

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



## and Pictorial Times

No. 608.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

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

### THE QUEEN IN PRUSSIA.

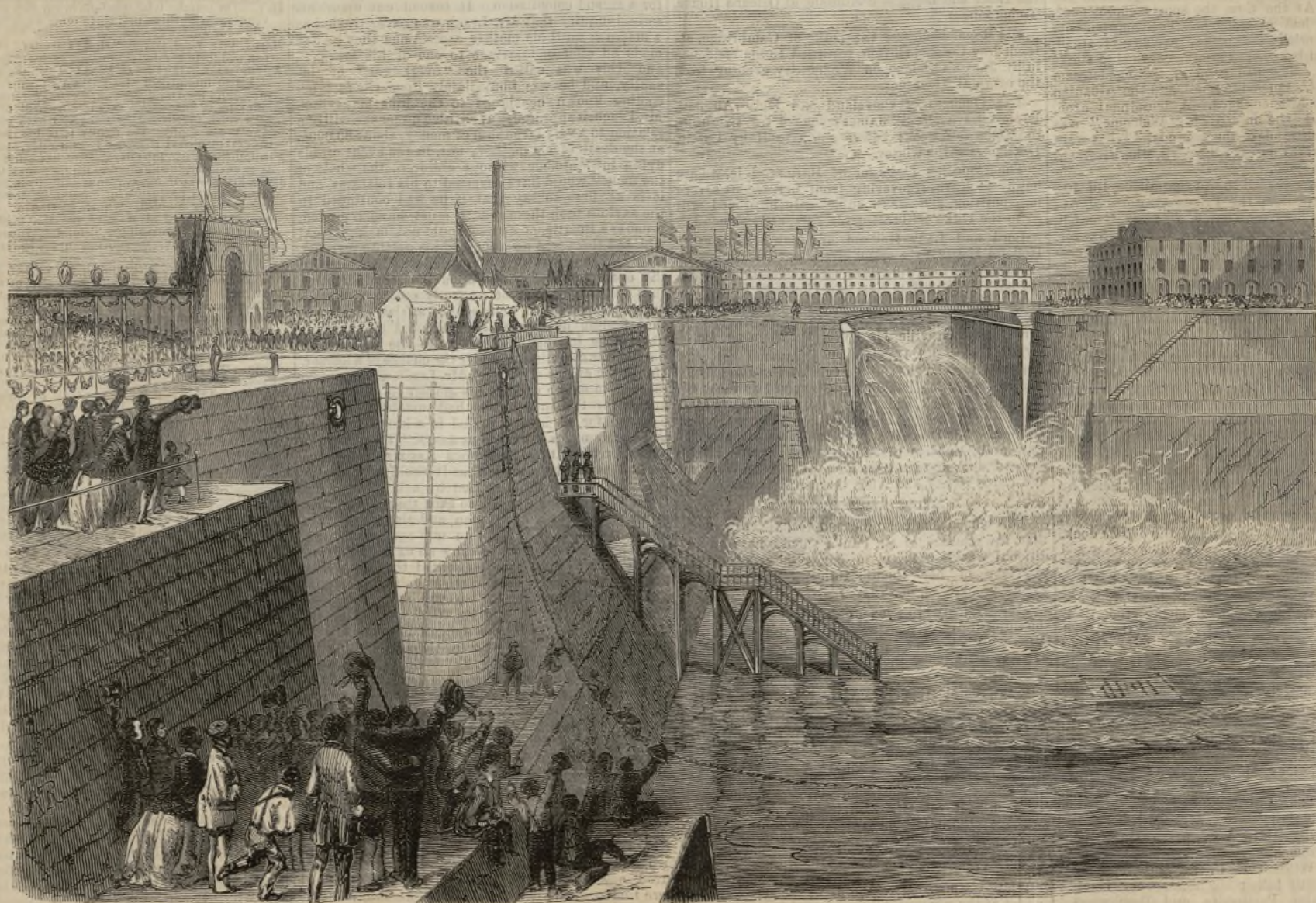
Queen Victoria appears to have been received with great enthusiasm in her progress to Potsdam. Crowds gathered at every point on the route, and the endeavours which were made to secure for Her Majesty a quiet journey seem to have entirely failed. The Victoria and Albert made the mouth of the Scheldt in the evening of the 10th, passed Flushing, and then anchored for the night. The next morning the yacht steamed up to Antwerp, and there the Queen and Prince Consort landed. They were conveyed in the carriages of King Leopold to the station of the Brussels and Cologne Railway, and at Malines were met by King Leopold and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and accompanied to Verviers. At Aix-la-Chapelle the Prince of Prussia met the Royal travellers and proceeded with them to Düsseldorf. Here their hosts were the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. The Queen remaining for the night in the Breitenbach Hof, there was a general illumination of the town. Her Majesty went through the streets in a

carriage, and repeatedly expressed to the Mayor her admiration of the arrangements. The journey was resumed early in the morning. The whole way to Potsdam the railway stations were adorned with flags and garlands. At Burg, near Herrenhausen, the Queen was received by the King and Queen of Hanover, the Duke of Brunswick, and other distinguished personages, and stopped to partake of a collation at the Palace of Herrenhausen. Her Majesty and the Prince afterwards accompanied the King and Queen through the town of Hanover to the station. In passing through the streets they were received with loud cheers. At Magdeburg, Prince Frederick William, with his staff, had been for some time waiting to receive the Royal visitors, and his Royal Highness proceeded, with the Queen and Prince, and Prince of Prussia, to a small station at the Wild-park, near Potsdam, where the Princess Frederick met her Royal parents. Here were assembled the members of the Royal family, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and Prince Radzville. A company of Grenadiers of the Guard, with colours flying

and band playing, acted as a guard of honour. Her Majesty was warmly greeted by the assembled multitude. A very numerous body of the staff and court were in attendance, the principal persons amongst whom were presented to the Queen. The Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Frederick William, then set out for Babelsberg, where they arrived about ten o'clock. Her Majesty remained in private at Babelsberg on Saturday morning. In the afternoon, the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess Frederick William, drove out in carriages and four, and passed through some of the principal streets of Potsdam. On Sunday, the Queen was present at Divine service in the military church, and on Monday Her Majesty visited Berlin. An immense crowd had assembled, extending from the railway station to the Prince of Prussia's Palace. The Queen and the Prince of Prussia occupied the first open carriage; in the second were the Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Frederick William, and Prince Albert. The Queen was received with great enthusiasm, and

Her Majesty appeared to be much touched by the character of her reception. Conducted by the Prince of Prussia, the Queen appeared at the balcony of the palace, and was again saluted with the loudest acclamations. At noon Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses visited the palace of Prince Frederick William and the Royal Château. In the evening the august party were to return to Potsdam, and on Tuesday there would be a grand review of the Potsdam garrison in the Lustgarten, and in the afternoon, an excursion to Pfaueninsel. The Princess Frederick William is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and accompanies her Royal parents in all their walks and drives. A Berlin letter says: "The meeting between the Queen of England and the Princess Frederick William, her daughter, was very affecting. The Princess sprang into the railway carriage to her Royal mother, and the two remained clasped in each other's arms for some time unable to speak."

We give some details of Her Majesty's stay at Düsseldorf: "An elegant pavilion carpeted and adorned with flowers, had been erected for her recep-



THE NAPOLEON DOCK AT CHERBOURG. — (See next page.)



tion. The citizens of Düsseldorf had assembled in large numbers, mostly in full dress, to pay their respects to Her Majesty. Her expressed wish to travel *incognito* has been all in vain; the political state of the country, in fact, did not allow of it. As soon as she left the pavilion and entered the carriage, the people broke out into lusty cheers, to which was added a peal from all the church bells in the city, besides the thunder of artillery. The two rifle societies of the city, called Sebastian Union and William Tell Union, lined the road to the bridge over the Rhine. Right and left of the bridge lay barges adorned with flowers, and containing bands of music, which struck up the 'National Anthem,' while Her Majesty passed the bridge, the barges all keeping pace with the carriage. The octroi-gate of the city had been transformed into a triumphal arch, bearing the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. An enormous crowd, which kept up the cheering, filled the streets of the town through which the carriage had to pass to reach the hotel, called Breidenbacher-Hof. At seven o'clock Her Majesty was conducted to dinner prepared in the Jagerhof. There were nine covers for the members of the two Sovereign families and Lord Malmesbury. They left table at half-past eight, when the general illumination of the town commenced. Her Majesty enjoyed the spectacle, which was very grand, from the balcony of the Jagerhof. The large alley of trees, which leads to it, in particular those illuminated with red, blue, and green lights, looked magnificent. Her Majesty then entered a carriage and went through the town. She repeatedly expressed to the Mayor of the town her admiration of the elegance of the arrangements. The Royal party left Düsseldorf next morning at half-past seven. The following letter has been addressed by Lord Bloomfield, in the name of the Queen, to the Mayor: "Sir, the Queen, my august mistress, orders me to testify to you the great satisfaction which she feels at the more than cordial reception she has met with from the whole of the inhabitants of Düsseldorf, and at the liveliness with which the citizens represented by you have expressed the sentiments they are animated by. I deem it an honour to have made your acquaintance on the occasion, and beg you will receive the assurance of my special esteem."

#### BIRTHDAY OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

The anniversary of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who has attained her seventy-second year, was celebrated at Windsor, on Tuesday, with a general holiday. The bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals throughout the day. Royal salutes were fired in the Long Walk, by Her Majesty's bombardier, also at Fort Belvidere, and from the Royal Adelaide frigate on Virginia Water. For many years the birthday of the Royal Duchess was celebrated by a revel in the Bachelors' Acre, but on this occasion, in its stead, a grand *fête* was given in the beautiful grounds of St. Leonards, the seat of Mr. Roberts. Convenient vehicles were engaged at moderate prices for the conveyance of the holiday folk. At the time the sports commenced, 3,000 persons had assembled. The amusements consisted of cricket, dancing, archery, football, quoits, trap and base ball, swinging, throwing sticks for prizes, &c. The full band of the Coldstream Guards, Griffith's Quadrille Band, and the Albanian Minstrels were also engaged. A triumphal arch, with flags and the motto of "Welcome," was erected at the entrance of the grounds. Tents were arranged in various parts of the park, where refreshments were provided.

Her Majesty forwarded to the committee, 10/ 10s. towards the expenses; the Prince Consort, 5/ 5s.; H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 5/ 5s.; Mr. Grenfell, M.P., 5/ 5s.; Mr. W. Vansittart, M.P., 5/ 5s. Mr. Vansittart came expressly from Scotland to be present at this interesting gathering. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

#### THE NAPOLEON DOCK, CHERBOURG.

(See First page.)

WHILE the detail of the *fêtes* at the opening of the Cherbourg harbour are fresh in the recollection of the public, we present our readers with a view of the flooding of the Napoleon Dock, appending a short account of the ceremony: "The water was to have been let into the excavation in a rush through one of two locks that connect this inner basin with the two smaller ones between it and the sea. The water, it was thought, was sufficiently controlled by a dam and caisson. The dam was constructed of earth, enclosing a mine at its base. This dam should have kept the water at the level of the outside dock, while the caisson was floated away. The dam would then have been the only barrier between the vast empty space within and the external docks, and finally the sea itself. But when the water was admitted up to the dam, either the flood was stronger or the barrier weaker than had been calculated. One end of it was washed away, the mine was destroyed, and it was too late to remedy the disaster. So the great *coup* of the day, the anticipated explosion, the sudden rush of the element, and its first dash and spread over the immense granite level, were all lost. The actual ceremony of immersion, the subject of the longest official programme, was reduced to opening the sluices of the lock, and admitting the external water in a volume equalling a mill race."

A marriage is definitively arranged between Lord Walter Scott, third son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Miss Annie Hartopp, daughter of Sir William E. C. Hartopp, Bart. A marriage will shortly take place between Sir David Dundas, of Dunira, Perthshire, and Beechwood, Midlothian, and Lady Lucy Anne Pelham, daughter of the second Earl of Chichester.

#### FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Lord John Manners has left town for Edinburgh. His Excellency Baron Bentinck has left town for Buxton.

Mr. Verschoye has arrived at Farrance's Hotel, Belgravia, from Nice.

The Earl of Derby arrived in town on Wednesday, from Osterby Park.

Lord and Lady Ebury are entertaining a select circle at Moor Park, Herts.

Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford has arrived at Southampton from London.

The Duchess Dowager of Hamilton left town on Friday, for Easton Park, Suffolk.

Mr. Greive, of Orde House, has arrived at Farrance's Hotel, Belgravia, from Dover.

The Baron and Baroness Von de Laniken have left the Brunswick Hotel for Scotland.

The Lord Chancellor left town on Tuesday, to join Lady Chelmsford and family at Malvern.

The Countess of Antrim and Lady Helen Macdonnell have left town on a tour of visits.

Mr. Thomas Masterman, Mrs. and Miss Masterman, have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Duchess of Grafton and the Earl and Countess of Euston are entertaining a select circle at Euston Hall, Norfolk.

The Dowager Lady Wharnclyffe and the Hon. Miss Stuart Wortley have left the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, for town.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Tuesday, and returned to Hugenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks, in the afternoon.

The Duke of Rutland, who came to town on Monday from yatching at Cowes, has gone to his shooting-box, Longshaw Lodge, Derbyshire.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France has returned to Albert-gate House, from visiting the Countess de Persigny, at Tunbridge Wells.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe are expected in town from Montreal, the seat of the Earl and Countess Amherst, near Sevenoaks.

The Earl and Countess of Fife have arrived at Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, where they intend entertaining a large party during the shooting season.

Viscount and Viscountess Villiers arrived in town on Wednesday night from Paris, in which capital they made a short stay on their way home from Spa.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz will probably be sponsor for the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

The Count Alphonse Matis has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, from Alexandria. The Count Ludolf has taken his departure from the same establishment.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., will leave Nuneham Park to-day on a visit to the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, at Orleans House, Twickenham.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Clifton, returned to his residence in St. James's Palace, on Wednesday evening, from the camp at Aldershot.

The Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Poulett have left St. James's-square for Brighton, to pass a few weeks before going to Raby Castle, Durham, for the winter.

The Countess Dowager of Harewood is, we are happy to learn, recovering from her recent severe indisposition, and when sufficiently improved will go to the Duke of Buccleuch's villa, at Richmond.

Lord and Lady Holland are giving dinners at Holland House to a select circle yet remaining in London. The following have been entertained during the past week:—The Earl and Countess Fortescue, Lord Brougham, Lady William Russell, Lady Georgiana Grey, Hon. F. Cadogan, Mrs. Lane Fox, Mr. Charles Greville, Dr. Quin, Mr. Fleming, &c.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are surrounded by a large family circle at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, N.B. The Duchess arrived at the close of the past week, accompanied by the Countess of Bessborough, Lady Cecilia and Lord George Gordon Lennox. The Duke had previously arrived, also the Earl and Countess of March, their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Lords Henry and Alex. Gordon Lennox.

The Queen has been pleased to express a wish that the scholars of St. Paul's should have an additional week's holiday, in commemoration of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

Her Majesty has expressed her desire that the pupils of the King's School, Ely, should have an extra week's holiday in honour of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

It is possible that Her Majesty's visit to Potsdam may be somewhat shorter than at first proposed. Prince Alfred's establishment at Alverbank will be broken up in about a fortnight or three weeks, and his Royal Highness will take his departure for Bonn. Professional matters connected with the young Prince's naval examination prevented his Royal Highness leaving this country with the Queen, but we believe everything is now definitively arranged, and Alverbank will be given up at the time we have specified. It is understood that Her Majesty, in consideration of the services of Lady Caroline Barrington as Lady Superintendent of the nursery, has presented her daughter, Miss Barrington, with apartments in Hampton Court Palace, on the occasion of her marriage.

#### THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S CRINOLINE.

None of the correspondents, *par exemple*, have thought fit to observe the unpleasant effects which the *roulis* of the Bretagne produced upon the fair Eugenie, who was fain to pause even while in the course of mounting the steps by which the deck was reached from the Imperial barge, and her Majesty grew even paler than usual before she reached the top of the ladder, and was obliged to stop for a few seconds. The Duc de Malakoff, who followed close behind, was of signal service in securing the crinoline, which prevented the Empress's dress from being blown to the four quarters of the compass by the unmanly wind abroad at that identical minute; and the awkward but gallant and good-natured efforts of the Marshal Duke excited the greatest mirth amongst the members of the procession from the Imperial barge, who, arrested in their upward progress by the serious position of the Empress, became witnesses of his anxiety and its beneficial results. The two soldierly camp-kettle hands of the Marshal were taxed to the utmost by the rebellious spirit displayed by the crinoline, and their owner joined in the hearty laugh to which his unwonted perplexity gave rise. On descending, an accident of the same nature again arrested the vivacious movement with which the Empress—by this time perfectly recovered from her momentary indisposition—was regaining the barge. Her dress caught in one of the hooks of the ladder, and she remained suspended, as it were, until Mme. de Leurol came to her rescue. Both ladies gained much applause for the good humour with which the accident was borne. All else went on pleasantly enough; and the oldest sailor on board could not but admire the courage and self-control of the Empress, who, evidently the very worst salt-water traveller in the world, managed most adroitly to conceal her uneasiness during the whole time she was an occupant of the state cabin of the Bretagne, and though frequently rallied by our Queen, the best sailor who ever trod the planks of a ship, joined in the merriment her qualmsiness occasioned, but would never consent to retire from the gay scene. Another, too, was a sincere sympathiser, both in theory and practice, with the ills which beset the Empress while the Emperor and Queen Victoria were unsparring in their pleasantries at the expense of both.

#### THE MADHOUSE SYSTEM.—REV. MR. LEACH AGAINST HIS MOTHER.

A case of a very important character was to have been sent down for trial at the Guildford Assizes. It will be remembered that in May last a commission of lunacy was held before Master Barlow upon the Rev. John Alexander Leach, the petitioner being the mother of the alleged lunatic. A previous commission had been held upon the same gentleman, upon which the jury felt themselves unable to come to the conclusion that he was insane, and they were discharged from giving a verdict, and the petitioner almost immediately afterwards made an application for a second commission. It turned out upon this second inquiry that Mr. Leach was never treated as a madman until his mother ascertained that he had made an offer of marriage to one of his servants, and this was called the "overt act" of insanity, and he was immediately upon the fact becoming known consigned to the lunatic asylum. Mr. Leach, it appeared, was entitled under the will of a relation to a very large sum of money, about 30,000*l.* at the death of his mother; but, in the event of his dying intestate, or without children, the whole of the money would have reverted to his relations, and it is needless to say that if he had continued in the asylum both these events must have occurred, because a lunatic, of course, could not make a legal will, and there was no chance of his getting married. The jury, without hardly any deliberation, came to the unanimous conclusion upon the second inquiry that Mr. Leach was of perfectly sound mind, and quite competent to manage his affairs, and upon that finding he was at once ordered to be set at liberty, he having been, down to the moment of holding the commission, under the charge of a keeper. Under the advice of counsel, Mr. Leach at once commenced an action against his mother to recover damages for the suffering he had sustained by being confined for so long a period in a lunatic asylum, and the damages were laid at 5,000*l.* The cause was ready for trial at the Guildford Assizes, but a suggestion having been made that it would be advisable to have the matter settled by arbitration, Mr. Leach, upon being applied to said that he felt that in his position as a clergyman, and also taking into consideration that the action was against his own mother, it was his duty to show an example of forbearance, and he at once consented that the whole matter should be settled without going into court. The following arrangement was accordingly made—That Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., the former of whom appeared in support of the petition, and the latter for the alleged lunatic, should consider what amount of damages Mr. Leach was entitled to, and in the event of their disagreeing, a third legal gentleman is to be called in, whose decision is to be final. In consequence of this arrangement the cause was not placed in the list of trial, and it is expected that in a few days the award will be made.

One morning last week some young gentlemen, who went to bathe in the river Avon, near Rugby, had their suspicions awakened by finding the clothes of a gentleman on the bank, the owner being nowhere visible. Drags were procured, and the body was brought up. The legs were tied together with a silk handkerchief. The deceased was identified as Mr. Willard, postmaster of Rugby, who was also swimming-master to the Rugby schoolboys.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LOVER OF THE FINE ARTS.—The value of works of art are often over-estimated by their owners. Taste and fashion undergo many changes. The copper plates of Gillray's caricatures were once valued at seven thousand pounds, but were afterwards sold as old copper.

HENRIETTA.—There is a society in London for this very object. It has been in active operation for a period of above one hundred and thirty years. It is named the Hospital for Poor French Protestants and their Descendants, and is situated in the City-road.

RUTH.—Many old customs have of late years been abrogated. That of throwing bread and cheese from the steeple of St. Mary's Church, according to bequest, on a certain day annually, was only discontinued in the year 1838. We are not aware of any such practice as that referred to at the present time.

X. L. Z.—The power of machinery in mills in Great Britain has been computed to be equal to six hundred millions of men.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We believe that a relationship by marriage existed between those two well-known men. The Rev. F. D. Maurice and the late John Sterling were brothers-in-law as well as friends. Mr. Maurice is the son of a dissenting minister, and was educated for the law, which being entirely ungenial to his nature, he abandoned it for the pulpit.

A MOTHER.—Much harm is often done by constantly dwelling on the subject of contention. A preference for what is objectionable is frequently the more cherished from contradiction than for the sake of consistency. We recommend that the subject should be dropped, and in all probability the predilection will die a natural death.

MARION.—In the German Knitting Bag given last week, the gold beads which form the diamonds are the round and not the cut gold bead. These are not made so small as the cut, and therefore their smallest sort will be the proper size.

A CONSTANT READER.—The wax used for sealing during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, was generally white. There are a few examples of red, but the colour appears to have been applied superficially. Towards the end of the twelfth century, green wax became common. It may be remarked that those of the latter colour are generally better preserved than those of red or white.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.—The oven discovered in Pompeii is exactly similar, even in the most minute points of detail, to those now in use in country places in England.

Mrs. T. H.—Salt gardens are in fact ponds of sea water, from which salt is produced after the evaporation of the water.

AN EPICURE.—Oysters are found to lie with the hollow side downwards when the tide is flowing, but when it ebbs they turn on the other side.

AN INVENTOR.—There is already a machine for making paper, which by putting rags in at one end comes out as fine paper at its opposite.

DONOR.—In the reign of Elizabeth the burning of coal was prohibited during the sitting of Parliament, lest it should affect the health of the members.

GRISelda.—We would strongly recommend forbearance. Contradiction seldom does any thing better than arm opposition.

"It is not," says Goethe, "by attacking the false, but by proclaiming the true, that good is to be done."

