endeavouring to draw closer the bonds of friendship between the two nations. That friendship is the basis of their prosperity, and the blessing of heaven will not fail it." The occasion of the Queen's departure gave an opportunity for a renewal of the good feeling which greeted her arrival; and amid the booming of artillery and cheers of the ships' crews who had manned the yards, the Emperor and Empress quitted the port in their State barge, and after taking leave of the Queen and Royal family, proceeded on board the *Bretagne*, from the deck of which they signalled their final adieus until the Royal yacht had got far out to sea. So highly does the Emperor appreciate the confidence Her Majesty reposed in him, and of such consequence to the welfare of both nations does he consider this visit, that he is about to have a column erected in the harbour, and a painting placed in one of the national galleries, commemorative of the event. The more intelligent of the French press, too, are loud in their praises of the Queen for having, as they say correctly interpreted the policy of the Emperor

and now speak of the circumstance as the ratification of "the peace of Cherbourg."

But while Her Majesty was assisting the Emperor by her presence to inaugurate the new works in this extensive fortress and harbour, surrounded by the appliances of offensive and defensive warfare, there was brought to her intelligence of the achievement of one of the greatest triumphs of the arts of peace. After immense difficulties, the electric Telegraph Cable has been successfully laid along the bed of the sea, from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Newfoundland, on the eastern coast of America, a distance of 2,000 geographical miles. Although the first attempt, a few months since, entirely failed, and several hundred miles of cable were lost, the undaunted projectors of the scheme determined on another as soon as practicable; accordingly, on the 17th of June, the *Valorous*, *Gorgon*, and *Niagara*, and on the 18th the *Agamemnon*, steamed away to the place of rendezvous. On the 29th the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* started in opposite directions; but such were the obstacles met with, that the engineers frequently despaired of success. However, on August 5 they landed in safety one end of the cable at Valentia; and messages are now passing between the Old and New Worlds with regularity. Thus is brought to a happy termination an enterprise of the greatest magnitude, perhaps, on record, and by which Great Britain and America are linked together, and may be in almost hourly communication. Much as our countrymen have ever been distinguished for remarkable deeds, this, carried out and consummated in conjunction with our American friends, will, at least, bear comparison with the greatest, and should elicit from all the most profound gratitude to that Providence who has permitted this joyful close to prolonged and anxious exertion.

SOYER AND HIS ART.

THOUSANDS of men may die daily, and we take no note of them, saving, perhaps, as we glance at the bills of mortality we may say to ourselves, "So averages the amount of deaths; and I, too, am mortal." Beyond this, we miss those who fall in the ranks of life no more than the great ocean would as many of its drops of water. To the world at large the loss is about the same.

But if this be truth of the many, it is not so of the few. Each generation has its own pioneers, its own active, energetic leading men, who urge on the progress of their age. To such as these, *rest* would be *rust*. Their activity guides the exertions of the multitudes who are born to labour, and when they die they leave a blank behind them not easily to be filled up again.

One of these men was Alexis Soyer, who has just been called from a world which he served usefully and faithfully. We will not have it said that his labours were of an inferior order, touching ignoble things which perish in their using, and unworthy of intellectual consideration. Never was a greater fallacy. For our own part, we place Alexis Soyer amongst the benefactors of his race. The various sciences are all dovetailed into one another, so heightening, supporting, and developing the peculiar merits of each. The mind is much influenced by the condition of its active partner, the body; and the spirit in which we confront the world bravely or cowering, is greatly affected by the condition of the physical powers. Formerly, when war and agriculture had mainly possession of men, they might afford to live like hearty giants, caring little for anything but quantity in their food; but as the intellect has been gradually taking precedence of the corporeal—making the latter subservient to the former—it is plain that change of nutrition should follow close upon change of requirement.

It is the recognition of this truth which makes us feel that the services of Soyer have been so truly valuable. If it has pleased the Almighty to make the necessity of food the mainspring of human exertion, its due and suitable preparation deserves to be looked upon as worthy of the best care from those who have thus been constituted dependent on its supply. Could sinful man have been left in Paradise, where the fruits were spontaneous, notwithstanding all the glory of Adam's intellect the world would have been peopled by idiots.

The French understand the working of the *cuisine* better than the English. In their country it is recognised as one of the Arts. A man may

be as proud of being a great cook as a great sculptor. Soyer had this feeling very strong within him. He was buoyed up by high notions of his calling. He devoted himself to it with a sort of ambitious ardour. He founded his reputation at the great Club which first secured his services as *chef de cuisine*. The zeal with which he devoted himself to the service of our troops in the Crimea was above all praise. Neither money nor fame could repay his voluntary exertions for the good of our suffering soldiers. He did what was possible to supply England's shortcomings to her brave sons, perishing in realities of horrors imagination could never have found power to picture. He has left a legacy of lasting benefit to our army in the new dietary which he arranged for military hospitals, which is now sanctioned and adopted by the authorities. He also laid down a system of a similar kind for the Government emigrants now in operation. At the Wellington Barracks, lately the scene of so much sad mortality, he was zealous in forming sanitary plans, and introducing ameliorating measures, demonstrating beyond the power of refutation to what extent the health of the army depended on its mode of cooking, and his own willingness to devote the best powers of his art to increase its comforts, its strength, its cheerfulness, its well-being, and its consequent efficiency.

Amongst his other merits, Soyer also has the reputation of an author. His works are chiefly on his own art, although they are flavoured with the raciness of his individual character. The public are well acquainted with his "Shilling Cookery," and his "Culinary Campaign," as well as with the less familiar names of "The Gastronomic Regenerator," and his "Pentropheon, or History of Food," which are the most important of his works.

It is thus that Alexis Soyer has "served his generation," and for this we desire to do him honour. We earnestly wish that we could see the lessons of the artist-cook learnt by every young lady in England, and made a part of the instruction in every girl's Charity-school. We know that the health, the family comfort, and therefore the family happiness, and the domestic pocket, would all be greatly benefited. Most wonderfully is the human system affected by diet. The simplest dish served to a turn, as Soyer would have done it, might be a humble feast, eaten with relish, inciting to cheerfulness, safe from the pains and penalties of after-dinner heaviness, headache, and prostration. The master of a family would not come home from his business labours to sit down hungry and rise up angry, at the disappointment of his appetite, but the meal would be a social pleasure, as good for the temper as for the body's sustenance. As for the purse, that might gain most of all, for there is much more wasted in the kitchen by a bad cook than would be sufficient to provide luxuries with a good one.

We say again, as we have often said before, that the mysteries of cooking are not beneath the attention of the highest lady in the land. We know that the Princess Royal practised the good old-fashioned art of preserving, with her own fair hand, before she gave it to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Things that are useful are not, therefore, menial. Indolence is not refinement. Society is now everywhere on the alert. The mistress of a family uses her intellect in managing her home as much as her husband does his in the manufactory or the laboratory. In fact, the chemistry of the kitchen is her own especial science, and if she love her husband and her family as a wife and mother ought to love them, she will study it well.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

On Tuesday last, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who had only on the previous evening returned to London from Osborne, embarked at Gravesend on board the Royal yacht, *en route* for Prussia. The day was a festive one for the inhabitants of Gravesend, and the Royal pair set sail amidst the most enthusiastic manifestations of loyal attachment and regard.

On Monday, at a special meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the seven members of the new Council for the Government of India, who, according to the provisions of the India Bill, should be chosen by the Directors, were duly elected. The members chosen were Sir

J. W. Hogg, Captain Eastwick, and Messrs. Mangles, Macnaghten, Mills, Shepherd, and Prinsep. The eight members to be nominated by the Crown have yet to be appointed.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Thomas Pemberton Leigh, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Kingsdown, of Kingsdown, in the county of Kent.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the following announcement: The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing: Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B.; Major-General Sir John Mark Frederic Smith; William Schaw Lindsay, Esq.; Captain John Washington, R.N., hydrographer of the Admiralty; Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, R.N., C.B.; Captain James Vetch, R.E.; and John Cood, Esq.; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to complete the inquiry recommended in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Harbours of Refuge.

The American mail, which reached Liverpool on Saturday evening last, acquaints us that up to July 5 the excitement in California relative to the new gold fields continued unabated. During the previous fortnight, no less than fourteen steam and sailing vessels had left San Francisco for Fraser's River. The scenes of activity and bustle witnessed a few years since in Sydney and Melbourne, are now being re-enacted at San Francisco, where all kinds of stores, clothing, and implements essential to the proper equipment of the miners are bought up with inconceivable rapidity. The gold fever is maintained at its highest point by the exciting reports and letters received from the emigrants. One of these states that his first day's labour yielded him the sum of 700 dols. Dazzling, however, as are such prospects, they are somewhat shadowed by the tidings that the Indians have begun to molest the adventurers. A party of ten emigrants, on their way to the mines, had been attacked, and six of them killed by native warriors; and a flotilla of canoes was reported to be on its way to the port of Victoria, whence it was feared the mining region would be overrun by Indians, bent upon destruction and massacre. From Utah the tidings are pacific. The Mormon exodus has been stayed, and many of the "Saints" are returning to their homes.

The latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that, in consequence of the intolerant ordinances of the new Spanish Governor, by which the exercise of all Protestant worship is forbidden, the missionaries and a large proportion of the inhabitants had finally resolved on quitting the island, and forming a new settlement at Amboises. At Sierra Leone much ill-feeling had been excited by the Governor having only "amended" the ordinance for restricting the freedom of the press, instead of repealing it, as directed by Lord Stanley. Three officers of one of Her Majesty's ships of war had been accidentally drowned off the coast of this colony.

From Australia, we learn that the greatest excitement prevails throughout Melbourne and the whole colony of Victoria in consequence of the rejection, by the Legislative Council, of the new Reform Bill for the more equal representation of the colony, which had been introduced by the Ministry, and passed almost unanimously by the Assembly, or House of Representatives. The Government have, in consequence, prorogued the Legislature, and the Governor has intimated that the Bill will be introduced a second time when the two Houses are again convened.

There is some hope that a protracted war with the Emperor of China may be averted. According to the latest advices the allied fleets had advanced to the city Tien-sin, and his Celestial Majesty had despatched negotiators of the highest rank with full powers to treat with the Ambassadors.

On Saturday was printed the act to amend the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act of last session. There are twenty-three sections in the statute and several clauses to protect the property of wives deserted. The order of protection is to state the time of desertion. Increased power is given to the judge, who may sit in chambers with the same authority as in open court. Affidavits may be generally taken.



The Wilful Wife.

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

CHAPTER XIV.

STRONG affection must always have a tendency to create dependence. Those who love much are in a certain sense servants, ah! even slaves to the object of their homage. This fact needs no proving. Any dominant passion fetters man in the same thralldom, whether it be avarice, ambition, or any other idol which he may take a fancy to set up on the throne of his heart and make all his faculties bow down before.

Nevertheless, to love something *out of* oneself rather than something *in* oneself, or *for* oneself, certainly does seem to make a rather amiable distinction; and, considering how many husbands there are who think small things of their wives, we are inclined to suppose that it is not the ladies who will condemn Charles Singleton for an affection which had certainly reduced him to a condition of slavery to his own wife.

Yet slavery it was, and slavery it had been; witness the condition to which it had reduced him and his family; yes, let him bear witness himself lying on that bed of sickness, prostrate in mind as well as in body, a wreck, a ruin, blighted and in beggary.

And never had Charles Singleton been so crushed as at that moment. There he lay with his eyes fixed upon the timepiece which Maude had covered up before her departure, but which he had ordered, and that too, rather angrily, to be unveiled. Did he accuse Maude of unkindness in leaving him? Well, the thought did come over and over again, but he bade it back, and kept saying to himself, "She does not know how ill I am, or she would not have left me for any temptation in the whole world. I would not have left her, to save the world from destruction. She cannot think that I might die before she comes back. Oh, no, I cannot die without Maude! I cannot die till she comes back! Oh, Maude! my Maude! have you left me to die alone!"

No wonder that the first hour seemed more like a life than sixty minutes, and that the second was more like death than life, for it was not until the second hour had closed that Maude came.

The ear, quickened by disease, caught the first

sound of her approach. The creaking of the garden gate; her swift, light step across the stone pathway, up the narrow flight of stairs; the quick turn of her garments into the room;—all came into a few seconds of time; and then the eye completed what the sense of hearing had begun. There was Maude, her cheek flushed, her eye bright, a certain buoyancy, excitability, feverishness about her, a something like flickering light scintillating in hasty freaks over dark and troubled waters—it was with suchlike conflicting expressions, not only in face, but in every limb, that Maude reappeared in the sick chamber of her husband.

Coming from the outer world of the bright sky and the fresh air, and the busy life of driving occupation, Maude saw the ravages that woe and sickness had worked upon her husband with a deeper thrill of agony and fear than she had felt while she had been watching by him through all those hours of illness. Painters say, that the human face can wear but one expression at the same moment. If that be so, the changes are too rapid to mark their fluctuation. The face of the poor husband seemed to tell of sorrow, reproach, mortification, melting into relief at her return. Maude saw, at the first glance, which way every thought and feeling went. Crushing down the tumult in her own heart, she went calmly up to his bedside. Indeed, the fear that came over her afresh at the sight of him quite sobered down every hope. Charles was hardly conscious that he looked first at her and then at the timepiece.

"Yes, I have been longer than I said," she answered to his look; "but you have forgiven me greater things than that." She tried to compose herself and speak cheerfully.

"No, not greater." The words were scarcely audible coming over his parched lips.

"Charley must be better if he scold his Maude," she said, trying to speak playfully.

"No, no. I am not better! I thought if I should die before you came back!"

"I am come back to nurse you better. I only went to get you some new medicine."

He shook his head with a repulsive gesture.

"But we will try it because I have faith in it, and"—

"I have none," he murmured despondingly.

"Before I tell you what it is, let me smooth your pillow and make you a little more comfort-

able." And Maude with her loving, arbitrary will bathed his parched face and hands, gave him refreshing drink, smoothed his pillow, and composed the coverings of his bed.

Then Maude knelt down by the side of his bed, and in the gentlest of her soft tones said, "Charley, dear, do you think you could bear to hear me talk to you for a little while?"

His lips motioned assent.

"Promise me to keep calm if I talk to you of business."

A fresh dread came over his face. "You would not let me speak of that," he said deplorably.

"I feared it would do you more harm than good, but now I hope it will do you more good than harm."

"The dye is cast."

"There is nothing done that cannot be undone."

"Oh, Maude, you little know!"

"I know much. I am learning to be quite a business woman." And she tried to smile.

"Bankruptcy!"

"Nay, not even that! Don't shake your head. Dear Charles, husband, listen to me with calmness. You see I am on my knees—it is fit that I should be there as much for contrition as for thankfulness—in such thankfulness as words cannot speak. My beloved, don't agitate yourself. I am going to give you your new medicine—it is contained in a few words—can you bear it? will you strive to bear it?"

"Oh, Maude, this suspense!"

"Charley dear, Charley dear, the bankruptcy is superseded!" Maude was for the moment carried out of herself.

The rush of feeling that came over Charles Singleton's face was a something not to be described. In fact, words were never meant to depict feelings. They are too clumsy. They belong only to things. He looked as if some sword had struck upon his spirit, and that the quivering of the features were but the body's sympathy with the soul's sufferings.

"I have killed you at last!" she cried, in great alarm.

The sight of her distress made him command himself.

"Always my good angel!" and he made an effort to reach her hand.

"Once your destroying angel," she said, trying to smile, but the working of her features made it a strange mixture of joy and sorrow. Then Maude hid her face in the bed clothes, and wept a few sad, glad tears, until, remembering that she was transgressing by thus giving up her self-control, she lifted it up again, flushed and with glittering eyes, and yet with the strong resolution of calmness stamped on every feature. She was placid again, and resumed her sick-room duties exactly as if they had never been disturbed.

From that hour Charles Singleton began to recover in good earnest. The crushing load that had kept him down was taken from off his mind. By degrees the children were admitted, the doctor gave over coming every day, and Burroughs began to talk to him about business every evening.

Illness of body had only been a consequence of a "mind diseased." Everything now did Charles Singleton good, and merry voices began to be heard in the little cottage instead of that frightful stillness so unnatural and so oppressive. The interests of life and love were all coming back into his heart.

Many times Charles Singleton made Maude relate the whole progress of those negotiations by means of which such happy results had been accomplished. It was Burroughs who, having first forgiven the Wilful Wife for her reckless extravagance and the ruin she had brought to his old master's house and his young master's worldly prospects, suggested to her the possibility of rescinding that fatal fiat. The bare thought of such a deliverance inspired Maude with an eagerness of energy that carried her out of herself. It was for this that she could even leave the bedside of her husband, in the worst stages of his disorder, to carry on consultations with the old clerk, who was now warm partisan, prime minister, friend, servant, and everything. Both had the same object in view. It was Burroughs who almost fagged his own life out going from place to place, arguing and persuading the different creditors to sign the necessary docu-

ment for rescinding the bankruptcy. Some were easy and good-natured; some were hard and bitter; some delayed to the last moment; some demanded full payment instead of compromise; some gave flat refusals, objecting to the extravagance of the bankrupt keeping up an expensive establishment with his fine-lady wife, his grand house, his expensive set of servants, his carriage, his horses, his parties, his endless luxuries. All these things were laid to the charge of poor Charles, who had so little enjoyment in any one of them that he would rather have lived upon eighteenpence a-day had he been left to his own natural tastes. One by one these were all subdued, but at no slight cost, for to some of them Maude so humbled herself as to make personal application when all that the good clerk could do had failed.

It was on these occasions that she had left Charles, making that great effort on the last day; for one of the creditors, who was also the heaviest, had continued obstinate in refusing to sign his name. This man had risen to wealth, from the humblest condition in life, by means of constant self-denying thrift and care. He knew the value of every penny; he had never married; he lived on a smaller pittance than his poorest clerk; and he had seen Maude drive up to Charles's counting-house in the City, in her own bright, shining carriage, with her showy servants in gay liveries, to fetch her husband home to his luxurious dinner; and he had seen her in the drive in the Park, and on horseback in Rotten-row, with her tasteful habit and her floating feathers, and, so thinking of these things, he gave a gruff "No! No!" to every entreaty and expostulation.

It was to soften, if possible, this harsh creditor, that Maude left what might have been her husband's dying bed. The sight of her wasted frame, her hollow cheeks, her bloodshot eyes, told him that the Wilful Wife had suffered enough. He was satisfied, and yet his heart smote him—for he had a heart under his rough exterior, only it was difficult to find the way to it—so he snatched at a pen and signed his name as though he were angry with himself for doing it, and angry with her for having made him do it, and, throwing it to her, said, roughly enough, that he hoped she was satisfied.

It was thus that Maude had brought comfort to Charles, and from that time life seemed to come back again. A brighter sunshine streamed into the little cottage than had for a long time back penetrated into the extravagant mansion. Charles got to the sofa, and Maude read to him, or worked for the children, watching them the while from the window, as they gambolled merrily on the hill-side opposite.

(To be continued.)

