

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



and Pictorial Times.

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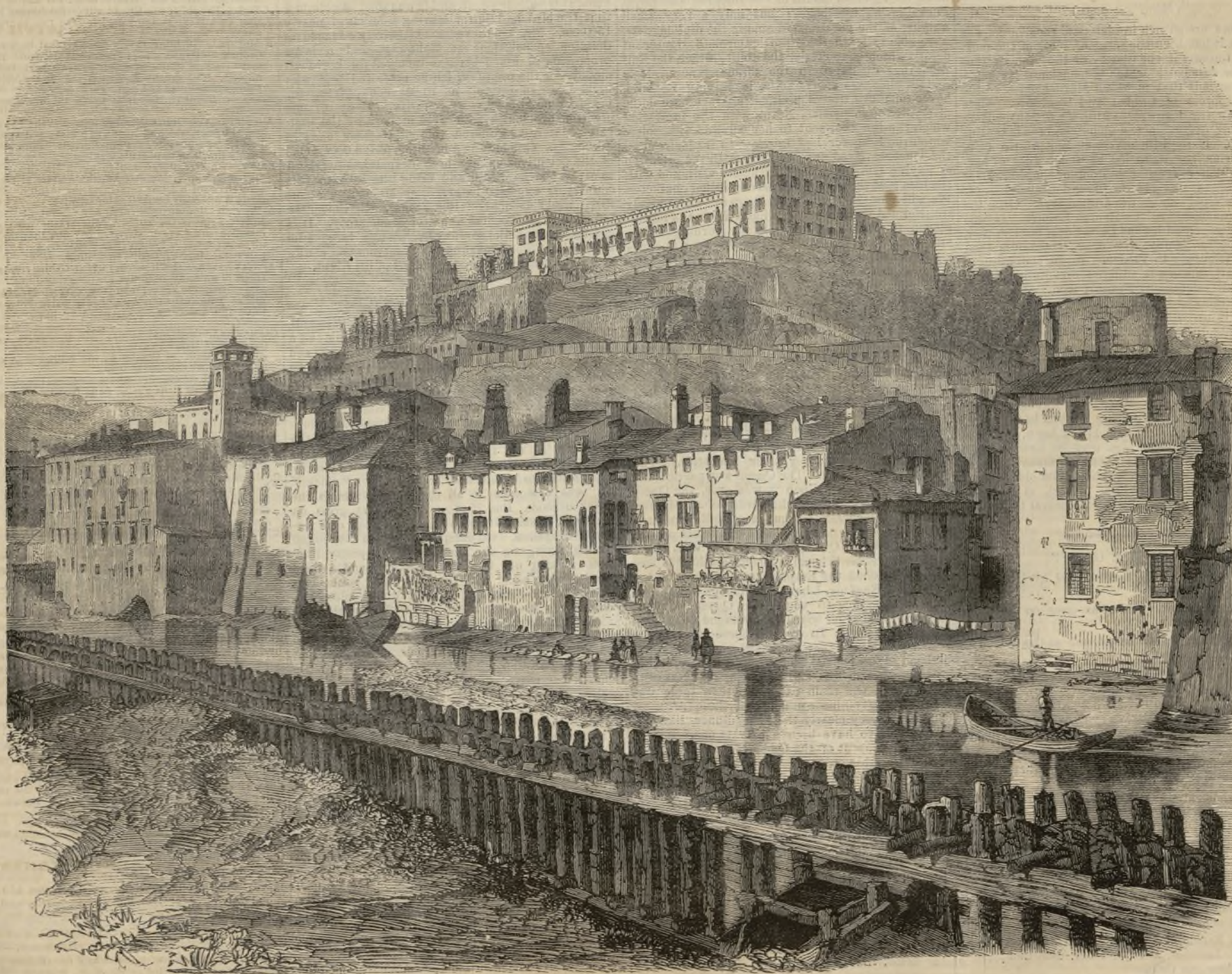
THE QUEEN IN PRUSSIA.

Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, and the Princes and Princesses of Prussia attended Divine service on the 15th August, not in the church ordinarily frequented by Royal personages, but by Her Majesty's desire in the garrison chapel which contains the tomb of Frederick the Great. By order of the Prince of Prussia, the officiating minister, after the usual prayer for the King and Queen, offered one for the Queen and Prince Consort. On the 16th, the Queen visited Berlin, to inspect the palace now in

course of completion, intended to be the home of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. It promises to be not only handsome but "comfortable." On the 17th the Queen reviewed all the troops quartered at Potsdam. The Prince of Prussia commanded; Prince Frederick William commanding the Brigade of Guards. Her Majesty afterwards visited the apartments once occupied by Frederick the Great, and his tomb in the Garrison Kirche. In the evening there was a grand dinner party at Babelsberg. On the 18th the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and

Princess Frederick William, dined early in private, and afterwards embarked on board the Alexandria, the steam yacht of the King, and went to the beautiful island called the Peacock's Island. Here an evening party was assembled to meet Her Majesty. Tables were laid in front of the large palm-house in the open air, and tea and coffee and refreshments were served to the Royal and other guests. Upon Her Majesty's return the Palace of Glienike, the seats of Prince Charles, and the castle and grounds of Babelsberg, were illuminated. Boats, ornamented with Chinese lanterns, passed backwards and forwards upon the water, and the

whole scene was one of great brilliancy. On the 9th the Royal party drove to Sans Souci, and after inspecting the palace and beautiful grounds returned to Babelsberg by Marly. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses dined in private, and afterwards received a distinguished circle in the evening. On the 20th the Princess Frederick again accompanied her guests to Berlin. After visiting the two museums, the Royal party drove to the Royal Palace, where a large concourse of people was assembled in spite of the weather, which had changed to heavy rain, and received Her Majesty with loud acclamations. After luncheon, the Queen,



THE CASTLE OF ST. PIETRO AT VERONA.—(See next Page)

with the Royal Princes and Princesses, drove to the Palace of Charlottenburg, and walked through the splendid apartments of this Royal residence. They afterwards likewise visited the Mausoleum in which the late King and Queen of Prussia were interred, and then returned to a private dinner at Babelsberg. Wherever Her Majesty has appeared she has been received with the warmest demonstrations of respect and goodwill by the Prussian people. The *Independence of Brussels*, though generally not very favourable to England, gives the following account of the reception of the Queen at Berlin, from its correspondent in that city:—

"The visit of the Queen of England has, it cannot be denied, been greeted by the population of Berlin with an enthusiasm the like of which we have not witnessed for many years. When the late Czar used to come to the Prussian capital, a multitude, inspired by curiosity, collected to receive him and his brilliant suite, but it remained indifferent and silent. But what a difference did yesterday present! The news that Queen Victoria was at the Palace of the Prince of Prussia spread like wildfire, and immediately a compact crowd filled the immense square of the University, raising acclamations and hurrahs. At length the Prince of Prussia, in spite of his repugnance for display on such occasions, was obliged to cede to a demonstration so enthusiastic, and to solicit the Queen to allow him the honour of leading Her Majesty on to the balcony. The Queen, with the best grace in the world, consented to accept the ovation, which was addressed partly to the mother of the Princess who has quickly gained general affection, but above all to the sovereign of a kingdom which old traditions and new hopes render dear to the people."

On the 22nd, Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, attended Divine service at Babelsberg. The suites of Her Majesty and of their Royal Highnesses were likewise present, as well as the whole of the English servants in attendance upon Her Majesty.

On the 23rd, Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince Frederick William, went by special train to Berlin and drove through the principal streets of that city. Her Majesty was everywhere received with loud cheers and the most marked demonstrations of respect.

THE CASTLE OF ST. PIETRO AT VERONA. (See First page.)