CHARLOTTE.—The lapidaries distinguish agates according to the colour of their ground. The semi-transparent kinds are termed Oriental. They are of many different colours. Very pretty specimens are frequently found at Bridlington, Scarborough, and Whitby.

FANNY.—It is always a pleasure to us to find that our suggestions have proved useful and their result satisfactory. The request shall be complied with as soon as possible.

H. L.—The practice is far from safe in our own variable climate. Ventilate as much as possible in other ways, but do not sleep with your windows open.

MAIDA.—We refer you to "Hoyle's Games" (latest edition). You will there find full information on the subject.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The turn of mind to which you allude is by no means so inconsistent with scientific pursuits as is generally supposed. Sir David Brewster elegantly remarks that "the influence of imagination as an instrument of research, has been much overlooked by those who have ventured to give laws to philosophy. The faculty is of the greatest value in physical inquiries; if we use it as a guide, and confide in its indications, it will infallibly deceive us; but if we employ it as an auxiliary, it will afford us the most invaluable aid."

JEUNE FILLE.—Your observation is perfectly correct. A panorama is more productive of effect than theatrical scenery, however ably painted. Whilst viewing a panorama, the spectator, enclosed as it were within a magic circle, and wholly removed from all the disturbing influences of reality, may easily fancy he is actually surrounded by the scene and objects represented.

SIGMA.—The Duke of York died on the 23rd of January, 1827. On his death the Duke of Wellington was appointed.

MARY ANN.—To make apricot pudding, first whisk up a pint of milk or cream, six eggs, four tablespoonfuls of flour, a little salt, and a small quantity of pounded cinnamon. Then rub some apricots well through a hair sieve, and add to the above a sufficient quantity of the pulp to make the whole a little thicker than butter, and sweeten it and put it into a buttered basin. Boil it an hour and a quarter and serve it with melted butter.

ENIGME.—The Luxembourg was built by order of Mary of Medicis, widow of Henry IV. La Brosse was the architect. The foundation stone was laid in 1615, and the building was finished in 1620.

LADY MARY.—Jet is a fossil substance. It is considered to be a variety of lignite, or coal, originating in wood. Jet is found not in strata, or in continued masses, but in unconnected heaps.

The Duke of Malakoff, the Ambassador of France, gave a splendid banquet on Saturday evening at Albert-gate House, in celebration of the *fête* day of the Emperor Napoleon III. At the banquet covers were laid for twenty-eight persons, the circle, in addition to his Excellency, including the Turkish Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the Russian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the American Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Hanse Towns Minister, Count Karolyi, Count Brandenburg, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, the Danish Chargé d'Affaires, the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires, Count Louis Corti, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Derby, the Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald (Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department), Count Jancourt, Baron de Dampierre, M. Monicault, Colonel d'Apert, M. Hippolite Roug and M. G. de Ferry, the Consul-General of France. The health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. proposed by his Excellency the Duke of Malakoff, was cordially drunk at the entertainment. His Excellency, after the banquet, received a select circle of gentlemen, chiefly officers of the British army who had served in the Crimea during the late war. The *Daily News* reports that "many of those present came to town expressly to avail themselves of the hospitality of the gallant duke."



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 21, 1858.

## CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

THE great empire of China continues to encounter hostile attacks from within and without. It is rarely we get intelligence of a definite and reliable character of the progress the insurgents are making; but there seems to be no doubt that Hung-chau-Chuen and his adherents are still beleaguered by an Imperial host, rich in money, mandarins, and ships. Yet their confidence in their own strength and Divine commission, with a conviction of the utter rottenness of the existing system and the weakness of the ruling dynasty, seem unabated. They meet with much sympathy wherever they go, and declare their belief that soon the whole population of the Chinese empire will be Christian. But the Imperial Government does not appear to be much affected with the successes, so far as they have yet gone, of the rebels. The foes—no longer, literally, the "outside barbarians"—which give the Celestial Government the most trouble, are the English and French Allies. Although Canton is in our possession, and the fortresses at the mouth of the Peiho River have been captured, the Chinese officials now show as much disposition to procrastinate as they have on all previous occasions. Lord Elgin, being taught by past experience that prompt and energetic action with such a people as the Chinese is likely to be most effectual, immediately after the signal success on the Peiho, ordered the allied Admirals to proceed up the river. This they did, and were surprised to find that, instead of their progress being disputed at every step by the armed inhabitants of the villages on the river's banks, and obstructions interposed by the river itself, they met no opposition whatever, natural or artificial. It appears that all European notions of this river are erroneous. According to the account given by Sir George Staunton, it is bridled and supported in its passage through the plains of Pecheli by high embankments; and the great danger of proceeding far along its course has always been supposed to be that the Chinese could at any time cut the banks and leave a hostile squadron stranded in a dry channel. The French Admiral, also, from information he had received, judged it an impossibility that an expedition could thence be successfully made into the interior unless supported by a land force of 4,000 men. These impressions being rife, the careful course of procedure adopted by Admiral Seymour frequently reconnoitring before he advanced, is easily explained, and the seemingly needless delay justified. The allied fleets were, according to the latest information, within a short distance of the capital, and their close proximity will doubtless not be without its influence in bringing matters towards a satisfactory issue. The Peiho is connected by the Great Canal with the Yang-tse-Keang, described by Viscount Jocelyn as "the main artery to the body of the Chinese empire, and the source of its interior wealth." The English and French Ambassadors were residing in a spacious temple, which was once the residence of an Emperor, situated on the river's bank, while the Russian and American Ministers rent a yamun in the neighbourhood. The national flags were flaunting gaily in the breeze, and within a few yards of the allied embassy was moored a line of gun-boats. An interview with two mandarins of the highest rank in the empire had been arranged, but with what success the conference has been attended, we are not of course yet informed. Previous attempts to negotiate have failed, on account of the representatives of the Emperor not being fully authorised to treat with those of the Four Powers; but now that our gun-boats are within reach of Tien-sin, more sincerity is exhibited, and properly qualified persons are nominated. It seems a difficult matter to persuade them that we are at war with them; the loss of a fort or so, the destruction of

a fleet, or the capture of a town, just leads them to infer that there exists a something between war and peace, "but not exactly either." Probably by this time is decided the momentous question of immediate peace or continued war. The Allies were about to receive reinforcements, and it was calculated that in a few weeks there would be at Tien-sin a military force of 3,000 men, besides a strong naval brigade. Let us hope, however, that further warfare will be mercifully averted.

China is not a land wholly barbarous. At one period of her history she shone with peculiar brilliancy. When Egypt and Palestine, Assyria and Persia, fell before the victorious armies of Mohammed, China stood alone in the plenitude of her power. She is now a land of hope. By means of the existing insurrection, the principles of the Christian religion are said to be extending, and wherever the standard of the representative of the opposing dynasty is uplifted, large numbers are ready to flock to it. Certain it is, that the Chinese of the present day are not favourably impressed with their lot, and are anxiously looking for some change or other. Evidence of this was given when a "devil-ship" was for the first time seen steaming up the Peiho in June last. Instead of the hostility anticipated, the people did not merely content themselves with worshipping the god of steam, but with cries of "Welcome, O King! come thou, and reign over us and be our Emperor!" they brought presents. Should peace be soon restored, and free access to nations more advanced in civilisation permitted, the 340,000,000 of this important empire will, probably, be placed under better influences than at present prevail amongst them, and the something which to them is now indistinct will receive an unmistakable development.

## ACCIDENTS OF LIFE.

In this city of life, luxury, animation, and gaiety—where all are on the drive after some new gain or some new pleasure, where the wheels of the world seem to revolve more rapidly, and the forced marches of the mind have the effect of leaving behind, in the far distance, the generation of the last century, there are yet sorrows, and troubles, and accidents enough to fill our souls with sadness when our thoughts turn to them. In any one day what sudden accidents, what awful catastrophes, what mutilations, what deaths, what bereavements, what afflictions of all sorts take place! They are mercifully hid from the eyes of most of us; but could we see the frightful heap of bodily suffering gathered together in one view, which one short day discloses in this great city, we believe that the sight would so crush our spirits that we should never know cheerfulness again.

The busy chroniclers of each day—the public press—tell us something of the deplorable calamities which sadden the lives of our neighbours. We are not fond of gloomy subjects, but if there is the slightest hope of winning wisdom from such warnings, and so escaping the dangers which are self-solicited, why then let us look such evils in the face, that we may the better know how to turn our backs upon them when they approach.

We confess with deep reverence, that many of the sorrows of our lot come direct from the Hand from which we ought never even to desire to escape. If we could but believe it, these are only blessings in disguise. There are others which simply and literally we bring upon ourselves, and it is to this class that we would direct attention.

In one single day's newspaper of the present week we find notices of two deaths which perfectly illustrate all that we would say. We have no occasion to seek further. The date of one day is quite sufficient. The story of the first is sad and short enough. It merely tells us that a certain Mrs. Anne Holmes being the housekeeper at St. John's Parochial Schools, Tufton-street, Westminster, being in her bedroom at about eight o'clock in the morning, and the wind very high, the door was clapped to with great violence, and on attempting to open it, she found that the catch was broken and that it resisted her efforts. Excited and alarmed, no other person being in the house, she did the most unwise thing the case allowed. She got out of the window, intending to drop to the ground into the yard behind, but showed the same want of self-command in executing this imprudence as in deciding upon it. Losing her hold, in her extreme agitation, she fell

to the ground. Her groans alarming the neighbourhood, the wall was scaled, and she was carried to the Westminster Hospital, but in spite of all that medical care could do, died of injuries done to the back and spine.

Turning to a different column, we note another fatal accident again brought on by personal instrumentality. A young woman, travelling on the North Kent Line, and finding that she had not taken the proper opportunity to alight, threw open the door of the carriage, and jumped out while the train was in motion. Falling partly on the platform, but not clearing the carriages, one of the porters made a hasty and desperate attempt to draw her on to the platform, and nearly fell a sacrifice to his own humane exertions, sustaining many serious injuries, but escaping with life. The young woman fell a victim to her own rashness.

In both these cases the most moderate share of practical common sense, used as it ought to be used, would have saved these two women from a most melancholy fate. Neither was in the least peril, except from the effects of their own excited rashness. It would be wrong to say that the danger was inevitable, since they went headlong their own way, but certainly not in the way of Providence.

We are very anxious to call attention to the great distinction which should be made between the troubles that are unavoidable and those which we bring upon ourselves. The first are trainings to perfect the character; the second are proofs that we have not profited from our training. Women have so amazing a power of endurance that the capability must either have been given as anticipative of the camel's burden they were born to bear, or it must have been acquired as the consequence of bearing it. Sometimes we are filled with admiration, and sometimes with provocation, as instances of the one or the other alternately force themselves upon our attention. Setting aside this instinct or this habit, whichever it may be, we grieve to notice other characteristics working with no doubtful result of injury. To take as an instance of the working of this feeling, the being shut up in a room from which there is every reasonable hope of being let out in a rational manner, is a test of waiting patience beyond endurance. "I am so nervous! you don't know what I feel! I shall go mad! You can't feel for me, because you are differently constituted altogether! You don't understand the dreadful sensation I experience! I must be suffocated! I know I shall go mad!" This is no over-painted picture. We do not expect that it will be openly acknowledged, but we know that in many a dwelling the truth will be recognised.

Rashness is another fault full of peril. It is not courage, it is not even fool-hardihood; it is simply wilfulness, not exercising mental power to measure physical consequences. Rushing headlong into unnecessary danger, is tempting Providence. It is an outrage against that Guardian Care which keeps us through all the dangers of the day, and grants that we should lay us down in peace, and take our rest and dwell in safety.

Were we inclined to moralise, we should say that all that happens around us in life is either for our warning or example, and that even a little paragraph in a newspaper may bring before us lessons for acquiring such strength of mind as may be good, not for ourselves alone, but for all who come within our influence.

## WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE visit of our Queen to the adopted country of her beloved daughter has been marked by incidents of a character highly gratifying to the feelings and the pride of Englishmen. In the absence of State festivities and pageantry, there has been, what is far better, a spontaneous, hearty expression of national good-will. Every true Briton will rejoice in the sentiment thus manifested, as the indication of conscious sympathy, and of a due perception of that community of views and interests, which should bind together in the closest ties the people of Prussia, the two most powerful Protestant nations of Europe. Whilst England is regarded in other quarters—the strongholds of civil and ecclesiastical absolutism—with disfavour and distrust, it is satisfactory to believe that in Prussia, where Protestant principles are surely though gradually producing the fruits of rational and

enlightened freedom, our own country is properly appreciated, and considered as a natural ally.

By the most recent intelligence from India, information has arrived of the report that the Gwalior army had been broken up, and had retired into quarters. The fugitive rebels had, on the 11th July, occupied the town of Tonk, but subsequently abandoned that place on the approach of the troops under General Roberts. The command of the Central India Force had been relinquished by Sir Hugh Rose, and Brigadier-General Napier had been appointed by Sir Colin Campbell to succeed him. It appears that there are still between 20,000 and 30,000 rebels in the field, and it is obvious that the vitality of the insurrection is far from extinguished. All events conspire to prove that the future administration of India will be a work of no ordinary difficulty, and will require no ordinary amount of sagacity and skill. Meanwhile the construction of the Indian Council is progressing. Sir Frederick Currie, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and General Sir R. Vivian (who may be regarded as the representative of Madras), have been nominated by the Government. Mr. John Stuart Mill has felt compelled to decline the proffered honour, on the ground of his declining health. Sir H. Rawlinson's appointment will create a vacancy for Reigate, in anticipation of which an active electioneering agitation has already commenced.

The telegraphic union between the Old World and the New has been verified beyond a doubt. Messages have actually been transmitted by the cable from Valentia to Newfoundland, and the Company are about to make the arrangements needful for opening the communication to the public. Imagination strives in vain to depict the probable results; but previous experience warrants the belief that they will all tend to promote the highest and most lasting interests both of Europe and America.

Agrarian dissatisfaction in Ireland threatens to assume serious proportions. The disturbances that have occurred in Kilkenny owe their origin to the ignorant and senseless prejudices entertained by the rural population against all agricultural machines and contrivances for saving manual labour. The introduction of reaping machines by the farmers has aroused especial animosity, and the discontent thus engendered has spread to Queen's County and Roscommon, some parts of which have been placed under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act. A system of intimidation, both of farmers and labourers, to prevent the working of the obnoxious machines, has been adopted by the malcontents, and much judicious firmness will be needful to suppress it.

A painful, though in some sense satisfactory elucidation has been given of the death of the man Gates, who was found stabbed near Acton. The circumstance adds another to the already too frequent illustrations of the deplorable results of intemperance, and the calamities which may be occasioned by its means. Lieutenant Clavering, a naval officer, residing at Bayswater, states that the deceased, in a state of intoxication, violently assaulted him, when walking late at night in the company of a friend; that in self-defence he used his sword-stick, with which, unconsciously to himself, the fatal wound must have been inflicted. All the circumstances of the case corroborate the truth of the lieutenant's story. An inquest on the deceased has been held, but the inquiry has not yet concluded.

The French fêtes and celebrations of last Sunday, in honour of the Emperor's birthday, do not appear, in their kind and degree, to have come short of the previous festivities of Cherbourg. Numbers of English crossed the Channel to witness the gala doings and rejoicings at Boulogne, where, notwithstanding the day, religious processions and ceremonies, on a scale of unwonted pomp and magnificence, were heterogeneously commingled with balls, fairs, concerts, fireworks, dancing, and all kinds of popular amusements! Many of our Sunday excursionists, though accustomed to seek only their own pleasure on that day, were astonished, and, we may hope, revolted, at so incongruous an admixture of dissipation with the outward formalities of religion, so open and complete a disregard of all the ends and advantages contemplated by the appointment of the day of weekly rest. The Emperor and Empress themselves visited Brittany, and were received at Vannes with many flattering demonstrations by the bishop and ecclesiastical authorities.





## The Wilful Wife.

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

### CHAPTER XV.

THE great fault of Charles Singleton's married life had been the excess of that loving, doting, fond affection for his wife, which had made him the slave of her lightest wish. Both of them had found ample cause for repenting such an error, yet, shall we say it, effects had not cured their cause. The fault is not a very common one, we must allow; but it did not appear to be undergoing any process of remedy. On the contrary, Maude's ascendancy was higher than ever. Charles entirely forgot that his Wilful Wife had been the occasion of all their family misery, and so far from accusing her of heinous derelictions of duty and monstrous amounts of extravagance, he saw in her only the well-beloved benefactress, who, by dint of immeasurable exertions during a time of fiery trial, had averted a ruin and wiped away a blot from his name, which had affected him so deeply as almost to reduce him to the grave. How, then, could he love her less? How, then, could he follow less implicitly the leadings of her will? Indeed, so far from such self-assertion being possible, Charles felt that he had now no wish for any separate will. Formerly he gave way with many inward compunctions; now, in satisfying Maude, he was also satisfying himself.

And well might it be so, for the power of Maude's strong mind had been aroused, and if she once took the lead in waywardness and folly, she now asserted, unknowingly, the same predominant spirit in the paths of plain good sense and every-day prudence; and Maude was no longer the wayward wife, though she continued to be the Wilful Wife—the only difference being that her influence was now all on the right side, salutary, beneficial, peace-giving, spirit-soothing, home-comforting.

Indeed, Charles Singleton said many times in the day that it was well worth while to be ill, and suffer a great deal, to be so nursed as Maude nursed him. To be so soothed, and petted, and watched, and comforted had in it a very luxury of love, sufficient to compensate for all the pain of his bodily ailments. And then the trust, the security in that dear, fond home affection, that came out of the fiery furnace of affliction like gold purified by the fire, made him say to himself that he was a rich man in spite of all his losses.

And now the merry voices of the children made

that little cottage in Conduit Vale a very gleeful sort of establishment; and when Charles Singleton was able to cross the road between and ascend a few steps up the hill-side, the day was marked in the calendar with a great red letter.

Gradually Charles Singleton climbed up that hill, a few steps more every day, until he got under the shade of the old trees at the top, and looked down on the hazy cloud that lazily veiled the vast metropolis in which he had suffered so much. Sitting there, he could see the dark dome of St. Paul's looming out of the heavy vapour, and guided by the whereabouts of that city-saint, he knew the exact spot where that office of his in which he had suffered so much misery received its daily munition of adulterated light, by the aid of which he had committed so many inroads on his own credit as to drain it to the dregs, and those very bitter ones, too.

We suppose that experience must always have more or less of the aloe in its flavour. Happy, thrice happy, are they who gain it while the evils they have brought upon themselves are still remediable. It is punishment ample enough for many a wrong deed to know that we have reached a point in which the lessons we have been learning at such a cost are now of no use, and that all has been pain and labour in vain. It was not so in the instance of our Wilful Wife and her husband, with his undecaying and undying love. Maude had never been small-minded enough for vanity. Beautiful as she undoubtedly was, admiration only pleased her just in the degree that it raised her value in her husband's eyes; for Maude knew with a sigh over that wrinkle of knowledge, that the very best husband in the world thinks more of his wife of whom he sees others think much, and we hope there is no scandal and nothing contraband in that sentiment. Possibly the Wilful Wife would never have had so much power to do mischief had her mother Nature not set the seal of beauty on her child.

With all her heart was Maude now using her womanly and wifely power to make Charles happy. She had grown pale and thin with trouble, anxiety, and night-watching; but relief of mind and the freshening air were beginning to bring back a little of the wild-rose tint into her cheek.

So there the invalid husband sat and fondled his children, and watched his wife busy with her workbasket stored with homely labours, and here, his confidential clerk, Burroughs, would join the little coterie to report the business of the day and anticipate that of the morrow.

We suppose that the Wilful Wife really de-

served her title, for at this juncture of affairs she positively refused compliance with a most urgent request made by Charles, pleading with prayerful voice and almost tearful eyes, and seconded by Burroughs with a sort of rough zeal, which his zealous services gave him the good right to use.

The matter was simply this. Should Maude Singleton and her family return to town, or take some pretty suburban villa, where she might once again find herself surrounded by the luxuries of life, forgetting what had passed, or merely looking back upon it as a disagreeable dream or a kind of interlude, a sort of painful interregnum to be got out of as soon as possible, and forgotten by the quickest imaginable process. The affairs of the business were all so far arranged that Charles was granted sufficient time to pay his creditors, and he and Burroughs had carefully gone over the accounts to see how this could be done; and they were both quite agreed that, reckoning upon the average profits of the concern, Maude might have a pretty furnished cottage at Forest-hill, or a furnished house at Bayswater, without imprudence, and enter on it at once, resuming her proper station in society, and being the same Mrs. Charles Singleton again—to all outward appearance, only of course a great deal more prudent privately. Maude went on stitching, allowing them to talk the matter over without interfering, until they submitted the choice between the house and the cottage to her decision. Then she smiled one of her own old, bright, provoking smiles, and just said she should do neither.

The Wilful Wife saw that both the gentlemen took the alarm, thinking that the old spirit of extravagance was coming back upon her. Though conscious of a little pique, she contented herself with merely laughing at them.

"But, Maude dear, we must not buy furniture yet; must we?"

"Certainly not," said Burroughs, with a sturdy, absolute air.

"And yet I think I shall. I don't like other people's furniture."

"But, Mrs. Singleton—" Burroughs began, impressively.

"Don't be frightened. Wait till I ask for money, before you distress yourself."

"But debt, Ma'am—debt—that would be worse!"

"If you please, Burroughs, to allow Mrs. Singleton to entertain her own ideas. I am sure she has proved herself capable of anything and everything," said Charles to his clerk, more than half reprovingly.

"Plenty of proof of that!" said Burroughs, bitterly.

"This is not handsome of you, Burroughs—not what I should have expected from you. I am sure Mrs. Singleton is right in her own way of thinking."

Burroughs got up to go. "Have you any orders for to-morrow, Sir?"

"I have," said Maude, laying her hand upon his arm. "I did not mean to let you into my secret just yet; but you are my own true and tried friend, so now I will tell you all my little plots and plans, and you shall hear them at the same time as my husband, for I could not let you think you had spent so much toil, and thought, and care, merely to enable me to resume the same life of extravagant recklessness which before brought them upon you. Besides, I am jealous of your good opinion—I should be unhappy to lose it now that I know you so well."

"I didn't mean—that is, I don't mean to say rough things," said Burroughs, half apologetically.

"You were quite right—quite justified," said Maude; "but sit down, I will have my own way—I will be obeyed."

"One can't help it," said Burroughs, with a sort of bearish submission, looking at Charles to see if his late churlishness had been forgiven.

"Nobody can!" And thus fraternising in sentiment, the master and clerk felt that they were friends again.