Previous to the members of the House of Commons leaving the Pera, on their return from Cherbourg, they presented Captain Jamieson, the commander, with 50*l*. They also left 50*l*. for the crew, and 25*l*. for the band. Sir Charles Napier did not return in the Pera, he having been invited to cross the channel in Her Majesty's ship *Urgent*.

Sir Roderick Murchison, Director-General of the Geological Survey, has been actively employed up to the commencement of this week in examining the rocks between Dunnet Head and Strathly. He is now proceeding through the Orkney Islands and to Zetland, whence he will return in the *Pharos* steamer to the north and west coast of Sutherland.

Both Houses of Parliament in New South Wales have adopted addresses to Her Majesty, expressive of their grateful acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon the colony by Her Majesty, in declaring that degrees granted by the senate of the University of Sydney shall be entitled to the same rank, precedence, and consideration, as degrees granted by any university in the United Kingdom.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having consented to place a further grant of 5,000*l*. in the year's estimates to aid in the erection of the "Irish National Gallery," and having given a promise that a further grant of 7,000*l*. will be allocated next year, and the Irish institution having a sum of 11,000*l*. set apart for the purpose, the erection of the building on Leinster Lawn, as an opposite wing to the Natural History Museum, is expected to commence very shortly. Some donations of pictures, principally works of the old masters, have been received.—*Literary Gazette*.

A report has reached Malta to the effect that an attempt has been made on the life of the Viceroy of Egypt by one of the fanatical party, who was discovered in his Highness's chamber, under his bed. No explanation could be got from the would-be assassin further than that God had sent him there. He was immediately taken out and decapitated. Four thousand stand of arms, with a large quantity of gunpowder, is said to have been discovered in one of the mosques at Cairo.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of mauve-colour silk, with double skirt, each edged with a *plissé à la vieille*. The *plissé* is composed of the same material as the dress, but is finished at each side by a row of passementerie. The upper skirt is slightly sloped out at each side, so that it descends lower in front and behind. The corsage is high, pointed at the waist, and finished up the front with a narrow *plissé*. The sleeves consist of two deep frills, surmounted by an epaulette, formed of two small bouillonnés or puffs. The frills are edged with *plissés* corresponding with those on the skirts, but of narrower width. Under-sleeves of muslin, in one large puff, finished by a frill of needlework. Bonnet of white crinoline, trimmed with mauve and green ribbon and flowers of the same hues.

Fig. 2. (Mourning Costume.)

—Robe of black glacé with two deep flounces, edged with crape and glacé plaited together. Over the dress is worn a *basquine* of black silk, trimmed with a *plissé* of crape, ornamented with jet. Under-sleeves and collar of white muslin, embroidered with black. Bonnet of black crape trimmed with jet. Under-trimming, a *ruche* of tulle, with jet flowers. Gloves of grey kid, sewed with black.

Fig. 3.—Cap formed of three falls of lace, and a round lace crown. To the centre of the crown is attached a bow, formed of long loops of black velvet and amber-colour ribbon. At each side of the face, bows of black velvet and amber ribbon.

Fig. 4.—Cap composed of muslin and tulle. A very full *ruche* of tulle forms a border across the front. The small square crown is edged by a puff of tulle, within which is a running of lilac ribbon. Two long ends of the same ribbon fall over the double *voilette* at the back. Long lappets of muslin, lined with blue ribbon, and edged at each side with narrow *ruches* of tulle.

Fig. 5.—Pelerine composed of muslin and lace. The upper part is formed of alternate rows of worked muslin and lace insertion. Round the throat and up the front there is a *ruche* of narrow lace. Below the rows of lace and needlework, forming the upper part of the pelerine, there is a flat piece of muslin covered with rows of narrow black velvet, set on in a lozenge pattern. Two falls of lace form the extreme edge of the pelerine, which is closed in front by a bow and long ends of black velvet ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Among the dresses most remarkable for novelty of style, which have been prepared within the last few days, there is one suitable for slight mourning. It is composed of white muslin spotted with black. This dress has two skirts; the lower one trimmed with a flounce, headed by a row of black velvet. The upper skirt is in the tunic form, and is trimmed round with a frill or small flounce, headed by a row of



Fig. 3.

black velvet. Over the corsage, which is low, there is a *fichu* Antoinette, composed of the same muslin as the dress. A ribbon waistband, striped black and white, is worn with the dress.

Many new and elegant head-dresses, intended for

ball costume in the country, have just been prepared. One of the prettiest consists of a wreath in the coronet form, composed of heartsease intermingled with sprays of heath, spangled with gold. A much-admired *coiffure* is composed of rosettes of red velvet and pendent gelots in gold. On one side, two white ostrich feathers, covered with gold frosting, are lightly twisted together.

As a novelty in *bijouterie*, we may mention a bracelet, composed of rings of plaited hair and chased gold. The snap, which is in the mediæval style, is of richly wrought gold, and represents two winged angels, bearing an escutcheon, on which are

better or the wiser for it all! Sentimental philanthropists, who thus revel in secret well-doing, transcend the Gospel maxim of not "letting their left hand know what their right hand doeth," for they let neither their "right" nor their "left hand" know any thing of the matter! Out upon them! Now, this selfish luxury not only blinds those who surrender themselves to it, by the mask of seeming worth it wears, but by daily craving, like any other pleasant emotion, a more unrestrained indulgence, it makes real benevolence, and its hardly tasks, more and more impossible. And thus, as Bishop Butler justly says, the heart may be growing all the more selfish for all the heroic sacrifices of an imaginary virtue. Pray observe, too—and it is well to remember it in the pre-

shows) is emotion—even the best and most refined—in itself an index of virtue, that emotion may be weakened, and indeed is so, by every practical advance in virtue. It is, as he says, a great law of our nature (and nothing can be more beautifully adapted to our condition as creatures who are designed for real practical virtue), that while our passive emotions decay in vividness by repetition (though it is true we *crave* them more strongly), our practical habits *strengthen* by exercise; so that, as the writer observes, a man may be advancing in moral excellence by that very course which deadens his emotions. He whose sensibility glows over fictitious scenes of sorrow, as the exciting cause of agreeable *passive* sensations, is in the opposite position; he craves them more and more, though he feels them less vividly, just as is the case with the drunkard and his dram—he hankers for it more and enjoys it less. Practical habits, on the other hand, render emotion less vivid, but become more and more easy and pleasant—nay, like all habits, crave their wonted gratification. So true is it, however, that practical habits generally deaden passive impressions, that you may lay it down as a rule, that he who feels poignantly—I don't say *deeply*, but poignantly—the distress he relieves, is a novice in benevolence; and hence novel-reading young ladies and gentlemen often entirely mistake the matter, when they call a man hard-hearted only because he does not display all the sensation and clamorous sentiments of their own impotent benevolence, but just quickly *does* all that they talk of, and perhaps *blubber* about. We know that a benevolent medical man may take off a limb as coolly as he would eat his dinner, and yet feel ten times as much real sensibility for the sufferer as a fine lady who would run away, hide her face in her hands, and throw herself on a sofa in the most approved attitude of fainting or hysterics at the sight of even a drop of blood. My dear Mary, take it as a caution through me, quite apart from the subject I have been preaching about—suspect—I do not say condemn and hang—but suspect all who indulge in superfluous expressions of sentiment, all excessive *symbols* of sensibility. Those who indulge in those are always neophytes in virtue at the best; and what is worse, they are very often among the most heartless of mankind. Sterne and Rousseau were types of this class—perfect incarnations of sensibility without benevolence—having, and having in perfection, the "form" of virtue, but "denying the power thereof."—*Greyson's Letters*.

MONOTONY.—Monotony is pleasant in itself; morally pleasant, and morally useful. Living in the same house is monotonous; but three removes, say the wise, are as bad as a fire. I delight in that same monotony. It saves curiosity, anxiety, excitement, disappointment, and a host of bad passions. It gives a man the blessed invigorating feeling that he is at home; that he has roots, deep and wide, struck down into all he sees; and that only the Being who will do nothing cruel or useless can tear them up. It is pleasant to look down on the same parish day after day, and say, I know all that lies beneath, and all beneath know me. If I want a friend, I know where to find him; if I want work done, I know who will do it. It is pleasant and good to see the same trees year after year; the same birds coming back in spring to the same shrubs; the same banks covered with the same flowers, and broken (if they be stiff ones) by the same gaps. Is a hermit-crab, slipping his tail out of one strange shell into another, in the hopes of

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 5.

engraved the initials of the deceased. The escutcheon is encircled by a serpent in enamel; a large pearl forms the head of the serpent, and two rubies the eyes.

FICTITIOUS CHARITY.

The luxury of mere sympathy and sensibility (now do not look so shocked) of the "fine feelings" excited by fiction is, when disjointed from practical benevolence, so great that it may actually form a notable element in a person's daily felicity, and yet he may be one of the most selfish creatures in the world! How delightful it is to sit still and play, not only with no trouble, but with the liveliest pleasure, the part of great philanthropists! What ignorance and sorrow have been relieved—in fancy—by soft enthusiasts! What sums expended—without costing a farthing! What content and felicity diffused everywhere—and the ungrateful world none the

that all the world's absurdities are game for laughter, when at least as often they call for compassion. You may, perhaps, be still puzzled a little to reconcile the paradox of the *hardening* effects of excessive *sensibility*. You will find the difficulty removed if you sufficiently meditate on the fact so beautifully pointed out by the great moralist I quoted in my last. So little (as he

sent tendencies of popular literature—that similar effects, in the absence of a genuine practical benevolence, may be produced by an opposite class of delineations from those which exhibit almost exclusively the follies and weaknesses of mankind. When such descriptions are too often read—no matter how kindly the vein of the humourist—the man who has not trained his heart to pity by actual benevolence is soon apt to fall into a cynical contempt of human infirmity, and to think

to the same shrubs; the same banks covered with the same flowers, and broken (if they be stiff ones) by the same gaps. Is a hermit-crab, slipping his tail out of one strange shell into another, in the hopes of



Fig. 4.

its fitting him a little better, either a dignified, safe, or graceful animal? The oftener one sees, the better one knows; and the better one knows, the more one loves.—*Frazer's Magazine*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ROSES.

All amid the summer roses
Of this garden green and lone,
While you gather fragrant posies,
I will sing of roses gone.

How about our quiet dwelling
Did they bloom in days of yore!
Every bud a tale was telling
Of some pictur'd bliss in store.

How they cluster'd in the wild wood,
And flung down upon the wave
Hues as brief as dreams of childhood,
Finding in their glass their grave!

O! they bring back strange, sweet fancies,
And departed joys to me;
Fairy tales and old romances
Are pictur'd 'neath the red rose-tree.

Clear, true eyes, at morn and even,
Restless still where bloom'd the white;
Earnest of an early Heaven
Were those looks so starry bright.

Moss-rose, with the half-veiled bosom!
In a summer long ago,
Thy bloom was my chosen blossom
For a fair one now laid low.

I have seen a round cheek brighter
Than the rich red rose's glow;
I have seen a pure cheek whiter
Than the white's unsullied snow.

But my human roses perish'd,
And were hidden from my view;
Now I've but their memory cherish'd—
May I never lose that too!

LAONE.

LITERATURE.

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

The Outcast; or, the Gipsy Queen. An entire New
Dramatic Opera, in Three Acts. By THOMAS
MACGILL. London: John Chapman and Co.

THE scene of this opera is the county of Kent, in the district so long famed for the pillage and plunder of travellers. The intelligent author was connected with the far-famed Bow-street Horse Patrol, who were then located, for the protection of travellers, at Shooters-hill and the Blackfen-road; and he had thus ample opportunity of studying the character and habits of all classes among whom he mixed. This opportunity he has turned to excellent account; for we know no publication from which we could derive more full and accurate information about the social habits of the district some forty years ago. His delineations of character are very graphic, and he plainly possesses a large acquaintance with human nature. The work in many parts gives such evidence of dramatic genius as leads us to conclude that the author can, and probably will, produce something more elaborate.

The Strawberry Girl, &c. By H. M. RATHBONE.
London: Longman and Co.

A CHOICE selection of good poetry, in a beautifully-printed little volume. In recommending it to the attention of our readers, we append an extract from a short piece entitled the "Deaf and Dumb:"—

Never to hear the song of merry bird,
Nor rippling water's liquid melody;
Nor cheerful murmur of the early bee,
Nor summer breeze 'mid waving branches heard;
Never to know the heart's warm feeling's stirred
By home's sweet sounds—a happy sister's glee,
A mother's tones of love and sympathy,
Or father's blessing in the farewell word!
Perpetual silence, too; how sad the doom!
Yet will instruction's kind and patient aid
Lend its blest light to cheer this mental gloom;
And to these mutes, by sign and look conveyed,
Be shown the life that lies beyond the tomb,
And the one way to God in Christ displayed.

Cases and Observations on Spinal Deformity. By
S. HARE, F.R.C.S. London: Churchill.

THIS is a second edition of a valuable pamphlet on the curvature of the spine, showing the treatment adopted by the author without the use of steel stays or other similar contrivances. The details of cases given prove that Mr. Hare has been successful in accomplishing permanent cures in many most unpromising instances of spinal deformity.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

GREAT MEN UNKNOWN AT HOME.

I was reminded, in the neighbourhood of Muston, of Crabbe. I was anxious, if it might be, to catch a glimpse, as we rode along, of the house he used to live in. I asked the coachman of his "whereabouts." He looked thoughtfully for a moment, and then said, "Crabbe, Crabbe, I never heard of him, Sir; I don't know of no such person in these parts." "The poet," said I, "the poet." He shook his head, and then turning to a farmer behind, said, "This gentleman wants to know where one Mr. Crabbe lives." Ye gods! one Mr. Crabbe, as if there were a dozen. The farmer was not more enlightened. Only think of it; Crabbe, dead not yet twenty years; barely thirty since he last lived in that neighbourhood; and yet, though his name has traversed England and America, it may be unknown, it seems, at his own threshold. "A prophet is not without honour save in his own country and his own house." Much the same answer I got from a worthy farmer of whom I inquired, in a pilgrimage many years ago to Chalfont St. Giles, "Which was Milton's cottage?" He replied that he did not know of any man of that name thereabouts; but that he *might* live in one of the new houses a little further on; some strangers had come lately. By the way, I fear the little room over the

porch, in which the blind poet wrote (it is said) the "Paradise Regained," during the plague of London, exists no longer.—*Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson, Esq.*

BLESSEDNESS IN SORROW.

There are times when some great sorrow has torn the mind away from its familiar supports, and laid level those defences which in prosperity seemed so stable—when the most rooted convictions of the reason seem rottenness, and the blossom of our heavenward imagination goes up before that blast as dust—when our works and joys, and hopes, with all their multitude, and pomp and glory, seem to go down together into the pit, and the soul is left as a garden that hath no water, and as a wandering bird cast out of the nest—in that day of trouble, and of treading down, and perplexity, the noise of viols, the mirth of the tabret, and the joy of the harp, are silent in the grave. Blessed is the man who, when last into this utter wretchedness, far away from all creatures and from all comfort, can yet be willing, amidst all his tears and his anguish, there to remain as long as God shall please.—*British Quarterly.*

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

Mr. Donald, junior, and I were riding in front, accompanied by Multan Khan, and had advanced about 200 yards from the house, when we observed a body of horsemen drawn up across the road, in a grove immediately in our front, and waiting for us. Multan Khan pulled up his horse, and bade us at once return to the house, as the only chance of saving our lives; for he said that neither himself nor any of his men would advance with us another yard. It was out of the question to attempt to get through this body by our four selves, and so we turned back to the house. I was some way in front, and riding along by the wall of the enclosure in which the house was situated, and not far from the gate, when the mob opened fire upon us, with savage shouts and yells. How I escaped I know not, for the bullets were rapping into the wall all about me; but my horse becoming very restive under the fire, plunged so much that they could neither hit him nor myself. Turning round to see what was going on behind me, I saw Mr. Donald, senior, without his hat, trying to get out of the crowd, and a number of men rushing in upon Mr. Gibson and striking him with swords and sticks. I now noticed Multan Khan and our escort galloping off, leaving us to our fate. My only chance was to attempt to rejoin them; so I called out to Mr. Donald, senior, to follow me, and drawing my revolver, put my horse right at the crowd as hard as I could go. They opened for me right and left, and I passed close to poor Mr. Gibson; I shall never forget his look of agony, as he was ineffectually trying to defend himself from the ruffians, who were swarming round him. I could render him no aid, and was only enabled to save myself through the activity and strength of my horse. Once or twice I was on the point of shooting some of the fellows, but refrained, thinking that threatening them with my pistol was more likely to deter them, as when once a barrel was discharged they might close in upon me, fancying that I could no longer hurt them. I soon got clear of the mob, and joined Multan Khan and the escort, who had by this time halted. Mr. Donald, senior, followed me almost immediately: his horse was severely wounded by a match-lock ball in the rear hind leg; but he was himself untouched. His son also rode up soon after; he had escaped unwounded, by riding through the town, and jumping his horse over a ravine where the fellows could not follow him. A man also joined us, mounted on my second horse, a difficult animal to manage; he threw his rider almost immediately, then bolted, and was, as I imagined lost. Multan Khan and the others seemed by no means pleased that we had escaped, and were very threatening in their demeanour. I rode up to the former, and putting my hand on his shoulder, said to him—"Have you a family and little children?" He answered by a nod. "And are they not dependent on you for their bread?" He replied "Yes." "Well," I said, "so have I, and I am confident you are not the man to take my life and destroy their means of support." He looked at me for a moment, and then said, "I will save your life if I can: follow me." He immediately turned and set off at a gallop, and we followed him.—*Edwards's Personal Recollections of the Indian Rebellion.*

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

CONVENTIONALITY.—In a demoralised Society, the Best Possible Substitute for Virtue.

CHINESE DEFINITION.—Pride objects to carry a cotton umbrella and gets wet through for his pains.

ABDICATION OF JAMES.—Left Richmond—gone to Venice. Of course we are talking of our dear voluminous friend, G. P. R.

THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND'S CONSOLATION.—The great beauty of a wife is, that, if she abuses you herself, she won't let any one else abuse you.

RABID QUESTION FOR THE CHIEF RABBI.—Could Baron de Rothschild, as a Jew, conscientiously make a purse out of a sow's ear?

THE ILLS THAT FLESH IS HEIR TO.—Of all the world's maladies, the loss of money is the slowest in point of recovery.—*The Victim of a Pickpocket.*

HOW TO DRAW THE LINE.—With the mathematicians, a straight line is the shortest; with the politician, it is a crooked one. Circumlocution is the Straight Line of Politics.

SIMPLE QUESTION, BY A VERY INNOCENT YOUNG LADY.—"Don't you think, my dear, that a continued application of Rowland's Kalydor would be able to remove that monster big Mole that they say is near the mouth of Cherbourg Harbour?"

THE WORD AND THE THING.—The Ministers, in the Queen's Speech, alluding to the Thames, talked about "the purification of that noble river." Surely "noble" was a slip of the ministerial pen, or of the Lord Chancellor's tongue. Lord Derby meant, of course, to say "that nasty river."