Few places are so rich in historical recollections as Verona. It has been the scene of some of the most important events in the history of the Roman Empire. The first battle which is mentioned as being fought near it is that in which Marius defeated the combined forces of Cimbric and Teutones. Here Decius slew the Emperor Philip (A.D. 249). Here Constantine overcame the generals of Maxentius (A.D. 312). Here Stilicho conquered Alaric (A.D. 403). During the irruption of the hordes of barbarians which overran the Roman Empire under Attila, Verona was plundered and destroyed. It became the chief city of the Langobards. Otto the Great re-annexed it to the Roman Empire. It was afterwards governed by the Della Scala family; then by the Galeazzo family, who drove them out; then it became tributary to Venice. In the beginning of the sixteenth century it suffered dreadfully during the siege, till released by France; from which time till 1796 it remained in quiet. At this period Venice delivered it up to Messina. It changed masters several times during the wars of Napoleon; and in 1815 it was made over to Austria. Verona has always been considered the key to Northern Italy, and all those into whose hands it fell have taken care to strengthen it. Since it has been in the possession of Austria it has been very strongly fortified. During the last two years Austria has erected upon a height, which commands the town, fortified barracks, of which some idea may be formed from our engraving. The town possesses many objects worthy of notice, the principal being the old Roman Amphitheatre, one of the most perfect, as regards its interior, that exists. In the Cathedral there are many pictures worth notice.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Earl of Pembroke has arrived at Homberg from Paris.

The Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., has gone on a cruise in his yacht.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie have left the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Marquis de Piolenc has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel from Paris.

The Earl of Kenmare and Lady Ellen Browne arrived last week at Harrowgate.

The Earl and Countess of Kintore have arrived at Inglismaldie, N.B., for the autumn.

The Earl Jermyn and Hon. Mr. Hervey are making a tour of the German Spas.

Lord and Lady Colville arrived at Queenstown at the close of the past week in the noble lord's yacht.

The Princess Anatoli Dariatsky and family have left the Clarendon for Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers intend to leave Homberg at the close of the month for Paris.

Viscount Ranelagh, Col. the Hon. H. C. Lowther, M.P., Capt. Lowther, M.P., and Mr. Bentinck, are staying at Lowther Castle.

The Duke of Buccleuch returned to Montagu

House, Whitehall, from his seat near Southampton. The Duke and Duchess leave town in the course of the week for Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfries.

His Excellency the Duke de Malakoff left Albertgate House on Tuesday morning for Newhaven, there to embark for Dieppe.

The Earl and Countess Constance Grosvenor and family have arrived at Brighton, where they have taken a house on the Marine-parade.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at Homberg, where Mr. and Lady Catherine Weyland are also staying.

The Earl and Countess of Beattie have left the Lodge, Virginia, for Garrison Tower, on a visit to Frances Anna, Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntley and family arrived a few days since at Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire, from Orton-Longueville, Hunts.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll are at Slanes Castle, N.B., surrounded by a select family circle. The Hon. General Gore and Miss Gore have joined the circle.

The Duchess (Emily) of Beaufort and Ladies Somerset have arrived at Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to Viscount and Lady Blanche Dupplin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Congouille have arrived at Fenton's Hotel from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. George Brown have arrived at the same establishment from Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam have arrived at Gorbamouth, Herts, from Aix-la-Chapelle; where the noble Earl and Countess have been sojourning for the last month.

The Earl of Bessborough has left town to join the Countess, who is staying on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, N.B.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., and Lady Mary Labouchere have returned to their country seat from the Earl of Carlisle's seat, Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

CHERBOURG GOSSIP.

The famous festivities in Cherbourg harbour, and especially the dinner on board the Bretagne, are still matter for speculative gossip. One of the most striking contributions of this order is supplied by the Paris correspondent of the *Continental Review*:

"The journals and the public have been informed of all the external details of the Imperial and Royal interview at Cherbourg; but only a very small number of the guests, even among the diplomatists, were able to learn some particular and significant details which characterise the ability which the Emperor has displayed in the circumstances. It is certain that Queen Victoria, in leaving England, never imagined that a political character would be attributed to her visit. Nothing in the invitation which the Emperor sent to her allowed the object which the Emperor had in view to transpire, and the Queen arrived at Cherbourg with the intention of paying Louis Napoleon a friendly visit, and with the idea that the visit would have no other character. We will now show how the Emperor successively transformed the affair, and what able means he employed to attain his ends. On the morning of the 5th, when the Emperor and Empress went to pay a visit to the Queen on board of her yacht, the Emperor walked about for a quarter of an hour with the Queen, to whom he had offered his arm. After talking a long time with her, he went to the Empress, and said, 'Eugénie, I have a good piece of news to announce to you. The Queen has been good enough to accept of a *déjeuner* at the Maritime Prefecture.' The Empress bowed and thanked the Queen for being so obliging. That the *déjeuner*, which was the cause of the Queen going ashore, had not been arranged beforehand appears from the fact that a table had been laid out for fifty or sixty guests for the Imperial *déjeuner*, and that after the acceptance of the invitation by Her Majesty a table was laid out for seven guests for their Majesties. This *déjeuner* was very gay. The Queen was particularly affable and joyous. When it was over, the Queen and the Empress went to the garden of the Prefecture, where they walked about in a familiar manner; but the Emperor, who never lost sight of his project, took the arm of the Queen, and conversed with her for some time. After this private conversation the Emperor approached the Empress, and repeated to her as before, 'Eugénie, I have another piece of good news to announce to you. The Queen consents that at the dinner on board the Bretagne there shall be only one table.' To explain these words, it is necessary to state that on board the Bretagne a bulkhead separated the table laid for twelve, where the Emperor, Empress, and their Royal guests were to dine, from the main cabin, where a table was laid out for fifty-nine guests. All these arrangements show very clearly that the dinner, like the *déjeuner*, was to have been a private one. But as soon as the consent of the Queen was obtained, the Emperor gave his orders; the bulkhead disappeared, and the two tables were consequently in the same room—that is to say, on the main deck of the ship. After dinner, at the dessert, when the Emperor drew from his pocket a paper, and proceeded to read the speech which was to accompany the toast which he was about to give, the Queen and Prince were greatly surprised. But it was too late. The Emperor had attained his ends by force of flattery and of adroit caresses—that is to say, he had succeeded in giving the interview a political character. That the speech was unexpected appears from the fact that Prince Albert, surprised by the toast, and obliged to answer *à l'improviste*, was so much embarrassed, that the meaning of what he said was a little confused to those who heard him, and that many could not make out whether the Prince

spoke in French, in English, or in German. Nevertheless, as the Emperor was most anxious that the thing should be done completely—that is to say, that the speech of the Prince should appear in the *Moniteur*—Colonel de Beville, one of the Emperor's orderly officers, was sent on board the Royal yacht to ask Prince Albert for a copy of the speech which he had pronounced. There was a moment of hesitation, there was even a consultation with Lord Malmesbury, and it was only after due consultation that Colonel de Beville was furnished with the text of the speech as it appeared in the *Moniteur*. It is this confusion that explains how, in answer to the Emperor, who had spoken of the whole of the Royal family of England, the Prince forgot to speak of the Empress and the Imperial Prince."

BANKRUPTCY OF MR. DAVID HUGHES.

The creditors of Mr. David Hughes, late of Gresham-street, have despatched two detectives after him in the hope of recovering some portion of his estate. Mr. Hughes would seem, like other persons whose names have lately been brought under police notice in connexion with large defalcations, to have lived in a style wholly incompatible with his position in society. He resided at Canonbury-park, and had also a marine residence at Ramsgate. He kept six carriages and twenty horses, and indulged in an extravagance of expenditure which nothing but a large private fortune would justify. The manner in which his flight became known to his creditors was somewhat curious. It appears that a few days before he arranged to sail in the Red Jacket for Australia he gave a large party, to which he invited his friends and clients. It was then stated that the family were going out of town in a few days, and as Mr. Hughes had previously issued a circular to his clients, informing them of his intended retirement from the profession of the law, the party was regarded in the light of a valedictory entertainment, to mark the grateful sense of the host for favours received. A day or two afterwards the house was shut up, and it was believed in the neighbourhood that the family had repaired to the sea-side. It seems, however, that Mr. Hughes proceeded to Liverpool, and there, under an assumed name, secured berths in the Red Jacket. The vessel sailed punctually to her time; but one of the passengers, who happened to be the son of a tradesman at Highbury with whom the family dealt, posted a letter to his father, in which he announced the fact that Mr. Hughes was a fellow-passenger of his. Subsequent inquiries were made at Gresham-street, and it was then ascertained that the bird had flown, leaving a deficit of nearly 150,000*l.* Mr. Hughes was extensively engaged in building speculations at Holloway, and a large proportion of his debts was incurred for borrowed money, for the use of which he professed to pay as high a rate of interest as 10 per cent., giving his personal acceptances as security. Many of his creditors are ladies, who were induced by the high rate of interest he offered to deposit their funds in his hands. One lady is a creditor for 26,000*l.* One of the detectives having been despatched overland to arrest the bankrupt and bring him back to this country, is expected to arrive at Melbourne about three weeks before the Red Jacket. In that case his capture is of course a matter of certainty. It is not, however, believed that he has any large sum about him. The bankrupt has unfortunately a wife and eight children, the companions of his flight.

A CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

A few weeks ago a hen, at the farm of Westmill, Carse of Gowrie—a hybrid between a Dorking and a Cochins—having commenced "clucking," and showing no inclination to make to herself a nest like others of her sisterhood, she was watched, and found to spend a large portion of her time in a lumber-room, which for years past the cats in connexion with the "toon" had possessed as a sort of nursery. Moreover, it was also an ascertained fact that one of the latter had at the time no fewer than seven kittens there; and how "baudrons" could allow her family arrangements to be thus interfered with by a "clucking" hen was a wonder to all the cottar wives in the neighbourhood. But if their wonder was great on that score, it was not lessened by the results of a further investigation. On entering the room they found chuckie sitting on the floor with two pretty little kittens looking out beneath her wings, and a third coiled on her back, and the enraptured foster-dam herself "cluck-clucking" to their great solace and enjoyment. The truth is, the hen, disdainful the slow process of hatching, had given battle to the cat, and taking forcible possession of her young ones, had lavished on them so much of a mother's fondness that they played about her all day long, and took shelter beneath her outspread wings the moment anything excited their fears. But how did she nourish her feline charge? for they required food as well as protection, and her pickings must have been quite unsuited to their necessities. In this matter she showed something like the reasoning faculty. At stated times the mother of the kittens entered the room, and skulking timidly to the farthest corner of the room, began to mew, when immediately the young ones would run to her. For a moment or two the hen invariably stood and viewed the scene with pleased interest, then, profiting by the opportunity, walked off to the barnyard, and, after filling her crop, came back, and with a "cluck, cluck" drew her family again about her in an instant, while the cat slunk to the door with all possible speed. In this way she continued till the kittens began to shift for themselves; but fortunately for chuckie's maternal feelings, another cat in the meantime had produced a litter of six, which she also took possession of in the same manner the moment they could see, and with the most motherly solicitude watched over them till they betook themselves to mousing in the stackyard. The hen, we are happy to

add, after enjoying her conceit thus far, had the sense, like other decent hens, to betake herself again to the more profitable occupation of laying eggs as aforetime.—*Perthshire Advertiser*.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FREDERICK. — Victor Emmanuel, the King of Sardinia, has always been distinguished for his noble qualities. His great objects of life have been the encouragement of all national improvements, and the promotion of all civil progress in his own country. He has suffered many domestic trials, having in a short space of time, been deprived by death of his mother, his wife, and a brother, to whom he was affectionately attached. His noble character has been formed by the most extraordinary elevations caused by raging volcanoes, which appear to set the laws of gravitation at defiance. The former are shaped and proportioned with bases and slopes, while the latter seem as if hurled down by some giant power in a state of frenzy.

AN OLD FRIEND. — The first Napoleon's orders to his secretary are very applicable to the case in point: "Do not awake me when you have any good news to communicate; with that there is no hurry. But when you bring me bad news, rouse me instantly, for then there is not a moment to be lost."

ROBIN. — The phrase, the corner stone, has a peculiar significance, which a reference to architecture will best explain. The two walls meeting at their angle, and so forming the corner of a house, would want adhesive strength if not firmly held together at their foundations. The corner stone is not flat, but is framed with under projections which wrap over the foundation walls prepared for its reception, thus locking them together and making them not a joint, but firmly one. Hence, the importance of that expression, "laying the corner stone."

ALMA LODGE. — Some knowledge of the objects of interest in any place is necessary to render a visit to it agreeable. The large vase in the Vestibule of the National Gallery, known by the name of the Waterloo Vase, is formed of Carrara marble, captured from the French. It was intended by them for a very different purpose, namely, that of commemorating the triumphs and victories of Napoleon.

A LOVER OF ART. — The Elgin marbles were collected at Athens by Lord Elgin, who spent five years of labour in surmounting all obstacles to obtain them, and get them on board ship to transport them to England; after which he had to endure the disappointment of seeing the vessel strike a rock and sink with his treasure to the bottom of the ocean. A very great expense he had them recovered, and brought to London, where they remain in the British Museum, as much monuments of English energy and liberality as of Athenian art.

LETITIA. — The first stone of the handsome St. Pancras Church, of which Mr. Dale is the present rector, was laid by the Duke of York. The pulpit was formed out of the famous Fairlop Oak, after an ancient classical model. The two churches are, of course, totally unlike.

A MOTHER. — We think it very desirable that boys should learn Greek and Latin as well as French and German. It is certain that a classical education possesses great advantages in many respects. How great a portion of the history of the world is unknown to Greece and Rome are excluded.

ELLEN. — We will endeavour to repair the oversight as soon as possible.

A TROUBLESOME GEL. — A round head mat shall be given in an early number, which we hope will please; and as soon after as possible we will supply the other article. Both shall be sufficiently simple to be of easy execution.

ELLEN. — We recommend you to get a Manchester or Derby Directory, and having obtained the address of the manufacturer, forward a letter containing the inquiry. We have no doubt it will elicit the desired information.

A PUZZLED HOUSEWIFE. — There is no doubt that Miss Emma Roberts's plan is the best. A little practical experience and attention will serve to convince any one that the directions given in the "New System of Domestic Cookery" are preferable to the other authorities you mention.

A STAR-GAZER. — The telescopes which Galileo constructed, and others of which he made use, for observing Jupiter's satellites, the phases of Venus, and the solar spots, possessed the gradually increasing powers of magnifying four, seven, and thirty-two linear diameters, but they never had a higher power.

CLEMENTINA. — Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., was the daughter of Henri IV., of France, and sister of Louis XIII. After the death of Charles I., she retired to a convent at Chailly, where she died in 1669.

T. D. M. — The collection of objects of natural history, books, &c., belonging to Sir Hans Sloane (who died in 1753), along with the Harleian library of manuscripts and the Cottonian library, formed the commencement of the British Museum.

JULIA. — We offer you the following recipe for greenage jam:—Rub ripe greenages through a large hair sieve, then put the pulp into a preserving pan, and to every pound of pulp add a pound of loaf sugar, pounded and sifted. Boil the whole to a proper thickness, skim it well, and put it into small pots.

C. C. — Some authors reckon as many as three hundred Jupiters. Cicero names three; but the chief was Jupiter the son of Saturn, who reigned over Asia Minor, the greater part of Greece, and the Island of Crete, where his tomb was shown for centuries.

A somewhat curious case of bigamy was partly heard before the Oxford City Magistrates, on Friday, in which a lady of respectability, named Frances Peyton, who has been living with her second husband some few months at Oxford, was charged with having two husbands. The most singular part of the proceedings is that the summons was taken out by her own friends, and, as we understand, with her consent. After hearing some preliminary evidence, the case was adjourned, and Mrs. Peyton was admitted to bail in two sureties in 50*l.* each, and herself in 100*l.*

The House of Lords recently ordered a return to be made to it of the baronies called out of abeyance up to the present time. The list includes 24 such baronies that fell into abeyance between the year 1461 (Edward IV.) and 1833 (William IV.). They were called out of abeyance between 1604 (James I.) and 1855 (Victoria). The Hastings barony, revived in 1841, had been in abeyance 300 years; the Beaumont, called out in 1840, 332 years; the Braye, called out in 1839, 282 years; the Camoys, called out in 1839, 413 years; the Botetourt, 358 years; the barony of Roos, or De Ryos, 119 years; Zouche, 191 years; Despencer, 143 years; and Mowbray, 161 years. The following is a complete list:—Despencer, Mowbray, Windsor, Ferrers of Chartley, Clinton, Clifford, Despencer, Botetourt, Clifford, Willoughby de Eresby, Howard de Walden, Botetourt, Roos (de Ros), Zouche, Zouche, Berners, Clifford, Vaux, Berners, Camoys, Braye, Beaumont, Hastings, and Windsor.

NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of announcing a NEW TALE, by the author of "The Wedding Ring," "Match or no Match," &c., &c., to be entitled

"A WOMAN'S BARGAIN."

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 28, 1858.

PROGRESS OF PEACE.

PEACE is gradually extending its benign influence over the world, and hostile nations are exchanging the sword of war for the calumet of peace. If we except those parts of the East where the blind votaries of an effete system, are still making desperate yet fruitless efforts to revive the almost extinct hopes of the millions sunk in the depths of Mohammedanism, tranquility is almost universal. It is matter of profound gratitude to the Lord of the harvest that this should be so, particularly at this season of the year, when the fruits of the earth, so profusely scattered abroad by His bounteous hand, are usually gathered in.

One or two events recorded in the history of the past few days have tended not a little to encourage the hope that the blessings of peace will be, for some time at least, assured to the nations. The first in importance—as being an event in which we as a nation are more directly concerned—is the settlement of our long-standing dispute with China. On the 27th of June, it appears, the demands of the English and French Plenipotentiaries were acceded to by the Imperial Commissioners. The points gained by the Allies are of the greatest magnitude. The ports are to be opened to foreigners, full liberty to the propagation of the Christian religion is guaranteed, consular establishments are to be permitted, diplomatic agents may be established at Peking, if necessary, and England and France are to have a considerable pecuniary indemnity. This gratifying intelligence comes through St. Petersburg. A telegram from the French Minister there to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris states that a courier who left Tien-sin on the 27th of June, overland, brought news that a treaty had been concluded between China and Russia identical in its general bases with those concluded between China and the other Powers. Thus, by the route through St. Petersburg, this valuable information reached us about a month in anticipation of the ordinary overland mail. It is so unexpected, and seems to realise so fully what we last week merely ventured to hope for, that we cannot help accepting the news with some hesitation; yet there seems little reason to doubt its correctness. Still the public will look with much anxiety for its confirmation from some other source. These great concessions, if faithfully carried out, will probably be productive of an amount of good to the millions of China who are now almost beyond the pale of civilisation, exceeding human calculation. The wall of partition which separated and isolated that country from the rest of the world, will be thrown down, and she will be open to all those influences which tend to exalt a nation and give it a suitable position among the kingdoms of the world. But we must not be too sanguine. China has not hitherto been amongst the most sincere observers of treaty engagements.

Another complicated question has just received a pacific solution—that concerning the Danubian Principalities. If report speaks truly, the whole nineteen sittings of the Conference at Paris were taken up with this subject. It is now stated that the treaty of Paris for the navigation of the Danube is annulled, and the matter is to be left to future diplomacy for settlement. Although the sittings of the Conference are secret, and the doings of the members are supposed to be a perfect mystery, enough has oozed out to indicate pretty clearly what the result of the Conference is. England and Austria have so far carried their point, that the union, as understood by France and Russia, will not be conceded. There will not be one administration for

both Principalities, one Hospodar, and one Parliament; but there will be perfect identity in legislation, in taxation, in their relations with the Porte, and in the legal equality of all classes. The government in each principality will consist of a Hospodar and an elective Assembly; the Hospodar will be elected by the latter, and the Assembly will be representative, not based on universal suffrage, but on a franchise liberal enough to ensure the members being really the elect of the people, and not the nominees of the Boyards, or local aristocracy. There will be a united Senate, holding its sittings at Fokshani, a town on the borders of the provinces. The suzerainty of the Sultan will be confirmed, and his Majesty will continue to perform the act of investiture of the Hospodars. The Ministry will be responsible to the Assemblies, and no edict of the Hospodar will be valid, unless it receive the signature of a Minister. This result has not been brought about without much forbearance on all hands; and to such praiseworthy conduct on the part of the members of the Conference may be attributed this solution of a difficulty which, at one time, threatened the very existence of the alliance of the great Powers—a rupture amongst whom would, perhaps, have kindled a European war.

Nor can we omit to mention that the first public use made of the Atlantic Telegraph was, happily, the transmission of a message of peace from Her Majesty the Queen to the President of the United States. Her Majesty congratulated the President on the completion of the great work, and fervently hoped that the electric cable would prove an additional link between the two nations, and expressed her earnest wishes for the prosperity of the United States. The President reciprocated the Queen's expressions of amity, and also hoped that the telegraph would prove "an instrument designed to diffuse religion, civilisation, liberty, and law, throughout the world." These aspirations have since been echoed from New York to London, and hence re-echoed; and the present sentiment between the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon race is, "Peace on earth—goodwill to men." May that sentiment find a response in the breast of every member of the human family, and obtain an enduring lodgment there!

MALADIES OF THE MIND.

If there is a question connected with domestic life that belongs to woman more than to man, it is that of lunacy, which is just now so painfully interesting every class of society. The subject is a sorrowful one, and we would willingly have left it for more sunshiny thoughts and themes; but when we remember that the most precious of heaven's gifts, home happiness, has been in a great measure committed to female guardianship, we feel that silence would be an evasion of our own duty; and we proceed to offer a few considerations naturally belonging to the woman's side of the matter.

Some very distressing details of injuries endured in an asylum for the insane, have just been published to the world. A gentleman, the victim of an illness leaving behind it effects capable of being misconstrued by an ignorant or careless observer, having been consigned to a lunatic establishment, so suffered, and saw so fully what others suffered, that at the first moment of recovered liberty he has bravely come forward to disclose the cruelties of these so-called modes of cure, and to protest against them. There is a moral courage and a true humanity in this measure that we cannot sufficiently admire. Those who have once been inmates of a mad-house seldom tell prison tales. Their lips are sealed because they will not fix upon themselves that mark of suspected intellect which they know must for ever after exclude them from the confidence of their nearest friends. Having been once under restraint, they are well aware that every careless word excites alarm, while gravity is viewed but as a darker phase of the same sad malady. Thus they keep their own secret well, and with it that of all their fellow-sufferers. The instance we have quoted is a noble exception to this rule, and we could desire no more convincing proof of strength of mind than this fearless disclosure. Much as he may have suffered, we venture to believe that his endurances were for the benefit of society at large. We had hoped that the days

of coercive usage were past, but if it be not so, it is a mercy that a competent witness was permitted to view them with his own eyes. The really insane, as we have said, when they do recover, seldom impugn themselves by such disclosures, and even if they did so, who would give them credence? It must, then, have been in the great cause of humanity, that this one mistaken instance of incarceration was permitted for the sake of its effects, and it ought therefore to have the widest publicity.

Remedial measures are imperatively required for the safety of society. But leaving the curative, which must needs be professional, let us look at the preventative, which is surely domestic.

It is in the privacies of home life that insanity shows its first symptoms. Not seldom does domestic misery sow the seeds. At all events it is there that its indications make themselves felt. Unfounded suspicion is one of its first developments. Then comes a dark dread that everybody is plotting to do the sufferer harm. The whole world is in a conspiracy against him. We mention these traits of disease of mind more particularly because relatives are too apt to attribute them simply to bad temper and sometimes treat them with disregard, if not with reprisals still more injurious. These things are known well in the family circle before they are so much as suspected abroad. Then is the time for home influence, and we think we have not said too much in asserting that this chiefly rests in the hands of the female part of the family.

Well would it be if love and mercy could turn aside the course of this fearful malady; but too often the disease of the mind goes on to such a length that the common safety requires measures of precaution. Not only are the members of a family threatened with bodily harm, but the injuries may be personal and fatal. In this melancholy predicament the charge that near relationship would keep in its own faithful hands must be entrusted to more competent authorities. The papers teem with disclosures that fill the heart of affection with dread, and society is calling aloud on every side for a more efficient legal interference into the dark mysteries attending the treatment of insanity. The question is environed with difficulties. Had not a sane person suffered the discipline practised on the insane, all would have still been safely kept out of view; for who would dream that professional men would in the present day resort again to the harsh measures that disgraced the age that is gone? But this is the secret of their practice. Severity is the most easy mode, not of curing madness, but of treating madmen. It saves a world of trouble to the keeper to put a patient under the rule of physical force. A straight waistcoat and a cell give a keeper far more leisure than that constant humouring which guides by gaining the confidence of the insane. We well remember hearing the well-known Dr. Conolly—who is as wise as he is benevolent in his treatment of all mental disorders—prophesy, with grief, our probable return to a mode of treatment as injurious as it is disgraceful, and simply from this cause, namely, the ease with which the course can be practised. Little did we then think that a few years more rolling over all our heads would verify the saddest of these apprehensions.