"Now listen to my plans. I impose silence on you both. I am going to open my budget. I don't like furnished houses. I like a bed of my own, and a stool of my own, and a candlestick of my own. I don't like things that other people have used and handled. Talk about going among one's own set again! Friends do you call them? Where are they now?

Where have they been through all this time of trial? Out of sight. Let them keep so! They are anybody's friends that can pay for them, and I just like them as well as I do the furniture of the furnished houses that anybody can have at so much a month. And don't you see how expensive both the things are? I tell you we can't afford either. Taking a house in this way, keeping up the smallest establishment possible to go on with, receiving Marionette friends, keeping up appearances—I'll tell you what, Charles—I'll tell you what, Mr. Burroughs—if I were to do this, and try to practise economy at the same time, I might as well go into purgatory at once."

"Only till things work round," pleaded Charles.

"They would never work round if we did so. Do what I would, our expenses would be disproportionate to our means. And think what a life I should lead! Trying to be prudent, I should have a daily fight with servants, tradespeople, every body that we had anything to do with. They would thwart me in every way, and call me mean and shabby, and everything disreputable and disagreeable. There is no wretchedness like that of living to appearances. I know there are people who deny themselves common comforts in private to make a grand parade in public, starving their families to make a great show to their friends."

Charles Singleton sighed and hung his head, while Burroughs nodded approvingly and looked admiringly.

"And now I will let you into the secret of my own pet plan," said Maude, gaily.

(To be concluded in our next.)

### THE CZAR AND HIS PRISONER.

A humorous circumstance happened one day while she and the Emperor and Count Benckendorff, Minister of the Interior, were in a somewhat private chat about certain vexatious matters connected with Caucasasia. It was suddenly announced that the superior officers of the Caucasian army were without, desiring audience. The very subject of the previous conversation rendered it desirable that Lola Montez should not be seen in conference with the Emperor and the Minister of the Interior; and so, to get her for the moment out of sight, she was thrust into a closet and the door locked. The conference between the two officers was short but very stormy. Nicholas got into a towering rage. It seemed to the imprisoned Lola that there was a whirlwind outside; and a little bit of womanly curiosity to hear what it was about, joined with the great difficulty of keeping from coughing, made her position a strangely embarrassing one. But the worst of it was in the midst of the grand quarrel the parties all went out of the room, and forgot Lola Montez, who was locked up in the closet. For a whole hour she was kept in this durance vile, reflecting upon the somewhat confined and cramping honours she was receiving from the hands of royalty, when the Emperor, who seems to have come to himself before Count Benckendorff did, came running back out of breath and unlocked the door, and not only begged pardon for his forgetfulness, in a manner which only a man of his accomplished address could do, but presented the victim with 1,000 roubles (750 dollars), saying laughingly, "I have made up my mind that whenever I imprison my subjects unjustly, I will pay them for their time and suffering." And Lola Montez answered him, "Ah, sire, I am afraid that that rule will make a poor man of you." He laughed heartily, and replied, "Well, I am happy in being able to settle with you, any how." Nicholas was as amiable and accomplished in private life, as he was great, stern, and inflexible as a monarch.—*Lectures of Lola Montez.*

The first vocal prize at the annual competition of the students of the Conservatoire of Music of Paris was won by a young Scotchwoman, Miss Augusta Thomas, of Glasgow. The jury, which included Auber, Halévy, Ambroise Thomas, and other eminent masters, were unanimous in awarding to this young lady the sole first prize, a thing which seldom happens, this reward being most frequently shared by several competitors.

The British Museum has, within these few days, acquired by gift from Lord John Thynne, Canon of Westminster, about forty volumes of the Official Correspondence of Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, whilst Ambassador to Sweden in 1719 and 1720, and during the two periods of his holding the Seals as Principal Secretary of State—that is, from 1721 to 1723 and from 1742 to 1744. The letters chiefly concern the foreign relations of this country at these dates.

It is said to be the intention of Her Majesty's Government to send out forthwith to British Columbia a powerful force of the corps of Royal Engineers, provided with everything necessary for the formation of roads, bridges, &c., to open up the resources of the colony; also to erect block-houses for the reception and safe custody of the gold which may be disposed of by the miners; and at the same time form an organised military force for the maintenance of law and order.



## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress with double skirt of pale slate-colour mohair. The upper skirt edged with a running of blue ribbon. Basquine of black silk, edged with a *pelissé à la vieille*. Bonnet of crinoline and straw, trimmed with blue ribbon, and bouquets of white daisies.

Fig. 2.—Dress of Azoff green barege, with triple skirts.—The two upper ones edged with fringe. The corsage is half high, and cut square in the Raphael style. Within the corsage is a chemisette of tulle, finished with blonde edging, and fastened in front by a bow of ribbon with long flowing ends. The sleeves are in puffs on the shoulder, and below the puffs there is a broad frill, edged with fringe, and gathered up in front of the arm by a bow and long ends. The hair arranged in *rouleaux* at each side.

Fig. 3. (Dinner or Evening Costume for the Country).—Dress of white jaconnet muslin, with double skirt. The upper skirt is edged by two broad bouillonés, each headed by one of narrower width. Within the narrow bouillonés are inserted runnings of mauve-colour ribbon. The corsage is low, and over it is worn a *fichu Antoinette*, composed of lace or worked muslin, and trimmed with runnings of mauve-colour ribbon. A bow with long flowing ends in front of the waist. The sleeves are formed of puffs and bouillonés, with runnings of mauve-colour ribbon. Under-sleeves of tulle, and bracelets of gold, coral, and enamel. The hair is parted in front of the forehead, and arranged in waved *bandeaux* at each side. The back hair in plaits.

Fig. 4. (Child's Costume).—Dress of figured jaconnet in large pink chequers. It has a double skirt, the upper one finished by narrow frills. Over the corsage there is a pelerine, edged with narrow frills, and having long ends, which are crossed in front, and linked together at the back of the waist. Hat of leghorn, trimmed with white ribbon, and ornamented with a large plume of white ostrich feathers.

Fig. 5. (Head-dress).—The hair is divided in front of the forehead, and disposed in long clustering ringlets at each side of the face. Long lapets of white tulle are fastened at the back of the head, and on one side a bouquet of roses, with buds and foliage.

Fig. 6. (Head-dress).—The hair is turned back at each side of the forehead, and rolled over a filet of blue and gold tissue, which is fastened in a bow and ends at the back of the head.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Though dresses composed of silk have been by no means laid aside, the recent warm weather has caused those of lighter textures to be more generally adopted. Among the most elegant dresses formed of thin fabrics which have yet appeared, there are several of white embroidered muslin. Some very pretty dresses of organdi may also be mentioned. They have white grounds figured with stripes in pink, blue, or mauve. Out of doors, these dresses are not unfrequently worn with a shawl of the same material, trimmed with a broad frill or flounce, finished simply with a hem.

According to the present fashion dresses may be made with one skirt, trimmed with flounces or with *quilles*, or they may have two skirts. In the latter case, when the dress is composed of organdi or any other light fabric, the skirts may be edged with a bouilloné, through which a running of ribbon is passed. The corsage is sometimes ornamented with a *fichu* of the same material as the dress, trimmed round with a bouilloné.

We may mention one or two ball-dresses which have just been completed. Among the prettiest is a dress of pink tarletane, with two skirts, each edged with a *ruche* of the same. The corsage is low, plain, and over it there is a *fichu* of tarletane with long ends, edged with a *ruche*. The sleeves are short, in puffs, and trimmed with small *ruches*. Another dress consists of three jupes of white tulle over a skirt of white satin. The tulle skirts, at the sides, are looped up in folds, over which are passed *montants*, or perpendicular wreaths, composed of a combination of red corn-flowers, white China asters, and wheat-ears. The corsage is in folds, crossed in front and behind. The sleeves were in two puffs, and trimmed with a small bouquet of flowers.

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—*The Lady of Lyons* was produced at this theatre, on Monday, to introduce Mr. Leigh Murray as the Claude Melnotte, and Mrs. Charles Young as the Pauline. Mr. Murray has many qualifications for this semi-heroic part; he

sensibility render her peculiarly suited to the character. She marks with great judgment the vanity of the girl from the passion of the woman, and throughout excites and interests her audience. The other characters were sufficiently well delineated; Mr. James, as Beauséant was emphatic; Mrs. Brougham played

lighted his admirers with his farcical delineation of Peter Pott, in the Surrey farce of the *Two Potts*. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul amused the house in a version of the gentleman who follows the ladies; Mrs. Paul introducing her popular song of "Hurrah for the Highlands." And as if these had not been enough for one evening, or rather long night, the capital farce of *Good for Nothing*, concluded the entertainments.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On Monday night Mrs. Stammers, a lady creditably known in dramatic and musical circles, had a benefit at this theatre, the use of which, according to the *bénéficiaire*, had been kindly presented to her by Mr. Charles Braham. The programme was copious, embracing Sheridan Knowles's play, the *Hunchback*, a grand concert, vocal and instrumental, and the popular farce of *Founded on Facts*. Mrs. Stammers attempted, for the first time, to represent Julia, in the play. Not unacquainted with the business of the stage, and possessing several of the requisites necessary to a proper embodiment of the character named, Mrs. Stammers evinced sufficient embarrassment, arising from the novelty of her essay, to disarm severe criticism; towards the close of the play, however, she gained confidence, and was much applauded; there being no lack of bouquets for her at the fall of the curtain. The other characters were very well sustained, especially those of Master Walter (Mr. E. Clinton), Sir Thomas Clifford (Mr. Harry Hilton), Fathom (Mr. Swift). The part of Helen was nicely played, for the first time, by Miss Ellison. The concert comprised *morceaux* from the works of Bellini, Keller, Balfe, Barnett, Mrs. Stephenson, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, &c., supported by Miss Mary S. Edwin, Madlle. Henrie, the Misses Robinson, Signor Morelli, Signor Chelli, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Malcolm, and Messrs. Skelton, Foster, and Sherwood,—the whole being very well conducted by Mr. F. E. Berger.

## DOCTORS' DEGREES.

Some years ago, the University of St. Andrew's, one of the most famous in Scotland, having rather a lean treasury, determined to replenish it by a new branch of commerce, and announced that it would sell its Doctors' Degrees at 20*l.* a-piece. Many took advantage of this liberal offer; and, among the rest, a certain minister, who thought his services would be more acceptable to his flock were he possessed of a handle to his name, put the required sum in his purse, and went up to St. Andrew's to purchase the coveted honour. A manservant accompanied him, and was present when his master, having previously footed the bill, was formally presented with the official parchment. On his return home, the new doctor sent for his servant, and addressed him as follows: "Noo, Sandy, ye'll aye be sure to ca' me the doctor; and gin onybody spiers at ye about me, ye'll be aye sure to say the doctor's in his study, or, the doctor's engaged, or, the doctor will see ye in a crack, as the case may be." "That a' depends," replied Sandy, "on whether ye ca' me the doctor too." The reverend doctor stared. "Aye, it's just so," continued the other; "for when I found it cost sae little, I'en got diploma mysel. Sae ye'll just be good enough to say, 'Doctor, put on some coals;' or, 'Doctor, bring me the whisky.' And gin onybody spiers at ye about me, ye'll aye be sure to say, the doctor's in the pantry, or, the doctor's in the stable, or, the doctor's digging potatoes, as the case may be."—*American Educator*.

## A FERN LEAF.

Has that woman a call to be a wife who thinks more of her silk dress than of her children, and visits her nursery no oftener than once a day?—Has that woman a call to be a wife who cries for a cashmere shawl when her husband's notes are being protested?—Has that woman a call to be a wife who sits reading the last new novel, while her husband stands before the glass, vainly trying to pin together a buttonless shirt bosom?—Has that woman a call to be a wife who expects her husband to swallow diluted coffee, soggy bread, smoky tea, and watery potatoes six days out of the seven?—Has she a call to be a wife who flirts with every man she meets, and reserves her frowns, for the house fireside?—Has she a call to be a wife who comes down to breakfast in abominable curl papers, a soiled dressing gown, and shoes down at the heel?—Has she a call to be a wife who bores her husband when he comes into the house with the history of a broken tea cup, or the possible whereabouts of a missing broom-handle?—Has she a call to be a wife who would take advantage of a moment of conjugal weakness to extort money or exact a promise?—Has she a call to be a wife who takes a journey for pleasure leaving her husband to toil in a close office, and have an eye when at home to the servants and children?—Has she a call to be a wife to whom a good husband's society is not the greatest of earthly blessings, and a house full of rosy children its best furnishing and prettiest adornment?—*Fanny Fern*.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

looks it remarkably well; makes all the points of the character with good effect and great feeling, and was much applauded throughout his performance. Mrs. Charles Young has already appeared in the part of Pauline, and it is one of her best delineations. Her lady-like quietness, and her truly womanly

Madame Deschappelles with great liveliness; and Mr. G. Peel gave all the blunt and naive characteristics of General Damas, so as to obtain the usual amount of applause; and altogether the play was very greatly applauded by a house, considering the time of year, very well filled. Mr. Widdicombe de-



## POETRY.

## AN OLD MAN'S DREAM.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oh for one hour of youthful joy!  
Give back my twentieth spring!  
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy,  
Than reign a gray-haired king!

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age!  
Away with learning's crown!  
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,  
And dash its trophies down!

One moment let my life-blood stream  
From boyhood's fount of flame!  
Give me one giddy, reeling dream  
Of life all love and fame!

—My listening angel heard the prayer,  
And calmly smiling, said,  
"If I but touch thy silvered hair,  
Thy hasty wish had sped."

"But is there nothing in thy track  
To bid thee fondly stay,  
While the swift seasons hurry back  
To find the wished-for day?"

—Ah, truest soul of womankind!  
Without thee, what were life?  
One bliss I cannot leave behind:  
I'll take—my—precious—wife!

—The angel took a sapphire pen  
And wrote in rainbow dew:  
"The man would be a boy again,  
And be a husband too!"

—And is there nothing yet unsaid  
Before the change appears?  
Remember, all their gifts are fled  
With those dissolving years!"

Why, yes; for memory would recall  
My fond paternal joys;  
I could not bear to leave them all:  
I'll take—my—girl—and—boys!

The smiling angel dropped his pen,  
"Why this will never do:  
The man would be a boy again,  
And be a father too!"

And so I laughed—my laughter woke  
The household with its noise—  
And wrote my dream, when morning broke,  
To please the gray-haired boys.

## LITERARY EXTRACTS.

## A LADY IN DISGUISE.

The old Duchess of Bedford, if born, as she herself once declared, before nerves came in fashion, had not at least been born before it was fashionable to paint. Her Grace was, indeed, notoriously addicted to rouge, which she used in uncommon quantities. Lord North one day asked George III., when his Majesty had seen the old lady? The King replied, "He had not seen her face, nor had any other person, he believed, for more than twenty years."

## THE ART OF TEACHING.

A tutor should not be continually thundering instruction into the ears of his pupil as if he was pouring it through a funnel; but, after having put the lad, like a young horse, on a trot before him, to observe his pace, and see what he is able to perform, should, according to the extent of his capacity, induce him to taste, to distinguish, and to find out things for himself; sometimes opening the way, at a distance leaving it for him to open; and by abating or increasing his own pace, accommodate his precepts to the capacity of his pupil.—*Montaigne.*

## THE TWO DISSENTERS.

When John Brown, D.D., first settled in Haddington, Scotland, the people of his parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic reception; only one of the members of that large church and congregation stood out in opposition to him. The reverend doctor tried all the means in his power to convert the solitary dissenter to the unity of feeling which pervaded the whole body; but all his efforts to obtain an interview proved abortive. As Providence directed, however, they happened one day to meet in the street, when the doctor held out his hand, saying, "My brother, I understand you are opposed to my settling at Haddington?" "Yes, sir," replied the parishioner. "Well, and if it be a fair question, on what grounds do you object to me?" "Because, Sir," quoth he, "I don't think you are qualified to fill so eminent a post." "That is just my opinion," replied the doctor; "but what, Sir, is the use of you and me setting up our opinions in opposition to a whole parish?" The brother smiled, and their friendship was sealed for ever.

## YOUNG-LADY EDUCATION.

It appears to be the leading aim of parents under the present system to spend the greatest possible amount of money and to neglect every other faculty, in order to cultivate the memory. What an amazing sight is the spectacle of a stupidish girl of twelve or fourteen going through her courses! She does her practising, she draws from nature, she talks French to one maid and German to another; she learns her history of all countries, modern and ancient; she has her blackboard, her dumb-bells, her dancing lesson; she has a quarter of an hour's algebra, ten minutes Latin, five minutes of the precession of the equinoxes every other day; she repeats the dates of the early Egyptian kings; she is taken to the lectures of the newest Italian kings; and of the last-catch German chemist. It is a comfort to mark the satire of nature on all this, and to see how dead and stupid and insipid she is at eighteen. The only result that has been attained is that her mother can say that "Mary has had every advantage, and no expense has been spared on her education." Now, what ought all young ladies to learn? First, to speak and write English correctly, and to read it aloud clearly and fluently. Next, to do plain needlework. It is a great mistake to think that wealth can supersede the necessity for this. In the first place this is the most feminine of occupations; next, it affords even the stupidest person an opportunity of doing one thing well without being attracted by the display that usually attends excellence; and lastly, it is a most valuable preparation for a useful intercourse with the poor. Then must come the rudiments of history, geography, and ciphering, and as much French as the natural ability of the student renders possible. Nothing more is necessary, all else should depend upon natural gifts and personal tastes. There is nothing a clever girl may not learn with advantage if she has a real turn for it, and although scarcely any woman can ever be so learned or clever that it becomes a matter of indifference whether she is also good-looking, yet she may easily acquire a proficiency which will be a source of genuine satisfaction to herself and her friends.—*Saturday Review.*

## COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

THE REAL MILKY WAY.—The projected telegraph line from Alderney to Cowes.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE.—We think it was Mr. Roebuck, who, on board the *Pera*, amused himself by calling out to the steward, "Here, Chiltern Hundreds!"

TOBACCHANALIAN NOMENCLATURE.—The committee that sat with closed windows on the Thames was always spoken of, amongst the wags of the smoking-room at Bellamy's, as "the Council of Nice."

IT IS ASKED, whether some honours should not be conferred, in celebration of the laying down the Atlantic Cable? Wisconsin Williams says that the fittest memorial of the achievement, would be the giving a Peerage to Alderman Wire.

PUNCHUS SUM, NON ŒDIPUS.—The real Sphinx would certainly have dashed out its brains in puzzle at the following riddle. *Mr. Punch* was "seized" last week in Paris, in consequence of his presenting a magnificent engraving of his Imperial Majesty as the French Sphinx. Then, after twenty-four hours *Mr. Punch* was released. The riddle is: Why was he seized, if he was to be let go again? He offers a complete set of his works to any one who will solve this profound mystery.

HOW TO MAKE A FREE PARK.—Put a toll-bridge on each side of it. This is literally the case with Battersea-park. At one end there is Battersea-bridge, and at the other the new Suspension-bridge, and you are stopped for toll at each. By these protecting means your Park is perfectly free to those who can afford to pay a penny for admission to it. Moreover, it keeps the park select and genteel, and effectually frightens away children.

SWEETS FOR SICK SILKWORKS.—From a report made to the Academy of Sciences at Paris by M. Quatrefages, it appears that the disease which has for some time prevailed among the silkworks is curable by sugar, administered by being diffused over their mulberry leaves. How small boys must envy silkworks whose physis is sugar! The sugar only tempers the black dose as a little something sweet in their cup of bitterness. What unalloyed enjoyment it would afford if, instead, it were spread upon their bread and butter.

THE FARMER'S FAIR FRIEND.—It is well known that considerable damage is done to the harvest by the sparrows, in spite of the measures usually adopted for driving them away. This year, however, an ingenious agriculturist has hit upon an expedient for that purpose, the trial of which has been attended with perfect success. Observing the effect exhibited by a lady's dummy in the window of a draper's shop, he bethought himself of the notion of sticking up one of his wife's dresses after the like fashion, in a corn field. The effect was excellent. The scarecrow frightened all the birds away.

## THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT ACTON.

## EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

The adjourned inquest on the body of John Gates, who was found dead on the Acton-road, stabbed to the heart with some sharp instrument, was resumed on Monday afternoon before Mr. Wakley and a respectable jury.

Henry Genge, a groom at Ealing, was the first witness examined. He said: On Monday night, about ten minutes to twelve o'clock, I found the body of the deceased close to the Priory, on the high road, near the railway bridge. It was lying in the middle of the road. There were two men standing close to it. I should not know either of them again. They cried out to the man who was driving the waggon on which I was seated, "Don't run over that fellow." The men were going towards London. One of them was swinging a stick or cane in his hand, but I could not tell exactly what it was, as it was so dark. One of the men was tall, and the other short. The man who was driving the waggon, said "Why don't you pull that man out of the road?" but they made no answer. I then got down and dragged the body from the middle of the road on to the path. There was a loaf in a handkerchief lying close to the body. There was blood flowing from his mouth. I came on towards Acton and told the police.

Mr. Henry Bailey Lingham, member of the College of Surgeons, residing at Acton, said: I first saw the body of the deceased on Monday night, shortly before twelve o'clock. It was lying 100 yards from the railway bridge, close to the Priory wall. The deceased was then quite dead. A quantity of blood flowed from the mouth and face, and the lower part of the face was covered with blood. I examined the clothes particularly, thinking that the man might have been run over, but they were not torn or damaged. I ordered the body to be taken to the nearest public-house, the George Inn, but as they would not let it remain in the coach-house there, it was taken to the dead-house. On the following day I made an examination of the body, and found blood exuding which could not have come from the mouth. I found the clothes saturated with blood, and a small cut in the coat and a corresponding cut in the shirt. On examining the chest I perceived a wound half an inch in length, corresponding to the cuts in the shirt and coat. The cut was two and a half inches to the right side of the right nipple. A very small quantity of blood had been discharged from it. I subsequently made a post mortem examination. I opened the chest, and on removing the skin I found blood under the cellular tissues. On opening the chest there was a corresponding wound in the pleura. It extended into the left ventricle of the heart, through the right lung. A great quantity of blood remained in the cavity of the chest and the pericardium. The wound was sufficient to cause death. Death must have been instantaneous.

The witness here produced the clothes, which were stained with blood, at the place where the incisions were made. The coroner and the jury minutely examined the places where the weapon had entered, which were very small, and appeared to have been made with a very sharp instrument.

John Mansell, a policeman, deposed that he searched the pockets of the deceased, and found a pair of spectacles in a case, three halfpence in money,

a small piece of pewter pipe, some tobacco, and a piece of soap. There was also a parcel lying beside the body, containing a half-quarter loaf and a piece of bacon.