A HERO IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.—It has been determined that the Statue of the Duke of Wellington shall be placed in the Consistory Court of St. Paul's. This arrangement settles the question as to what artist shall be employed in the business. The proper person will be the Apparitor, who will probably accomplish it as well as anybody else.

FRESH FROM BELGRADIA.—A Belgravian lady was expecting two visitors. The one was her Puseyite confessor—the other her solicitor. There was a double knock, a palpitating pause, and the servant appeared at the drawing-room door. The lady, anxious to learn the truth, tremblingly inquired, "if it was the professional gentleman?" "No, Marm," was the flunkey's rough reply, "it's the confessional gent."

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Zampa was repeated on Tuesday night with increased effect. Tamberlik was in splendid voice, and acted and sang with an energy and fire that won immense applause for the naughty Corsair. The orchestra was something marvellous. The famous overture was given with that perfection which commands a deathlike silence on the part of an audience, but which is frequently broken by the involuntary thrill, the quick bursting whisper of admiration. Mademoiselle Parepa gave herself to her part with more *entrain* than on the first night, and delivered the music of Camilla with exquisite sweetness. Nothing more clever as to correct execution—nothing more rounded and full in fresh power of voice, can be imagined than the air, "Co'è nel suol d'Etruria." The performers were all recalled at the end of the first act to receive special and well merited plaudits. Mademoiselle Parepa's chief triumph was, however, in the *complainte* of the last act, "Oh, mio tormento," of which the full meaning and melody were conveyed in the most eloquent and artistic manner. The house was very full, and "everybody" in town was there.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The great summer attendances at the Crystal Palace have now fairly set in. During the past week 74,695 persons visited the Palace. With the exception of one week shortly after the opening of the Palace, this is the largest number of visitors who have attended the Crystal Palace in one week. The Poultry Show also attracted a large concourse of visitors. On Saturdays, the 14th and 21st, and Monday, the 16th inst., the *fêtes* of the Early Closing Association will be given. In the following week the Foresters celebrate their anniversary. Last year the Early Closing and the Foresters' gatherings drew to the Palace nearly 80,000 persons. A new Picture and Photographic Gallery has lately been opened, which is a great attraction. Many paintings of merit have recently been received, and photographs of interesting places and persons are being daily received for exhibition. A large number of foreigners, during the past month, have visited the Crystal Palace, whose astonishment is extreme at the beauties presented to their notice. The general remark made by visitors from various parts of the Continent is that the Palace is the most beautiful exhibition in the whole world. Excursion trains from various parts of the country now become very numerous. As at the Great Exhibition of 1851, a large number of visitors are brought by these trains. To accommodate this traffic, additional third-class waiting and refreshment rooms are provided; and a plan is now in agitation for a North and South Junction Railway, by which excursions from distant places may run direct to the Crystal Palace.

ART UNION EXHIBITIONS.

The Art Unions of London and Glasgow opened their doors on Saturday for a private view of the works selected by their members. The London society has taken up its quarters in the Suffolk-street Gallery and its northern competitor at the Egyptian Hall. The works collected at the former place are 141 in number. Of these eighty-six are oil paintings, twenty-four water-colour drawings, nine paintings, the property of the Art Union, from which engravings have been taken, and twenty-two are bronzes, statuettes, tazzas, and other objects. The Glasgow society exhibits ninety-eight paintings and sketches all in oil. The work of the highest price selected by a member of the Art Union of London, is that by Mr. T. Brooks, entitled "Early Struggles." It was chosen by Mr. J. Johnston from the Royal Academy, that gentleman having added 100*l.* to the sum of 150*l.* awarded by the society.

Mr. P. H. Calderon's picture, representing a scene from the French Revolution, was selected by Mr. T. Warner from the Royal Academy, as the 200*l.* prize. The other principal prizes are, No. 6, "A Quiet Evening near Rye, in Sussex," by G. A. Williams, 60*l.*, selected by Mr. E. D. Campbell from the National Institution. No. 16, "Hastings Fishermen," W. Shayer, 75*l.*, selected by Mr. A. Macnamara from the Society of British Artists. No. 21, "A Bright Day at Ulleswater," by S. R. Percy, 75*l.*, selected by Mr. P. Sharland from the National Institution. No. 22, "Beatrice di Dante," H. Weigall, 60*l.*, selected by Capt. Maxse, R.N., from the British Institution. No. 44, "Lyme Cob, Coast of Dorset," J. B. Pyne, 75*l.*, selected by Mr. T. Jolly from the Society of British Artists. No. 65, "Tibbie Inglis," by T. F. Marshall, 100*l.*, selected by the Rev. E. B. Nicholl from the Royal Academy. No. 16, "The Farmer's Daughter," E. J. Cobbett, 50*l.*, selected by the Rev. E. P. De Castro from the Society of British Artists. No. 17, "The Old Bridge, early morning," 50*l.*, selected by Mr. W. Rothwell from the Society of British Artists. No. 18, "Kate," T. F. Dicksee, 50*l.*, selected by Mr. Lapworth from the Royal Academy. No. 24, "Distant View of Swansea and the Bay," J. Tennant, 50*l.*, selected by Mr. W. Johnson from the Society of British Artists. No. 36, "Ruined Boat-house and Bridge on the Brecon and Newport Canal," J. Tennant, 50*l.*, selected by Mr. W. G. Barnett from the Society of British Artists. No. 53, "La Culla," E. Williams, 50*l.*, selected by Dr. Dane from the same Exhibition; and No. 56, "Waiting for Fish," W. Underhill, selected by Mr. W. Parke from the National Institution. There are also a great many small pictures, many of them of considerable merit. It does not, however, appear that the prizeholders, with one or two exceptions, have on this occasion paid any considerable sums to the artists in excess of the amount of prize to which they were entitled, and in this respect it cannot be said that the members have shown any great progress in their estimation of the fine arts. The pictures selected are on the whole as good as could reasonably be obtained for the money, and many of them belong to what may be termed

an "improving class." The Glasgow society does not publish in its catalogue the amount actually paid to the artist; but the prizes would appear to be larger than those given by the Metropolitan society. There is, for instance, one prize of 350*l.*, one of 250*l.*, one of 200*l.*, three of 150*l.*, two of 100*l.*, one of 85*l.*, three of 80*l.*, two of 70*l.*, and eleven of 60*l.* The collection has more uniformity of excellence than that of the Art Union of London. No. 4—"A Golden Sunset in North Wales," by A. Gilbert, is a fine landscape, magnificently coloured, and No. 3, "A Visit to the Studio," by Louis Haghe, is a good illustration of this accomplished artist. "The last Trial of Madame de Palissy," by W. G. Grant, to which a prize of 100*l.* was awarded, is a work of considerable merit, and reflects much credit upon the taste of the person who selected it for a prize. Bernard Palissy flourished during the latter part of the sixteenth century; the dream of his ambition was the restoration of the lost art of porcelain enamel; in his efforts to realise it he reduced himself and his family to the greatest distress. On the eve of success he was in want of a piece of gold to complete his experiment; after earnest entreaty his wife relinquished her wedding ring. The experiment was successful, and Palissy's name will live for ever. No. 25, "On the Falloch," a sketch, by J. M. Donald, is painted with a bold free pencil; but the manipulation, especially of the foliage, is here and there a little patchy. No. 51, "A Young Artist," by W. Stewart, and No. 4, "Touch Me Not," by T. Earl, are exceedingly clever; Mr. Stewart, however, would do well to pay a little more attention to his flesh tints, which are too pinky for life. Mr. C. Goldie's picture, No. 32, "Alonso Cano Bestowing Charity," is carefully painted, and the drawing and colouring give evidence of latent power. No. 30, "Immortelles," F. Wyburd, is an attractive picture of its kind; but the girl's face is not in sentiment with her occupation. It is pretty, but the expression is that of silliness. No. 16, "Fetching the Old Mare Home," by F. W. Keyle, is one of the best pictures in the exhibition. The collection is extremely creditable to the society, and cannot fail to give an impetus to local art.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The fifth annual general meeting of this society was held on Wednesday last at the society's house, 208, Piccadilly. There was a very numerous attendance of Fellows, amongst whom were several leading members of the aristocracy and leaders in the literary world. Lord Farnham, one of the vice-presidents, presided.

The SECRETARY read letters from the Earl of Ellesmere, the president, regretting his not being able to preside; also from the Rev. Sir C. Foster, Bart., the Hon. H. Roper Curzon, and several other gentlemen unable to attend.

The Secretary then read the report of the council, which went full into detail upon all points, literary and financial, and the noble chairman, in moving its adoption, congratulated the society upon the progress it had made, the useful services it had rendered its Fellows, the advantages which would accrue to society from its labours, and upon its present position and future prospects; and in moving the adoption of the balance-sheets of receipts and expenditure, and assets and liabilities, the noble chairman said the management well deserved a high eulogium for the inexpensive, but at the same time efficient way in which the society was conducted.

A very interesting paper was read by Mr. SAMON SERVICE, being a scheme for making a summarial index of the parish registers throughout the United Kingdom from the earliest period to 1836, by which he proposed to copy and index every register in such a form that a perfect genealogical table could be easily constructed.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO objected to the scheme, as it would be a means, if carried into effect, of trenching on the vested interests of parish clerks and clergymen.

The Rev. RICHARD COX HALES answered these observations by saying that the cemeteries had trespassed more on clergymen's fees than anything else of late years, but that the private interest of a few clergymen should be made to yield to the convenience of the public, and that compensation might be provided.

Sir EDWARD CONROY stated that when he was in the Registrar-General's department he had carefully examined many schemes; but although he fully admitted, and so did Her Majesty's late Government, that something should be done to make the parochial registers more available, he had never seen anything that was practicable; but he thought the present scheme worthy of being examined by the Genealogical Society, and it was resolved that the council should examine and report upon it.

The retiring members of the council, the Earl of Harwicke, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., and Edward Walford, Esq., were re-elected.

Several elaborate pedigrees, particularly one of Lord Farnham, prepared by Sir Bernard Burke, were laid on the table, and several historical memoranda of great interest; also the maternal descent of the Queen from Inez de Navarre and Alvaro IV., Seigneur de Alvarracien, 1243; of the Prince Consort from Margaret of Habsburg and Theodorice VIII., Count of Cleves, 1290; and the 512 Quarters of the Prince of Wales, compiled by the noble chairman.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was passed, and afterwards one to Mr. Rycroft Reeve, the secretary, for his zealous and energetic services, and the meeting, which was numerously attended, broke up.

The commission ordered to inspect the report upon the coast defences in the south of Ireland is now at Tralee. The members consist of Captain Westmacott, R.E.; Captain Wilmot, R.N., C.B., and the officers commanding the Artillery and Engineers in the Cork district, viz., Colonel Paynter, C.B., and Captain Grain, R.E. They are to visit Kenmare, Bantry, Kinsale, Cork, Youghal, and other places.

THE QUEEN AT CHERBOURG.

The special correspondent of the *Times* describes in detail the fêtes at Cherbourg. The incidents attending the arrival of the Queen on Wednesday afternoon within the harbour he thus narrates:—

"The Royal yacht made the passage in fifteen minutes under the six hours from Osborne-stairs, including a stoppage of nearly half an hour when off the Isle of Wight, occasioned by a tough piece of seaweed getting into the machinery. But for this *contretemps* the run of eighty-one miles would have been accomplished within the five hours. The Royal squadron, consisting of the Royal Albert, 131, Renown, 90, Euryalus 51, Diadem, 32, Curacao, 31, and Racoon, 25, had had a six hours' start of Her Majesty, and waited in two lines about six miles off the western entrance. Up between these vessels the Royal yacht, attended by the Fairy, Elfin, Osborne, and Banshee, passed rapidly, and at once entered the harbour, and, as we have said, received a salute which might have re-echoed from the English shore, so grand, so close, and so sustained was the fire, for more than twenty minutes. Any one who has seen and knows anything of the French fleet knows that they always pride themselves upon the style and imposing effect of their saluting fire, and this salute in particular had been closely rehearsed beforehand. Yet the actual performance as much surpassed expectation as it defied description. As the Royal yacht turned round between the marine forts which mark the western entrance, Admiral Hamelin, in the Bretagne, 120, fired a single gun. There was a moment's pause and then the salute began, not in a close, irregular dropping cannonade, which so distinguishes a similar honour from the English navy, but gun after gun, running along each tier like a train of fire, till the very frame of the listener seemed shaken as if even the air smote him in its reverberation. Hardly had this great cannonade commenced when all the ugly forts which dominate every part of the harbour, threatening with a thousand ominous fearful-looking embrasures each ship that passes, took up the same song, only firing their massive guns in volleys of eight at once, and as fast as they could be reloaded and discharged. It is but rarely such a cannonade is ever heard, and seldom, if ever, that it has been given for a purely peaceful welcome. But, at all events, it showed in its reverberation the great extent and number of the fortifications that cover every spot of vantage around the town. All towards sea was a mere mass of fire and smoke, but that one looked for, though this was far from being all. The ring of fire seemed not only to embrace the town, but extend far into the country, up among little ravines where none ever dreamt that guns lay lurking, on the top of picturesque eminences where one only fancied villas and rural cottages could exist; amid thick clumps of trees and flanking yellow corn fields came the same dreadful uproar, till it seemed as if all France, even from her hills and mountain tops, was doing honour to the advent of the Queen of England. This, however, was the only public ceremony of note that marked the evening. The Royal yacht came instantly to her moorings inside the breakwater, and almost before she was made fast Lord and Lady Cowley were on board. The Royal dinner party that evening, at seven o'clock, consisted of the Royal Family, including the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Cowley, the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Delawarr, the Countess of Desart, Sir John Pakington, Sir Charles Phipps, and Miss Bulleel. At half-past eight o'clock their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress embarked in their state barge to pay a visit to Her Majesty. As it was past gun-fire (i.e. sunset) no salute was given, and their Majesties were rowed quietly alongside the Royal yacht. The Queen, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, received the Emperor and Empress at the gangway, and greetings of more warmth and cordiality than generally mark state interviews, were exchanged between the Royal Families of France and England. The Emperor and Empress remained for upwards of an hour, when they again embarked in the state barge, and returned to the Prefecture, as before. During their passage to shore the Royal Albert, with the vessels of the English squadron, illuminated with most brilliant effect."

On Thursday morning the Royal yacht hauled down the Admiralty flag, and hoisted the French ensign at the fore. This was the signal for a renewal of the complimentary detonations on the part of the English fleet, and inaugurated the proceedings of the day, which threatened to be a moist one, for the wind was sharp and the clouds heavy, and faith in Her Majesty's atmospheric good fortune, at least as regarded France, for a time was shaken sadly. To the relief, and apparently astonishment, of every one, however, the clouds gradually broke and dispersed, and the sun shone brilliantly forth. From this time to nearly twelve o'clock, there was a constant arrival of tourist steamers. The British pleasure navy, the yachts, mustered also in great force. At least 150 vessels of the Thames, Victoria, and Royal Yacht Clubs were early in the harbour, and every hour adds numbers to the little fleet. At twelve o'clock precisely Her Majesty disembarked from the Royal yacht, both fleets manning yards, and dressed in colours, and fleets, forts, town batteries, and redoubts repeated the tremendous welcome of the night before, and the continued roar of nearly 3,000 guns, fired with incessant rapidity for twenty minutes, marked when Her Majesty stepped from the Royal yacht and embarked in the Fairy for the Military Port. The firing, however, by no means ended with the naval salutes, but was even continued after Her Majesty landed, and kept up from fort to fort as she proceeded through the works inland. The Emperor and Empress were in waiting. On the return of their Majesties from

their inspection of the port, after a *déjeuner* at the Prefecture, the Imperial cortège again started to make the tour of the town, which terminated with a visit to Fort Roule, a tremendous fortification overlooking Cherbourg on the land side. The ascent to the fort is by a very steep road cut in the solid rock, and winding in zigzags up its rugged surface. It was with no slight difficulty that the horses attached to the carriages managed to get them up to the summit, and they seemed utterly exhausted with the effort. The Emperor conducted Her Majesty into the fort, the Prince Consort led the Empress, and the whole party remained some time on the new ramparts, inspecting the magnificent prospect which lay beneath them. Her Majesty then walked down the road to the town—a distance of more than a mile; but the path was so steep that a carriage could only have accomplished the journey at considerable difficulty, and even risk. "Through the town, of course," says the *Times* correspondent, "the Royal cortège was received with every welcome, but somehow or other the French, with all their fervour, can never be enthusiastic by appointment, and so the reception of both the Imperial and Royal visitors (and nearly all the shouting, such as it was, went to the honour of the former) was short of what would have been given in any town, no matter which, in the United Kingdom. The *vivas*, too, seemed dull and tepid; but that was nothing, for a hearty cheer is something like London stout—never to be had genuine out of England." Her Majesty, immediately on her return, embarked on board the Royal yacht, her progress of course being marked with the same thundering compliment from the French fleet which accompanied every incident on the water. According to the programme, it was intended that Her Majesty, attended by some of the engineers and officers of the French fleet, should visit the breakwater, but, from some cause or another, this visit did not take place. The Duke of Cambridge, however, always watchful in all matters relating to warlike defences and preparations, landed and examined the forts on the breakwater minutely, his visit occupying a considerable time. In the evening the grand banquet was given on board the Bretagne. Among the guests invited were the Count and Countess Walewski, Lord and Lady Cowley, the Duke of Malakoff, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, Marshal Vaillant, Admiral Hamelin, Vice-Admiral Dupuis, Admiral Lord Lyons, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, and some of the chief officers of the English and French squadrons. It was during the course of this entertainment that his Imperial Majesty delivered the speech in which he characterised the visit of Her Gracious Majesty as tending in the highest degree to strengthen and consolidate the intimate alliance which existed between the two chief nations of the world. The day closed with a display of fireworks and a magnificent illumination, thus described by the *Times* correspondent:—

"The sun went down at eight, but the ships remained dressed with colours, and as the darkness increased rows of lights began to twinkle out from along the breakwater, then into the forts; from every embrasure and every casemate they shone forth with an effect that was exceedingly beautiful. All the ships, too, opened their ports to the utmost and illuminated. A light was fixed upon the muzzle of every gun along all their grim broadsides till the brilliancy of every ship was something grand to look at, as they lay glittering and twinkling from a thousand points of fire, which the still water beneath seemed to magnify and reproduce, till the eye was pained at the brightness. Before this was all done, too, the town itself had illuminated, and shone in the distance like a sea of fire, amid the general glare of which some particular device of extra brilliancy or more showy colours stood out in rich relief. At nine o'clock the fireworks commenced from Fort Centrale. All fireworks, when good, are pretty much alike, and whether bad or good, it is not easy in words to describe either. Those discharged in honour of Her Majesty on this occasion, however, were so brilliant and so varied that it would be a mere repetition of superlatives to attempt to do them justice. For more than an hour their flow into the air was incessant. Now it was a tremendous cascade of fire; then a bouquet of 5,000 coloured rockets; next devices and coloured asteroids, with bombs and varied fires, till the spectacle was literally almost too dazzling. One gigantic device represented the Royal and Imperial arms and ciphers in coloured fires, with such effect and precision as to appear at a distance like a brilliant painting, and a bouquet of some thousands of coloured rockets lit up the harbour with changing hues, which gave the whole scene a wonderful appearance. Perhaps, however, the most grand of all effects was produced by lighting up the central fort with crimson fire. The deep red seemed to glow and gather round the fort as if the whole place, with its harbours and ramparts from base to summit, was red-hot, throwing a terrific glare upon the spars and hulls of the ships of war, and spreading the reflection over the water, tipping the waves with a blood-red hue, and flickering above the ripple as if the very sea had caught the conflagration and was on fire. Before this great mass of colour all other illuminations faded into nothing, the lights in the ships were lost, and even the glow of the town paled down before it. Twice was this great effect repeated, the display at the fort terminating with a prodigious flight of bombs and rockets, which alone, if on *dits* are correct, cost no less a sum than 25,000*fr.* As the last rockets fell there was a moment of comparative darkness, and then, as if by magic, the fleet illuminated with blue lights at all their yards and mastsheads, and at intervals along the bulwarks of all ships. The effect of this was inexpressibly beautiful; the crews of the vessels cheered, and from among the crowd of yachts, rockets and blue lights were lit in all direc-

tions. Under this magnificent display the Queen re-embarked from the Bretagne in her State barge, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress in their State gondola, if it may be so called. As these rode slowly off, the French fleet again saluted, and there was a grandeur and sublimity about such a salute in the darkness that was wonderfully beautiful, and not a little terrible to boot. The flashes from the guns seemed of fearful length and brightness as they rushed out from the sides of the great vessels, darting from port to port with such blinding rapidity and glare, that it seemed as if they were really blowing up. The roar that followed upon these accumulated discharges struck all at once, and with one terrific thundering crash rumbled away as if to the very centre of the ground, and a dead silence and darkness succeeded that, after the light and uproar, appeared to be quite solemn by the contrast. After a moment's pause the Royal yacht returned the compliment by lighting up with coloured fires—red at the bows, white amidships, and blue astern, the hues of the ensigns of the two nations, but which mingled into one most curious tone upon the sky above. The Emperor's barge accompanied Her Majesty alongside the yacht, and then stood towards the shore. As he quitted, a magnificent flight of coloured rockets rose from the decks of the Victoria and Albert, and bursting into thousands of colours of every hue, went floating slowly away to sea a cloud of variegated fire.