That something must be done is evident. Unhappily, the number of the insane is no very slight fraction in our population. Great tension of mind, hard study, and fierce speculation, are likely enough to go on filling our mad-houses with unhappy occupants. These have relations in the world who can know no peace, no enjoyment of the blessings of life until they are satisfied to the fullest conviction, that those bound to them by the nearest ties of nature are tended, and kept, and cared for as beings, of whom there is good hope that they may one day re-appear in their own places by the domestic hearth; and if this is not permitted, that, at least, life, bereft of its best gift, may be soothed to its close, and the body not made a victim to the extinct spark of its ennobling intellect.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

Across the mighty billows of the Atlantic, there is borne to us from its opposite shores the reverberation of one long, loud, simultaneous shout of triumph—the echo of the glad acclamation of our American brethren on the completion of that

mysterious tie which now binds their country to ours. At New York the event has been celebrated with all the usual demonstrations of public rejoicing—the firing of cannon and ringing of bells, with fireworks and general illuminations. Similar manifestations are or have been taking place in other cities of the Union. The enthusiasm appears to be spreading throughout the States, and from certain indications in our own journals, it seems that we ourselves are beginning to share the contagious emotion. The heads of the two countries have exchanged congratulations; and the satisfaction so warmly expressed by Queen Victoria has been promptly responded to by President Buchanan. The example thus set by the highest personages of the two States has been followed by others of subordinate, though elevated rank. The Mayors of New York and London respectively have interchanged their sentiments and aspirations on the consummation of a work, pregnant, as the former justly observes, with results altogether beyond the conception of any finite mind. A more just appreciation of the magnitude of this achievement is now extending itself throughout our own land, which, before, seemed hardly to have waked up to a sense of its importance.

The Ministerial crisis in Canada is over, a new Cabinet having been appointed, under the premiership of the Hon. John Ross. The Canadian Parliament was about to be prorogued.

In Cuba, the planters and traders appear to be adopting the policy of our own West Indian proprietors, and taking up with their favourite notions and devices. An agitation on behalf of "free immigration" has commenced, and application has been made to the Spanish Government to sanction the importation of 60,000 Chinamen. It is said that the Cabinet of O'Donnell is not unfavourable to the project. By advices from Washington, we are informed that the United States Government has resolved to allow of no European interference in the affairs of Central America, but to act in strict accordance with the Monroe doctrine, and to resist every proposition tending to thwart or limit their interests and objects in the Isthmus.

From the Cape we learn that the hostilities between the Basutos and the Boers of the Free State have been suspended; and that Sir George Grey had left Cape Town for the Free State, to act as mediator. The unprovoked and wanton outrages committed by the Boers on the Basutos have been a disgrace to civilisation and humanity, and it is to be regretted that our Government have not thought it their duty more promptly and effectually to interfere. Kaffirland is stated to be quiet, and the commerce of the colony is in a prosperous condition. Both Houses of the Legislature had been dissolved by the Governor.

The bombardment of Jeddah has excited great indignation amongst some of the French journals. They maintain that England ought neither to have sought nor exacted satisfaction for the massacre except in concert with France, whose honour and dignity were mainly concerned; that France, on the contrary, has been ignored in the transaction, and, having been saved all trouble respecting it, has a right to think herself insulted. The Ultramontane party, as represented in the *Univers*, are especially wrathful, denounce the alliance with this country, and assert that France, as a Catholic nation, can have no real interests in common with a heretical country like England! Meanwhile, the Emperor is proceeding with the "national defences." Orders have been given for the erection of a fort on the Dappen, to command the only pass in the Jura mountains through which an army from Switzerland could enter France! If the policy of Louis Napoleon be peace, it nevertheless cannot be said that he is solicitous to manifest his confidence in the Governments by which he is surrounded.

One of the most fearful of railway accidents occurred last Monday on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line. An excursion train returning from Worcester having been divided into two parts, the hindmost carriages of the first train broke from their coupling irons, and ran backwards down an inclined plane upon the second train, which was only a short distance in the rear. A tremendous collision ensued, resulting in the death of fifteen persons, and the more or less injury of about eighty more. This melancholy event has occasioned great excitement and distress throughout the midland counties.



The Wilful Wife.

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

CHAPTER XVI.

CONCLUSION.

MAUDE SINGLETON went on to open her budget. We may as well condense her statement, made somewhat prolix with a little playfulness put in on purpose to beguile her hearers, for she knew that her ideas would not be received with rounds of acclamation. The sum total of the matter was just this. The mistress of their tiny mansion was going to remove into a larger house, which she hoped to find more lucrative, and Maude had resolved to make the little dwelling their own, until a course of strict economy had enabled them to discharge all their responsibilities, and so gave her the right to please herself in the choice of a more luxurious and commodious habitation.

Charles Singleton was shocked, and opposed Maude as he had never dared to do before.

But Maude laughed away all his scruples, and proved very convincingly that she still well deserved her old title of the Wilful Wife.

"I will make the place so pretty, Charley dear, that you shall think you have got into a miniature *Sans Souci*. I've got a great cargo of pet improvements in my head, and I know it isn't you who would disappoint me."

"But," said Burroughs, speaking for the first time, and that a little hoarsely, "the furniture, Ma'am—the furniture."

"Leave it all to me," said Maude, carelessly. "A hundred pounds will do it all. The simplest things will suit my nutshell home the best. Leave it all to me."

"Madam—Mrs. Charles Singleton—if you would only—could you find in your heart to refuse me one favour?—would you only promise me beforehand?"

"Try me," said Maude, warmly. "You have done many things for me."

"Let me give—no, no, let me lend you a hundred pounds; pay it me back when you please. Of what use is the filthy lucre? I have neither chick nor child, and all that I have has been saved in my old and young masters' house."

The tears were in Maude's eyes as she warmly shook hands with the old clerk. "I would sooner borrow money of you, dear, good, faithful friend, than of anybody else in the whole world. But"—and Maude's face brightened with sunny laughter—"shall I lend you a hundred pounds instead of borrowing it? Look here, how rich I am!" and Maude threw down a bundle of bank-notes upon the little table under the tree.

Both the gentlemen looked surprised beyond measure, and both questioned her as to where her wealth had come from.

"Don't look grave if I tell you. See here,"

and Maude took up the bundle of notes, and loosening them, threw down first one upon the table and then another. "That is my Indian shawl, that is my violet brocade, that is my emerald velvet, that is my Maltese lace mantle, that is my pink ball-dress with the Brussels lace flounces, that my English lace ball-dress; and see, here in a lump are all my silk and satin absurdities, so cut, and slashed, and trimmed, and flounced, and furbelowed, as to be worth next to nothing the season after that in which they were idealised; and here are my furs and veils, and a hundred other follies, which I should have been ashamed to look at, and was glad to get out of the way, and blush to remember."

Maude leant back in her chair and looked at the two gentlemen. Then, with a rather tremulous attempt at gaiety, she cried, "Praise me if you can; blame me if you dare!"

Charles Singleton covered his face with his hands. "Oh, Maude! was this humiliation necessary?"

"Not at all. But do you call it humiliation? I mean to make you admire me in a Swiss print and a straw bonnet as much as you have ever done in Genoa velvet and a pearl bandeau. Charley dear, how silly you are! I couldn't have come out of that little door, and sit on the hillside with you, and play with the children, dressed like a princess in a fairy tale; and by the time we are prosperous again the things would all have been moth-eaten and old-fashioned. I shall make myself and my cottage so pretty that you won't care to leave it when the time really comes."

"Oh, Maude! where you are, there would I ever be, whether in a garret or a cellar, in a cottage or a palace!"