Mr. Edward Tarleton, superintendent of police, stated that he had that morning arrested Mr. Henry Augustus Clavering, of Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, a lieutenant in Her Majesty's navy, and had taken him before the magistrate at Hammersmith, who had held him to bail to appear again on Friday next.

Lieutenant Clavering himself, a gentleman very fashionably attired, and about thirty years of age, at this stage of the proceedings entered the room, and took a seat close to the superintendent.

A gentleman, who stated that his name was Thomas Miller, and that he was a post-captain in Her Majesty's navy, then stepped forward to give evidence. He deposed as follows: I reside at "the Grove," Exeter, and came to London this afternoon. I am staying at 61, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, the residence of Lieutenant Clavering. I was in the Acton-road, near the Priory, on Monday night last, about twelve o'clock. Lieutenant Clavering was with me. We were on foot. As we approached the railway bridge, we thought we had lost our way. I imagined we were on the road from Turnham-green towards Acton. We had been out for a walk. We emerged into the high road from Acton out of a narrow dark lane. As we got out of the lane, we observed a man at the opposite side of the way, evidently intoxicated, talking to himself and making a commotion. On coming nearly up to him he turned round furiously towards us, and, to the best of my belief, said, "What business have you here? What are you up to?" I thought the accent was that of a foreigner, and I said to Clavering, "He is some discharged valet or barber." Clavering said to the man, "We are two gentlemen, taking a walk for our amusement, and I should like to know what business that is of yours." What further the man said I cannot say, but I heard disconnected sentences, such as "Do for you," and then he made a rush right upon Clavering, who happened to be nearer to him than I was. Clavering struggled with him with a swordstick in his hand. (A very formidable swordstick was here produced.)

The Coroner: What do you mean by "struggling with him?"

Witness: The deceased caught hold of the swordstick, and Clavering told him to mind what he was about, as he had a swordstick in his hand. He repeated this two or three times. The night was very dark. I did not myself see the sword leave the sheath, but I saw the man strike two or three blows at Clavering, and one came right down on his head. I then saw that Clavering's sword was drawn, and it seemed to me he was endeavouring to keep the man off the point. I then thought I saw something glitter like a knife or a polished pistol in the unfortunate man's hand. I sung out "Take care, Harry, he has a knife or pistol in his hand, so look out." I grasped my own stick tighter, and got a little nearer to the man, to see what it was he held in his hand. I heard Clavering say distinctly to the man, "Take care, or I may do you an injury." He subsequently said, "This is the third time I tell you—take care I do not do you an injury." The man made another rush after that warning and fell. I never saw Clavering strike a blow or make a thrust, but I saw him retreat to the side of the path. When I saw the man fall I said, "Come along, Harry, I expect there are more of them about." He replied, "Hold a minute until I pick up the end of my swordstick." I did not know until then that it was with the sheath of the swordstick that the deceased had struck Clavering. We then went on. Clavering said, "I fear I may have pricked the fellow." I said, "Nonsense, Harry, I was close to him, and I could swear you never touched him; I expect his drunkenness has been the cause of his fall." He said, "Well, I don't know, but I will see directly whether there is any blood or stain on the point of my sword—possibly he may have got pricked in the arm while rushing on me." I said, "Well, if that's all it will do him no harm, and serve him very well right, but I could almost swear you have not touched him." A cart was passing at a slow pace in the direction of Acton, and Clavering sang out, "There is a drunken fellow on the road side; take care, and don't go over him." I also sung out, "You had better pick the fellow up and put him in the cart." After going on a little further we came to a light place on the road, and Clavering said, "Hold on until I see whether that fellow was really pricked or not." Clavering then drew the sword, and we examined it minutely, and there was no mark or stain of blood of any description on the sword, and I remarked, "There, you see, I told you you had never touched the man," or "he was never touched." Clavering said, "I am very glad of it; but if he had been pricked it would have been his own doing." I then observed that a little bit had been chipped out of the sheath of the sword stick. Before this I had said, "Shall we go back and look at the fellow?" Clavering said, "No; I don't see the use of it." That is all I have to say.

The Coroner: Then, gentlemen, I am bound to tell you that on every ground it is right that we should adjourn this inquiry in order to have additional evidence. It is a most important case, and I must bind the witness over in heavy recognisances to appear here again. I therefore propose to adjourn until Thursday next, and as both Captain Miller and Lieutenant Clavering must appear before me, it is possible they may avail themselves of legal assistance.

Lieutenant Clavering then stepped forward and said: I have only got to say that if a man has run through another intentionally, his conscience must accuse him; but I will take my oath, and may God strike me dead if I tell a lie, I never pointed my sword towards him. He struck me three times.

The Coroner: I think you had better say no more at this moment.

Lieutenant Clavering: I wish to make that statement before my countrymen.

Captain Miller: Am I to consider myself a culprit in custody? I am quite ready to appear. I knew nothing of the matter until I read it in the newspapers.

The Coroner: I certainly cannot allow you to leave the room until you have entered into your recognisances to appear on Thursday.

Captain Miller: I am quite ready to appear. The Coroner (to Mr. Tarleton): Did Lieutenant Clavering give himself up to you?

Mr. Tarleton: He went to Sir Richard Mayne, and from information I went to Inverness-terrace, where he made a statement, and said he was willing to go before a magistrate. I met him, by appointment, at the Brook Green Station. We then went before the magistrate at Hammersmith, where some evidence was taken, and the further hearing adjourned until Friday.

Lieutenant Clavering was then bound over in his personal surety for 500*l.*, and Captain Miller in 300*l.*, to appear at the adjourned inquest on Thursday.

At Hammersmith Police-court, where Lieut. Clavering was formally charged, upon his own confession, with causing the death of John Gates, by stabbing him with a swordstick in self-defence, on the night of the 9th inst., in the Uxbridge-road, Acton, the prisoner's statement was handed to Mr. Ingham, but was not read aloud. It was to the effect that about ten o'clock on the night of the 9th instant he went out with a friend (Captain Miller, of the Royal Navy) for a walk to Acton and back again before going to bed. On reaching Shepherd's-bush, instead of proceeding along the road to Acton, they turned off to Turnham-green, with the intention of taking a short cut across the railway into the Acton-road, and so return home that way. Upon their arriving at the Pack Horse public-house, Turnham-green, they had something to drink, and asked their way. They proceeded along the road pointed out to them, and found it very dark. They subsequently met two men, and again asked their way. They took the turning the men directed, which they afterwards found to be the road by the side of the railway. They became rather alarmed, as they had seen some rough persons at the public-house. They turned into the Priory-lane, and there heard a man cursing and swearing. This man sprang upon him (the prisoner), and in holding up his swordstick the sheath, a black thorn stick, came off. The man then struck him with the sheath across the head and shoulders, each time springing back. He (the prisoner) told him that he was a determined man, and would defend himself with the sword. The man then sprang at him again; but this time he slipped and fell off the path. He (the prisoner) picked up the sheath, and placed the sword in it. They walked away, and he remarked to his friend whether he had not pricked the man. Before putting the sword in the sheath, he looked at it, and did not perceive any blood. After proceeding a short distance, he met two men in a cart, and he told them to be careful, as there was a drunken man lying in the road. He then went home and heard nothing more until he read the account of the matter in the Sunday papers. He then immediately proceeded to Sir Richard Mayne.—Sergeant Mansell afterwards deposed to finding the body. He had met the deceased about ten minutes before, and he was then drunk and singing.—Mr. Edward Gates, the son of the deceased, said he saw his father alive and in good health on the same night. He knew that his father had a contract with Mr. Reeves, the florist, at Acton, to put in some glass.—Mr. Ingham said, at present the only evidence against the prisoner was that furnished by himself. He thought the bail—himself in 200*l.* and Captain Miller in 100*l.*—for his appearance on Friday next was quite sufficient.—The prisoner was then liberated.

Lieutenant Clavering has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he says: "Your reporter states that I was 'very fashionably attired,' and that I 'appeared to treat the matter very lightly.' Now, Sir, as I am at present in the eye of the law a prisoner, you will see that such a remark is not only most unfair, but calculated to create a prejudice of a very injurious nature against the person incriminated. With respect to my attire, I was dressed as I always am, like any other English gentleman, and therefore let that pass; but to say that I 'appeared to treat the matter very lightly' is, to say the least, a most unjust misrepresentation. I solemnly declare before the world that, so far from that being the case, nothing that has ever occurred to me has produced a deeper or more lasting feeling of regret. I state now, as I stated at the inquest, that I neither made a blow nor thrust at the unfortunate man. The infliction of the wound was purely accidental, caused by the deceased himself rushing to close with me in the dark,—the time being nearly midnight, and neither moon, stars, nor gaslight visible. The sword-stick is one which I procured to carry at night when abroad, where some such protection is necessary. I never had it out before, and had no object or intention whatever in taking it out with me on the night in question; I merely did so because it was the first stick that came to hand as I was leaving my house to take the walk which has ended so disastrously."

Dr. Kane's work on the Arctic expedition was all the rage a short time since in American society. An engraver named Byram has lately sued the publishers, Lloyd and Co., of Philadelphia, for the sum of 365 dollars, due for engraving plates for Dr. Kane's work. Some amusing facts came out on the trial. It appears that the picture representing the Advance stuck in the ice was copied from an old picture in Captain Cook's travels in the South Seas, with ice thrown in *ad libitum*. The portrait purporting to be of Sontag, one of Kane's officers, was altered from a portrait of an old highwayman in the *National Police Gazette*. An engraving representing the occultation of Saturn was produced by altering an eclipse of the sun from an old geography. There were more of the same sort.



## THE INDIAN REBELLION.

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

"ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 9.

"The steamer Madras arrived at Suez on instant dates—Bombay, 19th of July, six P.M.; Aden, 31st of July. The Gwalior army has been broken up and gone into quarters. Sir H. Rose resumes command of the Poonah (Poonah) Division of the force from Nusseerabad, and General Roberts reached Jeypore on the 2nd of July; the enemy becoming alarmed halted and withdrew to the southwards, General Roberts following in pursuit. Sir Robert Hamilton has reached Indore, as have nearly all the European troops despatched from Bombay and the Deccan in apprehension of an outbreak. Matters seem settling down in all parts of India, though there are 20,000 to 30,000 rebels in the field. The rainy season has commenced favourably.

"MONTAGUE STOPFORD, Vice-Admiral.

"Malta, Aug. 14, 5.25 P.M."

The following telegram has been received at the East India House, from H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, July 19, 1858:—

"The fugitive rebels from Gwalior had arrived in the neighbourhood of Palace (?) on the 7th of July, and on the 11th had occupied the town of Tonk. The Nawab holds the fort of Tonk. General Roberts was prepared to advance against the rebels on the 11th of July. On the 9th of July the Rajah of Shahpur surrendered himself. Brigadier Smith has been directed to return to Contah (?) with a part of his force, and hold that position. Sir Hugh Rose relinquished command of the Central India Field Force, and arrived at Mhow en route for Poonah, on the 13th of July. Brigadier-General Napier has been appointed by Sir Colin Campbell to succeed Sir Hugh Rose. Information just received states that the rebels fled precipitately from Tonk on the approach of a flying detachment thrown forward by General Roberts."

Another telegram says:—

"The Gwalior fugitives had reached Bowlespore thirty miles below Jeypore, on the 5th. General Roberts's advanced guard was moving to meet them, the General himself covering Jeypore. The late Central India force is settled at various stations. A division is formed at Mhow, under General Michel. The enemy is discouraged since his defeat at Nawabgunge. The Begum and her son, now called King of Oude, are at Bundee, where the rebels are collecting. The Bombay Presidency is quiet. The rain is general."

## CAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail, we have news to the 3rd of July. It relates principally to the capture of Gwalior, and the operations consequent on the fall of that fortress. The *Times* correspondent gives some additional particulars, confirmatory of the accounts previously received:—

"Gwalior fell upon the 19th of June. On the 17th an engagement was fought in the cantonment of Morar, of which we are as yet totally without particulars. On the 18th Brigadier Smith, who was advancing from Seepree with his brigade, was attacked by a division of the insurgents, headed by the Rane of Jhansi. This girl, barely twenty years of age, had been all her life immured in the seraglio. She was, however, absolute in her domains, and, like most Asiatic women in the same position, gave herself up to the most extreme licentiousness. Her rooms, it is said, when entered by the troops, were hung with pictures such as pleased Tiberius at Capri. Whatever her vices, she had energy and courage, and while Tantaea Topee prepared for flight, she led her own retainers and some Sepoys to the attack. They refused, however, to stand in the plain, and retreated towards the low hills, and finally on the Phoolbagh. Two troops of the 8th Hussars followed at speed through a narrow ravine to the camp, and there drove a body of the fugitives to bay. The Rane and her sister, in men's clothes, headed the defence, and were both slain in the first charge. The Hussars were all armed with revolvers, which did terrible execution. Some 400 of the enemy were killed, the tents were set on fire, and it was not till the little band had spiked three of the guns, and found themselves enveloped by the rebels, that they retired. They had lost five men, and about ten more perished from sun-stroke and fatigue. In the evening Sir Hugh Rose, with the Central India field force, joined the Brigadier. On the following morning the enemy again attacked, but after a desperate struggle were driven back by Her Majesty's 95th. The 86th were advanced to support, and both regiments, half mad with excitement, charged the enemy up the hill under a heavy fire, seized a standing camp at the top, and awaited orders. Sir Hugh Rose moved his cavalry and artillery up the hill, and the Sepoys, disheartened by the loss of the position, by the death of their only capable leader, and by the appearance of reinforcements, showed symptoms of confusion. They were observed by Sir Hugh Rose, the whole army was let loose and swept down into the plain. The enemy fled, the city and standing camp were seized, and the fort alone remained. During the night this also was deserted, except by some fanatics, who next morning charged on the 25th, the Bombay Native Infantry. They were all killed, with the loss of Lieutenant Rose on our side, and the fort was in our hands. On the same day, the Maharajah, escorted by the Hussars, was conveyed to his palace amid the acclamations of the people. His officers returned to their duties, his harem arrived in safety, and on the 22nd the traces of the revolution had disappeared from Gwalior. The enemy fled, part towards Jeypore, and part to Jaura, north-west of the city. Thither they were followed by Colonel Napier, the officer selected to command the force during the illness of Sir Hugh Rose. Cumbered with guns which they would neither desert nor defend, they were overtaken on the 22d, and the whole of their artillery, twenty-five pieces, fell into our hands. Sixteen more were taken in the Lushkur on the 19th, and the enemy

are reduced to a few light camel guns, not of much use against the minié. The remaining division when last heard of was at Hindoun, and it was still doubtful whether they would make for Jeypore or Bhurtpore. The latter is more probable. The fortress has an old reputation, the population are warlike, and though the fortifications are now only of earth they are still defensible. They cannot enter the town without the consent of the local soldiery, but after the example of Gwalior it is impossible to rely on any body of native troops.

## CONDITION OF OUDE.

"The fall of the city has had a most excellent effect. All kinds of scoundrels who were raising their heads in Etawah, Agra, and Mynpoorie, have subsided again. Lej Sing, the rebel Rajah of the last-named district, has surrendered, only stipulating for a trial before execution, and there is a general change of tone in the North-west. Oude is now the last hope of the insurgents. Everywhere else their military power is shattered or destroyed. Tantaea Topee, who alone has an army, has no guns. The petty leaders who in almost every district keep up anarchy and render the collection of revenue impossible, have no military power. Ummur Singh, who is harassing Behar, has not 1,000 men left. The 6,000 rebels at Soran, near Allahabad, are only formidable because they can escape when threatened into Oude. Koer Singh is dead. The Rane of Jhansi has been killed. The Moulvie, who commanded at Mahumdee, has been decapitated by the zemindar of Powanee, the Nana is skulking, and Feroze Shah, the Delhi Prince, does not venture to leave Oude. He, I am told, is now the hope of the mutineers, and as the last son of the house of Timour commands the sympathies of all Mohammedans. In Oude itself the position is as bad as it can well be. There are regular armies at Bareilly, at Fyzabad, at Khyrabad, and moving along the southern frontier. We hold only the capital and Nawabgunge, where Sir H. Grant on the 13th inst. gained a victory. The Begum and her paramour, Munnoo Khan, had advanced too near the capital. Sir H. Grant therefore resolved to disperse them. The Sepoys attempted to defend a small bridge over a ravine, but slunk away under the fire of the Horse Artillery. Sir H. Grant crossed, but only to find himself attacked by a mob of armed badmashes, the generic name in India for men who in Europe were once called 'bravos.' These men, actuated by some unintelligible caprice, stood up to the contest in the open plain, met the 60th Rifles hand to hand, and almost beat back a cavalry charge. They were, however, dispersed with the loss of seven guns, and the Begum disappeared. In all other districts British authority is powerless. Maun Singh is besieged near Fyzabad for being supposed friendly to the British, and all zemindars who express a willingness to submit are massacred. The scene is a painful one, but we can do nothing till the arrival of the cold weather and of the reinforcements expected in October.

"Your readers must not imagine that because Oude is the last province left to conquer the other provinces of the North-west are at peace. Except in Rohilcund and the Delhi division there is no peace anywhere. In Delhi the wonderful organizing faculty of Sir John Lawrence has re-established regular government, and there is as much order as in the Punjab. In Rohilcund the landholders have submitted, and are hunting the Sepoys. Everywhere else order is maintained only by the sabre's edge, and the revenue is collected by military force. A wide amnesty is, however, to be issued in a few days in Bundelcund, and that province will be closed against intrigue. In the remaining districts we are slowly organising bands of light horse, chiefly Sikh, and with the reconquest of Oude the last hope of the Pindarees will be taken away. We shall then have leisure for that reorganization which has become so indispensable. The Commander-in-Chief has officially confirmed the statement that his plan of the campaign was overruled by the Governor-General. There is some nonsense talked in India about this. Since the Empire was founded the Governor-General has always planned the campaign.

## DISASTER IN BEHAR.

"We have bad news from Behar. After his successes at Jugdespore, Sir E. Lugard's force was broken up, Brigadier Douglas moving to Benares, and he himself to Jugdespore. The enemy, who had retreated towards Benares, immediately doubled back and made for Jugdespore. Colonel Douglas was recalled, but was unable to move, having only about ninety Europeans fit for duty. The rebels near Sheerghotty encountered a body of 150 prisoners, sent under escort to Sasseram. The Nugeeb guard of fifty men, recently levied, immediately fraternized, murdered the Darogah, and released the prisoners. The rebels then divided. Ameer Singh proceeding to Jugdespore, while a detachment invaded Gya. The former compelled Captain Rattray, with his Sikhs, who had been left by Sir E. Lugard to watch the jungle, to retreat, and began murdering the coolies who were cutting roads. They mutilated a number, and the remainder fled. One unhappy wretch was seen by a European—I can prove this—buried up to his neck, for the kites to pick out his eyes. He was quite dead. All natives serving with Government are threatened with the same treatment, till there has been a general panic among the employed. The latter body marched to Gya, bribed the gaol guard, released the prisoners, and left the town, which they were afraid to attack. They are now near Tikaree, apparently besieging the Rane, an old lady of enormous wealth. The people are not by any means disposed to side with them, but they seem cowed, and in the last four months 9,000 of them have arrived in Calcutta on their way to the Mauritius. They bring their women, a thing they never would do before, and will probably settle in the island. The colonial Government are still

crying for more, and what with our own troops, Ameer Singh, and emigration, society in Bhojpore will be as much changed as society in Connaught.

"A curious question has been recently decided by the Supreme Government. Koer Singh's estates were heavily mortgaged. Are the mortgages extinguished by the Act of Confiscation? Government has decided that they are—a decree which throws part of the punishment for rebellion on innocent persons. The consequence in some districts will be to ruin the people, who have not rebelled, as well as the landholders who have. Moreover, by this extinction of all deeds, confiscation, nominally confined to the landholder, extends to the whole of his tenantry. All subholdings disappear as in a Government sale, and the district as well as the family are ruined. I do not quite see the remedy, but the natives think the zemindar's right only should be extinguished, as when a native sovereign transfers a jaghire.

"Nothing is yet known of Lord Canning's movements, though it is reported to-day that he has resigned. I do not believe the statement."

## BOMBARDMENT OF JEDDAH.

The following despatch has been received from Malta, dated "August 18":—

"The Cyclops arrived at Suez yesterday, reporting that on her arrival at Jeddah a despatch had been sent to Kaimakan Pasha, who was absent, giving him thirty-six hours' time to punish the insurgents. Forty hours elapsed, and no answer, we commenced bombarding the town for three days, at intervals, at the expiration of which Naamik Pasha went on board the Cyclops, assuring the captain that the culprits were condemned, and that he only awaited orders from Constantinople to execute them. This communication did not prevent the bombardment continuing until Ismael Pasha, the commissioner, arrived from Constantinople, causing eleven insurgents to be immediately hanged in the presence of all the shipping; the others to be sent to Constantinople for trial. Many country vessels were destroyed during the bombardment. The fleet left Malta this morning."

The following is the *Times*'s version:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 13.—The Cyclops reached Suez yesterday. On her arrival at Jeddah she found Naamik Pasha absent. A message was sent through the Kaimakan, and a delay allowed of thirty-six hours. After waiting forty hours, Captain Pullen commenced firing shells and rockets into the town, and continued the bombardment at intervals until the third day. The murderers had meantime been found guilty and condemned to death by the Turkish authorities; but Naamik Pasha, who had returned, persisted in declaring his inability to carry out the sentence. The bombardment was then continued for two days more, until the arrival of Ismael Pasha, when eleven men were hanged. Four prisoners have been brought to Suez, on their way to Constantinople. During the intervals of the bombardment the pilgrims from Mecca were permitted to embark. The Moorish Princes left by the Lady Canning, and the Turkish troops from Suez were allowed to land and to garrison the forts."