On Friday, soon after eight o'clock, the Prince of Wales went away from the Royal yacht in the dingy, and with merely a couple of sailors to row pulled down along the line of French men-of-war, and afterwards landed on the breakwater. While the Prince of Wales was making his examination, Mr. Churchward, of the Dover Royal mail service, who had been in communication with the authorities on board the Osborne, went round among the English vessels in the Frederick William steam yacht, giving to all the intelligence that the Agamemnon had overcome all her difficulties and disasters, and that the Atlantic telegraph had at last been laid, and the Old and New Worlds united for ever. This glorious news was received with heart-stirring cheers. Soon after eleven o'clock, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress embarked in their barge and went on board the Royal yacht. Again there was the same saluting. Half-past eleven was the time fixed for the squadron to get under weigh, and twelve o'clock for the Royal yacht. The Royal Albert, Curacao, and Euryalus formed the port line; the starboard line, some-half a mile or so apart, was composed of the Renown, the Diadem, and the Racoon. In this order they steamed slowly off towards the western entrance, just as the Emperor and Empress, quitting the Royal yacht, went on board the Bretagne, and, standing on the poop, the Emperor waved his hand to Her Majesty, and the Royal yacht started:—

"As she moved along under the guns of the French fleet, the men sprang from the decks into the shrouds, and the salute began again with the most stunning uproar, making the vessels rock again, and filling the air with smoke enough to choke the most seasoned veteran. Between the intervals of the salute the cheers were loud and even hearty, as the Royal yacht, clearing her way through the smoke, rushed past the lines of the English vessels, which were tearing and slashing through the foam at a great rate. The instant the Queen had taken the lead, the English began the return from the heaviest guns of the frigates and line-of-battle ships. That over, and the squadron quitted Cherbourg, leaving the harbour so full of the densest smoke that it looked as if the whole place had been stormed and burnt to the ground. Of course every *contretemps* which took place was certain to occur in the sight of the French officers, and the officer in command of the Banshee caused her to run full into two steamers while quitting the harbour, causing no little confusion and dismay. Beyond this stupidity, however, all passed off well. Once outside the breakwater, and the Royal yacht began to leave all astern, while the vessels of the squadron, spreading their great wings to the wind, went off, bounding over the crisp green waves after her at a splendid speed. While the Royal Albert was setting sail, her maintop sail fouled in such a manner as that a long and rather clumsy job was made of it before all was clear again. In another hour there was only a thin track of smoke on the horizon to mark in what direction the Queen of England had quitted Cherbourg."

About five miles distant from the Breakwater the Royal yacht met with the competing vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which had started from Cowes that morning at six o'clock, and were running for the Emperor's Cup. The Alarm schooner, Mr. J. Weld, was the first in. She was followed by Commodore the Earl of Wilson's schooner, the Yara, and others arrived in quick succession. When the time allowed for decrease of canvas was computed, it was declared that the Ursuline, yawl, 110 tons, the property of Lord Londesborough, was the winner.

Legislators afloat seemed doomed to bad luck, and something of the malicious spirit that crossed all purposes at the Portsmouth review has been at work at Cherbourg. A deputation of honourable members went ashore on the arrival of the Pera, headed by Mr. Cowper, and escorted by Mr. Bray, their object being to obtain permission for a visit to the Arsenal. It was found, however, that in consequence of the preparations for the immersion of the Napoleon Dock, the thing was impossible. Looking at the vast size of the dock, it seemed rather surprising that a promenade of a hundred gentlemen should in any way interfere with even the most complicated preparations. But the fact is, that the authorities were puzzled to know in what way to receive the English deputies. They ask whether they are to be considered as the *Corps Legislatif*, and if the Speaker heads the party. They

are assured in the negative, and merely told that they are a section of the House of Commons, who have come over to take their pleasure, and that therefore the individuals comprising the party are to be rated only as any other private gentlemen. In this dilemma no special provision is made for their reception.

Saturday was devoted to the immersion of the Napoleon dock, and to the blessing and launch of the Ville de Nantes into the new basin. On Saturday the equestrian statue of the First Napoleon was unveiled. We learn, by a telegram from Paris, that the following remarks occurred in the speech delivered by the Emperor upon the occasion of the inauguration of the statue: "It seems," he said, "to be a part of my destiny to accomplish, by peace, the great designs of the Emperor conceived by him during war. His principles obtain their triumph at the present day by the force of reason. It is thus, for instance, that the question of the freedom of the seas has in our time been solved. Posterity, indeed, will always be found to realise the ideas of a great man. But whilst we refer these great results to the design of Napoleon I., we must also do justice to the efforts which had been made by preceding Governments, not only by that of Louis XVI., but as far back as Louis XIV. The present Government, relying on the support of the will of the great masses of the nation, does not wage war except when it is forced to defend the national honour and the great interests of the peoples. Let us continue in this course without distraction; let us continue to develop in peace the resources of our country; let us invite foreigners to visit us, as friends, not as rivals; and let us show that France is a nation in which confidence and unity reign, and that maintaining such internal union as resists all the passionate impulses of the day, she abides mistress of herself, obedient only to the dictates of honour and reason."

A letter from Cherbourg states that when, after driving through the town, the Imperial and Royal party alighted from their carriages to ascend on foot the hill of La Roule, whence a fine view of the harbour and works is commanded, an immense crowd followed. A group of persons close to which the Sovereigns passed having cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" the Emperor turned round and said, in an under-tone, "If you wish to please the Emperor, cry '*Vive la Reine!*'" As regards the feeling displayed towards the Emperor, another private letter mentions that a man who hawked little copper medals of Napoleon III. on the quays of Cherbourg at five sous a-piece sold in one day 11,000 of them. It is argued that this does not show hostility, or even indifference. On Saturday in the most crowded part of the Paris Boulevards, people were deafened by the shouts of the vendors of medals of the Queen and Prince Albert. Among the various ingenious artists and adventurers who flocked to Cherbourg to profit by the opportunity of extracting coin from the crowd, mention is made of a band of singers, who went from *café* to *café* singing "God save the Queen," to the great satisfaction, says a letter, of the English, who hurrahed at the end of the couplets, and generously rewarded the musicians. The amount of powder burnt during the five days' fêtes will have been something prodigious. In honour of the Queen alone, a naval officer stated, 25,000 blank cartridges were fired. Each blank cartridge costing 5*fr.*, it follows that 5,000*fr.* worth of powder was consumed on account of Her Majesty.

After the departure of the Queen, the Emperor and Empress visited all the vessels of war, distributing recompenses, and being everywhere extremely well received. This was not over until seven p.m., when they must have been greatly fatigued, but nevertheless they were present at a great dinner which the Emperor gave at the Prefecture. Of their Majesties' final movements at Cherbourg we have intelligence by a telegraphic despatch which left that place on Saturday. It runs thus: "Last night the Emperor entered the ball-room at nine o'clock, and remained until past midnight. His Majesty walked about the saloons and talked a long time with several Englishmen of distinction. He and the Empress danced two quadrilles. Their reception was most enthusiastic. To-day, after mass, the Emperor proceeded to the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I., and made a speech, which elicited the most ardent acclamations. An immense crowd was present. Their Majesties are on the point of leaving for Brest. The weather is magnificent, the sea calm, and the breeze favourable."

The Emperor attaches so much importance to the visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg, that he has ordered a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock, to perpetuate the remembrance of that remarkable event.

It is stated that two pictures, one representing the interview of the Queen and Emperor at Cherbourg and the other the flooding of the great dock on the 7th of August, 1858, are ordered, and will be placed in the Gallery at Versailles. During his stay at Cherbourg the Emperor has decided on the completion, within a very short time, of the barracks, magazines, and other establishments on land. Should an extraordinary credit be necessary for this, it will be asked of the *Corps Legislatif*. It is reported in Paris that the Emperor, towards the close of the summer, will return Queen Victoria, at Osborne, the visit with which she has honoured him at Cherbourg. It will be merely a private and friendly visit.

The *Posttidning*, the official journal of Stockholm, says: "The six females who had been condemned to quit Sweden for having gone over to the Roman Catholic religion, have been informed that if before the judgment of the Court of Appeal is given, they would apply for the Royal clemency, the Prince Regent was disposed to receive their petition."

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE
ROCHE.

The public journals of all Europe have been busy for the last week celebrating the festivities of Cherbourg, and noting even the most minute circumstances of its ceremonial display. The meeting of the two Sovereigns of France and England on such an occasion, will furnish matter for history and grave reflection to future chroniclers, as much as the details of its splendour occupy the attention of the present day, and thus its great interest may appertain to the time which is to come as much as its minor ones seem to belong to the time which is our own. It is to neither of these that we attach our own considerations, but there is one point which claims our attention, coming out of the crowd of ever-changing events surrounding this grand inauguration, which especially belongs to our Work-Table department. We picture to ourselves the thirty young ladies dressed in white who presented to the Empress the basket of flowers and lace at the Prefecture. They were most fit accompaniments to each other, for the flowers are the only innocents of the earth, and the lace is the produce of an industrial charity. In the year 1813 the Empress Maria Louise received the first-fruits of this newly introduced branch of industry at Cherbourg. It had been woven at a manufactory founded for the simple purpose of teaching this occupation to the young girls of the town, thus opening out to them a new mode for improving their condition. Through all the changes of politics and parties, through monarchical, revolutionary, and Imperial sway, this thoroughly feminine occupation has gone on progressing, and thus we have the singular spectacle of a new Empress appearing in the same place as the one who has long since been gathered in to the last resting-place of her race, receiving, with a like patronage, memorials of the satisfactory progress of that industry of which her predecessor accepted the first-fruits.

CORAL PATTERN EVENING DRESS.

There are many ladies who prefer that the ornamental part of their dress should be executed through their own industry, and in accordance with their own taste. It always affords us much pleasure when we can render any assistance, by giving illustrations for any particular purpose, and which is likely to be generally admired, as we know that they cannot be obtained in any other way. There is nothing prettier for evening dress for young ladies than white muslin, and no colour which contrasts with it to more advantage than scarlet. The coral pattern given in our engraving is for the skirt of a dress, to be embroidered in red or white muslin. There are two or three ways in which it may be arranged. Double skirts are now much worn, and are elegant in a ball-room. Our design may be worked on the edge of each, over a broad hem. A single skirt may be preferred, which will require three rows of the coral pattern between three sets of tucks. This would form a very handsome skirt, as the tucks are again coming into fashion, and likely to be very prevalent. At the edge of flounces it would also look very handsome. If the contrast should be too violent to suit the taste of the worker, it would look extremely pretty worked in white cotton. We should recommend that it should be executed in chain-stitch, as the length of the stitches, if worked in satin-stitch, would be too great. The outline should be first done, and afterwards all the interior parts should be filled in with a sufficient number of rows to render it solid in appearance. This work would be found very durable and would have a very good effect for this purpose, as well as being quickly executed. The muslin ought to be fine and clear. If it is worked in scarlet, the ingrain embroidering cotton must be used, but if in white, Messrs. Walter



GERMAN KNITTING BAG.

Evans and Co's No. 20 Perfectionné will be found the best that can be procured.

GERMAN KNITTING BAG.

It is a custom with the German ladies always to have their knitting close at hand and to occupy

to the knitting, and we this week supply one now much in use on the Continent. It is soft and flexible, being made up without the introduction of any stiff material, and so the more readily adapting itself to the increasing dimensions of the work in its daily progress.



SKIRT OF CORAL PATTERN EVENING DRESS.

themselves with it on all those spare minutes which are sure to present themselves, more or less frequently, during the day. It is wonderful to see what great things may be done by thus economising time, and putting to use those small fragments which are too often allowed to run to waste. The knitting bag is a useful if not a necessary adjunct

Our design exhibits this Knitting Bag in its perfected form. It is worked on rather fine canvas. The squares have an outline of gold beads (not cut beads), and are filled in, the half with Berlin wool, the half with beads. Those in the Berlin wool have their upper half in rich violet, their lower half in black. Those in beads have their upper half in clear



crystal, and their lower half in chalk white. These beads are a little smaller than the gold which forms the boundary lines.

The size of these bags is varied. Many of them are made rather shorter, with a knitting sheath in carved ivory attached to each end of the bag at the point where it is gathered up, and just at the base of the opening. These sheaths receiving the ends of the needles, the work can be carried about with the greatest ease and freedom, without the least danger of damage, and the advantage of its being made without stiffness is at once apparent. When these sheaths are not added, the bag is of rather a larger size. When wooden needles are used, the openings at the ends allow them to project, while the work remains safely in the bag.

The work on the canvas being completed, the silk lining must first be put in, before the ends are gathered up. A quilling of violet-coloured sarsenet ribbon is carried all round, having a bead on each stitch at regular intervals. The handles are formed of two pieces of strong, but not wide, braid, twisted round with narrow ribbon, and having the same quilling carried along the top of each. The last finish is given by adding a number of small tassels in black beads, which hang rather loosely, pendant from this trimming, and give it the most elegant effect.

BRIDAL PINCUSHION.

There is scarcely a young lady in the British dominions who does not, more or less frequently, take some share in the wedding festivities of her friends, and who is not, therefore, called upon to contribute at least some little article from her own Work-Table, as a memento of friendship. These affectionate presents have become almost, if we may be allowed the term, necessary elegancies in modern housekeeping, as every dwelling now looks bare and unfurnished unless a few articles of taste are scattered through the various apartments.

One of the prettiest presents a young lady can make to a friend on such an occasion, is the Bridal Pincushion; and, as we have been requested to supply a design for such an article, we do it with the more satisfaction because we are aware that the opportunities are very many in which its usefulness will be appreciated.

The design which is given among our illustrations, of the Bridal Pincushion, in its perfected form, will give the best idea of its effect. The opening in its centre is for the reception of flowers; but when the season of the year will not admit that these should be freely replenished, then the handsome cut-glass scent-bottle is to supply their place.

The ornamental design upon the cushion is divided into four parts. One of these quarters we have given separately, from which the whole are to be worked. The material is a rich white satin. The beads are imitation pearls, and the braided part is in small silver coral. The four quarters are divided by a larger silver cord, which, being tightly drawn, serves to raise the different compartments. Round the edge, a rich white silk fringe is carried, which is the more elegant, when headed by a string of pearls.

The mat on which the Bridal Pincushion is to rest, adds considerably to its importance. It is a separate article, the cushion being placed upon its centre. The materials are precisely the same, namely, white satin, worked with the pearl beads and the silver thread. This is stitched over a round of cardboard, and finished with white fringe.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—A handsome silver inkstand has been presented by members of this society to Dr. Joseph Ridge, in testimony of his valuable services as treasurer.

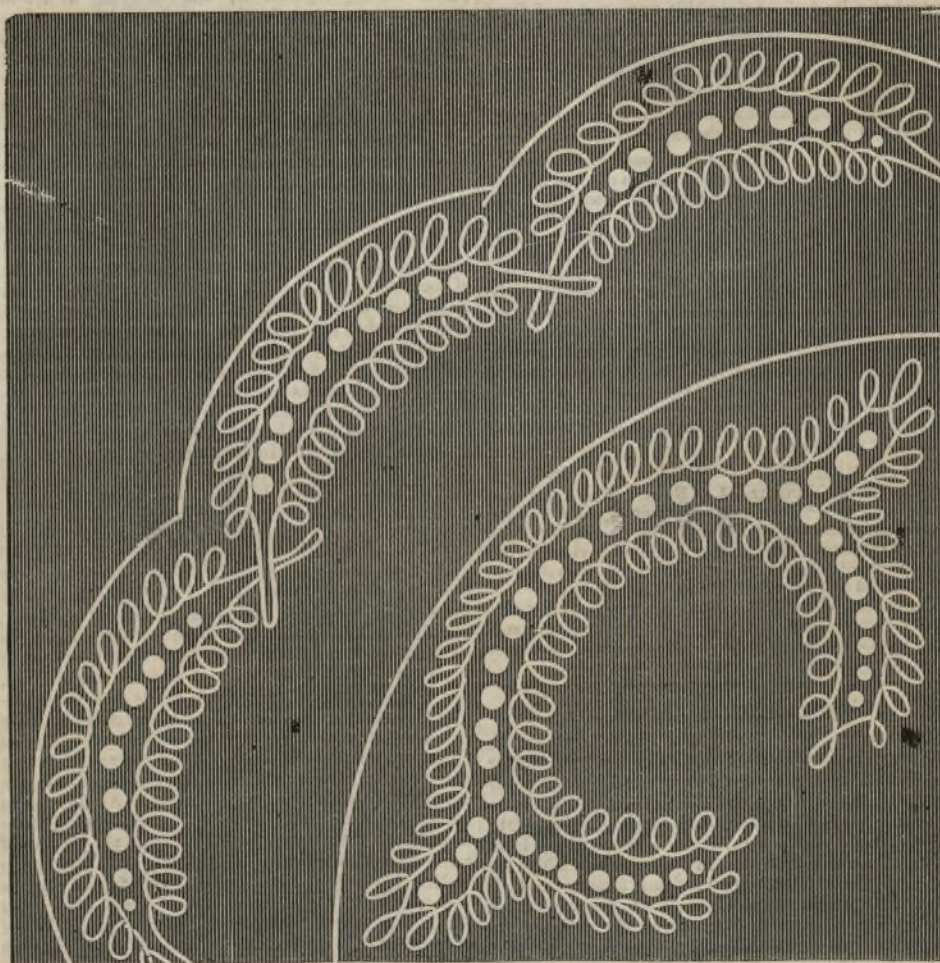
THE BISHOP OF COUTANCE, relieving the population of Cherbourg, in consideration of the *fêtes*, from a general Catholic prohibition, permitted them to eat meat on Friday and Saturday last.