"Well, I am happy in one thing: I do manage to get a few compliments out of my own husband—rather a rare thing, I imagine, at the present day," said Maude, laughingly. "But, Charley dear, when we reckoned up how long it would be before we recovered ourselves, I found that it would take at least ten years; and I said to myself, the children will be grown up, and what will they think of their mother? I didn't like that idea at all, so I set myself to consider how we could shorten the time; and I saw that, if I did my part, not in getting, but in sparing, a great deal might be done. So you see I have chosen love and a cottage in this vale, and my miniature maid, and I shall be able to educate the children with a little help; and I am going to be sensible, economical, and romantic, all at the same time."

"If all this had not happened, I should never have known your worth," Charles Singleton exclaimed with emotion.

"And I should never have known my own worth—lessness," said Maude, with a sigh.

Maude Singleton's plans were soon put into execution. A few days of discomfort, and the

house was cleared of all its worn-out lodging-house furniture, and in a few more its walls were neatly papered, and Maude's new furniture brought in and arranged. Everything was as simple as possible, but all was in that perfect keeping which creates harmony to the eye and satisfaction to the mind. Maude suffered herself to commit the extravagance of a wire portal over her door, round which her climbing plants trained themselves lovingly, and her little garden beds were rich in the brightest, and gayest, and sweetest of flowers. Never was a better instance of what womanly taste could do in turning a very common-place dwelling into a polished cottage *ornée*.

Did Maude Singleton ever feel dull, left in that little cottage so many hours of the day during the absence of her husband who went, regularly as clockwork, to his counting-house in town? Oh, no indeed, she had no time for that. She was now as proud of being a good housekeeper as she had ever been of showing off as the fine lady. The discipline of that little dwelling was perfect. Maude did not say that things were to be done, but she saw that they were done, and her little maid was as proud of the result as though the merit were all her own. Then Maude studied the "Cordon Bleu" with such wonderful success, that Charles said he had never known before what the pleasures of the epicure were, though all the while Maude did not spend more in housekeeping than many a labourer's wife who grumbled over indigestible food one-half of the week and went almost without it during the other.

When Maude's home was set in order, Burroughs, who came as constantly as ever, one evening twirled his hat, looked foolish, and then, mustering up a sort of awkward courage, asked if he might make one request.

"A dozen, if you like," answered Maude, merrily; and then breaking into a light laugh, added, "that is, you know, if you don't want to force me into borrowing money."

"Oh, no indeed," Burroughs answered promptly enough. "I see that you want for nothing here. The least thing more would spoil your love of a cottage, Mrs. Singleton. I only want to bring a gentleman down with me to see it to-morrow evening, Ma'am."

"Any friend of yours will always be welcome. We shall be very glad. Who is he?"

"An elderly gentleman," said Burroughs. "But please promise me that if you don't like him, you won't be angry."

"If he were a dozen times more disagreeable than anything I can imagine, he shall be welcome for your sake; and, indeed, I do wish that you would ask me to do something really disagreeable in itself, that I might show you how gladly I would do it for you, who have done so many painful things for me."

"Thank you," said Burroughs, "thank you. Then I will bring him; but don't forget what you have just said."

"Don't fear me," said Maude, merrily; and in a minute or two more she had forgotten her own words.

Evening came, and Burroughs brought his friend, if friend he might be called. Maude clasped her hands together as she saw them crossing the narrow garden path, and her face grew pale and flushed by turns. "Oh, Charles!" she cried, in extreme agitation.

He flew to her. "Maude, you frighten me! What is it?"

"He has brought your uncle—your uncle from the West Indies. Look! Look! He is there—here—at the very door!"

"Shall I send him away?"

"Your uncle, Charles? Oh, no!" and then Maude remembered what she had said to Burroughs, and, recovering herself on the moment, went to meet her visitor at the door.

He was standing irresolute, with a sort of dissatisfied, uncomfortable look, doubtful whether to advance or retire. Then Maude said, with rather a queenly air for their little cottage, "You are

doubly-welcome, Sir; for you are my husband's uncle and Mr. Burroughs' friend."

"I would not have intruded into your palace. I do so into your cottage," said the West Indian merchant.

"My cottage is my palace," said Maude; "and I bid you welcome to it."

"And Charles?" He had not yet spoken, but was hanging back behind.

"I am your father's brother, Sir," said the old man, sternly.

"You forgot that when my wife came to ask some kindness, some pity, some help—"

"I must speak!" said Burroughs. "I can hold my peace no longer! Dear Mr. Charles, dear Mrs. Singleton, he has been working with us every way! His credit, his word, his money, all have been heavily taxed. Do you think we should have done it without some such help? There, I can't help it! I could keep your secret no longer, Sir! I tried, but I couldn't; and I only promised that I would try."

"Burroughs, you are a traitor!" cried the old merchant, angrily; but he was now stopped by Maude, who was hanging on one arm, while Charles was grasping his other hand.

"I'm rough, but I'm not without my feelings," said the old man; and he showed that by his looks.

From that hour the West Indian uncle continually made one in the family circle at the little cottage in the vale. Very soon his love for his niece exceeded his love for his nephew; and though Charles knew it, he was not jealous, but thought it quite right and natural; for to do justice to his Maude, was in his sight the greatest of mortal merits.

And so time went on. Many times was Maude entreated to return to her former habits of life. She could have done it without the least imprudence, for the West Indian uncle pressed her to accept the means, and made no secret that he intended to make her his heiress, entirely overlooking Charles. But Maude was very happy in her cottage, and had resolved to bide her time. A few years rolled on, and affairs seemed to have righted themselves. The day came when Charles Singleton could say that he was clear from every liability. What a proud, happy, jubilee sort of day that was! Then Maude agreed to leave the pretty cottage in which they had all been so very happy. She did it with regret, but she felt that her family needed a larger habitation. In the interval, the West Indian uncle had contrived to purchase the little villa in which the early years of their married life had been spent; and when Maude knew that she could go back to the dear old home which in her pride she had once so unwisely abandoned, a rush of joy carried away all her scruples, and she felt as if she were indeed returning to the charmed spot of their honeymoon.

And in that happy scene of family rejoicing we leave "the Wilful Wife" and her belongings.

PRIVATE MADHOUSES.

"A Victim," who describes himself as "sinking under the ravages of a disease which confinement in a private lunatic asylum has had the effect of rendering irremediable," writes to the *Times* as follows:—

"Suffering from sub-acute gastritis, and its sympathetic action upon the brain, it has been my lot to undergo a two-months' confinement in a private asylum, the advantages of which are set before the public in a prospectus headed by a captivating vignette of the mansion and pleasure-grounds. On my reception, the proprietor, after some conversation, expressed to me his regret, that I should have been sent to his establishment, but added that, as I had been sent there, I must remain. I did remain, to witness scenes of almost incredible outrage, and to endure personal cruelties and indignities the bare recollection of which, even after the lapse of eighteen months, causes me to shudder as if I had just awoke from a terrific dream. During my detention, although suffering from a disease which pre-eminently requires the most attentive medical treatment, I received none whatever; and if the avowed object had been to deprive me of reason at the risk of life, it could not have been more systematically prosecuted. Such things as these do exist in the very heart of England. By a certificate under the hand of two medical practitioners, who (as in my case) may be utterly ignorant of the antecedent stages of the disease, any person suffering under a purely physical ailment may be consigned to extinction of reason, or of life itself. The secret lives or dies with the sufferer. Even if by a miracle he should escape, as I did, he is prevented from divulging 'the secrets of the prison-house,' by the irreparable social injury he would thereby inflict upon himself and his family. That the visitation by two county justices affords no real protection, but is merely 'a mockery and a snare,' I can personally certify.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Costume suitable for a Déjeuner al fresco.*)—Robe of grenadine of a chequered pattern, the chequers being deep rose-colour or groseille on a white ground. The robe has a double skirt; the upper one open at each side, and trimmed all round with groseille-colour ribbon, set on in a plaiting à la vieille, edged at each side with black lace. The corsage is high, and buttoned up the front, and is confined at the waist by a *ceinture* of ribbon, fastened in front in a bow with long flowing ends. The same ribbon passes over the shoulders, and forms a fichu, edged with black lace. The sleeves are in large plaits, open in front of the arm, and falling over the elbow in a point, trimmed with plaited ribbon and black lace. Collar of worked muslin and under-sleeves, consisting of large puffs of plain muslin, with turn-up cuffs of needlework. Mantelet of black tulle, trimmed with two rows of broad black velvet. Bonnet of sewed chip, trimmed with a *fanchon* of groseille-colour terry velvet and ears of corn. The front of the bonnet is edged with groseille-colour velvet. Strings of broad white sarsenet ribbon.