## SEPOY ATROCITIES.

A Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News*, who expresses his astonishment that Mr. Layard should be capable of giving utterance to such libels on his fellow-countrymen, as to consider it "possible that their own acts might justify that deed of hell," the massacre of Cawnpore, gives some details respecting the atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoys in cool blood. He says:—

"Is it to be supposed that a people who are habitually guilty of torture, whose teachers torture their pupils, masters their servants and labourers, and, above all, whose police habitually use torture as an instrument of extortion, have neither tortured nor mutilated their European victims? Those officers who entered Lucknow with Havelock can tell of their wounded being burnt in their litters. The horrible death of poor Mrs. Chambers at Meerut has never been doubted. It is testified to by a lady on the spot whose servants found the body. It is a remarkable fact that no native doubts the mutilations, or the worse atrocities. I have spoken confidentially to men of different castes and different religions, and have found these horrible facts universally believed. It is in the highest degree improbable that mutilated victims could survive under such circumstances; but that our people have been mutilated, and worse, there can be no doubt. The fugitives who left Futteghur on the 4th June, and who were apparently the first victims of the fiend Nana, were accompanied by several native Christians, who were exhorted by the missionaries, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Campbell, to escape. They easily did so, but one of them remained and watched; he saw the victims all stripped, the ladies being allowed only a slight covering below the waist; they were tied together, and marched off to death. A worthy old Christian ayah who escaped from Cawnpore states that 'for fear of what Miss Wheeler did in killing the Sowar who carried her off, none of the rebels would have anything to say to the Englishwomen whom the Nana proposed to give up to them.' The head clerk of the Cawnpore Post-office deposes to the death of the women and children under such circumstances of barbarity that even the native informant shed tears when speaking of it. Living and dead were alike thrown into the well, over which Mr. Layard could calmly think that 'possibly' we had done something to justify this deed of hell! A native journal was kept during the siege of Cawnpore, and carefully translated by an officer, whose brother was one of the victims. The writer relates how a poor lady, on her journey, was captured on the 10th of June, and 'on the four sides the children were catching at their mother's gown,

and saying, 'Mamma, give me some bread and water,' and how, having tied them hand to hand and made them stand up on the plain, they were shot down by pistol bullets.' Another lady's head was brought as a nuzzer to the Nana, on the 11th June. On the 12th June, this journal records that 126 European soldiers, women, and children, came in three boats from some station to the East (doubtless the first set of fugitives from Futteghur), who were all killed. One young lady assured the Nana that her countrymen would bring him to account, whereupon they filled her hands with powder and killed her by the explosion. Young Mrs. Eckford, of the 10th Native Infantry, was blown away from a gun. One of the gentlemen who was saved from the massacre, by being too badly wounded en route to proceed with the rest, relates that soon after leaving Futteghur, one of the boats having fallen into the hands of the Sepoys, 'Major Robertson, seeing no hope, begged the ladies to come into the water, rather than fall into their hands.' The ladies accordingly threw themselves in. The cook of the G company of Her Majesty's 32nd at Cawnpore escaped. He described how Mr. Saunders, for attempting to shoot the Nana, was crucified and slowly cut to pieces. The Rev. Gopinath Nundy, a highly-esteemed native convert and preacher, of nearly thirty years' standing, was, with his wife and children, threatened with a similar fate by the Moulvie at Allahabad, and only saved by the anxiety felt to gain over so well known a missionary as a convert to Mohammedanism. Quartermaster-Sergeant Lewis, of the 17th Native Infantry, at Azimghur, was, when wounded, threatened with the most horrid death by mutilation, but was saved by an old native officer, and eventually rescued by the gallant Venables. One young lady survives the massacre at Cawnpore. I give you her name for your private satisfaction, as one would not add to her misery by publicity. She has been led about by a Sowar, who took possession of her, and was only freed by his death. She is now in Calcutta. Mrs. L—, a European, the wife of a sergeant, was led about for weeks from village to village, with scarcely any covering, as a show. The people used to strike, slap her, and spit in her face. This is her own account of her sufferings. Another young lady was caught on her journey down the country and subjected to such usage that it is a wonder she survived. At last she fainted, and was, as she supposes, left for dead. She crawled to a village in the dusk of the evening, and begged that some woman would come to her and give her some sort of covering. This was done, and she was charitably treated by some Hindoos until she could be restored to her friends. Owing to circumstances secrecy has in this case been possible, but my informant assured me of his personal knowledge of the facts. No sooner had we re-occupied Allahabad than a native Christian came forward and confessed, with great remorse, that, to save his wife and sister from dishonour, he had repeated the Mohammedan confession of faith. The Rev. Gopinath Nundy and his wife were not only stripped, but they saw an unfortunate housekeeper and his wife plundered of every thing, and their infant child had its brains dashed out because the mother resisted being deprived of her last garment. The atrocities of Cawnpore and Jhansi are undeniable, but it may be said that most of the above details rest on native evidence. They do, and this of itself disproves the shameful calumny that we in India have given currency to exaggerated inventions over which, in Mr. Layard's opinion, Christian charity should teach us to throw a veil. Christian charity prevents our imputing bad motives or making assertions which cannot be proved; but it does not teach us to deny or disguise notorious facts. Colonel Sleeman's work on Oude shows the sort of treatment natives will inflict on offending women; but not even the natives accuse our troops of cruelty to women or children, while they speak freely of the atrocious treatment ours have received from the mutineers. It is the common belief of the Hindoos that the Ganges fell six inches after the massacre at Cawnpore, from horror at that unparalleled barbarity. I have the testimony of eye-witnesses that not long ago the magistrate's office at Cawnpore was besieged by a set of miserable rhyots, grasscutters, cart drivers, and others, with their families—the survivors of a number whom the Nana had mutilated, cutting off their noses and hands for having served the British. So much for Mr. Layard's 'crimes and cruelties which have never, even in a solitary instance, been authenticated.' There is a party in India interested in denying that such things have occurred just as they affirm that Government exercises complete religious impartiality; and, moreover, Mr. Layard was a novice in India. A short time since a friend of mine at Cawnpore could not find a single native who knew anything about the massacre—they had heard nothing of it, did not know where it took place—in short, professed the most profound ignorance and unconsciousness. Probably Mr. Layard might have been inclined under such circumstances to believe that it never occurred."

It is said that a descendant of the ancient family of Fraser of Lovat exists in the direct line, and is likely to appear shortly as a claimant of the barony of Lovat, in the peerage of Scotland. This claimant, whose name is John Fraser, asserts that he can trace his pedigree from Thomas, the twelfth lord, through his eldest son Alexander Fraser, who, having killed a man in Scotland, took refuge from justice in Wales, where he lived in obscurity, and married, leaving Simon, the thirteenth lord, in possession of the family honours. It appears that marriage and baptismal registers are existing in confirmation of the facts that Alexander Fraser married, and that he left a son, whose descendants, if they can make out their case, will be thus the direct heirs of this ancient barony.





BRAIDED SACKET.



## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

We are quite sure that of all the implements connected with the Work-Table, the needle must necessarily take the precedence in importance. It is also as amusing as it is instructive to gather round that pleasant centre of female industry all that connects it with other pursuits of life while ministering to its own occupations. The Work-Table without the manufactory would be a mere name deprived of the power of industrial exercise, while the manufactory without the Work-Table would lose all that gave it usefulness. In this way we find that the vast produce of the wonderful looms and machinery of England must all but fail in their purpose if that one little article—the needle—were wanting to give their last form of suitability to human requirement, and thus we are led to inquire into the history of that little wonder-working weapon. Strange enough it seems to us, to find that we owe this useful implement of industry to one of the negro race, who, coming over from Spain to this country, established himself in Cheapside in the reign of Queen Mary, preserving such secrecy as to the mode, that at his death it was lost to the world, and not revived again until the year 1566, in the reign of Elizabeth, when one Growse, a German, came over and established himself as a needle-maker—not throwing any veil of secrecy over his process, like his dark predecessor, but teaching the English the mysteries of his art. Before the reign of Mary, needles were imported, and, cheap and abundant as they now are, it is amazing to look back on the value they bore in those days. Perhaps nothing could better teach us the wonderful progress society has made in realising the largest abundance of all the conveniences of life in its highest state of luxurious civilisation, than the unrestricted supply, at a mere nominal cost, of an article that once bore what would now seem to us an almost fabulous value.

## BRAIDED SACHET.

(See opposite page).

This article being one in general use, we have the satisfaction of knowing that in complying with the request of our correspondent, we are supplying a design that will also be acceptable to many others of our subscribers.

The design which our illustration presents is of a silk braid worked on either cloth or velvet. The colours are a matter of choice, but we may mention that either ruby, black, green, dark blue, or a rich brown, look extremely well with a gold-coloured braid. Braids of two colours also have a very good effect, being either mingled or having the appearance of two braids placed close to each other. In braiding, the ends must, of course, be passed through to the wrong side of the work, and then fastened down.

Our illustration supplies the half of the back of the Sachet, the half of the front, and the whole of the flap which wraps over the latter. The other parts must be traced from those given. The Sachet must be lined with either silk or embossed calico of any durable colour suitable to the outer parts.

There is also another purpose to which our design can be applied with equal eligibility. The night sachet, for holding the robe de nuit, is a requisite for every lady, and our pattern will have an excellent effect worked in the star-braid, either white, scarlet, or a mixture of the two, on white piqué. The ingrain scarlet bears the process of washing without sustaining injury, and the white is always neat and pure.

## CUFF.

IN POINT DE LA POSTE EMBROIDERY.

The ornamental accompaniments of a lady's dress as much indicate the taste of the wearer as the dress itself, and if the latter is chosen with the best possible taste, without due attention being paid to the former, it is surprising to see how the general effect is injured. Embroidery is always changing its style, and for the sake of elegance, it demands continual attention to keep pace with the prevailing fashion. What a peculiar appearance it bestows upon those who brave the taste of the day, and choose to wear any portion of dress belonging to another date. Even the simple articles of collars and sleeves are sufficiently important to produce much effect, either to improve or mar the whole appearance. We are, therefore, particularly desirous of continually giving every new style of embroidery, knowing how great a facility is acquired by most ladies for this elegant and amusing occupation. In our number for the 24th of July, we gave a collar composed of insertion and the new stitch called *point de la poste*. We now give the Cuff to match, always recommending that they should be worked together, as when worn *en suite* the beauty of both is much enhanced. With the collar we gave a description of the stitch, but this being quite new we repeat the process, to make it as clear as possible. It is done by placing the needle through the muslin the length of the leaf, and twisting the thread round the point of the needle about a dozen times—the same as twisting a thread round the finger—then drawing the needle through, and passing it again through the muslin at the other end of the leaf, this is to secure it, and forms half the leaf, the other half being repeated exactly in the same manner. It has a beautifully neat appearance, as if it were very fine

embroidery. A little practice will very soon enable any lady to execute this work with great rapidity. The beautiful *Perfectionné* cotton of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co. will be found the best for this work. No. 24 is a good size, but it must be selected according to the desired fineness of the work. No. 30 of the same cotton must be used for the buttonhole on each side of the insertion.

## NEW BORDER FOR POCKET HANDKERCHIEF IN LACE.

As there are many ladies whose domestic duties will not allow them sufficient leisure for elaborate pieces of fancy-work, yet whose taste would be equally exercised if they could command the necessary time, we are always happy to bring under their notice any little elegance associated with the Work-Table that can be produced with only a slight degree of application, and may thus be quite practicable without the withdrawal of their attention from more important and more imperative avocations.

A pretty fashion has just appeared for the dress handkerchief, which comes exactly under this class, being quite



CUFF, IN POINT DE LA POSTE EMBROIDERY.

easy and quick of execution. It consists of a border composed of lace and lace insertion. The straight edges of the lace are sown to the edges of the insertion, one row being thus attached to each side, so as to leave the scalloped border of the lace both outwards and inwards. The cambric is then laid into the square thus formed, and the edge of the lace is button-holed down upon it. The little irregularity of the cambric is cut away, leaving the form of the scallop well defined. The corners require a little care in their adjustment, but when this is done, the handkerchief will be found particularly light and elegant, having cost only a slight degree of trouble.

The cotton required for the part which is button-holed down, ought to be of a superior quality, to accord with the lace and cambric, both being of delicate materials; and we therefore recommend that Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 30 *Perfectionné* should be the one employed.

For the lace we should certainly give the preference to Valenciennes, but there are many good English laces which have a very excellent effect.

ERRATA.—In the description of the Coral Pattern Even-

FLAP OF BRAIDED SACHET.



ing Dress, given last week, for "to be embroidered in red or white muslin," read "to be embroidered in red or white muslin."

In our description of the Bridal Pincushion, for "small silver coral," read "small silver cord."

#### COUNT BORROMEO'S MARRIAGES AND IMPOSTURES.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Alexander Charles Borromeo was indicted for bigamy. Mr. Sleight conducted the prosecution. The prisoner has attained some notoriety, and was recently tried at the Middlesex Sessions for obtaining money by falsely pretending that certain reports furnished by him of the proceedings of a conference of Italian delegates of the Constitutional party were genuine, whereas it turned out that the whole affair was a hoax. The prisoner was prosecuted for this offence by the conductors of the *Morning Star* newspaper, and was convicted and he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Several bills of indictment, charging him with the offence of bigamy, were subsequently preferred, and he was removed to the Central Criminal Court by *habeas corpus* to take his trial upon these charges. The trial was postponed from the last session, and he was now asked the Court to postpone his trial again, in order to give him an opportunity of procuring witnesses. Mr. Sleight opposed the application, and said that there was not the slightest ground for supposing that the prisoner could produce any evidence of a material character if the trial was postponed. The Common Serjeant said it appeared to him that the trial must proceed. Mr. Sleight, in opening the case, said the case was a very simple one. The prisoner, who represented himself to be an Italian, but whose real name he believed to be Charles Tucker, and who was a native of Ireland, would be found to have married a lady of the name of Sadleir, in 1842, at Chelsea, and that, after living with her four years, he deserted her, and in the following year he married another young lady, named Froggett, whom he also subsequently deserted.

Mr. C. Sadleir deposed that the prisoner paid his addresses to his sister, Mary Ann Sadleir, in 1842, and they were married on the 30th October in that year, at Trinity Church, Chelsea. Witness was present at the marriage, and he was quite certain the prisoner was the man who was married to his sister. The prisoner went away in 1846, and he did not see him again until he was in custody upon another charge.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: At this time I should say you appeared to be about nineteen years old. I am quite certain you are the same man.

Mrs. C. Mills, the sister of the prisoner's first wife, proved that she was also present at the marriage, and she was quite certain the prisoner was the person who married her sister.

The prisoner asserted that the witness was mistaken.

In answer to questions put by the Court, Mrs. Mills and her brother both stated that they saw the prisoner constantly during a period of four years, and they had not the slightest doubt that he was the man who married their sister.

Miss Anna Maria Froggett, a lady-like young woman, was then examined. She stated that she was on a visit to some friends at Preston, in 1847, and she was introduced to the prisoner, who paid attentions to her, and she ultimately consented to accompany him to Gretna-green, where they went through the ceremony of marriage. The prisoner stated that he was willing to take her for his wife, and she stated that she was willing to take him for her husband, and the marriage ceremony was then read, and they were declared man and wife. The prisoner at this time represented himself to be a single man. They lived together as man and wife until 1851, and she had one child by the prisoner during that period, a little girl, who was now nine years old. The prisoner deserted her and her child at Liverpool, in 1851, and she never saw him again until he was in custody at Bow-street, upon the charge of obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoner was married to her in the name of "Marco Emile de St. Heloise," and he represented himself to be a Frenchman.

By the prisoner: At the time I was married to you, I should say you were about twenty-four years old. I was acquainted with you about six weeks before I consented to accompany you to Scotland to get married. The last time I saw you at Liverpool was on the 18th of November, 1851.

Mr. Robert Stuart, a member of the English and Scotch bar, deposed that he was conversant with the law of Scotland, and that the proceeding spoken to by the last witness constituted a valid marriage according to the Scotch law.

The prisoner then made a long rambling statement, the effect of which appeared, so far as it could be understood, to be that the prosecution had been got up through a malicious feeling on the part of some persons towards him. He asserted that the witnesses were all mistaken in saying that he was the person who was married to Miss Sadleir in 1842, and declared that he was in Paris at that time, and he could have produced witnesses to have proved the fact, if an opportunity had been afforded him of doing so.

The Common Serjeant then summed up, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Sleight then proposed to go on with the second indictment for a similar offence.—The prisoner begged that the trial might be postponed, and he asserted that he could prove he was not the person who had married Miss Sadleir in 1842.—Mr. Sleight said he believed the prisoner was uttering an impudent falsehood. The prosecutrix had been put to very great expense in bringing a witness from Ireland, and he hoped the court would not postpone the trial.—The prisoner was then charged with feloniously intermarrying with Margaret Murray, at Sligo, on the 5th of March, 1853.

Mr. Sadleir was re-called, and he gave the same evidence as upon the previous charge, relative to the

marriage of the prisoner with his sister in the year 1842.

Miss Margaret Murray deposed that she became acquainted with the prisoner at Sligo, in 1851, and they were married about ten months after they first became acquainted. At this time the prisoner practised as a doctor, and he also gave lectures, and was known as Dr. Tucker. He represented himself to her to be a single man. One child was the result of their union. They lived together about three years, and the prisoner then left her with her consent. The prisoner married her in the name of Borromeo, and he was known by that name at Sligo, as well as by the name of Tucker.

The Common Serjeant having briefly summed up the evidence in this case, the jury at once returned a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Sleight said he thought it right to inform the Court that the prisoner appeared to have treated several other young ladies in a similar manner, and after plundering them of what little property they possessed, he left them, in several instances, in a state of actual destitution. Miss Murray's case was an exceedingly bad one. She was entitled to a reversionary interest in the sum of 250*l.*, which he induced her to sell, and having obtained possession of the money he squandered it away, and he then treated her with great barbarity and cruelty, and ultimately deserted her and her child. After this he got up the pretended Conference of the Italian Delegates, and defrauded several newspapers of money for the pretended reports of the proceedings of these delegates. The prisoner was taken into custody upon that charge at Reading upon a warrant, and at that time it appeared that he was getting his livelihood by lecturing upon electro-biology. (A laugh.)

The prisoner, in an impudent manner, said that what Mr. Sleight had been stating about him was not true.

Mr. Sleight said that perhaps his lordship would put a few questions to Miss Murray as to the manner in which she had been treated by the prisoner.

That young lady was accordingly asked by the Common Serjeant to give the Court information upon the subject, and she said that the prisoner obtained possession of 250*l.* belonging to her, and that while they lived together he did not use her well and frequently struck her.

The Common Serjeant, in passing sentence, said he believed it was quite useless to address any remarks to such a man as the prisoner, upon the subject of the crimes he had committed. It was clear he had for many years got his living by frauds—not frauds of the ordinary description, but by seducing young women under the pretext of marriage, and then plundering them of what little property they possessed. He was young, and he would have time for reflection upon his past course, and in order to afford him an opportunity for such reflection he should order him to be kept in penal servitude for four years.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star* gives the following particulars of the extraordinary and infamous career of this impostor "Count":—

Charles Alexander Tucker was the third son in a family of five, all of whom are living. His father lived beyond his means as an officer in an Irish regiment. His mother was the daughter of the major, and had lived in camp in 1812. The camp life of the parents gave a gipsy, reckless disposition to the children—one of whom, however, married a high dignitary of the Church, who now resides in a lunatic asylum, while she—like a spirit seeking rest and finding none—wanders from city to city on the continent of Europe. Another son serves in a despot's army, another lives or starves as a professed gambler. The hero of my story appears to have been born in 1822. Shortly after that date his father and mother, poor and proud, are living a fashionable sham in Milan, and here, as the boy grows up, he is allowed to associate with the children of the true and great Borromeo family. Quick to observe and cunning to apply, he uses the familiarity he thus obtains, to give his Italian hoax in after years a singular aspect of plausibility. The English consulate found the Tucker family (for such was the real name) undesirable residents, and hints the propriety of their emigration; the consul is horsewhipped in the streets by the head of the Irish settlement. This was in 1837. In the same year I find my hero a gambler in a house of ill-fame near the Corso; he has had too good luck—is accused as a cheat—strikes his accuser across the face with a whip—is challenged—fights and receives a wound in the leg that has almost been a fortune to him ever since. This was the wound he received when "in 1848, he fought and fell by the side of Charles Albert." This was the evidence to the Chartists of the north that he had fought behind the barricades in Paris—this was the sign to which he pointed to prove to the jury at Westminster that "he had shed his blood on the desolate shores of the Crimea by the side of their gallant countrymen!" Women's sympathies, surgeons' feelings, patriots' indignations—all were acted on by the lies he told about that useful wound—too useful to get well.

In 1842, this youth arrived in England, and with the father, who was then separated from the mother, took lodgings in Sloane-street, Chelsea, with a Mr. Milbourne. A happy family are earning a respectable livelihood in the neighbourhood—one of the daughters is handsome and well to do—what more did the fellow want? He woos, wins, and marries her, at Chelsea parish church, and makes her house his home. The bills for the lodgings at Milbourne's, however, were unpaid, and Alexander Charles Tucker (who at this time is only the heir to the Duc de St. Hilaire!) was torn away from his lady-love and locked up in Whitecross-street Prison. From thence he escaped by the generosity of his sister's husband (canon of Lichfield), who paid the debt. As a compensation for his suffering he invites his friends to a dinner to celebrate the attainment of his majority, and the sumptuous meal is provided by Mrs. Cox (widow),

of Newcastle-street, on the strength of a promise of "marriage which would make her the mother of princes." Circumstances rendering a little retirement from public life desirable at this time, the invaluable wound in the leg enables him to become an indoor patient at St. George's Hospital. On this fact he afterwards founded his claim to practice in Ireland as a physician, and declared that he had studied at the "West-end School of Medicine." After his discharge from the hospital, the fear of sheriff's officers abroad, and the reproaches of his wife's friends at home, induced him to migrate to the north, where his idle and dissolute habits were unknown. Mrs. Cox, the widow, and his first wife, were thus abandoned.

Availing himself of the strong and violent political feeling which prevailed in the north, in 1848, Tucker blazes out as a political demagogue of the first magnitude, under the name and title of Marco Emile de St. Hilaire. He is now the son of the Duc, and by courtesy, he says he is "Marquise!" The working-classes, ever too ready to be led away by eloquence, without looking for more solid qualities in their leaders, adopted him as such. He became, with preposterous impudence, a candidate for the Town Council of Bradford; he was the hero of the men, the idol of the women; but the debtor of all. In March, 1849, he is lecturing at Wakefield, swindles the printer, never pays for the hall. He starts a French class in Leeds, a democratic young carpenter fits up the establishment, and loses 18*l.* for the pupils having paid in advance, their teacher—the illustrious Marquise de St. Hilaire—disappears. A similar visit is paid to Derby, Bradford, Huddersfield, Oldham, &c., &c., with similar result, swindling everybody everywhere. During this period he has his eye upon the daughter of a good radical at Sheffield, whom he meets at Preston. The lady is fascinated, and nothing daunted by the fact that he has already one living wife, he records fresh vows at Gretna. The subsequent miseries of this poor lady would fill a volume. His desertion of her—his abuse and cruelty—his barefaced infidelity with another victim who is now in a lunatic asylum—his threatening to take her life—the scene in the court when he was bound over to keep the peace to her—the application by the workhouse officials about his "neglect of family," &c., would have made up a story of brutal heartlessness almost incredible. The poor wife is finally deserted by him in Liverpool, seeing, as the train takes him from her, a fresh mistress to his passions seated in the train.