A COMEDY IN AN AQUARIUM.

A short time since I placed two hermit-crabs in a cup. One was about an inch and a-half, the other three-quarters of an inch, in length. They both seemed to recover their health and spirits. As it is highly amusing to witness a lobster-crab proceed to occupy a new shell, I placed in the cup a purpura, that had several old barnacle shells attached parasitically upon it. The little crab seemed as lively as a kitten, and about as full of pranks. He very quickly crept inside the shell, and hid himself from view, whether intentionally or not, it is impossible for me to say. Immediately afterwards, the large crab came to the smooth lip of the whelk, and put in his claw, in the usual style of all members of his family, to see if anything was there to hinder his quiet occupancy of the dwelling. We can fancy how the mischievous little crab would shrink into the very end whorl as soon as he got a hint of his big brother's procedure. Being satisfied with his survey, the sober hermit lifted up his soft and beautifully-painted "continuation," and let it drop with a graceful curve inside the aperture, then moved it about to find a proper spot on which to hook it. Not an instant elapsed before he whipped it out again with the celerity of lightning. He was in a rage. He had been tricked and insulted, and in his fright, perhaps, thought he was injured, instead of only being slightly tickled. Revenge was evidently indicated by his excited movements. Presently the wee practical joker peeped up, doubtless thinking his pranks had been taken in good part. Such was not the case. No sooner did he appear than he was clutched, and, in spite of his puny opposition, a forcible ejection was served upon him, in addition to which he received rather a severe personal chastisement. The large crab then quickly seated himself in his testaceous castle, and I have no doubt thought himself at last supremely happy. Alas! nor we, nor peaceful hermits, like our friend, can make sure of anything for long. His quiet speedily was disturbed. The infant Pagurus, searching about found an empty barnacle shell on the top of the whelk, and in this he ensconced himself. From this turret he put out his claws and annoyed his brother by catching hold of his sensitive antennae, without the latter having any power to punish his troublesome relation, in consequence of not being able to bend his claws over or behind his head. The only plan would have been for him to come out of his shell, and mount up to where his adversary was so snugly seated; but this he did not seem to think of, but evidently preferred settling despairingly down into the innermost recesses of the purpura, out of reach of petty annoyance. Next day I dropped into the miniature tank an old whelk shell, the surface of which had been worn smooth by constant knocking about on the beach. It was rather a peculiar shell, being nearly full of various sized holes. Into this object the large crab quickly entered, and took up his abode. The little fellow, being left in his elevated position, soon deserted it, and roamed about in search of food. I took this opportunity of lifting out the original shell, put a little sea-weed in the cup, and left the brothers for the night. Next day, on looking in, I was astonished to find the small crab in two pieces—its body being broken off at the waist, if I may so term it. The two large claws of the other crab were wrenched off his body and lying at the bottom of the cup, two of his anterior legs were protruding through holes in the shell, and the poor Pagurus himself was quite dead. How this tragic affair happened I am at a loss to conceive.—*The Sea-side and Aquarium; or, Anecdote and Gossip on Marine Zoology, by John Harper.*

A PET MOLE.

Being very desirous of watching the mole in its living state, I directed a professional catcher to procure one alive, if possible; and after awhile the animal was produced. At first there was some difficulty in finding a proper place in which to keep a creature so fond of digging; but the difficulty was surmounted by procuring a tub, and filling it half full of earth. In this tub the mole was placed, and instantly sank below the surface of the earth. It was fed by placing large quantities of earth-worms or grubs in the cask; and the number of worms that this single mole devoured was quite surprising. As far as regards actual inspection, this arrangement was useless; for the mole never would show itself, and when it was wanted for observation, it had to be dug up. But many opportunities for investigating its manners were afforded by taking it from its tub, and letting it run on a hard surface, such as a gravel-walk. There it used to run with some speed, continually grubbing with its long and powerful snout, trying to discover a spot sufficiently soft for a tunnel. More than once it did succeed in partially burying itself, and had to be dragged out again, at the risk of personal damage. At last it contrived to slip over the side of the gravel-walk, and finding a patch of soft mould, sank with a rapidity that seemed the effect of magic. Spades were put in requisition; but a mole is more than a match for a spade, and the pet mole was never seen more. I was by no means pleased by the escape of my prisoner; but there was one person more displeased than myself—namely, the gardener; for he, seeing in the far perspective of the future a mole running wild in the garden, disfiguring his lawn and destroying his seed-beds, was extremely exasperated, and could by no blandishments be pacified. However, his fears and anxieties were all in vain, as is often the case with such matters, and a mole-heap was never seen in the garden. We therefore concluded that the creature must have burrowed under the garden wall, and so have got away.—*Common Objects of the Country, by the Rev. J. G. Wood.*



PATTERN OF BRIDAL PINCUSHION.



BRIDAL PINCUSHION.

BYRON'S DIET.

Byron had not damaged his body by strong drinks, but his terror of getting fat was so great that he reduced his diet to the point of absolute starvation. He was of that soft, lymphatic temperament which it is almost impossible to keep within a moderate compass, particularly as in his case his lameness prevented his taking exercise. When he added to his weight, even standing was painful, so he resolved to keep down to eleven stone, or shoot himself. He said everything he swallowed was instantly converted into tallow and deposited on his ribs. I remember one of his old friends saying, "Byron, how well you are looking!" If he had stopped there it had been well, but when he added "You are getting fat," Byron's brow reddened, and his eyes flashed—"Do you call getting fat looking well, as if I were a hog?" and, turning to me, he muttered, "The beast, I can hardly keep my hands off him." The man who thus offended him was the husband of the lady addressed as "Genevra," and the original of his "Zuleika," in the "Bride of Abydos." I don't think he had much appetite for his dinner that day, or for many days, and never forgave the man who, so far from wishing to offend, intended to pay him a compliment. He would exist on biscuits and soda water for days together; then, to allay the eternal hunger gnawing at his vitals, he would make up a horrid mess of cold potatoes, or rice, fish, greens, deluged in vinegar, and gobble it up like a famished dog. On either of these unsavoury dishes, with a biscuit and a glass or two of Rhine wine, he cared not how sour, he called feasting sumptuously. Upon my observing he might as well have fresh fish and vegetables, instead of stale, he laughed and answered, "I have an advantage ever you; I have no palate; one thing is as good as another to me." "Nothing," I said, "disagrees with the natural man; he fasts and gorges, his nerves and brains don't bother him; but if you wish to live,"—"Who wants to live?" he replied, "not I. The Byrons are a short-lived race on both sides, father and mother; longevity is hereditary; I am nearly at the end of my tether. I don't care for death; it is her sting! I can't bear pain."—*Trelawny's Last Days of Shelley and Byron.*

ANECDOTE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

John Swanston, one of Sir Walter's old servants, told me many things about him. The following shows with how much ease he wrote his works, and how perfect his memory must have been. Swanston was in the armoury with him, arranging some swords, &c. Laidlaw was seated writing down each sentence as Sir Walter prompted him, but the arrangement of the weapons seemed entirely to engross his attention; yet he was ever ready with the next sentence unhesitatingly. Swanston soon after got the "Legend of Montrose," to read, and was astonished to come to the very part he had heard put together at the above time. "Ah," said he, "I knew very well who wrote the Waverleys—indeed, we all had a pretty good guess." The fondness of dogs for Sir Walter must have been quite extraordinary. Swanston declares that he had to stand by, when they were leaping and fawning about him, to beat them off, lest they should knock him down. One day, when Sir Walter, Lady Scott, and Swanston, were in the armoury, "Maida," being outside, had peeped in through the window (a beautifully painted one), and the instant he got a glance of his beloved master, he bolted right through it, and at him at once. Lady Scott, starting at the crash, exclaimed, "Oh gracious! Shoot him, Swanston!" But Sir Walter, caressing him with the utmost coolness, said "No, no, mamma; though he were to break every window in Abbotsford.—Ah! poor fellow! poor fellow!"—*Memoir of David C. Gibson.*

A LITTLE COUNTRY HOUSE.

A man with one little country abode may have more real delight in it than a duke has in his wide demesnes. Indeed, I heartily pity a duke with half a score of noble houses. He can never have a home feeling in any one of them; while the possessor of a few acres knows every corner and every tree and shrub in his little realm, and knows what is the aspect of each upon every day of the year. I speak from experience. I am a country clergyman, the possessor of twelve acres of mother earth; and I know well what pleasure and interest are to be found in the little affairs of that limited tract. My study-window looks out upon a corner of the garden; a blank wall faces it at a distance of five-and-twenty feet. When I came here, I found that corner sown with potatoes, and that wall a dead expanse of stone and mortar. But I resolved to make the most of my narrow view, and so contrive that it should look cheerful at every season. And now the corner is a little square of as soft and well shaven green turf as can be seen; through which snowdrops and crocuses peep in early spring. Its surface is broken by two clumps of evergreens, laurels, hollies, cedars, yews, which look warm and pleasant all the winter time; and over one clump rises a standard rose of ten feet in height, which, as I look up from my desk through my window, shows like a crimson cloud in summer. The blank wall is blank no more, but beautiful with climbing roses, honeysuckle, fuchsias, and variegated ivy. What a pleasure it was to me, the making of this little improvement; and what a pleasure it is still every time I look at it! No one can sympathise justly with the feeling till he tries something of the sort for himself. And not merely is such occupation as that which I speak of a most wholesome diversity from mental work. It has many other advantages. It leads to a more intelligent delight in the fairest works of the Creator; and though it might be hard to explain the logical steps of the process, it leads a man to a more kindly feeling towards all his fellow-men.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign-office:—

"ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 3.

"The steamer Bengal arrived at Suez from Calcutta, and brings the following dates: Calcutta, July 2; Madras, 10; Galle, 14; Aden, 26; Hongkong, June 28. "On the 1st of July the rebels were forty miles from Jeypore, near Lallsahoot, and General Roberts's force was only thirty-four miles distant from Jeypore the same day.

"The allied expedition in the Peiho has reached Tientsin, from whence the last date is June 4. No serious attempt was made by the Chinese to impede the navigation of the river, and the gunboats advanced to Tientsin, which commands both the river and the great canal, without a mark of hostility. The people supply provisions of excellent quality cheaply. The English and French Ambassadors were living on shore in a temple. The Russians and Americans had followed the Allies up the river. The second officer of the empire and the president of one of the six boards of Government had arrived in Tientsin to negotiate; they are invested with a title which the interpreter describes to convey full powers, and profess their readiness to treat on the demands put forward in the letter to the Prime Minister of China, which had been previously ignored. The first interview was to take place on the 4th of June, after the departure of the steamer. The Chinese continue to consider the proceedings as somewhat between peace and war, but not exactly one or the other. Her Majesty's ship Princess Royal is anchored off Alexandria.

"Corfu, Aug. 6, 9.45 P.M."

The Times telegram states that the "rebels had returned in force to the jungles of Jugdespore, headed by Ummer Singh. General Lugard had resigned, on account of ill health. Tirowan, in Bandy, had been captured by General Whitlock. The Gwaliorrebels were believed to be making for Bhurtpore. Maun Singh was besieged at Shagurh by the Begum's army."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A narrative of the Agamemnon's share in the submersion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been published; it is full of interest. We begin under a depressing impression that the cable is to break; a variety of incidents, threatening to rend its frail cohesion, follow each other in rapid succession; we are carried from one doubt and fear to another, till at last relief is afforded by the announcement that the last coil is high and dry at Valentia, and that a strong electric current is transmitted from Newfoundland. First, a playful monster of a whale threatens to rush on the cable and snap it; then a flaw in its texture is discovered, and it is running out so rapidly that the defective link can barely be strengthened before it is precipitated overboard; then there occurs a yet unexplained pause in the transmission of the electric current; an American schooner and an American barque, in spite of warning guns, can scarcely be prevented from standing right on to the cable; the winds are let loose, and the good ship wallows in the trough of the sea, sorely trying the toughness of the twisted wire. When the Niagara's part of the adventurous tale comes to be told, doubtless we shall have more such incidents of breathless suspense. It has been no child's play, the submerging of this first electric link between the Old World and the New, and has been effected under anything but cheering influences. The discovery of a flaw in the cable on the first day is thus described:—

"All seemed to go well up to about eight o'clock; the cable paid out from the hold with an evenness and regularity which showed how carefully and perfectly it had been coiled away; and to guard against accidents which might arise in consequence of the cable having suffered injury during the storm the indicated strain upon the dynamometer was never allowed to go beyond 1,700lb, or less than one-quarter what the cable is estimated to bear, and thus far everything looked promising of success. But in such a hazardous work no one knows what a few minutes may bring forth, for soon after eight an injured portion of the cable was discovered about a mile or two from the portion paying out; not a moment was lost by Mr. Canning, the engineer on duty, in setting men to work to cobble up the injury as well as time would permit, for the cable was going out at such a rate that the damaged portion would be paid overboard in less than twenty minutes, and former experience had shown us that to check either the speed of the ship or the cable would, in all probability, be attended by the most fatal results. Just before the lapping was finished Professor Thomson reported that the electrical continuity of the wire had ceased, but that the insulation was still perfect; attention was naturally directed to the injured piece as the probable source of the stoppage, and not a moment was lost in cutting the cable at that point, with the intention of making a perfect splice. To the consternation of all, the electrical tests applied showed the fault to be overboard, and in all probability some fifty miles from the ship. Not a second was to be lost, for it was evident that the cut portion must be paid overboard in a few minutes, and in the meantime the tedious and difficult operation of making a splice had to be performed. The ship was immediately stopped, and no more cable paid out than was absolutely necessary to prevent it breaking. As the stern of the ship was lifted by the waves a scene of the most intense excitement followed. It seemed impossible even by using the greatest possible speed, and paying out the least possible amount of cable, that the junction could be finished before the part was taken out of the hands of the workmen. The main hold presented an extraordinary scene; nearly all the officers of the ship and of those connected with the expedition stood in groups about the coil, watching with intense anxiety the cable, as it slowly un-

wound itself nearer and nearer the joint, while the workmen, directed by Mr. Canning, under whose superintendence the cable was originally manufactured, worked at the splice as only men could work who felt that the life and death of the expedition depended upon their rapidity. But all their speed was to no purpose, as the cable was unwinding within a hundred fathoms, and, as a last and desperate resource, the cable was stopped altogether, and for a few minutes the ship hung on by the end. Fortunately, however, it was only for a few minutes, as the strain was continually rising above two tons, and it would not hold on much longer; when the splice was finished the signal was made to loose the stopper, and it passed overboard safely enough. When the excitement consequent upon having so narrowly saved the cable had passed away, we awoke to the consciousness that the case was still as hopeless as ever, for the electrical continuity was still entirely wanting. Preparations were consequently made to pay out as little rope as possible, and to hold on for six hours, in the hopes that the fault, whatever it might be, might mend itself before cutting the cable and returning to the rendezvous to make another splice. The magnetic needles on the receiving instruments were watched closely for the returning signals; when in a few minutes the last hope was extinguished by their suddenly indicating dead earth, which tended to show that the cable had broken from the Niagara, or that the insulation had been completely destroyed. In three minutes, however, every one was agreeably surprised by the intelligence that the stoppage had disappeared, and that the signals had again appeared at their regular intervals from the Niagara. It is needless to say what a load of anxiety this news removed from the minds of every one, but the general confidence in the ultimate success of the operations was much shaken by the occurrence, for all felt that every minute a similar accident might occur."

The following message has been received by the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—

"VALENTIA, Tuesday, Five A.M.

"Newfoundland has commenced the use and adjustment of their special instruments for speaking. Last night, at 11.15 P.M., we received coil currents from them at the rate of forty per minute perfectly. They are now sending usual letters for adjustment of instruments, and we have received from them the words 'Repeat, please,' and 'Please send slower for present,' spelt in full. They have also sent the signals for repeat frequently, proving that the receiving instruments are not yet adjusted with sufficient accuracy for them to get distinctly. I forward by this post the slip of signals first transmitted and received across the Atlantic by the company's instruments. The speed at which the letters come out seems faster than those at Keyham, and currents are apparently as strong."

The following despatches have also been received:—

"VALENTIA, AUGUST 11.—Newfoundland has sent throughout the night the usual adjustment signals. Several short messages connected with signals have been received thence. The longest contains seven words; also the word 'Newfoundland,' all being spelt in full, and received and recorded with perfect accuracy."

VALENTIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Signals are constantly interchanged, and it is expected the instruments taken out to Newfoundland by the Gorgon will shortly be so adjusted as to be able to communicate.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

A correspondent of the Daily News gives us the following calculations: "From Falmouth to Gibraltar the distance is less than 1,000 miles; from Gibraltar to Malta the distance is 988 miles; from Malta to Alexandria it is 815 miles; from Suez to Aden, 1,310 miles; from Aden to Bombay, 664 miles; from Bombay to Point de Galle, 960 miles; from Point de Galle to Madras, 540 miles; from Madras to Calcutta, 780 miles; from Calcutta to Penang, 1,213 miles; from Penang to Singapore, 381 miles; from Singapore to Hongkong, 1,437 miles; from Singapore to Batavia, 520 miles; from Batavia to Swan River, 1,500 miles; from Swan River to King George's Sound, 500 miles; and from King George's Sound to Adelaide, 998 miles. From Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney there will shortly be a telegraphic communication overland. From Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, to Bermuda, the distance is about 1,500 miles; from Bermuda to Inagua the distance is about 1,000 miles; from Inagua to Jamaica it is 300 miles; from Jamaica to Antigua, 800 miles; from Antigua to Demerara, via Trinidad, 800 miles; from Antigua to St. Thomas, 227 miles; from Jamaica to Greytown, via Navy Bay, 1,000 miles; and from Jamaica to Belize, 700 miles. It will be thus seen that all our settlements, dependencies, and colonies in the Peninsula, Mediterranean, Arabia, India, China, Australia, the West Indies, and Central America could be joined to England by shorter submarine cables than that which at present connects Ireland with Newfoundland, and without their touching any powerful foreign state. The aggregate length of these cables would be about 21,000 miles, and reckoning twenty per cent. for slack, the whole length would not measure more than 24,000 miles. These cables would place England in almost instantaneous communication with upwards of forty colonies, settlements, and dependencies, situated 20,000 miles apart, in the eastern and western hemispheres."