Fig. 2. (*Evening Coiffure.*)—The front hair is divided in the centre of the forehead, and turned back in rouleaux at each side of the face. On the left side two or three long flowing ringlets descend nearly to the shoulder.

Fig. 3. (*Back of the Coiffure, of which the Front is shown in Figure 2.*)—The back hair is disposed in plaits and twists, and confined by an ornamental comb.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The newest bonnets of the season are much the same in form and style as those hitherto worn. Some very pretty bonnets of French chip are trimmed with ribbon and bouquets of daisies, or bouquets of roses, without leaves. Others, composed of a combination of French chip and tulle, are trimmed with blonde and flowers. Many of the new Leghorn bonnets are ornamented with sprays of grass, or with black and maize-colour wheat ears.

Under-sleeves are still worn very full. Among the newest which have appeared there are some composed of one large puff of white muslin fastened on a wristband of needle-work; and the puff is gathered in at intervals by small bows and ends of narrow black velvet. We have seen under-sleeves formed of puffs of white muslin. Beneath the puff descends a frill edged with a row of lace, and trimmed with quillings of pink ribbon set on in two rows one above the other: the frill is slit open at the inner part of the arm, and the trimming of ribbon and lace passes up each side of the opening, at the top of which is fixed a bow and ends of pink ribbon. The novelties in *lingerie* also includes several small mantelets in muslin and organdy, and we may notice some very elegant fichus and pelerines which have just appeared. A much-admired pelerine of white muslin is trimmed with lace and blue ribbon.

Within the last few days we have seen a dress of mauve-colour organdy, which may be thus described: The dress is figured with large chequers of a hue darker than that of the ground. The skirt has three broad flounces, finished with broad hems, having within them runnings of mauve-colour sarsenet ribbon. The corsage is high, with a very long point at the waist, and is fastened up the front by a row of coral buttons. The sleeves are formed of one broad frill, plaited at the top, and surmounted by a small epaulette, all finished with broad hems and runnings of ribbon to correspond with the flounces. Under-sleeves of tulle in puffs divided by lace insertion. With this dress, out of doors, a shawl of black lace is worn, and a bonnet is composed of Leghorn, trimmed with Leghorn-colour ribbon. On one side of the bonnet there are loops formed of Leghorn, and on the other bouquets of blue corn-flowers. Under the brim, in front of the forehead, a wreath of the same flowers.

A ball dress, just completed, is composed of cerulean blue crape, and has two skirts, each edged with three ruffles. The upper skirt is looped up at each side by a cordon of roses without leaves. The corsage is plain, and the point in front of the waist is rather long. It has a berthe of the same material as the dress, round behind, and in front the ends form small *revers*, descending to the waist, where they are crossed one over the other. The berthe is trimmed with two small ruffles. In front of the corsage, a bouquet of roses. A wreath of the same flowers in the hair. Fashion, now-a-days, permits of the combination of pink and blue, two colours which formerly were never placed in juxtaposition.

THE PLAGUE AT BENGALI.

The *Times* calls attention to the possible suspension of our intercourse with India, at a time when every hour's delay of intelligence is of consequence: "On the 2nd of this month a screw steamer called the *Pactolus* arrived at Alexandria from Tangier with a large number of deck passengers, chiefly Jews. The steamer touched at Malta. Near Alexandria one of the seamen who was subject to epileptic fits, and had even been seized with one at the very moment of his leaving England, was seized with another, of which he died. The body was examined by a committee of medical officers, who pronounced that the epileptic

patient had died of the plague! There is no plague at Malta, the garrison and inhabitants of Malta being in remarkably good health; but Malta has, it seems, been placed in a position of suspicion from the laxity of her own quarantine regulations. The plague is actually at a place called Bengazi, in Tripoli, and it appears that the Maltese authorities considered a quarantine of five days sufficient for vessels coming from this suspected quarter. Subsequently, however,

the Desert in an express train, and therefore in that state of isolation required by Quarantine Law. He thus saved the principle of quarantine on the one hand, and the threatened integrity of the Indian route on the other. Of course, what we have been driven to do at Malta, we cannot wonder if we see done at Marseilles, and we therefore hear without wonder, though certainly not without regret, that vessels coming from Bengazi are to be subjected to fifteen days' quarantine



Fig. 1.

the Maltese authorities have been induced to extend it to fifteen days. Under these circumstances the Egyptian Government prohibited all intercourse between the *Pactolus* and the shore, and placed her in quarantine. Next day arrived the *Colombo* with the outward-bound India and China mails and passengers. She was immediately placed under a quarantine of thirty-six hours, pending further measures, and that

at Malta. To this precarious position are our communications with India at this moment reduced."

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., has become so celebrated in France by his speech about Cherbourg, that his arrival in Paris on a vacation trip is announced in the journals.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

day a decision was come to requiring from all vessels coming from Malta, a place utterly uninfected, a quarantine of ten days. Things now began to look serious, and there seemed every probability of a perfectly unnecessary detention of the Indian mail for ten days, till Nubar Bey, an Egyptian official, to whom England and India ought to be sincerely grateful, hit upon the expedient of sending the passengers across

A PRACTITIONER in the medical line recently gave one of his customers the following prescription: "Got 10 Grains of Squitch in nail and 20 grains of tarter which $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Lump Sugar in $\frac{1}{2}$ a point of Spring worther and let it stand 12 hours shake it up give a infant a tea spoonfull and a child a pap spude full the older their hear ad a little more every time they have done coiffing."—*Gateshead Observer*.

EXECUTION AT TAUNTON.

On Tuesday, John Baker Bucknell suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of Somerset County Gaol at Taunton for the murder of his grandfather and grandmother. It will be remembered that the prisoner was tried a fortnight since at Wells, before Mr. Baron Watson, for this odious crime. His grandfather was a fine old fellow, upwards of six feet in height, and lived comfortably with his old wife at a little inn in Creech, St. Michael. The prisoner, who was a great favourite with his grandmother, lived with them up to about a year since, when he was apprehended for housebreaking, and sentenced by Chief Justice Cockburn to ten months' imprisonment. On his return from gaol he went to sleep at the house of his father, who with the culprit worked on the potato-ground of the old man. The night before the murder, the culprit and some others were in the inn when some dealing was going on, and the old man told his bargainer that he need not be afraid of the money, as he had 40l. in the house. The grandson left the inn, under an arrangement to call his grandfather next morning and proceed with him to market. He was shown to have been at the cottage very early, and when, about half-past six, his father and some neighbours were alarmed by him they found the old man bathed in blood, proceeding from a bullet-wound in his head, and his aged partner upstairs in bed with her head nearly severed from her body. There were several minute circumstances that pointed suspicion towards the prisoner; he had been making something like a bulle; had been begging powder upon a pretence altogether false; there was blood on his clothes; he was very anxious about the number of a note which his grandfather had changed the night before. But the chief testimony against him was the finding of the note and some of the stolen property tied up in his handkerchief, with a letter and knife which were proved to be his beyond doubt. Since his conviction the jaunty and impudent air which he wore at the trial has been exchanged for decorous behaviour. He joined with the chaplain in reading and prayer, and the day before his execution begged that he might be permitted to partake of the Holy Sacrament. The chaplain hesitated, as he had made no confession of guilt, but the culprit seemed so hurt at the denial that the chaplain consented to his receiving the Sacrament on the morning of his execution. At eight o'clock, all the preparations having been completed, the prisoner was brought out in view of some 5,000 or 6,000 persons, assembled in front of the county gaol, Calcraft, the Old Bailey hangman, arranged the rope and turned the drop, and the culprit fell and died without a struggle. He was visited by his father and mother in the period between his condemnation and execution. In his interviews with them he behaved with great calmness and propriety. Before the body was cut down the criers were crying "the last dying speech and confession made last night to the reverend gentleman of Taunton gaol." The culprit, however, made no confession to the chaplain, and beyond a general and somewhat indefinite admission that the jury proceeded upon the evidence and that he had no one to blame in the matter, there was no expression by the prisoner in the reverend gentleman's presence that could be construed into an admission of his guilt. He is said to have dropped the observation that he did not see any cause to confess, and that if anybody else were accused he might confess; but the impression left on the mind of the chaplain appears to be that he did not complain of his punishment, but did not actually admit his undoubted guilt.