After a brief interval the "Marquise de St. Hilaire" turns up as "Doctor Tucker" in Belfast, where he lectures on "Mesmerism" in 1851, and collects subscriptions with the benevolent intention of establishing a mesmeric hospital—of which he is to be the physician. The subscriptions are obtained, and the Doctor disappears. Another lady is deluded to share his fate for awhile. What became of her is not known. Belfast casts out the Doctor as a humbug after a very short reign, and he betakes himself to work a panorama of Switzerland, and to lecture for Mr. Buck, the proprietor. While on this tour, he finds a widow lady in Sligo, "well to do," with a daughter of considerable personal attractions, having 250*l.* at her disposal. The Doctor has studied "lady killing" as a science, and winning the lady's heart, marries her in the parish church of Sligo, on the 5th of March, 1852, after a short acquaintance. Again he works the panorama, beats the new wife, and commits various ingenious impostures, under the names of "Charles Alessandro Borromeo," "General Tucker," "Marquise de Garibaldi," "Count Viviane Borromeo," and a dozen other exaggerated aliases. Among the exploits of this period may be mentioned his swindling of a Jew, and successful cheating of a dozen inn-keepers, whose unpaid bills are in my possession, while boxes of bricks and carpet-bags full of papers are their only security! Insults, ill-usage, and want, fill the cup of bitterness to the full for the accomplished lady who believed herself his wife, and she gladly consents that he shall leave her and her child; for destitution in peace was better than starvation aggravated by threats and blows. He had spent all the money she had, and he left her to live on sixpence a day by her needle. During this period the *Dublin University Magazine* received from the Doctor's pen the romance of "Alberico Porro," a proof that he could have obtained a reputable livelihood if he had chosen.

In 1855 he abandoned this third wife and child and took to camp-life at Curragh, where, by permission of the officers, he lectures to the privates at fourpence a-head—officers, one shilling. Thence he carries his mischief to Kilkenny, where he commences by bamboozling the leading Wesleyan minister, Mr. Nash, on the plea of being a sort of half convert from Romanism, though a "Count of the holy Roman empire in the Pontifical degree." The Methodist is charmed by the nobility of his guest and his violence towards Catholicism, and introduces the Count Borromeo to the private families of his congregation. Among them is a widow—Mrs. Shelley—with daughters, money in store, a well-stocked shop, and a flourishing business. The sham Italian enters their circle as French teacher, but shortly becomes the lover of the elder daughter. On the plea that he is "one of the elect Counts of the Holy Roman Empire," he persuades this family that he cannot marry in the ordinary manner; a parchment document in a foreign language is produced, and confirmatory evidence, ingeniously fraudulent, is brought forward. An illegal marriage is then ostentatiously performed, and another victim added to the list. Meantime our hero has become the editor of the *Kilkenny Journal*, and penned those notorious articles which were bold enough to congratulate Ireland on the successes of the Sepoys in India, in their efforts to exterminate the Saxons in India.

The Dublin wife hears of her dissolute husband at Kilkenny, and hoping to save some new victim, threatens to expose him, and the "Doctor" is obliged to decamp in consequence. He comes to London. He creates a lot of valuable, but imaginary,

French silk goods in bond, which, if bought, will realise a fortune. The Kilkenny wife is appealed to for money, and various amounts are sent, till the business itself is in a bankrupt condition, the goods from the shop are all gone, and the family ruined. While this cruel fraud was going on, the cruel and heartless wretch had seduced two other girls in London, with one of whom he was living in Holywell-street, when the Kilkenny family, utterly ruined, were compelled to come to London.

Then came the sham Italian Conferences—the hoaxing of the *Times*, and its leading article approving of the 'constitutional party,' and its conference under 'Signor Borromeo'—the exposure of the fraud and the false pretensions of the 'Count.' The summings at Bow-street, followed by a warrant—the disappearance of the distinguished foreigner—his arrest on the stage at Reading—the conviction at Westminster, and sentence—are fresh in the minds of those interested in this matter. The last scene in "this strange eventful history" was enacted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday; but while yet the footlights of present interest are burning, and the audience remains, let me call before the curtain two performers in the saddest part of the drama—one of them the victim from Sligo, the other from Kilkenny. Both of these ladies have suffered, and are still suffering, misery of the severest kind.

At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, Alexander Charles Borromeo, the pretended Italian, who, on the previous day, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for bigamy, was called up, and the Common Serjeant said, that from facts that had since come to his knowledge he was afraid that his conduct had been very bad indeed, and that the sentence he had passed upon him was too lenient. He should not alter the sentence, but the sentence of penal servitude would not commence until the expiration of the year's imprisonment he was now undergoing for his frauds in connexion with the Italian conference hoax.

#### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Telegraph, after a week of experiments, is now in working order. The following letter has been addressed by the secretary and manager of the company to the daily journals:—

"Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the line from Valentia to Newfoundland is now working satisfactorily both ways. The following message was despatched on Monday evening from the directors in England to the directors in America:—

"Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the Highest; on earth, peace, goodwill towards men."

"This message, including the addresses of senders and receivers, occupied thirty-five minutes in transmission, and consisted of thirty-one words. Immediately afterwards a message from Her Majesty the Queen to His Excellency the President of the United States, consisting of ninety-nine words, was received by Newfoundland in sixty-seven minutes. Both messages were repeated back to Valentia to test their accuracy, and were found to have been taken with great exactness. Of course, unless permission were given, the contents of Her Majesty's despatch cannot be made public.

"This morning we have the following message, the last thirty-eight words of which were received in twenty-two minutes, from Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is at Newfoundland:—

"Cyrus W. Field, Newfoundland, to Directors Atlantic Telegraph Company, London.—Newfoundland, Monday.—Entered Trinity Bay, noon of the 5th. Landed cable on the 6th. On Thursday morning ship at once at St. John's. Two miles of shore cable, with end ready for splicing.

"When was cable landed at Valentia? Answer by telegraph and forward by letters to New York."

"It will thus be seen that the line is now capable of being worked with perfect accuracy, and the company will now proceed, as rapidly as is consistent with the establishment of a proper system, to make the necessary arrangements for opening the communication to the public, in doing which, however, some delay must necessarily occur.—Yours truly,

"GEORGE SAWARD."

The following message was received on Tuesday morning from Valentia: "We are now receiving from Newfoundland accurately, with perfect signals, at the rate of one hundred words per hour."

A Genoese, named Parodi, who was compromised in the outbreak of June, 1857, but afterwards set at liberty, has been assassinated at Locarno, in Italian Switzerland. Some of the Piedmontese papers maintain that the crime was committed by a delegate of the Mazzinians, by whom the murdered man was charged with having denounced his accomplices.

On Monday an inquest was held at the Westminster Hospital on Hannah Holmes, aged forty-two, a servant at the St. John's parochial schools, Tufton-street, Westminster. Deceased had been confined to her bed some time, and on Sunday morning, the 25th of July, between eight and nine o'clock, she heard a noise in the house, caused by the wind slamming a door, upon which she suddenly got up to go out of the room. She found the door so closed that she could not open it, when, being frightened on account of the children, thinking there was no one in the house, she went to the window, and tried to let herself down. While doing so she found she had not strength to hold by the pipe, upon which she gave a leap and dropped in the area. Her groans brought some persons to her assistance, and she was taken to the hospital, where she was found to be paralysed by an injury of the spine. She died on Friday last, and it was discovered that two of the vertebrae were fractured. Verdict "Accidental death."



## THE SWISS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

(See next page.)

We have, upon several occasions, given views on some of the railways with which Switzerland is being covered. This week we have the pleasure of laying before our readers engravings of portions of the Valley of the Rhine Railway. The work itself is one of the most stupendous in Europe, and the views with which it abounds are unrivalled. In a commercial point of view, it is likely to exercise very great influence upon the trade of Germany and the north of Europe by lessening the time usually occupied in transit from Italy to the north. For the transmission of letters it is of the greatest importance, as by it fully five hours are saved; and instead of only one post a day, it has been the means of enabling the authorities to establish two each way. Travellers to Italy will find great benefit from it, particularly as regards time, which now-a-days, even in pleasure, is of such importance. To commercial men it will afford a much more ready means of communication, particularly in winter; and the pass of the Splügen will become the principal road, by which Lombardy may be reached, as the passage over this mountain occupies only four hours and a half, whilst that over the St. Gothard occupies seven. The views chosen by our artist are those portions near Monstein, and the Castle of Forstegg and the Appenzel Alps.

## MISCELLANEA.

The *Tablet* announces that arrangements for its transference to London are nearly completed.

Five thousand pounds have been subscribed in Glasgow for the relief of the distressed shareholders in the Western Bank.

Miss Nightingale's health is such that she has again been obliged to resort to Malvern for the benefit of the water cure.—*Derby Mercury*.

His Excellency the Danish Minister left town a few days since for the Continent. His Excellency will not return to town for two months.

It is said that an attempt at opera in English may possibly be made during the autumn and winter season in the new Covent Garden Theatre.

Sir Charles Nicholson told me some time ago that Prince Alfred was going to take a cruise round the world, and would spend some time in Australia. Sir Charles had this information from the Prince Consort direct.—*Correspondent of Sydney Herald*.

The electric telegraph is now continuously completed from Portland to Alderney, Alderney to Guernsey, and thence to Jersey, where the end of the wire is made fast on the shore in a small inlet of the cliff at Grosnez.

The Royal mail steamer *Cambria* arrived at Southampton on Saturday with the heavy portion of the Australian mail. The mail is the largest ever known. It consisted of 532 boxes, which contained about 100,000 letters, and 110,000 newspapers. The whole of this immense mail was sorted on board.

The Sunday Bands Committee determined early this season to rely mainly on the sale of programmes to raise a fund to sustain their expenses, but finding their hopes disappointed to the extent of 371, they have determined to bring the season to a close on Sunday next.

Strauss proposes to get up at the St. Petersburg Vauxhall, open-air balls, as at Paris and Vienna; "but," says a letter from the capital, "it is doubtful that they will succeed, as public functionaries of a certain class think it beneath their dignity to associate with tradespeople."

A letter from Rhodes, of the 3rd of August, says: "It appears, from further information received about pirates, that another piratical boat (besides the two already reported), with thirty men on board, was a fortnight ago in the vicinity of Cape Ciro, near the Island of Cos."

Detachments of the Royal Artillery left Woolwich garrison on Monday, with guns which have been recently manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, for the coast defences. The guns will be forwarded to Eastbourne, and other permanent stations, to which master gunners are attached.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Chisholm is improving in health. Her friends hope that she will be able to leave Kyneton for Melbourne soon for change of air. Mrs. Chisholm purposes eventually to proceed to Sydney for the benefit of her health.—*Bendigo Advertiser*.

From Mexico, by way of the Rio Bravo, we have news to the 21st ult. Zuzua, having captured San Luis Potosi, was moving upon the capital, whence, it was rumoured, Zuloaga had fled in disguise. The triumph of the constitutional party seemed to be secure.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* publishes an ukase, dated the 20th of June, addressed by the Emperor Alexander to the Minister of the Imperial Household, with reference to the enfranchisement of the peasantry belonging to the Imperial appanages. It abrogates all the old restrictions.

The *Gazette Musicale* states that, besides Mlle. Piccolomini, Mlle. Wagner, and Mlle. Poinot (of the Grand Opera), are about to visit "the States." Madame Gassier has sailed for New York, where she is about to commence an engagement of six months at the Italian Opera House, under the direction of M. Maretzek. Madame Gassier was accompanied by Mons. Gassier and Signor Pierini.

On Monday morning, at the Liverpool Police-court, Robert Ellis, a baker, living in Woodstock-street, was charged with causing the death of his wife, Catherine Ellis. On Sunday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, the deceased was walking up Scotland-road, in a state of liquor. She was fol-

lowed by the prisoner, who, on coming up with her, knocked her down. Her head came in contact with the kerb-stone, producing injuries which caused almost instantaneous death. The prisoner and another man carried the body home, and medical assistance was called in, but life was then extinct. The prisoner was remanded.

The *Mersey*, the largest screw steamship in the English navy, was successfully launched at Chatham on Friday. An attempt made on Wednesday had failed, and it was found necessary to use the hydraulic rams.

A few days since, as Mr. Watson's reapers were at work in a wheat field, in the parish of Leamington Hastings, near Rugby, Samuel Cleaver, a parishioner, in his 101st year, visited them, and taking a sickle in hand reaped a sheaf of wheat, tied it up, and sat down on the sheaf. After partaking of some refreshment, the hale old man sang one of the songs of his youth, some eighty years ago.

The opening of the National Gallery on Saturday, promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Duncombe, will commence on the re-opening after the vacation in October next. No real gain to the public is effected by this alteration, as Thursday, hitherto a public day, will now be appropriated to the students in lieu of Saturday. This is the only change that has been made in the arrangements since the commencement of the Gallery in 1824.

From Chili we learn that Congress was in session, and that its proceedings had been exciting. The election of the members from the districts of San Felipe and Itata was opposed by the Minister of the Interior on the grounds that the sentence of death recorded against them for complicity in the revolution of 1850 was not revoked. This gave rise to much angry discussion, and it is said that the President, in deference to public opinion, will issue an amnesty.

Mr. John Townsend, M.P., was subjected to another examination before the Court of Bankruptcy on Friday. His accounts not having been filed, owing, as it appeared, to want of money to pay the accountants, an adjournment took place for a week, when, if the accounts are not filed, the proceedings will be adjourned *sine die*. If they are filed protection will be renewed, and the examination meeting held on the 22nd October.

The following notice has been issued by order of the Postmaster-General: "On the 1st September next, and thenceforward, the compulsory prepayment of postage will be extended to all letters addressed to the East Indies, whether intended to be forwarded by way of Southampton, or by way of Marseilles. The postage also of letters posted in the East Indies, addressed to the United Kingdom, will be required to be prepared by the senders."

We learn from the *Aberdeen Journal* that sportsmen are rapidly arriving at their shooting quarters, to be ready to open the campaign. The accounts of the moors of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire are, on the whole, not unfavourable. The *Improvement Advertiser* states that the prospects on the moors are none of the brightest. Accounts from several places in this district represent the birds as unusually scarce, although quite healthy.

A letter from the Hague states that a riot had broken out on the evening of the 5th at Tilburg, in consequence of the police having interdicted a song to be sung in the streets, which was insulting to a family in the town. The populace gave way to great excesses, and two persons were said to be killed, besides several being wounded. Twenty gendarmes and thirty soldiers were sent from Bois-le-Duc, who made numerous arrests and restored order.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who calls upon the Bishops of the church to declare at once against confession, says: "Some few years since, at a fashionable watering-place, a divine came from town every week or fortnight to confess the young ladies for a whole winter, arriving late and going away early in the morning, frequenting certain houses. The vile practice may be more common than we suppose, and it is in vain to wait for courts of law to put it down."

A statue of General Massena is to be erected on the square of that name at Nice. The work has been entrusted to M. Mégrét, and the General will be represented in the act of sending the Emperor Napoleon, who enjoined him to hold out another hour, at the battle of Essling, the following reply: "Tell the Emperor that I never give way!" The expense is to be defrayed by subscription, both Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel II. having contributed.

In consequence of some misunderstanding with regard to the transmission of the pay of Royal Artillerymen serving in India, in numerous cases, the wives and families of these men now remaining at Woolwich have been reduced to circumstances of the utmost distress. The subject is deserving of the immediate attention of the War Department, as, notwithstanding the relief afforded by the funds subscribed by the public, the families of these men are dependent for permanent support upon the regular receipt of such pay.

The Utah correspondent of the *New York Tribune* writes from Utah: "I have seen the Governor of the territory walking gravely up the road towards his tents, carrying a piece of stove-funnel under each arm. I have seen the Chief Justice cutting turf for a chimney, and punching the oxen which were drawing logs to build his cabin; the Secretary of the State splitting wood and the United States Attorney and Marshal plastering the walls of their huts with mud. Yesterday I saw one United States Commissioner stripped to the buff, and riding on horseback, piloting a waggon through a ford across the South Platte, which he had discovered by wading, while the other commissioner, having accomplished the passage, sat upon a corn-sack on

the opposite bank, mending a rip in his pantaloons. These pictures may convince you that the civil offices at least, in connexion with the Utah expedition, are not sinecures."

Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Henry Cavendish, and the Hon. Mr. Ashley, left St. Anthony, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., on a buffalo hunt in the wilds of Dacotah. They went with the same great party which Mohammed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, was to have accompanied. They will be absent in the wilderness some six weeks.—*New York Evening Post*, July 31.

Since Colonel Apperly's arrival at the Cape in November, 1857, as remount agent for the Honourable East India Company, upwards of 3,000 horses have been shipped to India—a result far exceeding all expectation. From every quarter we learn that these horses have been of a stamp and quality which cannot fail to render them highly serviceable in India, and to maintain the former excellent reputation of our colonial breed.—*Cape Argus*.

A man named Craig was seriously injured at the Belfast Cattle Show by a boar belonging to C. J. Gage, of Coleraine, which was being inspected by the judges. It appears that the man was standing with his back to the boar, which ran at him, and after thrusting its tusks several times into his leg, carried off a quantity of flesh therefrom. Immediate assistance was given to him. It was found necessary to take up the artery at the back of his leg to stop the hemorrhage, which had been previously exceedingly profuse. He was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he remains in a very precarious state.

We regret to announce that the Hon. W. Yelverton, captain in the Royal Artillery, commanding at Leith Fort, was on Thursday evening apprehended on a warrant issued by the Procurator Fiscal, and lodged in the Calton Gaol, on a charge of bigamy, the circumstances of the case being, we believe, not less peculiar than painful. The honourable captain had just concluded the business of a district court-martial at Piershill when the sheriff's officers arrived with the warrant. One of these officials, we believe, left Edinburgh yesterday for Ireland, with a view to obtain the witnesses necessary to substantiate the charge.—*Scotsman of Saturday*.

The judges, Messrs. Clarke, Druce, Shackel, and Wilson, have at length presented their report on steam plough. It is beyond question, they say, that Mr. Fowler's machine is able to turn over the soil in an efficient manner, at a saving, as compared with horse labour on light land, of twenty-two to twenty-five per cent.; on heavy land, twenty-five to thirty per cent.; and in trenching, eighty to eighty-five per cent.; while the soil in all cases is left in a far more desirable condition, and better adapted for all the purposes of husbandry. They are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that he is fully entitled to the prize of 500*l*.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 4th says: "A sudden change of temperature has taken place here—great cold having succeeded to almost tropical heat. Foreign visitors are accordingly fast leaving us. M. Alexandre Dumas will shortly go too; his intention is to visit the Crimea and the Caucasus, and he will probably be there at the same time as the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas. He is occupying himself some hours daily in translating 'Ledi-anoi-Dome' (The Ice Palace), an historical romance, by Lajachndkoff, which is highly esteemed, and the scene of which is laid in the court of the Empress Anne Joannovna. Dumas is very popular here, and our authors and artists have paid him great attention."

On Monday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new law library was performed in the grounds of the Middle Temple, by Sir Fortunatus Dwaris. There were many ladies and gentlemen present. The building will be in the perpendicular Gothic style of the time of Henry VII., and its exterior dimensions will be 117 feet in length, 53 feet wide on the buttresses, and nearly 100 feet from the ground line to the crest of the roof. There will be also a handsome oriel window projecting towards the river, and the whole of the fittings will be in harmony with the Old Hall as regards the rich open tracery. The library will be approached by a circular stone staircase in an octagonal tower at the north end of the building.

A Parliamentary return just printed shows that the net amount received from the paper duty in the United Kingdom, during the year ending the 15th of February, 1858, was 1,119,433*l*, the net amount received in the corresponding period of twelve months ending February 15, 1857, having been 1,125,549*l*. The gross amount during the year ending 15th February, 1858, was 1,244,721*l*, and this difference, amounting to 125,288*l*, is accounted for by the drawback on paper exported, 104,516*l*, together with the allowances on paper used in printing bibles and prayer-books, books in Greek or Latin, or used by hot-presses and in Jacquard looms.

Accounts from Dresden state that the director of police has issued a circular to the police authorities and commanders of the gendarmerie of the kingdom, in which he says: "According to a communication from the Baden Government, the heads of revolutionary party residing in foreign countries are at present getting grenades of a particular form executed, fit for attempts at assassination, and are endeavouring to introduce them into Germany. The instruments of slaughter, being covered with leather, might be mistaken for gymnastic instruments." The police are recommended by the director to keep a watch for these projectiles, and also for suspicious looking travellers from England, France, and Switzerland.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Charlton station of the North Kent Railway on the arrival of one of the evening trains on Sunday from

London. It appears that the train having stopped as usual, and several of the passengers alighted, it proceeded on its journey towards Woolwich, when a young woman named Sarah Gardner residing at York-terrace, Wellington-road, Charlton, finding herself being conveyed beyond the station, opened the carriage-door and jumped out. At this instant, seeing her fall, John Bond, a porter in the company's service, ran and endeavoured to save her from falling off the platform under the train, when they were both thrown on to the line of rails, the unfortunate woman being killed on the spot, and Bond receiving very serious injury, but escaping with his life.

The officers of the *Agamemnon*, which has arrived at Spithead, report that in consequence of her extreme lightness after the discharge of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and of the heavy weather experienced, she was in greater danger of being lost while in Valentia Bay than when the gale occurred in the Atlantic. She lay very close to the rocks, and in paying off drifted, but was happily brought up by the starboard anchor.

The various insurance offices received information on Monday morning of an incendiary fire of a farm building in the occupation of Mr. George Foulkes, of Crosemere, whereby the farm, stabling, and granary, with a quantity of implements, were destroyed. Another fire broke out on the extensive farm of Mr. Joseph Latham, at Oxford, when a considerable number of wheat stacks were destroyed. A large number of labourers were quickly collected, who evinced great readiness to assist, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining water their efforts were comparatively useless. A reward of 100*l*. is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the parties, and Her Majesty's gracious pardon is promised to any accomplice, not being the person who actually set fire to the property.

An accident, which might have been serious, happened to the bathing machine of the Grand Duchess Helen of Russia at Ostend one morning last week. The Grand Duchess, in order not to be seen by the other bathers, has the door of her machine protected by a large awning, and the wind being high, beat with such violence against it, as, combined with the action of the waves, to make the wheels of the machine sink deeply into the sand. When, therefore, the Princess, having taken her bath, entered the machine to return to land, the driver had to make his horse pull violently in order to put the machine in motion. This caused one of the wheels to break, and the machine was in danger of upsetting. But some of the bathing men, rushing into the sea, held the vehicle upright until a new machine was brought for the Grand Duchess.