A case of breach of promise of marriage, of an extraordinary character, in which a M.P. is the defendant, will be tried at the ensuing assizes for Bristol. The lady, it is reported, was formerly connected with a large West-end establishment, and the defendant is now the representative of an Irish constituency. The letters are so voluminous that the plaintiff has had them printed for the use of her counsel, as easier of reference in that form, and they constitute a volume of considerable bulk. They are curiosities in themselves, and extracts therefrom will, no doubt, prove amusing to the public generally.

DARING ESCAPE FROM GAOL.

On Friday morning a most daring and clever escape was made from the gaol of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by a convict named Robert Boyd, who had been sentenced on the previous Monday at the assizes to six years' penal servitude for a highway robbery. Boyd, on being sentenced, was placed in a cell situated in one of the wings fronting the governor's residence. In this cell there is a pipe from the roof to the drain for carrying off the day water. The pipe is a large metal one, and sunk into the wall. It is covered in front by a deal board, which conceals it from view in the cell. By means of a cold chisel, which must have been thrown over the wall to him, Boyd had forced away the pipe and thus got an opening between the wall and the roof of about nine inches in breadth and fifteen in length. The barrier which prevented his access to the roof was thus removed, and raising himself on a fixture in the cell, he had squeezed his body through the aperture, a somewhat narrow aperture for a tall, well-made fellow of twenty-two years of age. In the wing where he had been confined are several empty cells, and there he possessed himself of a number of rugs. Thence he passed by a gallery, and proceeded in front of the governor's house, to a foot-bridge; thence to another wing of the prison, where he dropped on the ground on a site which the gaol committee propose to cover with additional buildings. It is an open space between the building where the prisoners are confined, and the outer wall to the south-east and north. He leaped over a wall into the stone-yard, where he found a plank that had been used by some persons who had been employed whitewashing, and also two bags of teased hair. Ascending the wall by means of the plank resting against it, and carrying with him the two bags of hair, he made to the boundary wall. The boundary wall of the prison at this point is east and west, and the wall up which Boyd had to ascend is about forty feet below it. The latter wall runs north and south, and from the point at which it intersects the outer wall it is furnished with a formidable chevaux de frise. Upon this apparatus which is immediately adjoining the outer wall, he placed the bags of hair, the object being to prevent the spikes from revolving, when, having placed one end of the plank upon it, he raised the other to the top of the boundary wall and clambered up. He carried with him the rugs that he had brought with him out of the empty cells. He knitted the rugs into a rope, fastened it to the plank, and descended by it cleverly into the street, and was free. About half-past three in the morning a police officer, who was passing down Carlisle-square, observed the rope hanging over the wall, and informed the gaol officials. Boyd was immediately missed, and an active search was made for him in the town, but he appears to have got clear of the town, and is off. He had been confined in Durham, Ripon, and Morpeth prisons previous to his last conviction, and appears to be a very bad character.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.

A few evenings ago at Wolverhampton, two brothers, named James and Patrick Jeffries, who were out in the street, under the influence of liquor, brandished their sickles, and wounded several persons by striking them. One man bled from a wound in the upper part of the face; and another was also cut, and when a policeman named Ferris had his attention first directed to the ruffians, they were actually menacing an infant in a carriage. Ferris at first tried quietly to persuade them to put up their sickles; but they at once turned upon him, threatening him in the most violent and repulsive language. As he was no match for both, Ferris quietly recommended them to walk on, determining to follow them till he should come up with another constable; but they became so violent that he found it necessary to attempt to capture James Jeffries, who, from his violence and great stature, appeared the most dangerous. While endeavouring to seize and handcuff him, Francis Jeffries attacked the officer, and James aided him. The first blow of the former's sickle fortunately was oblique; but it cut off the brim of the policeman's hat. Ferris endeavoured to ward off other blows with his walking-stick; but a heavy blow from a sickle cut his stick in two. The officer then retreated a few paces, at the same time endeavouring to get out his staff, when he was closely followed by both brothers, who shouted that they would have his life. The next blow of a sickle was parried with the truncheon; but the following struck the officer's left arm, occasioning a frightful wound on the elbow joint. The blood flowed copiously; and like wild beasts, infuriated by the sight, the Irishmen again sprang upon the officer, and one sickle was coming down upon him with a force which must have killed the poor fellow, when a policeman arrived just as the ruffian's arms were uplifted. A timely and well-aimed blow saved Ferris's life, and knocked down his antagonist; and Ferris then knocked down the other. They were both handcuffed and taken to the police-station, and Ferris was conveyed to a surgeon's, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken home, where he remains in a very precarious state.

EXECUTION AT DORCHESTER.

The full penalty of the law was carried into effect on James Seale on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock at the Castle of Dorchester, in the presence of a large concourse of people of all grades and both sexes. The wretched culprit was tried before Mr. Baron Channell at Dorchester, on the 24th ult., for the wilful murder of a young woman named Sarah Ann Griffy, at Stoke Abbots, on the 30th of April last, and also for having set fire to the house in which his victim resided. The prisoner is a very young man, not having reached his twentieth year, and had been working as a labourer for some time past in the vicinity. A person named Seale (no relation) kept a house known as "Puck-shorne-house," a short distance from Stokes Abbots, and with him lived a woman named Griffy and her

illegitimate daughter, the deceased, who was twenty-three years of age. On the day of the murder deceased remarked to her mother that she had seen the prisoner lurking about the premises, and she was afraid his intentions were not proper. In the course of the day, when all the parties, who were farm labourers, were at work, excepting deceased, the prisoner entered the house, and, after maltreating her, inflicted a most fearful gash in her throat, nearly five inches long, with a clasp-knife, and other injuries on the hands, arms, and breast, and then set fire to the house. The smoke from the burning place was seen at a considerable distance off by the other Seale, and on hastening to the house with assistance the fire was extinguished, and the deceased was found dead on the floor of the room. The culprit being suspected, search was made for him, and he was found walking up a lane some distance from Puckshorne-house by a constable named Lavelier. He said he was picking up sticks, but he had none in his hand. He was charged with the murder and also with setting fire to the house, but he stoutly denied having been connected with either, and said he had not been there since nine in the morning, it being then late in the day. There were large splashes of blood on his hands and clothes, and he had evidently tried to conceal it by besmearing the spots with mud. He was taken into custody, and sentenced to death on the 24th ult., the evidence clearly bringing home the guilt to the culprit. Since the condemnation of the unfortunate man he has been visited regularly by the Rev. D. Clementson, the ordinary of the gaol, and although rather sullen at first, he at last listened with the greatest attention to the reverend gentleman's exhortations. For some time, he continued to deny that he had anything to do with the atrocious crime, but he appeared to become aware of the awful position in which he stood on being informed that the day of execution was finally settled, and ultimately he made a full confession of his guilt to the chaplain, and expressed his deep penitence and hope of future salvation. At a few minutes after seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. Lawrence, the governor, accompanied by the reverend chaplain, the under-sheriff, and other officials, entered the cell, where they found the wretched man in an abject state. On being asked if there was anything he wished to communicate, he replied there was nothing; but he wished to thank the governor, chaplain, and other officials for the kindness they had shown him in the dreadful situation in which he was placed. Having shaken hands with the officials, Calcraft, the executioner, proceeded to perform the awful operation of pinioning, and as the time approached for the departure to the scaffold the wretched man engaged in prayer with the chaplain. At last the mournful procession was formed and proceeded to the scaffold, where all the preliminaries having been completed, Seale was placed by the executioner under the fatal beam, and the bolt having been withdrawn, the drop fell, and after a few brief struggles death put an end to his sufferings. The javelin men and county police kept the ground, on which a large number of persons had assembled from all the neighbouring districts from an early hour in the morning.

The following is the confession made by the murderer to the chaplain: "James Seale states that on Friday the 30th of April, he entered the house with the full intention of murdering Sarah Ann Griffy. He asked her about Rachel Hutchings, by way of excuse. He remained a quarter of an hour in the house talking to the deceased, during which time she told him that if he did not go away she would get a policeman. She went to the cupboard to get a lace for her boot, and came for her bonnet close to the window, in which there was a razor, and where he was sitting. She tumbled over some furze in the room, and fell on the right side. He took up the razor and went towards her. She screamed and said, 'Don't kill me, Jem, and then I'll give you some victuals.' He then placed the razor to her throat, and with his right hand pressed the top of it into the neck, the heel of the razor making the cut, he keeping her down with the other hand. She bled a good deal, made a gurgling noise in the throat, moved her feet, and died directly. After this he left the house and saw the woman Cornick, with whom he talked. She shortly left him. He then went up to his father's house, and with some rag bound up his finger which he had cut before with a piece of glass. He then returned to the house where the deceased was and set fire to the premises with some matches he found in a box over the fire-place. He declared that he never had any ill-feeling towards the deceased, but murdered her that he might destroy the property of the Hutchings', whom he did not like, because they would not lend him money, and told him not to come there again. He is not sorry that the fire burnt Hutchings' things, as that was what he wanted, because they should not live there; and if the old woman had gone back to see the girl, he would have returned and killed her too. He had thought about it while he was talking with her on the road, for he could have tripped her up, but thought it was not worth while, as some one might have come along. Upon his return from timber-hauling on the 30th of April, he made up his mind to murder the girl, as she stood in the way of his revenge on the Hutchings', whom he wished to drive out of the place by destroying their premises."

Mr. J. R. Hind writes to the Times that the comet discovered by Dr. Donati at Florence on June 2, will be visible a little above the horizon in the evenings, in the constellations Leo Minor and Coma Berenices, for about six weeks from this time, and after the 20th inst. it may be seen in the mornings also. "About the end of the first week in September it will rise 3½ hours before the sun, and set at nearly an equal interval after him. The rapid increase in the intensity of the comet's light, which on September 29 will be 160 times greater than on the night of discovery, may very possibly allow of its being conspicuously visible to the naked eye (as already pointed out by several continental astronomers), particularly in the evening twilight, towards the end of that month."

MISCELLANEA.

Letters from the Hague contradict in the most positive manner the rumour that the King of Holland has any intention of abdicating.

Considerable numbers of sheep and oxen have been imported into Lowestoft during the last few weeks from the north of Europe.

Last week the births of 795 boys and 758 girls, in all 1,553 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,505.

The monument to Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., who gave the Halifax people their park, is to be a standing figure in marble, and executed by Mr. Durham.

Seven hundred and sixty iron bedsteads, with pillows and bedding complete, which were brought to Cherbourg by the railway company to lodge their guests in the "camp," are to be sold by auction on the spot this week.

George Sand (Madame) Dudevant is expected at Paris next week. She brings with her, it is said, a drama founded on the history of Rome, and which is intended, not for the Odéon, but for the Théâtre Français.

The *Gazette* announces the elevation of the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton Leigh, to the peerage, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Kingsdown, of Kingsdown, in the county of Kent.

The *Independence Belge* states that a young lady, living in Hanover, has been sentenced by a court of that town to pay a fine of two francs, "for having worn a dress which, occupying the whole breadth of the pavement, is an obstruction to the public way."

On Saturday last the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the handsome edifice which has just been erected on Richmond-hill, and which bears the designation of St. Matthias's Church. It is a spacious building, calculated to accommodate a thousand worshippers without galleries.

The Government has, on the recommendation of a special committee, consisting of Lord John Russell, Lord Elcho, and Mr. Coningham, M.P., decided on the purchase of Sir George Hayter's immense picture of the House of Commons first assembled after the passing of the Reform Bill.

A few days ago a whole family of Roman Catholic converts, consisting of father, mother, and seven children, were received into the communion of the Church of England by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, at St. John's Church. They are highly respectable and intelligent.—*Liverpool Courier*.

The Acomb House inquiry was concluded on Saturday; that day and the previous day having been spent in examining witnesses produced by Mr. Metcalfe. As regards the course of the inquiry, it has been impossible to gather information; and we can only state that the commissioners engaged will now have to report to the Lunacy Board.

Complaints having been made to the effect that Sisters of Mercy visiting the West Derby Workhouse had spoken improprie to some of the children, the guardians, at a recent meeting, after a stormy discussion, agreed to a resolution, proposed by the Rev. Mr. Fenton, forbidding the sisters to visit the house in future.

A freestone erection is about to be put up against the wall at the head of the grave of the late Hugh Miller, the geological and learned quarryman, author, and newspaper editor. It will have inserted into it a tablet of polished Peterhead granite, resembling the tablet erected at the grave of Dr. Chalmers in the immediate vicinity.

A grand national archery competition will take place at Eglinton on the anniversary of the celebrated tournament, when the prizes are intended to be upwards of 100l. in value. The contest is to be extended over two days. Archers will be present from all parts of England and Scotland.

A despatch from Dublin, of Wednesday afternoon, states that "serious riots have broken out in Kilkenny. Infuriated mobs are traversing the country, smashing reaping and other agricultural machines, and assaulting their owners. Magistrates held a meeting at Stoneyford, and resolved to petition Government for additional police and military."

Some jealousy has been excited in France by the news that the order of Malta is about to be revived. It is now said that a meeting, at which several influential ecclesiastics will attend, is to be held this week at the mansion of a wealthy inhabitant of the Faubourg St. Germain, to consider what means can be taken to associate France with the revival, and prevent the order from falling altogether under Austrian influence.

A letter from Milan in the *Indipendente* of Turin, states that General Giulay, who was shortly to be invested with the supreme military command of Lombardy and Venice, has just been wounded by a bullet at the manoeuvres of the camp of Somma. Another letter in the *Vessillo della Libertà* goes the length of saying that the general has died of his wound. It is not stated whether the occurrence is attributable to accident or crime.

The *Ordine*, a Malta journal, contains the following: "Our readers will remember that, on the occasion of the solemn entrance of his Excellency the Right Rev. Monsignor Bishop of Malta into his cathedral church, on the 21st May, the military authorities took no official notice of the event by the firing of artillery, usual on such occasions, and that the bishop had brought the matter to the notice of the home Government. We have now the pleasure of announcing that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in replying to the bishop, and disapproving of the

conduct of the authorities, has officially assured him that the omission of according to the Bishop of Malta the usual honours on such an occasion shall not occur again; and at the same time expresses his displeasure at the omission having occurred."

The ship *Competitor*, of Boston, recently arrived at Havannah from China with a lot of coolies. She sailed from Swatow with about 380 on board, and before she reached Havannah 127 had died on the passage. The ship made a very short voyage, or the number of deaths would have been much larger.—*New York Paper*.

The Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society is doing great things. The Sydney papers report the proceedings at a grand meeting, over which the Governor-General presided, supported by the leading men of the colony, at which the plans for a model farm of 150 acres were approved. The cost—about 11,000l.—is to be shared by the society and the Government.

The *Paris Patrie* of Tuesday last calls to account the recent writer who, in describing the picture galleries possessed by England, disposed of the private collections in fifteen short pages, and totally omitted to record the existence of the Vernon Gallery. Our contemporary's explanation is worth giving: "The Vernon Gallery," it tells us, "was formed by the collection of curiosities bequeathed by Lord Vernon to the institution of St. James's Palace!"

The last act of the late session is entitled *Election of Members During the Recess Act, 1858*. The Speaker of the House of Commons is authorised to issue his warrant during the recess for new writs on members accepting office, and members who accept offices which vacate their seats are to signify the same to the Speaker, which notification is to appear in the *London Gazette*. The act is not to apply to the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds.

On the evening of the 28th May a lecture on "St. Paul" was delivered at Sydney on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association by the Rev. T. Binney. His Excellency the Governor-General took the chair, and on the platform were several ministers of the various denominations, together with gentlemen of position and influence in the city. The church was crammed. Admission was given by tickets, of which 1,500 were presented at the doors.

Disturbances took place a few nights ago at Tilburg, in Holland. Irritated at having been prohibited by the authorities from singing an insulting song against one of the inhabitants of the town, the populace rose and committed various excesses, in the course of which several persons were seriously injured, two it was feared mortally. The authorities had to obtain the assistance of twenty gendarmes and fifty soldiers, by means of whom they succeeded in re-establishing order.

Several fine fresco paintings belonging to the period of Giotto, and attributed by connoisseurs to the pencils of either Agnolo Gaddi or Spinello Aretino, have just been discovered at Florence, in the convent of Carmelite monks, by two of the inmates, who, with great patience and perseverance, removed the whitewash with which they were covered, without injuring them in the least. They represent passages in the life of St. Cecily, and Sts. Valerian, Tiburtius, and Urban.

The Roman Catholic priest of a village of the diocese of Raab, in Hungary, was lately cited by his bishop before the ecclesiastical tribunal for having caused the bells of his church to be tolled as a mark of respect on the death of the Protestant pastor of the village. But as it has been the custom in Hungary for a great length of time for the Catholic and Protestant clergy to live together on good terms and show respect for each other, the tribunal refused to entertain the complaint.

A challenge has just been given by some Cambridge students, who have gone over to France in their own boat, to row against a like number of French gentlemen. The challenge runs thus: "The five gentlemen constituting the crew of the four-oared boat, Fairy, and who are now at Caen, wish to make a match to row any five French amateurs a two or three mile race on the canal of that town on the 16th, 17th, or 18th of this month. This challenge remains open until Friday, the 13th inst. Address to Mr. J. Lyle, Hotel d'Angleterre, Caen."

A fatal accident occurred on the occasion of the recent *fêtes*. A train left Caen for Cherbourg, filled with passengers, but on arriving at the next station, a large crowd of persons who were in waiting attempted to force their way into the carriages, but were prevented. When the train resumed its route, several of the persons who were anxious to get on made a dash at the carriages, and in so doing knocked down several others. Two females were rolled on to the line beneath the carriages; one escaped unhurt, but the other had her head severed from her body.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains accounts of engagements in India with which the public are familiar. The most interesting is the despatch of Sir H. Rose explaining a general action with the army of the Peishwa, which attempted to relieve Jhansi while he was besieging it. He gained a complete victory over him, pursuing him two miles beyond the river Betwa, taking eighteen guns, of which one was an eighteen-pounder, one an eight-inch mortar, two twelve-pounders, and two English nine-pounders, and killing upwards of 1,500 rebels.

On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company was held to receive a report from the directors. This report proved to be a recommendation that the Great Eastern should be sold by public auction, and that power should also be vested in the hands of the directors to sell her by private contract. After considerable discussion, a resolution, embodying the suggestions of the report, in a modified form, was adopted by a large majority. The resolution authorised the directors to offer the ship for sale by public

auction if negotiations failed, and also to raise money on mortgage, or by preference shares; but it required that no sale by private contract should take place without the consent of a public meeting of the shareholders.

On Monday afternoon an accident took place at Ramsgate, which, however, we are happy to state, has not been attended with any fatal consequences. It appears that the train which left Margate for Ramsgate at three o'clock was rather a heavy one, and in consequence of sufficient breakage power not having been applied on entering the station, it went in at a faster pace than usual, and came in contact with the permanent buffers. The shock was sufficient to throw many of the passengers from their seats, and upwards of twenty of the passengers were more or less hurt.

2,127,715l. was expended in the half-year ended Lady-day last, in 643 unions and parishes for the relief of paupers in and out of doors. The population of the places referred to was 17,626,355. For irremovable paupers 453,314l. was spent in 610 unions and single parishes. The cost of relief to the irremovable paupers was 308 per cent. on the cost of relief to the other paupers, the proportion having risen 2.4 per cent. The number of paupers in receipt of relief on the 1st of January last (the middle of the half-year) was 902,032, and the number of able-bodied paupers, 165,770.

A few days since a fearful railway accident occurred at Gartsherrie, in consequence of a large excursion train from Stirling, containing about 1,100 scholars and teachers, running into a mineral train at a crossing. The engine was pitched off the line, and about sixty persons were injured, twenty so severely that they were unable to proceed to Stirling. Black eyes and bruises were very abundant, and the hand of the Rev. Mr. Brown so severely cut that he had to return to Coatbridge in order to have it dressed. Fortunately, the train was proceeding at rather a slow pace, or the consequences would undoubtedly have been fearful.

The War Department have it in contemplation to make a considerable augmentation in the corps of Royal Engineers, so as to increase that branch of the service to 10,000 men. At present the strength of the corps is about 5,000 men, scattered about in India, China, and all parts of the British dominions, so that only a comparatively small portion of that number are stationed in Great Britain and Ireland. It is consequently proposed to make a considerable augmentation in that branch of the service, so as to enable at least 5,000 of the Royal Engineers to be always stationed at home, where they would be constantly employed in all kinds of engineering works, fortifications, and everything connected with that branch of warfare.

The usual festivities of the wakes have been observed at Unsworth, there having been morris dancing, accompanied by a rush cart, band of music, &c. The behaviour exhibited has been disgraceful, men having hired themselves for fourpence a day, and allowed themselves to be ducked in the brook with their clothes inside out for the amusement of spectators. Thanks to the curate at present officiating in the absence of the incumbent, who is on the Continent, and to the police force, more order on the Sabbath was observable than usual, the morris dancers not proceeding to church in their dresses as formerly on such occasions, nor was there as much Sunday trading as in previous years.—*Bury Times*.

The following gentlemen were on Monday elected by the Court of Directors to be members of the New Council for India: Charles Mills, Esq.; John Shepherd, Esq.; Sir James Weir Hogg; Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.; Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq.; William Joseph Eastwick, Esq.; Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq. It appears from this list that none of the Crown nominees on the late Board of Directors have been elected.—The *Times* states that Sir John Lawrence, who is now on his passage home, has been offered, and has accepted, a place in the new Indian Council. It is stated that Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Wilmshurst will also be among the members nominated by Her Majesty's Government.

In the *Gossip of the Illustrated London News* we read: "The last of the 'Steaks' is dead. The last English gentleman who told and delighted in coarse, clever stories, and indulged in Hessianisms, is no more. Mr. Stephenson, to whom we refer, was a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and Deputy-Ranger of Hyde Park. He maintained all the laws of the 'Steaks,' as they existed when Peg Woffington was a member, and as deputy-ranger he maintained his right of pasture for his cows with a determination worthy of Rob Roy. He was a natural son of Jockey of Norfolk, Duke of Norfolk, and at times, when in an enthusiastic vein, had a touch of the blood of all the Howards in his face. Will the 'Steaks,' now that Stephenson is dead, sink into an ordinary respectable society? And will the cows, now that Stephenson is dead, disappear from Hyde Park?"

A duel, attended with serious consequences, has just taken place at Munich. Count Oberndorff, an officer of the cuirassiers, sold some horses and carriages to the Chevalier Ostini, of Florence, for which the latter promised to pay in a short time. The money not being forthcoming at the period appointed, the count publicly made use of some insulting expressions relative to the chevalier. This being mentioned to the latter, he immediately paid the debt, and demanded satisfaction for the insult. A hostile meeting was arranged, but the police having been made acquainted with the matter went to the ground and prevented it. A few days after Count Oberndorff, seeing the chevalier on the public promenade, went up to him whilst he was in conversation with an officer, called him a coward, and struck him several times with a whip. The parties met the following morning. Pistols were used, and at the first fire the count received his adversary's ball in the abdomen. The chevalier, in order to escape legal proceedings,

started for Augusta, but was arrested at Landau, and brought back to Munich. It is said that he will be released on bail while awaiting his trial, but the punishment, if any, cannot be very serious, as there is no law against duelling in the Bavarian code. The count is in a very serious state, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

We regret to announce the death of the Countess of Carlisle, who died on Sunday morning at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. The Earl of Carlisle and Lady Dover were with their venerated mother at her death. The deceased Countess was eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was born on the 12th of July, 1783. By her marriage with George sixth and late Earl of Carlisle, she had issue a numerous family, eleven sons and daughters still living.

A letter from Naples, in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, relates the following: "A priest having signed a bill which he failed to pay when due, was accosted the other day in the streets by a bailiff, who arrested him in the name of the law. But the priest, unwilling to go to prison, feigned a sudden indisposition; a crowd assembled, and on what had happened becoming known the multitude expressed their indignation at the atrocity of committing a holy servant of God to prison for not paying his debts. The curate of the parish where the scene was enacted soon came up, and insisted on the release of his brother priest. It was in vain the bailiff produced his warrant; the wrath of the populace increased with his resistance, and he had at length to seek safety in flight."

There is a couple residing in the parish of Mark, Somerset, that were married some years since under the following extraordinary circumstances: John had been courting Mary for some time, and told her he'd marry her, but never told her when, and at last he began to flag a little, and, to use Mary's own words, she thought he meant to jib in good earnest. So she borrowed a neighbour's pistol, loaded it with powder and ball, waylaid Johnny one evening, and presented the pistol, at the same time asking him in the most "affectionate manner" to make his choice either to marry her, leave the kingdom for ever, or have his brains blown out. John instantly exclaimed, with open arms, "Oh, have you, my dear!" He kept his promise, and they were spliced soon after, and are now as happy as their neighbours.—*Western Daily Press*.

The American mail brings the intelligence that the Queen of the Sandwich Islands has given birth to a son,—heir to the throne of Hawaii. This event, which took place on the 20th May, caused the utmost joy throughout the kingdom. King Kamehameha, the fourth of the name, received the crown by appointment of his uncle. There is now a prospect of the succession becoming hereditary, which would greatly strengthen the Government of this interesting and important insular nation. The representatives of foreign powers at Honolulu hastened to offer the King their congratulations on this auspicious event, conveying to him at the same time the assurance of the sympathy of their respective Governments, and their desire for the independence and prosperity of the Hawaiian kingdom. The King's impromptu replies to the several addresses would not have disgraced the lips of an European monarch.

The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the law by which land occupied by public establishments is rendered exempt from local taxes and rates have reported the result of their deliberations. With certain reservations (such as religious buildings and burial-grounds, turnpike tolls, highways, and bridges), they recommend that all land and buildings used for scientific, public, charitable, and scholastic purposes, whether there be a beneficial occupation or not, should be assessed to the local rates, and should pay rates accordingly. From the evidence brought before the committee it appears that some of the departments of the Government have recently taken steps for insisting on the exemption of property occupied by the Government in cases where the parish rates had been previously paid by the department. As this extension of the exemption of Government property is contrary to the views expressed by the committee, and occasions local irritation, they suggest that the Government should consider the expediency of suspending their proceedings until Parliament may have before them the evidence and report of the committee, and may have come to some decision on the question. Eleven witnesses were examined (private persons of no note), and their expenses amounted to 72l. 16s.

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: Athol St., Perth, May 2, 1848. Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. JAMES PORTER, No. 24, 514, the Rev. Thomas Minster, cure of five years nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings. Devon Cottage Bromley, Middlesex, March, 31, 1849. Dear Sirs,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. You are at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. I remain, &c., THOMAS WOODHOUSE. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In cansisters, 11b. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Cansisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

THE LAACHER-SEE.

On the road between Cologne and Coblenz, near the old towns of Andernach and Sinzig, is the village of Brohl, situated in one of the most interesting spots for the geological student, and which also affords in its neighbourhood some very romantic rides and walks. One of these spots is the Laacher-See. It is about two leagues from Brohl and somewhat less from Andernach. The road to it from Brohl runs through the mountain village of Tönnestien, celebrated for its mineral waters, which have all the qualities of the Seltzer Springs, and are, like those, sent to all parts of the globe. The See or Lake is situated on the summit of the range of the Eifel Gebirge, and presents one of the most beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood. It is nearly circular, and has neither outlet nor inlet for its waters. It is surrounded by the high peaks thrown up by the extinct volcanoes which at one time were in full activity, but which are now covered with vegetation. The spot was so beautiful, and at the same time so retired, that it was chosen by the monks of old as one on which to erect a monastery and church, both of which suffered in the Seven Years' War, and were left as ruins. The former building was restored, and was at one time the residence of the governor of Coblenz, but is now partly converted into an hotel. The church has also been restored by the King of Prussia. The district is famous for its mill-stones, which have enjoyed a world-wide fame ever since the time of the Romans, several of whose workings are still visible at the present day. The quarries are still in work, and furnish some of the best stone for buildings which are required to withstand the action of water. So great is their hardness that the faces of the arches of the bridge over the Vistula at Dirschau are composed of blocks from the quarries of Niedermendig, to withstand the action of the vast masses of ice which float down the stream at the approach of spring. The railway bridge of the Rhine at Cologne is to be constructed of the same material. A stay of a few days will be well repaid by a visit to these interesting places.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

In England and Wales, in 1856-57, the sum total of 261,069,680*l.* was assessed to the income-tax under the various schedules. The amount assessed in Scotland was 30,498,404*l.* In England and Wales, 103,603,868*l.* was assessed under schedule A, 41,186,404*l.* under schedule B, 20,935,770*l.* under schedule C, 73,511,927*l.* under schedule D, and

15,832,511*l.* under schedule E. In Scotland, 12,543,811*l.* was assessed under schedule A, and 11,109,149*l.* under schedule D. As regards the assessment of 103,603,068*l.* in England, under the (first) schedule A, 41,176,957*l.* was on lands, 44,994,174*l.* on messuages, 2,694,461*l.* on mines, and 9,209,449*l.* on railways. Such are the assessments. The net amount of income-tax produced by the assessment in 1856-57 in England and Wales was 14,286,082*l.* The tax yielded in 1852-53, 5,388,691*l.*, and when it was raised from 7*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* in the pound (1854-1855), the produce was 12,086,522*l.* The increase to 1*s.* 4*d.* only raised the last amount to 13,942,795*l.*, in 1855-56. The total property assessed to the tax in Ireland in 1856-57 was 21,488,343*l.* The produce of the tax in Ireland in 1856-57 was 1,289,415*l.* This is the result of a return to the House of Lords. A second return to the House of Commons shows that in 1856-57, 258,880 persons were assessed in Great Britain under schedule D, and 87,498 under schedule E. Under schedule D, 20,348 persons had incomes under 100*l.* a-year; 120,650 under 150*l.*; 40,086 under 200*l.*; 32,665 under 300*l.*; 15,006 under 400*l.*; 7,407 under 500*l.*; 5,471 under 600*l.*; 3,105 under 700*l.*; 2,066 under 800*l.*; 1,745 under 900*l.*; 816 under 1,000*l.*; 5,423 under 2,000*l.*; 1,568 under 3,000*l.*; 773 under 4,000*l.*; 450 under 5,000*l.*; and 811 between 5,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* 444 persons rejoiced in the pos-

session of incomes ranging from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* a year, and forty-six were so supremely blessed as to figure for incomes of 50,000*l.* a year "and upwards." The pressure of the tax evidently falls upon the smaller incomes, for the largest yield under schedule D (639,329*l.*) is from incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* From this point the yield of the tax is in an inverse ratio to the increase of the individual income, until incomes of 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.* are reached, and here there is a jump from 50,706*l.* to 465,328*l.* After this, there is a fluctuation from 556,294*l.* to 128,599*l.* as regards incomes ranging from 2,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* and upwards, these two figures representing the maximum and minimum amounts of the produce of the tax within the limits defined. The holders of incomes from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* contribute 556,294*l.*, and the fortunate possessors of 50,000*l.* a-year and upwards, 267,503*l.* In Ireland 16,589 persons are assessed under schedule D. In the case of the sister kingdom the holders of large incomes are very limited; only thirty persons possess from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*; twenty-one from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, and one happy individual, whose name is worthy of record although it does not appear, enjoys an income of 50,000*l.* and upwards. Under schedule E, 4,157 persons are assessed in Ireland.

LADY ANNE TUFNELL is passing the season at Warren Wood, near Hatfield.

LITTLE THINGS.

It does require a little energy to acquire the habit of doing things at the right time, by resolutely laying aside whatever we are engaged in, and actively getting through little, it may be irksome, duties; but if any one doubts its being a duty to do so, let them spend a short time in a house where this is not attended to, and see if the discomfort there produced is not sufficient to show how essential attention to these little duties is. It is in the daily and hourly occasions that we are too apt to fail,—just to be a little too late for meals—not quite ready when it is time to go out—just a quarter of an hour behind our engagement—and so on; and because it is so small a matter, we forget that its constant recurrence makes it most annoying to others. One great cause of this fault is the eagerness to finish something we are about, the unwillingness to lay aside some favourite occupation; and another is, a sauntering way of getting ready, an idle way of putting off our time, for it is almost always the idle who are unpunctual. Connected with this duty of punctuality, is the still rarer habit of never procrastinating. I do not believe there is one human being who stands clear on this point; but I shall have more to say on this subject when I come to speak of procrastination as one of our "little sins;" so here I shall merely urge as a duty, the resolute striving against this fault in little things. Letters to

answer, a small account to pay, a stitch in time, a trifling service to be rendered to another,—who is not apt to procrastinate in these things! No one can be punctual, or attain to what Southey calls "the virtue of reliability," who does not struggle against the encroachment of this foe.—*Little Things.*

AN OFFICER'S LIFE SAVED BY A BOOK. — A captain in the 2nd Division, on joining the service, had received from his old nurse a prayer-book, which happily he valued much. During the battle (the Alma) when the balls began to fly thickly, one struck his shoulder and knocked up his epaulette, but did not hurt him; a second grazed his hip, carrying away a piece of his trousers; he then saw a Russian in front, with his musket levelled at him. The Russian fired, and Captain — felt a stunning blow on his left breast, which brought him to the ground. His first impression was, "Well, it's all over with me!" In a few seconds, however, finding that he was only stunned, he jumped up and went forward. The Russian, who was loading, started at seeing the man he thought killed again advancing, turned round and ran. Shortly after, a fourth shot in the ankle compelled the officer to leave the field and seek surgical care. On moving his great coat, which had been slung across his breast, there in his old nurse's prayer-book he found the ball flattened that would otherwise have passed through his heart. He had valued the gift of his faithful though humble old friend, and it proved his protection.—*Recollections of a Crimean Chaplain, by the Rev. H. P. Wright.*



CHRISTIAN PEASANTS PAYING THEIR TAXES AT TREBINJE.—(See First Page.)



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NURNBERG

NURNBERG.

The city of Nurnberg, once one of the most influential of Hanseatic towns, and now belonging to Bavaria, offers to the student of the architecture and arts of the middle ages a rich field for research. Very few towns of Germany have suffered so little as Nurnberg from the changes of the times, and from the ravages of the wars which devastated Germany during the Thirty Years' War, the Wars of the Suc-

cession, and those of the French Empire; and it consequently possesses a rich store of local antiquities, and memorials of its great painters and princely merchants. It is situated upon a level plain, highly cultivated. It is first mentioned in history in 1050, and it was not till 200 years after that it obtained its charter. It rapidly rose to be a place of great trade, being the place from which the north of Europe received the rich productions of the East.

It was also celebrated for its manufactures, which brought great wealth to its merchants, and enabled them to assist the Emperors of Germany upon numerous occasions with money. It became the residence of several Emperors. The city contains many beautiful churches and buildings, and abounds with fountains, the works of the most celebrated artists of the time. It is of considerable extent, as our readers may perceive from the bird's-eye view. Within the walls, which are still standing, the finest public building is the Ruth-Laue (Guild-hall), with its magnificent saloon and its vaulted roof and massive chandelier. The walls still retain, in an excellent state of preservation, the triumphal procession of the Emperor Maximilian I., by A. Durer. In one of the galleries is a remarkable piece of stucco-work, in which the figures on the ceiling stand out in bold relief, nearly life size. It contains also a museum of curiosities. The facade and the greater part of the new buildings date from the year 1616, when the first stone was laid, but the most important portions of the former building were preserved. The churches form a most interesting feature in Nurnberg, and the first and oldest is that dedicated to St. Sebald. It was begun in the thirteenth century, and occupied a number of years in building, during which it underwent many alterations. It contains numerous interesting monuments, and the Reformers, unlike the followers of Knox in Scotland, left the works of art with which the church abounds in their places. The most beautiful of these is the tomb of St. Sebald, the

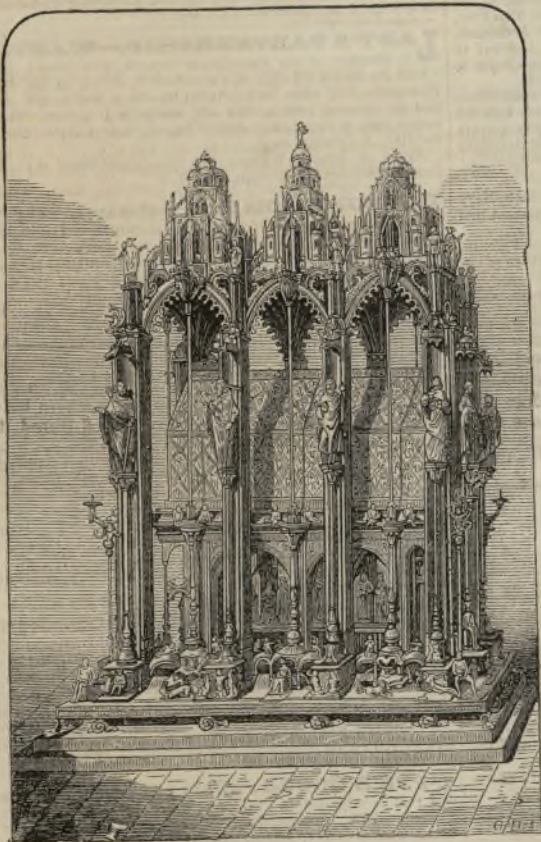
work of Peter Vischer. It is of bronze, ornamented with statues of the twelve apostles and numerous other figures. In this church is also the celebrated crucifix by the Veit Stoss. In one of the chapels



THE "CHÖRCHEN" AT NURNBERG.

there is still kept burning a small lamp, which has not been allowed to go out, so says the sexton, for some 300 years. The glass windows also demand particular attention.

(To be continued.)



THE TOMB OF ST. SEBALD, NURNBERG.

THE MARTYR SPIRIT IN INDIA.