On a recent visit of the Secretary of State for War to Woolwich Arsenal, an incident occurred of a somewhat amusing nature. It may be stated that for obvious reasons one of the strictest rules of the establishment in every department is the prohibition of smoking. It appears that General Peel was engaged in conversation with Captain Boxer, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Laboratories, and was at the same time enjoying an excellent Havana. The circumstance did not escape the vigilant eye of the police-constable on duty, who stepped up, and informed the Secretary-for-War "that he must be so kind as to take that cigar from his mouth." General Peel instantly complied, and extinguished the cigar under his foot. The policeman, on being informed of the position of the visitor, made an apology, but was complimented by the gallant General for his zealous performance of duty.

Lord Palmerston's reception by the tenantry on his Sligo estates was only such as might have been anticipated after an absence of several years from Ireland. A local Tory paper states that parties of all political opinions combined in the warm demonstrations of respect paid to the ex-Premier on his arrival, in company with his agent. The *Chronicle* has this revelation respecting the future of Lord Palmerston: "We are enabled to state from an authority that is perfectly reliable that Lord Palmerston is about to retire from public life. He has agreed to do so on the urgent entreaty of Lady Palmerston; and a growing defect in his lordship's power, of hearing has also had a share in inducing him to bring his long public career to a close. The noble lord, when he shall bid adieu to the excitement of parliamentary life, intends, with Lady Palmerston, to take up his residence at Cliffony, near this town; and instructions have been given, and we believe arrangements are now being made, to erect a suitable mansion there or their reception."

We quote a few more of the extraordinary cures without medicine effected by Dr. Barry's delicious health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of indigestion (dyspepsia) flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility. Cure No. 180.—Twenty-five years nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Dr. Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. REVIEWS POOL, 181, Fleet-street, London.—No. 4208. Eight years dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Dr. Barry's health restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. FLAVELL, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk.—No. 34,836. Three years excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Dr. Barry's health restoring food. ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shortland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 11b. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry, Dr. Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION—against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."



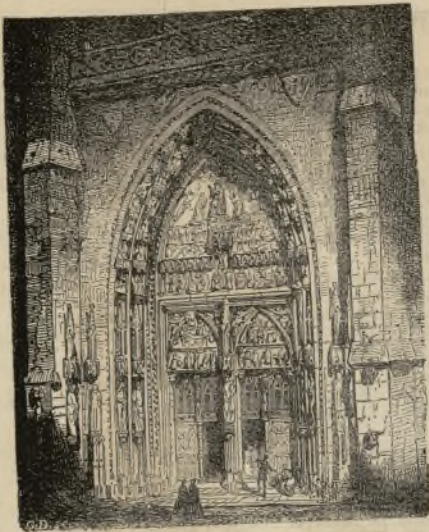


RHINE VALLEY RAILWAY, NEAR MONSTEIN.



RHINE VALLEY RAILWAY: FORSTEGG CASTLE AND APPENZEL ALPS.—(See preceding page.)





THE WEST DOOR OF ST. LAURENCE CHURCH.

## NURNBERG.

(Continued from Page 109.)

NEAR the Church of St. Sebald stands the house where once dwelt the famous painter Albrecht Dürer. Its exterior has been preserved in the same state as when the great artist lived there. Nurnberg possesses one of the largest market places in Germany. In it is the celebrated Schöne Brunnen, a fountain sixty feet high, the work of the Brothers Schonhofer. It was originally painted and gilt, but had latterly suffered much from want of care, till the ex-King Ludwig, of Bavaria, with that love for

the antiquities which characterises him, and the exquisite taste he displays, caused the work to be restored. The portal of the Frauen Kirche, a church founded by Charles IV., is worthy of notice for the beauty of the architecture and the figures with which it is adorned. This church is built upon the site of a Jewish synagogue. Here Charles IV., in 1055, founded the first order of German knighthood, and chose the Church of St. Mary as the chapel of the Order. For a number of years the shields and belts of the knights were hung up in the choir, but in 1590 they were removed. This is the only church which the Roman Catholics possess, and that only since 1810, there being previously so few of that communion in Nurnberg that they were not sufficient to support a church. Near this church is that of the Holy Ghost, in which the Crown jewels were kept from the year 1424, but these have long since disappeared. Upon the coronation of an Emperor these were taken to Frankfort, in the charge of a commissioner, and after the coronation had taken place, were brought back with great ceremony. Since the year 1792, at which time they were used in the coronation of the Emperor Francis II., they were never brought back. Close to the market-place, is the Church of St. Laurence, the largest in the town. It was begun



THE PORTAL OF THE FRAUEN KIRCHE.

Close to the church is the Schlusselfelder-haus, formerly called the Nassauer-hof, in which Adolph of Nassau resided. Another house which deserves notice is that of the Tucher family, built by a rich merchant of that name, upon his return from the East, in 1479. It is remarkable for the curious mixture of German and Moorish architecture. There is also another house well worthy a visit, that of the Peller family, a fine specimen of the architecture of the time. The houses of several celebrated men are still standing, and not a few are converted into beer-shops.

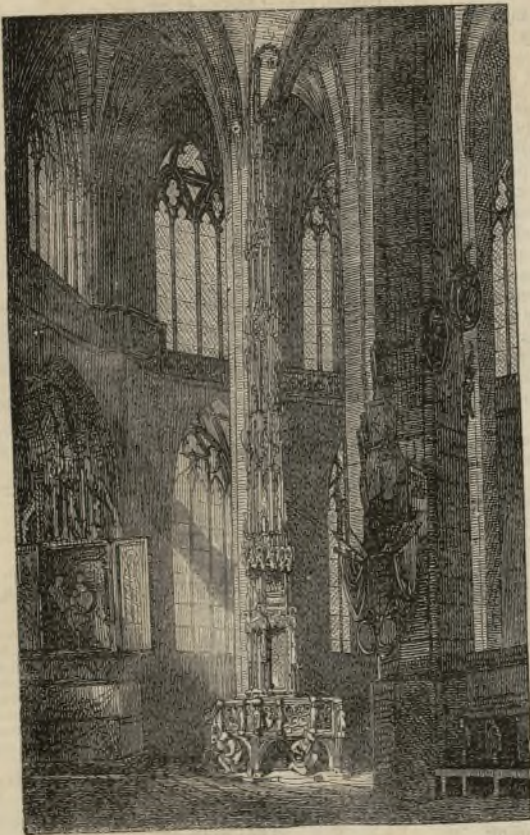
by Adolph of Nassau, in 1274, and finished in 1477. It contains a nave and two aisles. In this church is the beautiful pyx, by Adam Kraft, which occupied the sculptor five years. It is of the most exquisite workmanship, and rises to the height of sixty-four feet. It rests upon three prostrate figures, portraits of Kraft and his two pupils. The sculptor had miscalculated the height of the roof, and the finial was obliged to be curved to allow the whole to be put up. There are several pictures and works of art in the church, and the painted windows are considered the finest and most perfect in Germany. The principal entrance is a fine piece of art, and contain numerous bas-reliefs of great beauty.



THE FUCHERSCHE-HAUS.

## THE POST OFFICE DIRECTOR.

On the arrival of a night express train from Breslau to Berlin, at the station called Kohlfurt, a man, dressed in the uniform of a high official of the General Post-office, entered the mail-waggon annexed to the train, and pretended to be charged by the General Post-office to undertake an examination of the way the mail was treated. The officials who had the mail were perfectly taken in by his authoritative words and manners, and permitted him to travel with them in the waggon all the way to Berlin, and to execute what they considered a very conscientious and accurate examination of the process of mail transmission. His glittering and correct uniform, and his extensive knowledge of all



ADAM KRAFT'S PYX IN THE ST. LAURENCE CHURCH.



THE CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE.



DER SCHÖNE BRUNNEN.—(THE BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN.)

the details of postal administration, did not even allow the slightest suspicion to prey for a moment on their minds. After the train had arrived in Berlin, the so-called inspector of the General Post-office ordered that twenty-three letter bags, all containing letters with money enclosed, to the amount of 20,000 dols. (3,000*l.*) should be placed in a cab, because he wanted to take them himself to the General Post-office, on account of their not being sealed up in the way prescribed by the regulations of the

post-office. This perfectly unknown person then disappeared with the bags in question. This extraordinary tale is followed in the German papers by a very minute description of the impostor's person, by the number of the cab he made use of, and the name of the Berlin hotel at which he alighted. When in the hotel he threw off the uniform, and dressed himself in a grey wide-awake, grey mantle, and thick brown coat, a very significant apparel indeed for a regular German highwayman. He went to a banker's, who likewise has been traced by the detective police, and exchanged the whole of the money he had got hold of, and then engaged a cart for a drive in the country, and off he went. The proprietor of the cart, who himself performed the part of the driver, has been traced too, but he has not yet returned, and we find a very detailed account of his person and garments, as well as of the horse

and the cart, evidently on the supposition that a murder has followed the robbery. The police, from the information they have gathered from the deceived officials, who so foolishly allowed the mail to go out of their fingers, are of opinion that the robber is some dismissed clerk of the post-office, who must have acted in such capacity first at Königsberg, and then at Silesia, and who afterwards turned to very different pursuits of life.

## CHEERFULNESS.

"You should cultivate cheerfulness," said a lady in an authoritative tone, to her pale governess, which was as much as if she had ordered her gardener to cultivate her flowers without rain or sunshine. "Go to make brick without straw!" was nothing to this. Most assuredly it is the duty of the governess to endure as cheerfully as possible what is unavoidable in her position,—confinement, solitude, daily toil, the restraint of a monotonous and yet

unquiet existence. It will be your duty to give what relief may be possible; to afford some facilities for change of employment, some opportunities for variety and rest. All that can be afforded in this way, where children are concerned, must amount to so very little, and that little is so precious and so necessary, that it should be a matter of conscience on one side, and of stipulation on the other, not a matter of favour.—Mrs. Jameson.



THE SCHLUSSELFELDER HAUS.



ALBERT DÜRER'S HOUSE.



THE PELLERSCHE-HAUS.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## TURKEY.

The Beyrout correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 24th of July, mentions as a subject which has gradually forced itself upon the attention of all European residents in Turkey—the return to their ancient bigotry and their hatred of Christianity of all those who profess Mohammedanism. He says: "In this part of Syria, where Christians are in a very decided majority over Mussulmans, we do not perceive it so much; but even here, more especially amongst the Osmanli Turks, who come from Constantinople or Smyrna in Government employment—we see day by day that the followers of the Prophet withdraw themselves more and more from all intercourse with either Christians or others, and blame openly those of their own creed who formerly made it fashionable to break down the wall of separation. This is not a move which can date further back than two years ago; and many of the more intelligent Turks, whilst lamenting that it should ever have arisen, do nevertheless admit that it is on the increase, and that it will soon be as rare as it was thirty years ago to see a Mussulman on good or friendly terms with any one who does not believe in the Koran. There is also an evident uneasy, restless spirit visible amongst the lower orders of this creed, and a looking forward amongst them to a day when they can take up the sword against all unbelievers. In Syria, or in this part of it at any rate—the Christian population so greatly outnumber the Mussulmans, that there is nothing to be afraid of; but I have more than once heard it hinted—and this too by men not at all given to believe in ghosts—that it would not be surprising if some day a very general rising of Mohammedans was to take place all over Turkey. Although anything but an alarmist, I would strongly advise more than the usual number of men-of-war to be kept in these seas, for it would need but the slightest spark to light a flame of fanaticism in Turkey and Asia Minor, to which the horrors of the Indian mutiny would be as nothing. The advice is disinterested, for, as I said before, in Syria we have nothing to fear, being surrounded by an armed Christian population."

A report comes from Constantinople that a plot, having for its object the massacre of the Christians, has been discovered at Smyrna. The Governor of that city has made a seizure of arms, and sent the guilty persons to Constantinople, where considerable panic prevailed, when the mail left, at the repeated conflicts between the Turkish soldiers, the populace, and the Christians, in different parts of the Empire.

## RUSSIA.

A letter from Warsaw of the 4th says: "A religious reform has taken place in Russia. The Government has limited the powers of the Orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters, and has suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into public worship in order to strike the imaginations of the ignorant and superstitious populations. It has also resolved to reduce the number of the United Greek clergy, so as to have one pope for every 1,000 souls instead of one for every 300. Lastly, the schools which were set apart to the priests' children have been converted into communal schools."

## PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon to the 9th inst. The reports of the vintage in Portugal are still very favourable. The French Lazarist priests and Sisters of Charity are very unpopular in Lisbon, where they have been publicly insulted; and the French Ambassador, it is feared, will make their treatment a political question with the Portuguese Government. It is feared that Sir Morton Peto's railway contract will not be ratified this year by the Cortes.

## CHINA.

We have advices from Hongkong to the 22nd of June. Dates from the Peiho were to the 11th. The advance of the allied forces on to Tien-sin, has been accomplished without any resistance being shown by the Chinese after the taking of the forts at the mouth of the river. Several steamers were anchored off the town, and a position had been taken up on shore, where the Ambassadors were lodged with a guard of honour. The populace were most friendly, supplying the troops with provisions freely. The progress towards opening negotiations seem to be very slow, and considerable doubt existed whether it would not be necessary to advance nearer to Pekin before the Chinese submitted to treat. It was still confidently hoped that amicable arrangement would be come to. Two Chinese of high rank had arrived at Tien-sin from Pekin, and a meeting took place between them and the Ambassadors of the allied Powers. This occurred on the 4th. We learn, however, that on the exchange of "powers" those of the Chinese were not considered sufficient, and the conference did not proceed. Reference was again to be made to Pekin, and at the last there was a report that another conference was appointed, but much uncertainty prevailed as to whether the Chinese would be able to present the powers required by the Ambassadors. Three steamers had left Hongkong for the Peiho—Her Majesty's steamer Retribution, lately arrived from the Pacific, Her Majesty's steamer Fury, and the transport steamer Adventure. The latter had on board Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Graham. Several French men of war had lately left for the North, among them the Gironde, which took up the 800 Marines that arrived from France on board of her. At Canton matters were as unsatisfactory as possible. The small results from the late expedition against the "braves" had emboldened them very much, and several acts of atrocity had been committed by the Chinese against foreigners, both civil and military in Canton and the neighbourhood. It was stated to be the intention of the Chinese Government to get as many foreigners' heads as they could, and it was thought not improbable

that when Lord Elgin heard the state of things which existed, the blockade of the river would be again put on. From a copy of a proclamation issued by the new appointed Viceroy, Hwang, it is understood that he calls upon the Cantonese to use every effort to retake the city. A meeting of foreigners had been held at Canton to take into consideration the best means of protecting themselves in case of attack.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who writes from Tientsin, describes the exploration of the river by the naval authorities:—

"As they anticipated every description of natural and artificial obstruction, and conceived that the Chinese would offer a most violent resistance to their progress, they advanced at first but slowly. As they proceeded, however, it became apparent that these fears were groundless; the river winding through a flat alluvial country with richly cultivated and partially wooded banks had an average breadth of about 200 yards, with a depth of water at half-tide ranging from ten feet to forty. Villages were not very numerous, and consisted merely of a collection of mud huts such as grace the banks of the Nile. So far from the inhabitants attempting to oppose the progress of the allies or showing signs of distrust, much less of active hostility, they collected in crowds upon the banks, prostrating themselves with their foreheads to the ground as the first gunboats passed, and staring at those following with an expression of countenance peculiar to the race in which the most listless apathy is combined with the extreme of wonder and awe. The shore was occasionally lined with these curious spectators, who, as they invariably adopt a squatting attitude, looked like rows of penguins gazing for the first time upon some intrepid Arctic explorer. It was the first time that the 'devil ship' of the barbarians had disturbed the muddy waters of the Peiho, or that the agitated pant of a 60-horse power steam engine had aroused from noonday siesta the placid inhabitants of its banks. But they did not content themselves with gazing at or worshipping the god of steam. Regarding it as the precursor of a power destined to overthrow the present dynasty and raise itself upon its ruins, they faced the decrees of fate in a spirit worthy a nation which has preserved its existence throughout changing dynasties for countless ages, and, with cries of 'Hail, great King! welcome, oh, King! come thou and reign over us and be our Emperor!' they brought cattle and poultry and vegetables down as presents. On the 25th of May the Staunch and Bustard, leading gunboats, containing the Marines and small-arm men of the Pique and Furious, under Captains Sir Frederick Nicolson and Sherard Osborn, sighted Tien-sin, and the following day the Admirals, in their respective ships, Coromandel and Avalanche, anchored opposite the town. Their success hitherto had so far exceeded their most sanguine expectations that they pushed on beyond Tien-sin, towards Toongchow, the port of Pekin, and distant only ten miles from that city. The larger gunboats were brought to a standstill very shortly after leaving Tien-sin, but the Kestrel, of 40-horse power, with the ships' boats in tow, succeeded in reaching a village about eight miles above this town. Meantime other gunboats were employed clearing the junks out of the river between Tien-sin and the mouth, so as to render it impossible for the Chinese to bar our egress by sinking junks. The crowd of these making their escape in obedience to orders was sometimes so great as to cause as hopeless a jam as may occasionally be seen inside Temple-bar. This was accomplished in a few days, and without the slightest difficulty. As soon as the Ambassadors were made aware of the complete success of the Admirals they determined to follow them to Tien-sin, in pursuance of their original intention, and reached that city on the morning of the 30th of May. A spacious temple, occasionally used as a residence by a former Emperor, commanding a view of the river at its junction with the Grand Canal, and opposite the city, was appropriated for the accommodation of the French and English Ambassadors. Numbers of Chinese servants were in attendance; many of the rooms had been newly papered, and the work of refurbishing up was going on briskly. Baron Gros and Lord Elgin occupy two light and airy pavilions on the summit of a mound, ascended by a pathway of ornamental stonework. Their respective staffs are scattered in sundry fragile buildings of quaint construction, with paper walls, or have made their bedrooms in a joss-house, in which gods and goddesses are the principal articles of furniture. A spacious garden, enclosed by a wall, surrounds the whole. English and French guards occupy the out-houses, and stand sentry at the principal entrances. The national flags float proudly over all, and a line of gunboats are moored within twenty yards of the windows."

## AUSTRALIA.

In a letter from Sydney, dated June 11, we read:—

"With regard to the gold-fields, both in this colony and Victoria, though there is less excitement now than in the early days of the search for the auriferous deposit, there is no material falling off in the quantity raised. The successful diggers find it prudent to keep their own counsel instead of publishing their success to all the world, like a hen cackling over her morning egg. There are occasional rumours of new deposits being discovered, and valuable nuggets turned up; but there is reason to suspect that interested storekeepers originate the nuggets, in order to cause a rush to their localities. Within the last few days nearly two thousand Chinese have landed here on their way to the gold diggings. The number of Celestials who have of late swelled our population is so great that a bill is before the Legislative Assembly to check further immigration by imposing a poll tax, as in the sister colony. Among the novelties of recent introduction is the erection of joss-houses for

the Chinese idol worship. One at Yass is spoken of as a large tent, fitted up with calico in gaudy colours and trumpery ornaments of various kinds. Among the recent arrivals in Sydney, the Rev. Thomas Binney, minister of the Weigh-house Chapel, London, has absorbed a large share of public attention in the Dissenting interest. The visit of Mr. Binney to the antipodes is said to be for the renovation of his health, impaired by his metropolitan labours; but he has reason to say, 'save me from my friends,' who are working the good man to death by his pulpit exertions in Sydney and its adjacencies. Let not Mr. Spurgeon be jealous of the colonial honours of Mr. Binney. A member of the Sydney Jockey Club has named a favourite horse 'The Reverend Spurgeon.'

## EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.—SIX PERSONS KILLED.

Another appalling accident by explosion of fire-damp, has occurred at the Cyfing colliery, near to Ysalyfera, Glamorganshire. On Friday afternoon an inquest was opened in the district on the bodies of six unfortunate miners, the victims of the catastrophe. The Cyfing colliery belongs to a gentleman named Walters, and at the "Crimean" pit, at which this fatal explosion took place, a considerable number of hands are employed. On the morning of the occurrence, the firemen went through the workings for the purpose of ascertaining whether fire damp had escaped in any of the stalls, and it is to be presumed, as the hands were allowed to descend the shaft and resume their occupations, that nothing to excite apprehension was to be discovered. Certain it is that a number of the men did go into work, and that after they had been there some time a terrible explosion took place. Whether the carburetted hydrogen had been suddenly evolved by some fall, or whether it had been accumulating previously, is a matter which will have to be rigidly inquired into, but the effects of the explosion were most disastrous. The air partition, which was of brick, was blown to atoms, and the works otherwise injured considerably; four of the men were immediately deprived of life, and ten others were injured, two of them so seriously that they died shortly afterwards.

## GREAT FIRE AT BLACKWALL.

The neighbourhood of Blackwall was on Friday night the scene of a fire which has laid in ruins property roughly estimated in value at several thousand pounds sterling. The premises in which the fire broke out belonged to Mr. W. Emery, government, shipping, and general cooper, situate in Brunswick-street, Blackwall, adjoining High-street, Poplar, and Bedford-street. They covered nearly half an acre of ground; on one side stood a number of lofty manufactories, termed the cooperages, and outside these buildings, in the open yard, were sundry stacks of prepared timber, and immense piles of hoop sticks. On the alarm being given by a police-constable an attempt was made to confine the flames to the one building on fire, but that was found impracticable, for at the top of it was a loft filled with combustible goods, and these having become ignited, the flames rushed through the loop-holes and roof, and then rolled over in a circuitous form, firing almost simultaneously seven other equally extensive cooperages. The scene then became fearful, for the open yard being covered with stacks of staves, bottoms, and twisting sticks, and no sufficient time having elapsed to remove them, it became apparent that they would also have to share in the work of destruction. Fortunately the parties present managed to get the horses out of the stables, but they had hardly accomplished their object when the whole length and breadth of the stabling burst into a large sheet of flame. The fire then shot into the open yard, and took a sweep around the stacks of timber and hoop sticks. One very fortunate circumstance was that a capital supply of water was procured from the fire-mains, and the firemen set their machines to work in a manner which drew forth the applause of all spectators. Regardless of the risk, they mounted the roofs of the surrounding buildings, beat their way hose in hand, over blazing floors, so as to scatter the water upon the centre of the fire, but in spite of their indomitable perseverance, they were unable for hours to make much impression upon the violence of the conflagration, and it was not until ten o'clock on Saturday morning that the fire could be said to be entirely extinguished. Some idea of the property destroyed may be formed when Mr. Braidwood returns seven of these extensive cooperages, the lofts, stabling, and the stock in open yard as being entirely consumed, and an adjoining cooperage severely damaged by fire. The sufferer was insured in the Union Office.

## MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supply of English wheat is moderate. The favourable weather tends to keep the trade dull; and although last week's prices were supported for some of the best samples, the red wheat, and the greater part of the supply, was sold at a decline of 1s. per qr. Foreign wheat sold in retail at late prices. Flour sells slowly at late prices. Barley is not so free a sale, and without change in value. Beans and peas are fully as dear. We have again a large supply of oats. Demand is not so good; and Russian oats are 6d. per qr. lower. We have had a large trade in cargoes during the week, at late prices for wheat, and 6d. per qr. advance on barley.

LEADERSHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; geese, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; tame rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; wild, 8d to 1s 1d; pigeons, 6d to 10d; large Surrey fowls, 4s 0d to 10s 0d; chickens, 3s 0d to 5s 0d; bantams, 3s 0d to 5s; leverets, 3s 0d to 5s 0d; pheasants, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; guinea fowls, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; woodcocks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; snipes, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; teal, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; wild ducks, 6s 0d to 0s 0d; partridges, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; plovers, 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowls, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; roasting pigs, 0s to 0s each. English butter, 1s 0d to 1s 3d per lb. English eggs, 8s 0d to 9s; French ditto, 0s 0d to 7s 6d per 120.

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

## COAL MARKET, Monday.

Hetton	17 3	Cassop	18 0
Wylam	14 0	West Kellie	15 6
Benison	15 3	Tees	17 0

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

AUDLEY.—August 13, at Kensington, the Lady Audley, of a daughter.  
CASS.—August 13, at Arlington Vearage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. W. Cass, of a son.  
DASENT.—August 16, at 68, Guildford-street, the wife of the Rev. C. U. Daset, of a daughter.  
JONES.—August 14, at Woburn-place, the wife of James Jones, M.D., of a daughter.  
LAURIE.—August 15, at No. 6, Boyne-terrace, Notting-hill, the wife of Dr. D. C. Laurie, of a son.  
SIDEBOTTOM.—August 12, at Darby House, Sunbury, the wife of C. E. Sidebottom, Esq., Commander R.N., of a daughter.  
SKINNER.—June 3, at Shanghai, the wife of John Skinner, Esq., of the Oriental Bank Corporation, of a daughter.  
STEVENS.—August 12, at the Rectory, Bndfield, Berks, the wife of the Rev. T. Stevens, of a son.  
WILKINSON.—August 14th, at the Vearage, Hooton-Pagnell, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, of a daughter.  
WOODMAN.—August 16, at the Vearage, Bradwell, the wife of the Rev. F. T. Woodman, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

COLLEY-WINGFIELD.—August 12, at Abbeyleix Church, by the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Henry FitzGeorge, eldest son of the Hon. George Francis Colley, of Leopoldstown, county Dublin, to Elizabeth Isabella, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. Wingfield, Incumbent of Abbeyleix, Queen's County.  
DOUGLAS-TURBETT.—August 12, at Taney Church, by the Rev. John Ribton Gore, Gordon James, second son of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles and the Lady Isabella Douglas, of Earlsfort, county Tyrone, to Louisa, fourth daughter of James Turbett, Esq., of Owenstown, county Dublin, and granddaughter of the late Hon. and Rev. George Gore, Dean of Killela.  
FRANCIS-DAVIDSON.—August 17, at Richmond, Surrey, by the Rev. James Francis, incumbent of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, Philip Francis, of the Middle Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late George Madgwick Davidson, Esq., of Worsley House, Gloucestershire.  
HOTHAM-STAPLETON.—August 17, at St. James's Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis J. Stapleton, Bart., uncle of the bride, Augustus Thomas Hotham, Esq., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Preliminary of Rochester, to Anne Hyam, second daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Miles J. Stapleton.  
HUGHES-DAWSON.—August 12, at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. T. W. Jex Blake, James, only son of David Hughes, Esq., of Torrington-square, and nephew of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., to Mary Price, elder daughter of J. W. J. Dawson, Esq., of Bedford-square.  
SPILLER-PRITCHARD.—August 17, at Stoke Newington-green Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Cromwell, John Spiller, Esq., of the War Department, Woolwich, to Caroline Ada, daughter of Andrew Pritchard, Esq., of Canonbury, Middlesex.  
WADE-WADE.—August 12, at the parish church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. E. Wade, Robert Craven Wade, Esq., of Clonewaney, Ireland, to Frances S. A., eldest daughter of the late Col. T. F. Wade, C.B.

## DEATHS.

ARUNDELL.—August 15, at Martley Rectory, near Worcester, aged thirteen, Annie, the eldest child of the Rev. Thomas Arundell, incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith.  
BOYNEVAL.—August 12, at Versailles, the Comtesse Lionel de Bonnevall.  
EWBANK.—August 15, at his residence, South-place, Stoke Newington, James Ewbank, Esq., formerly Accountant-General of the Excise, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.  
MARCH.—August 13, at Kentish-town, John March, R.N., aged eighty.  
MOLESWORTH.—August 14, at Brighton, Capt. John Molesworth, R.N., aged sixty-nine.  
MORGAN.—August 16, at Croxtown Rectory, the Rev. John Morgan, LL.B., aged seventy-one.  
MORRIS.—August 9, at the Depot, Fermoy, Ireland, Captain Edmund Morris, of H.M.'s 89th Regt.  
SCOTT.—August 16, at Kensington-park-terrace, Hannah Maria, the wife of Joseph Scott, Esq., and only surviving child of the late Capt. Thomas Sheppard, of Waterford.

## Advertisements.

Now Ready,  
Price 1s., free by post on receipt of 12 Postage Heads,  
**THE LADY'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK for 1858.**  
In addition to the ordinary information for the coming year there are detailed facts for each Month, while the numerous illustrations, which are of the most recherché description, include Allegorical Designs of the Months—Portrait of Buchanan, the President of the United States—Christening of the Imperial Infant of France—Portrait of Leopold I., King of the Belgians—The Coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia—Portrait of the Emperor and Empress of Austria—Views of the Principal Continental Watering-Places, &c., &c., &c.  
Published at the "LADY'S NEWSPAPER" Office, 83, FLEET-STREET, LONDON (E.C.)

TO MINISTERS, STUDENTS, AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

**VALUABLE WORKS ON SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.** Free by post, on receipt of Post-office Order.

INFIDELITY: its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies. By the Rev. T. PEARSON, Eyemouth, N.B. People's Edition. Thirty-second Thousand. Published at 1s. 6d.; offered at 1s. 3d.

PATRIARCHY; or, the Family, its Constitution, and Probation. By the Rev. J. HARRIS, D.D., &c., Principal of New College, St. John's-wood. Demy 8vo, cloth. Published at 10s.; offered at 8s.

"This volume should be more popular than either of its predecessors. Its speculations are less remote—less recondite. It is concerned with duties and experiences which belong to us all every hour."—*British Quarterly Review*.

PEARL OF DAYS. Thirty-eighth Thousand, crimson cloth, gilt, with illustrations. Published at 3s.; offered at 2s. 6d.

GETHEMENE: Lectures delivered in the Lock Chapel, in Lent, 1854. By the Rev. CAPEL MOLESWORTH, B.A. Second Thousand, crown 8vo, cloth. Published at 4s. 6d.; offered at 3s.

"A thoroughly good book, and no one can read it without being instructed, impressed, and benefited."—*Methodist New Connection Magazine*.

THE WORLD TO COME: Lectures delivered in the Lock Chapel, in Lent, 1853. By the Rev. CAPEL MOLESWORTH, B.A. Second Thousand, crown 8vo, cloth. Published at 4s. 6d.; offered at 3s.

London: William John Johnson, 121, Fleet-street (E.C.)

Just published,  
**BELL MARTIN: An American Tale of Real Life.** By T. S. ARTHUR, Author of "The Maiden," "The Wife," "The Mother," &c. Foolscap 8vo, Illustrated Covers, price 1s.

**THE GOOD TIME COMING.** By T. S. ARTHUR, Author of "The Maiden," "The Wife," "The Mother," &c. Price 1s. boards; 2s. cloth, post free.

"This is a good and useful story... the moral is well brought out; and, in spite of the style, deserves to be read."—*Athenaeum*.

Hodson and Son, 23, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn.

**BRITISH SEA WEEDS.—A Catalogue** with the newly-described species for Labelling. Harvey and Agardh's arrangement. Price 2s. 6d. Ditto for British Shells. Ditto for British Crustacea.

Mr. R. DAMON, Weymouth.







### SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

#### TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

### JAMES SPENCE and Co. beg to call im-

mediate attention to the cheapest lot of  
SILKS  
that have been offered to the public for the last fifteen years;  
consisting of  
BLACK SPITALFELDS DUCAPES,  
at 1s. 11d.; usual price 2s. 9d. per yard.  
EXTRA RICH DITTO,  
at 2s. 6d.; usual price 3s. 9d. per yard.  
A large Lot of  
BLACK AND COLOURED MOIRE ANTIQUES,  
at 7s. 6d. and 8s. 11d.; worth 9s. 9d. and 11s. 6d.—any length  
cut.  
BLACK FRENCH GLACES,  
wide width, at 2s. 9d. per yard, very bright and stout.  
RICH STRIPED AND PLAID GLACES,  
25s. 6d., 29s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. for 12 yards, wide width.  
Special attention is requested to the  
BLACK BAYADERE FLOUNCED SKIRTS,  
at 2½ guineas, including Bodice.  
Also, a large assortment, in all Colours, commencing at 58s. 6d.  
JAMES SPENCE and Co.  
77 and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

**GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!**—  
The World-wide noted ALPINE KID GLOVES, is. 6d. a  
Pair, Black, White, and Coloured. The very best PARIS KID  
2s. 7½d. A Sample Pair by Post for two extra stamps.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London (W.)

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

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

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

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

**FOR SWITZERLAND and the RHINE.**  
—LADIES' SIPHONIA CLOAKS, HOODS, and SKIRTS  
will be found an indispensable requisite as a protective from the  
rain and mist in travelling up the mountains. Easily carried in  
the pocket or reticule. Ladies' Tweed Cloaks and Hoods for the  
Sea-side, Knapsacks, Portable Folding Baths and Waterproof  
Sheeting, &c., at EDMISTON and SON'S, Siphonia Warehouse,  
69, STRAND (W.C.)

**FORD'S General Mourning Establishment,**  
42, OXFORD-STREET (two doors west of Newman-street).  
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN LONDON.  
Good Fast Black Coburgs . . . 63d. wide width.  
Fine French Twills . . . 83½d. & 103½d.  
Ditto Alpaca Lustres . . . 64d. & 84d.  
Groat's Patent Fast Black Crapes . . . 1s. 6d.  
Ready-Made Skirts . . . 8s. 9d.  
Fashionable Silk and Crape Bonnets, from . . . 4s. 11d.  
Mourning Mantles, Waterproof Cloaks, Millinery, and Fancy  
Goods in endless variety.

**FORD'S Guinea-and-a-Half MOURNING**  
SUITS, comprising Ready-made DRESSES CLOAK and BON-  
NET, all Trimmed with Patent Crapes, are specially suited to the  
requirements of respectable Families desirous of procuring, at  
the cheapest rate, for ready money, Mourning Attire of a supe-  
rior kind. Patterns post free. Estimates given for Household  
Mourning, and any quantity made ready for wear in 24 hours.  
T. FORD'S Economical Mourning Warehouse, 42, OXFORD-  
STREET, London (two doors west of Newman-street).

**ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEEDLE-  
WORK REPOSITORY.**  
IMPORTANT TO LADIES!—NOVELTY in NEEDLEWORK.  
Mrs. MEE informs the Nobility and Ladies of Great Britain and  
Ireland, that she has REMOVED her principal BUSINESS from  
BATH to LONDON, and her Show-rooms contain everything that  
is novel and elegant in Needlework. Mrs. Mee has just brought  
out a New Work which is greatly admired, is extremely easy of  
execution, and a beautiful effect produced. She has ready in it the  
following articles:—Cushions, Ottomans, Borneo Screens, Hand  
Screens, Blotting-book Covers, Mats, Sachets, and Table Cover  
Borders. Mrs. Mee calls attention to her New Turkish Cushions  
and Mosaic Patterns; also, beautiful Collars, in quite a new  
style, commenced with braid and embroidery; and she trusts,  
from her great experience, and the many years she has devoted  
to the study of the art of Needlework, the Ladies of London and  
its vicinity will honour her with their patronage and support.

Ladies in the Country sending a Remittance with their Orders,  
will receive them free of carriage; and any commands she is  
favoured with, will have her own immediate attention.  
Lessons given in Paper Flowers and Leather Work; also, in  
every kind of Embroidery, and the best Materials kept for all.  
SHOW-ROOMS, over VERREY'S, 229, REGENT-STREET,  
London.

**CHESTER'S BEE-HIVE, 88, TOTEN-  
HAM-COURT-ROAD.**—Embroidery, Trimming, Haber-  
dashery, and Fringe Warehouse. —J. C. has the largest and best  
Stock of Stamped and Traced Muslin in the trade, on the best  
Material and newest Designs. Ladies finding their own Muslin  
can have it stamped or Traced at the shortest notice. Strips  
from 1 inch to 40. A List of Prices—Colours 3d. each, Braided  
Colours 6d. per set, Gaudy 3d., Sleeves 9d. per pair, Habit-  
shirts 6d., Chemises 6d., Night Caps 7½d., Pocket Handker-  
chiefs 9d., D'Oyleys 6d., Bread Cloths 7½d., Anti-Macassars  
1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 2s. 3d., Caps 2s. 3d., Jackets  
from 2s. 3d., Infant's Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Em-  
brodery (Cotton) 5d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per  
packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Stillbones 3d. each, Toilet Ceri  
3s. per yard.  
N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted  
the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices.  
Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-  
office Order or Stamp. Berlin Wools in every shade at 4½d. per  
dozen. Cloth Slippers 2s. per pair. Smoking Caps 3s. each.  
An immense Stock of Fancy Buttons of the newest Patterns  
and richest quality. Fringes in every Colour always in Stock,  
or made to Order in a few days.

### NEW GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND Co.),  
59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET; and 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET,  
SILK MERCERS AND GENERAL DRAPERS.  
Respectfully announce that their New Premises, with those in the rear, are devoted exclusively to every description of GENERAL  
MOURNING, which is sold at the same small ready money rate of profit as in the other departments of their Establishment.  
Good Black Silks, from 1s. 11½d. per yard; rich Gros Royal, Radzimeres, and French Glacés, from 3s. 6d. per yard.  
Patterns forwarded on application.  
N.B.—The whole of their Summer Stock, in the other various departments, is now being sold at greatly reduced prices.

### ANNUAL SALE.

REGENT-HOUSE, 238, 240, & 242, REGENT-STREET.  
ALLISON & Co. beg respectfully to inform their friends that their  
ANNUAL SALE  
HAS COMMENCED

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

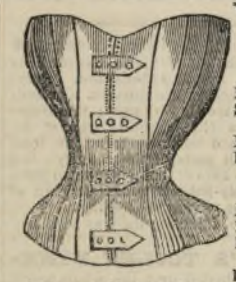
### MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU AND INDIAN OUTFITS.

#### CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE

Respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché Stock, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and  
durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of sixty years.  
11, WIGMORE-STREET (W.)

### ALLAN AND CO.,

69, 70, & 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.  
Having finished their usual stocktaking, have REDUCED several lots of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, with a determination to  
effect a speedy clearance, to make room for their autumn and winter stock. They have several lots of very rich Silks, wide width,  
25s. 6d. the dress of 10 yards, any length of the silk cut for children's dresses or flounces, at 2s. 11½d. per yard, the usual price  
being 4s.; also, several lots of rich Ribands, reduced from 1s. per yard to 6½d. in all the new patterns and fashionable colours; a large  
lot of flounced Muslin Robes, at 5s. 11d., usual price 12s. 9d. Parasols, Shawls, Mantles, all spring and summer goods equally reduced.



**WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter,**  
and STAY BODICE MANUFACTURER,  
informs the Public that his Stock is now complete for the  
present Season.

Ladies should visit this Wholesale and Retail Stay Bodice and  
Petticoat Warehouse for cheap and fashionable Goods.  
Self-Lacing Patent Front-Fastening Elastic Stays s. d. s. d.  
and Bodices . . . . . 4 11 to 10 6  
Family and Nursing Stays (Self-adjusting) . . . . . 9 6 to 21 0  
Paris Wove Stays (all Sizes) . . . . . 5 11 to 15 0  
LADIES' VIGORNIA CRINOLINE, WATCH-SPRING JUPON  
MUSLIN, and STEEL PETTICOAT WAREHOUSE.  
Parisian Eugénie Hoop Skeleton Skirts . . . . . 4 6 to 25 0  
Full-sized Vigornia Crinoline Petticoats . . . . . 7 6 to 21 0  
French Muslin Watch-Spring Jupons . . . . . 6 9 to 16 6  
Ladies' Warm Travelling Linsey Woolsey, and Quilted Austra-  
lian Wool Petticoats.

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

### THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND

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

### LADIES VISITING THE SEA-SIDE,

Travelling, or otherwise exposed to the Sun and Dast, will find the application  
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR  
most refreshing to the face and skin, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immedi-  
ately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples,  
Flashes, and Discolorations fly before its application, and give place to delicate clearness, with the glow of beauty and of bloom.  
In cases of sunburn, or stings of insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.  
CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor" are on the Wrapper, and their signature, "A. Rowland and Sons," in red ink at  
foot. Sold at 29, HATTON-GARDEN, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

### WILLIAM DRAY AND CO'S IMPROVED PATENT CABINET MANGLE.



PRICE:  
2 ft. 4 inch wide . . . . . £4 10s.  
This Mangle works with the greatest ease and efficiency, as the annexed testimonial fully proves. It is fitted with a nest of  
Drawers, and the upper part when out of use forms a Dresser or Table. The Mangling Rollers are self-regulating, and the pressure  
is obtained in a most ingenious manner (without the aid of metal springs, &c., which are always liable to derangement).  
The case is grained in imitation of oak, and the whole is finished in a superior manner, presenting an ornamental as well as useful  
piece of furniture.

TESTIMONIAL.  
Gentlemen.—Your Cabinet Mangle is one of the most useful and efficient machines ever invented. I find it to answer much  
better than the old ponderous mangles which occupied the space of half the laundry. Moreover it is serviceable as a useful piece  
of furniture, furnished as it is with drawers—and I have much pleasure in giving you my testimony in its favour, and also recom-  
mending its general adoption.  
Your obedient servant,  
Messrs. William Dray and Co.  
WILLIAM DRAY AND CO., MANUFACTURERS,  
SWAN-LANE, UPPER THAMES-STREET, London.

Including a Cocoa-nut  
Fibre Mattress. It is 4  
cet long by 2 feet wide,  
with moveable sides and  
pillars, castors and brass  
vases. Packed and de-  
livered carriage paid at  
any railway station in the  
kingdom, on receipt of a  
Post-office Order for 24s.,  
payable to

THE  
BEST BED  
FOR A  
CHILD  
IS ONE OF  
TRELOAR'S  
METALLIC  
COTS.  
PRICE 21s

THOMAS TRELOAR,  
IRON BEDSTEAD  
MANUFACTURER,  
42, LUDGATE-HILL,  
London (E.C.)



### BEDS, MATTRESSES, & BEDSTEADS.

—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S NEW LIST OF BEDS, BED-  
DING, and BEDSTEADS is NOW READY, and can be had  
Gratis.

The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he  
is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the  
presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those  
which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establish-  
ment the most extensive in the kingdom.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feather Beds . . . . .	from 1 5 0 to 8 0 0	
German Spring Mattresses . . . . .	2 8 0 to 7 0 0	
Patent Rheoline Beds . . . . .	2 10 6 to 6 6 0	
Horse-hair Mattresses . . . . .	0 16 0 to 5 0 0	
Wool Mattresses . . . . .	0 7 6 to 4 9 0	
Flock Mattresses . . . . .	0 6 6 to 0 18 0	
Best Alva and Cotton Mattresses . . . . .	0 6 6 to 0 19 0	
Sheets . . . . . per pair	0 7 6 to 2 6 0	
Blankets . . . . . each	0 3 0 to 1 4 0	
Toilet Quilts . . . . .	0 4 0 to 1 7 6	
Counterpanes . . . . .	0 2 6 to 0 15 0	
Portable Folding Bedsteads . . . . .	0 11 0 to 4 15 0	
Patent Iron Bedsteads, Dovetail Joints . . . . .	0 14 6 to 9 0 0	
Ornamental Brass ditto . . . . .	2 10 0 to 20 0 0	
Children's Cots . . . . .	0 15 6 to 5 0 0	
Bed Hangings, in every variety, per set	0 10 6 to 10 0 0	

### WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be  
had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illus-  
trations of his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate,  
Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and  
Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces,  
Kitchen Ranges, Lamp, Gasoliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea  
Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery,  
Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with  
Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen Large Show-rooms at  
39, OXFORD-STREET (W.); 1, 1A, 2, & 3, NEWMAN-STREET;  
and 4, 5, & 6, PERRY'S-PLACE, London.—Established 1820.

### FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

BEST ARTICLES.—They are the Cheapest in the end.—  
DEANE and Co.'s PRICED FURNISHING LIST may be  
had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free.  
This list embraces the leading articles from all the various de-  
partments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate  
purchasers in the selection of their goods. It comprises Table  
Cutlery—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons  
—Iron Bedsteads and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin,  
and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats,  
&c.—DEANE and Co. (opening to the Monument), LONDON-  
BRIDGE.—Established A.D. 1700.

### BEDSTEADS of every Description, both

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

### FIVE THOUSAND PIECES MAGNI-

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

### DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAM-

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

### PERAMBULATORS and INVALID

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

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.



### PATENT CORN FLOUR.

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

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

### ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The Cheapest

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

Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

### LADY'S TOILETTE cannot be com-

plete without ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The cheapest and  
best house at which to obtain them is the Maker, H. WRIGHT,  
15, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road (W.), where they  
can be selected from a well-assorted Stock of the very best  
French and English Patterns, in wreaths, sprays, roses in dozens,  
buds, leaves, grasses, &c. Ladies' own Flowers re-mounted in  
the prevailing style. Bridal and other orders with despatch.  
Feathers cleaned, dyed, and altered. Buds, bugles, &c. The  
Trade supplied.

### MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING, at

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

London:—Printed for the Proprietors, by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON  
at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of  
London: and published by the said WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON,  
at 53, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.