Our readers will remember the case of Gopi Nath Nundi, the companion in suffering of Esign Cheek. The Church Missionary Society have recently received a letter from Gopi Nath, dated March 2, 1858, in which he says: "The moulvi, when he failed in his endeavours by argument to bring us (himself and wife) to renounce the Christian faith, brought forward all the threats which a wicked heart could invent. He threatened to take off the different limbs of our body, and thus torture us to death; but when he saw that this had no effect, he then promised to give us riches, land free of rent, and other worldly grandeur; but, thanks be to God! he still received a negative answer. His next attack was on my poor wife, who, although naturally timid, yet at that moment was astonishingly bold in declaring her faith. Well may I insert the sweet words of our blessed Lord, 'And ye shall be brought before governors and kings for my sake, for a testimony against them and the Gentiles.' But when they deliver you up, take no thought how or what you shall speak. For it is not you that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you." Surrounded as she was by no less than one hundred infuriated and savage-looking men, with drawn swords, ready to inflict torture, yet she defended her faith most gloriously. When the moulvi appealed to her, and inquired what she would do, thinking, no doubt, that her natural weakness would yield to his proposals, but not knowing that a greater Power than his was directing and supporting her, she humbly, and with a loud voice, declared that she was ready to undergo any punishment he would inflict, but would not deny her Master and Saviour. While the man was arguing with her, she felt certain that we should be called upon to seal our faith with our blood. She began to teach the

little boys in the presence and hearing of all, 'You, my sweet children, will be taken and kept as slaves, when we shall be killed, but do not forget to say your prayers every day; and when the English power is re-established, fly over to them for refuge, and relate the circumstances of our end; and, while instructing them, she was kissing them all the time. This pitiful scene no doubt touched their hard and aching hearts. The moulvi ordered us to be taken into the prison, and kept for a further occasion.

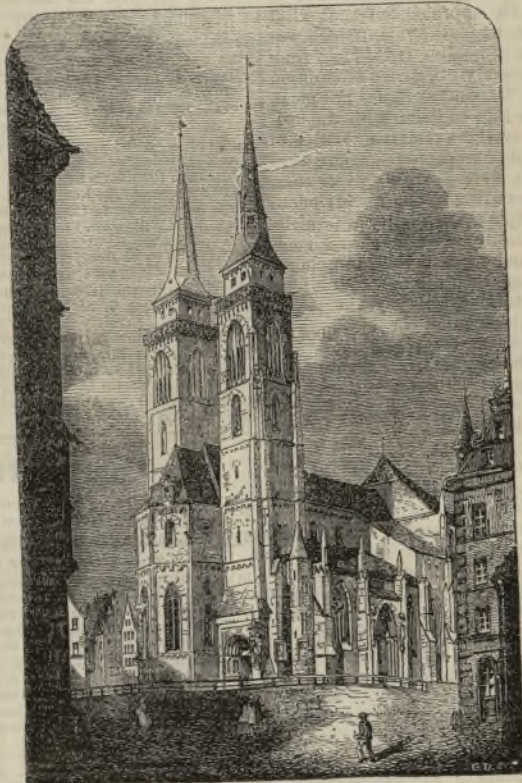
Thus came we out through our fiery trials, praising and glorifying Jesus for giving us grace and strength to confess Him before men."

HOW A PLAN OF CHERBOURG WAS GOT.

No doubt the Emperor Napoleon is perfectly aware of the fact that in our Ordnance Office there are plans of the works at Cherbourg, quite as accurate and complete as will be that model which

he is to present to our Queen. No thanks for this to the French authorities, for they were obtained by the skill, the patience, and the tact of one of our engineer officers. Two or three years ago you might have met at one of the hotels of that town an English gentleman who seemed one of the idlest of mortals, and at the same time one of the most eccentric in his tastes. It was difficult to understand why a man, who really seemed to have nothing to do—whose time was passed in strolling in *cafés* and in lounging—should have selected so dull a place as Cherbourg for the very protracted stay he made. No professional object could, it would seem, have taken him there, for no one ever saw anything in his hands but a walking-stick; and although it is true that he did occasionally smoke a cigar now on this bastion and now on that ravelin, no one ever saw him take the trouble to make anything like a tour of the enciente, and amongst the visitors to the port none were so in-curious as to the works going on. And yet all the time that man was making a plan of the works. His harmless-looking walking-stick was a yard measure. As he trailed it listlessly up and down, it was doing its work. A pocket instrument measured every angle when no one's eye was upon him. And thus, by visiting in succession during many months every portion of the fortifications, and combining his notes, our countryman had at last the satisfaction of placing in the hands of the military authorities that complete and accurate survey of the fortifications of Cherbourg which they now possess.—*Correspondent of Manchester Examiner.*

Marshal Pelissier requested (says *Galignani*) to be permitted to accompany the Emperor to Brest. He intends to be back at London by the 15th, to celebrate his Majesty's fête.



THE CHURCH OF ST. SEBALD, NURNBERG.



THE GREAT HALL IN THE TOWN HALL, NURNBERG.



THE TOWN HALL AT NURNBERG.

A CLERGYMAN IN DISGRACE.

A trial of a somewhat remarkable character took place at Guildford, on Friday. An action was brought against the Rev. Charles Vansittart, a clergyman of the Church of England, for the recovery of 58l. 17s., the cost of maintaining his wife, Mr. E. James, on opening the case for the plaintiff, said that the defendant was a clergyman, very well connected, the nephew of the late Lord Bexley, and in 1845 he married a daughter of Mr. Busk, a merchant of eminence in the city of London. At the time of the marriage a sum of 5,000l. was settled by the defendant upon his wife, and also 1,000l. in securities; and after his death his wife would have been entitled to those amounts; and Mr. Busk, his wife's father, also settled 5,000l. upon her, and likewise agreed to give her for her own use 150l. a-year. The income of the defendant at this time was about 1,100l. or 1,200l. a-year, and he had the living of White Waltham, in Berkshire, to which he was presented by his uncle, and he lived at that place with his wife, and three boys and one girl were the result of their union. The defendant and his wife continued to reside at White Waltham until the year 1857. Mrs. Vansittart was a most amiable and accomplished lady. But it would appear that very soon after their marriage he treated her with the utmost cruelty, that he repeatedly stated that he wished she and the children were dead; and that at length it became evident that they could no longer live together with any prospect of happiness, and arrangements were made for their separation, and an agreement was drawn up and executed, by which the defendant undertook to make his wife a certain allowance. Instead of carrying out that agreement, however, the defendant left England and proceeded to Geneva, but before he went he obtained possession of the persons of two of his children—two boys—in a manner that might be almost termed kidnapping; and from that time to the present he had not contributed a single farthing towards his wife's support, and it was therefore found necessary to resort to the present action to compel him to do so.—Mr. Hans Busk, brother of Mrs. Vansittart, was then called, and gave evidence to show that the defendant had been guilty of the most heartless cruelty and grossest possible misconduct towards his wife. In cross-examination he said he believed that in the year 1846 his sister became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. Two other sisters had also gone over to that faith. The defendant himself requested his wife to "stick to" Mr. Bennett, and also Mr. Oakley and Mr. Newman. He was unable to say how long his sister was wavering before she joined the Roman Catholic communion. The defendant himself first introduced High Church notions into the family, and he believed that this led to his sister's seceding from the Protestant Church.—A letter was here put in, in which the defendant requested his wife to keep steady to Bennett, and to stand or fall by him, and he also stated that he was getting very high in Church principles, and so were also many of his parishioners.—Mrs. Julia Byrne, a sister of Mrs. Vansittart, confirmed this statement, and deposed to the outrageous conduct of the defendant on several occasions.—Miss Busk, another sister, gave similar evidence.—Mr. Kay, the plaintiff, deposed that he was on friendly terms with the family of the defendant's wife, and an arrangement was made that she and her children should board and lodge at his house. He had charged for the accommodation at the rate of three guineas and a half per week, and he considered that was a reasonable charge.—Mr. Austin, the attorney for the plaintiff, produced the deed of separation, and other documents referred to in the case.—At the close of the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Baron Bramwell suggested whether it would not be a satisfactory mode of settling all these disputes by referring the whole matter to some gentleman at the bar, who should have the power to say what ought to be done.—Mr. Chambers said he was sorry that his instructions prevented him from acceding to his lordship's suggestion, and the present action must at all events go to the jury.—Mr. James then proceeded to sum up the case of the plaintiff.—Mr. Chambers afterwards addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. When a man and wife agreed to separate, it did not follow at all as a matter of course that the latter had any power to pledge the credit of her husband, but if she had sufficient means to support herself she was bound by law to do so, and she was not entitled to make her husband liable for the cost of her maintenance. It had been proved that the lady received 150l. a-year from her father, and this was made up from other sources to more than 180l., and he submitted that this was quite sufficient for her maintenance, and that she had no right to incur an expense of three guineas and a half per week, and then seek to recover that amount from her husband. He was unwilling, he said, in this, or in any other case, to enter into a discussion upon religious matters, but on the present occasion he was bound to state to the jury his impression that the course the lady had taken in becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and in associating, while abroad, with priests and nuns, and attending Roman Catholic places of worship, had been the original cause of all the unhappiness that had taken place; and he put it to the jury whether anything was more calculated to excite a Protestant clergyman, who conscientiously entertained Protestant opinions, than to find that his wife had embraced what he conceived to be an erroneous creed, and that she was endeavouring to bring up his children in the same doctrine.—Mr. Baron Bramwell, in summing up, said they had nothing to do with the manner in which the defendant behaved towards his wife, or with High Church, or Low Church, or Catholicism, or anything of the kind; and he might observe that, in his opinion, every one

would do well to endeavour to make himself a good Christian, and leave the particular shade of Christianity to which he belonged to be settled afterwards. The only question for the jury was, whether the defendant was liable to pay for the support and maintenance of his wife upon the evidence before them.—The jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

On Saturday a deputation of gentlemen connected with various societies carrying on missionary operations in India, waited upon Lord Stanley, President of the Board of Control, at the offices in Cannon-row, for the purpose of eliciting from his lordship an explanation of his views and intentions in reference to the future policy of the Indian Government in relation to Christianity in India. Among the members of the deputation were the Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., Mr. A. Lefroy, M.P., Sir M. Peto, Bart., Dr. Crawford, Mr. A. Haldane, Mr. E. B. Underhill, Revs. W. Venn, Dr. Tidman, Dr. Hoole, and W. Arthur, &c.

The Hon. A. KINNAID introduced the deputation to his lordship, and explained the purpose for which they had waited upon him.

Having been addressed by Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Arthur, and Mr. Underhill,

Lord Stanley said that in very much which he had heard he entirely agreed. He thought it was perfectly true that as between natives and missionaries—the latter being unconnected with the Government, and confining themselves to the performance of their missionary duties—there was but little dispute. He concurred also in the opinion which had been expressed, that in any language which might be used by the Government there should not only be no insincerity, but nothing to lead to a suspicion of insincerity, and that nothing more should be promised with regard to non-interference with native customs than the Government felt sure they would be enabled under the circumstances to perform. Great stress had been laid on the fact that the Government had in various instances come into collision with the native observances, so that the neutrality which they professed had not in reality been observed. He apprehended that what the Indian Government had always intended was to act upon the principle of holding itself aloof from all questions involving merely difference of opinion in matters of theology. Of course it did not mean that if native ideas came into collision with the universal, and he might say the everlasting rules of justice, those ideas should be respected. There were certain principles which were probably older than any form of belief now existing in the world; such, for example, as the principle that equality of punishment should attend equality of crime; and such principles they were bound to carry out, in opposition to any native prejudices or feelings which might be opposed to them, restrained only by the recollection that all innovations must be slowly and gradually made. As regarded the expression "religious neutrality," the Government construction of which the deputation expressed themselves anxious to ascertain, he apprehended that what was meant was, that no steps should be taken, directly or indirectly, to give to the opinions of Europe an apparent preference over those which were found existing in the country. No doubt it had been thought necessary to lay that principle down more emphatically, because, whatever might be said theoretically in reference to the rejection of Government aid by Christianity, they knew that practically Christians had availed themselves of Government assistance and interference. It was not enough for the Government to establish an equality between persons of all religions, but care must be taken that the spirit of the law was administered by those in authority; and he would say that on the part of those in authority there should be no exercise of any official power or influence which they might possess in favour of their own opinions and against those of the native population. With respect to past changes of Indian laws, he would observe that, if they were made simply in deference to the external and immutable principles of justice, they were properly made, and the principle of neutrality was not invaded; while on the other hand, if they were made for the purpose of propagating Christian opinions and overthrowing those which existed in the country, they were not justifiable. There was great difficulty in discussing a question of this kind on general principles, but what the Government intended to assert on the subject—and perhaps there were many present who would not dissent from the doctrine—was that the sphere of Government and the sphere of theological belief were absolutely and entirely separate. He was afraid he could hardly say that that was the recognised doctrine of modern Europe; but it was a doctrine that was making progress in modern Europe; it was a doctrine which prevailed in England at the present day; it was a doctrine which had been carried out in the colonial possessions of England; and it was a doctrine which it seemed to him especially necessary to assert in a country like India. What the Government meant by "neutrality" in the matter of religion was neutrality as regarded the action of the Government; neutrality as between the theological tenets of a Christian nation, and the theological tenets of the natives. They did not mean to say that in matters of justice as between man and man, or in matters in which scientific truth was brought into contrast with ideas previously existing in the country, they were to sacrifice their own principles and opinions, except so far as prudence might dictate.

Several members of the deputation again addressed his lordship with the view of eliciting further explanations of his views, but nothing fell from him deviating materially from what we have given above.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of English wheat are moderate, and the largest part is of the present crop. The trade has been dull to-day for wheat, and both old and new were sold at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Foreign wheat sold slowly at a decline of 1s. per qr. Flour sells slowly at nearly late prices. Barley, beans, and peas are unaltered in value. The arrivals of oats are again large, but they meet a good demand, and at an advance of 1s. per qr. We have had a liberal arrival of cargoes on the coast, and there has been a large business done at fully late prices.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
GRIFFIN.—August 5, at Torquay, the widow of Lieut.-Colonel Griffin, of a son.
KUPER.—August 8, at the Rock, South Brent, Devon, the wife of Capt. Kuper, R.N., C.B., of a daughter.
MIDDLETON.—August 9, at Birdsall House, Yorkshire, the Lady Middleton, of a daughter.
MURRAY.—August 5, at Dainesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, of a son.
ORDE.—August 8, at the Palace, Hampton Court, Mrs. James Orde, of a son.
PHILIPS.—August 5, at Brent-Briggs House, Hendon, the wife of W. P. T. Phillips, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
STREET.—August 6, at Mottram Hall, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. James J. Street, of a daughter.
TUCKER.—August 6, at Puckett, Nilton, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major-General H. T. Tucker, of a daughter.
WORTHINGTON.—August 3, at Athlone, the wife of Capt. Henry Clark Worthington, 67th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
COOPER—MILLS.—August 9, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. John Compton, Rector of Minstead and Lyndhurst, Edward Henry Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel Grenadier Guards, to Charlotte Maria, only daughter of Edward Mills, Esq.
CLIPPERTON—BELL.—August 10, at St. Peter's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. V. Knox Child, M.A., assisted by the Rev. D. Harding, B.A., Captain Robert Charles Clipperton, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Theodosia, late 1st Light Dragoons, B.G.L., to Alice, only daughter of Charles Bell, Esq., of Bedford-row, and Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park.
IMAGE—DYSON.—August 5, at Hampstead Church, by the Rev. J. Image, M.A., preacher at the Chapel Royal, Brighton, and the Rev. H. Morris, M.A., Curate of St. Thomas's, Hyde, William T. Image, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and Bury St. Edmund's, to Laura Fitz-Gerald, only daughter of Capt. Edward Dyson, Royal East Middlesex Regiment, Upton-grove, Bucks.
RICHARDS—LAWRENCE.—August 4, at St. Mark's Church, St. Helier's, Jersey, by the Rev. R. E. Richards, brother of the bridegroom, William Hamilton Richards, Esq., Capt. 55th Foot, son of the late John Goddard Richards, Esq., of Ardmore, county Wexford, and Roebuck House, county Dublin, to Margaret Isabella, only daughter of the late Brevet-Major S. H. Lawrence, 32nd Regt., and of Belmont, near Cork.
TIGHE—CONSONBY.—August 9, at St. James's, Westminster, by the Hon. and Rev. Walter Consonby, Frederick Edward Tighe, Esq., eldest son of D. Tighe, Esq., of Kossana, county of Wicklow, to Lady Kathleen Consonby, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Bessborough.

DEATHS.
ABBOTT.—August 9, at Hendon Place, Middlesex, the Hon. Mary Abbott, eldest daughter of the late Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
CAFE.—August 7, at New Brompton, Chatham, Harriett Emily, wife of Capt. H. L. Caffe, 94th Regiment, and daughter of the late John Wilkinson, Esq., Purbrook House, Hants.
DENT.—August 6, at 14, Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park, John Wilkinson Tyler Dent, the son of Captain T. W. Dent.
HAWTREY.—August 4, at the Church House, Windsor, the Rev. Stephen Hurnard Hawtreay, aged seventy-eight.
LEWIS.—August 7, at Kensington, the Rev. George William Lewis, M.A., formerly Curate of the Chapel of Ease, Ramsgate, afterwards Incumbent of St. Peter's, Southwark, and late Vicar of Crich, Derbyshire, in his sixty-third year.
LOYD.—August 4, at Lancing, Sussex, Elizabeth Ann, relict of Sir James Martin Lloyd, Bart., aged eighty-five.
QUEENSBERRY.—August 6, at Kimmount, the Marquis of Queensberry.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The only real Proprietor and Possessor of the Recipe, Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, feels it her duty, not only in defence of her own and sole right, but as a protection to the public, to declare herself the only Person entitled to the Original Recipe, or at all authorised to make or prepare the said medicine.

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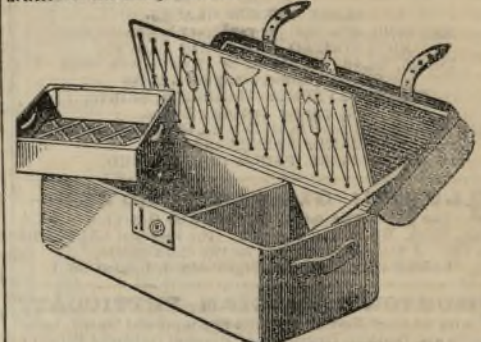
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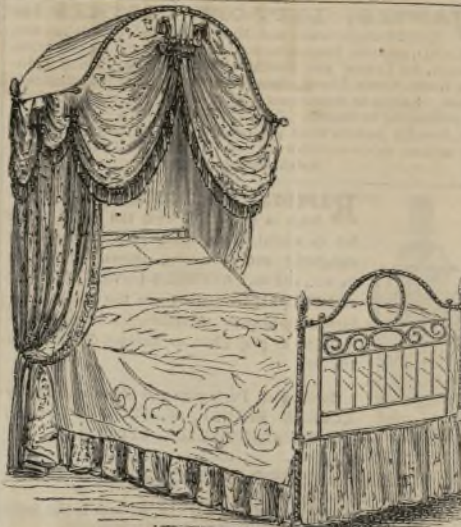
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