DR. KANE AND HIS DOG "TOODLA-MIK."

Whether he (Dr. Kane) retired early or late, he rose early, taking long walks before breakfast, when no pressure of engagements threw him out. But when he had something on hand which must be done to time—as writing his last book—he worked till three in the morning, and then took out the tuck of the long constraint, and relieved himself of its weariness by a dashing ride of five or six miles, or by cracking his dog-whips in the yard for an hour or two—whips with lashes from sixteen to thirty-three feet long, which not one man in a thousand could unfold; but he could crack them like a pistol. They were the whips used in driving his Esquimaux dog-teams. And what a wild carouse old Toodla-mik, the leader of his Arctic sledge-hacks, would have with him in the frosty mornings of their last winter's fellowship! It was a rough communion, and not quite a complete one. Toodla was an "Injin," every inch of him—hyena, wolf, and slave in a mixture—fierce as the boldest of the types, and cowardly and treacherous as the worst. At the first call he would look out of his kennel and hesitate a moment; then, without the usual all-hail of the civilised canine—for he had not learned to bark—with a bound he was upon the doctor's shoulders, looking a sneaking compound of felony and fondness. Then for the play; the whip was the attraction, not the compulsion. It looked Arctic and Esquimaux enough to see him springing like mad to receive the lash wherever it fell; no fear of the cracker. There was no place exposed to it except the eyes, nose, and fore-feet. Under defence of such a coat of hair, nothing but a cudgel could reach his sensibilities. Toodla had his virtues, whether he intended them or not. He had rendered services made high and noble by their appropriation. His name is connected with many memories which will not soon perish; and he stands now, his own monument, preserved in that Westminster Abbey of representative animals, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.—*Dr. Elder's Biography of Elisha Kent Kane*.

POETRY.

OLD CHURCH BELLS.
 Ring out merrily,
 Loudly, cheerily,
 Blithely the bells from the steeple tower
 Hopefully, fearfully,
 Joyfully, tearfully,
 Moveth the bride from the maiden bower.
 Clouds there are none in the fair summer sky;
 Sunshine flings tension down from on high;
 Children sing loud, as the train moves along,
 "Happy the bride that the sun shineth on."
 Knell out drearily,
 Measured and wearily,
 Sad old bells from the steeple grey;
 Priests chanting lowly,
 Solemnly, slowly,
 Passeth the corpse from the portal to-day
 Drop from the leaden clouds heavily fall,
 Dripping all over the plume and the pall;
 Mournful old bells, as the train moves along,
 "Happy the dead that the rain raineth on."
 Toll at the hour of prime,
 Matin, and vesper chime,
 Loved old bells from the steeple high—
 Rolling, like holy waves,
 Over the lowly graves,
 Floating up, prayer-fragrant, into the sky.
 Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach
 Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach;
 Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,
 Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.
 Peal out evermore—
 Peal as ye pealed of yore,
 Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day;
 In sunshine and gladness,
 Through clouds and through sadness,
 Bridal and burial have passed away.
 Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;
 Tell us that Death ever leadeth to Life;
 Life is our labour, and Death is our rest,
 If happy the Living, the Dead are the blest.

LITERATURE.

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

An Exposition of the Old and New Testament. By
 MATTHEW HENRY. London: Partridge and Co.

MATTHEW HENRY, as a commentator, stands unrivalled in this or any other country. In October, 1706, he finished his great work; and ever since that remote period it has increased in public favour. Scott, and other able expositors, have not quenched the thirst for Henry. Fidelity, learning, comprehensive thought, immense pains-taking, blended with ardent love to the sacred Scriptures, are essential elements in any man who undertakes to expound the Word of God. Henry possessed these qualities in a pre-eminent degree; and to them he super-added the quality of so writing and explaining his original standard as to convey the very *animus* of that standard itself, in terms which have never failed to delight every one—be his attainments scanty or enlarged, or his appetite for sacred knowledge keen or sluggish. Such are the intrinsic merits of his Exposition. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that a variety of editions should have appeared from time to time. We remember one of them, some years ago, the print of which was so small that it pained almost every eye which fastened upon it for a quarter of an hour. It formed three volumes, and was sold at three guineas. A new edition of this invaluable work is a boon of no ordinary worth to the public. It would have been so, had it only contained all that the former editions possessed. But the spirited publishers of this edition have done both themselves and Matthew Henry great credit by the additions they have made to the work itself. Among these are to be reckoned seven hundred and forty wood engravings, executed expressly for this work by first-rate artists. These engravings contain a vast amount of information respecting the history, scenery, and customs of Palestine and the East in general, which could not have been imparted by mere written description. Copious supplementary notes are also added. These have been collected from the works of the ablest biblical writers; and form of themselves 100 printed pages of the work. And in addition to the whole, large extracts from the best works on prophecy, and also very copious extracts from approved authors, who have written upon the Epistles, are supplied in this edition. So that the reader has all the matter left by Matthew Henry complete, with whatever other men may, since his time, have given to the world. A more beautiful book—for type, paper, size, engravings, and maps—we have seldom, if ever, seen issued from the press; and we sincerely hope the sale will be as extensive as its merits are pre-eminent. We must not omit to mention that this very valuable work is published in parts of one shilling each—so that it comes within the reach of every class of persons desirous of possessing a standard family Bible.

Shakespeare a Lawyer. By WILLIAM L. RUSHTON.
 London: Longmans.

The author of this peculiarly interesting little pamphlet says, "The works of William Shakespeare contain a remarkable quantity of law terms, whose significations are naturally unknown to the generality of readers." This must, therefore, prove a drawback to that universal admiration of our great

dramatist which has so long obtained among us, as the generality of readers, unacquainted with the law terms, cannot enter into the force and beauty of the sentiments these terms convey. Our author has supplied illustrations, taken from the works of Shakespeare, which throw a brilliancy, a power, and a charm, otherwise unperceived and unappreciated. In about fifty pages he has succeeded in establishing the fact, that Shakespeare possessed "not merely a knowledge of the principles and practice of the law of real property, but also of the common law, and of the criminal law, and a thorough intimacy with the exact letter of the statute law." Some of the instances quoted are rich in point of character, and go to show a more extraordinary and profound acquaintance with human nature than has yet been awarded to Shakespeare, much as he has been deservedly extolled. "Law is the perfection of reason," said Lord Coke; and certainly it is, in more senses than one, if, as the author satisfactorily shows, "the great poet of England" as a man of legal knowledge, made that knowledge tell most powerfully in his illimitable delineations of human life. We have read this essay with most lively interest, and feel persuaded the admirers of Shakespeare will have their admiration of him raised to a much higher pitch, after the perusal of this singularly interesting evidence that Shakespeare was a "lawyer." The author would, however, increase the obligation under which he has placed the literary world to him, if he at once undertook an edition of Shakespeare's works, adding the elucidations he has given as notes. Then we should retain the valuable information he has given us; whereas there is danger of its being lost, at least to a great degree, by being given in a form wholly disconnected with the works themselves.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

AURICULAR CONFESSION.—"It is as much as I can do to believe my ears!"

CHINESE DIPLOMACY.—It is of the willow-pattern—always bowing, but never giving way.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—There was a meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company on Friday, with Mr. Denison in the chair. No lives were lost.

PROSE.—Mr. Bright, says the *Birmingham Journal*, is in Scotland recruiting his health. Of all the recruiting now in progress there is none to which we wish more success.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.—At the Custom-house at Ramsgate, last week, there were advertised "Six bonyas for sale." Mrs. Materfamilias instantly wrote a pathetic letter to Lord Brougham to ask him if he, or some other stanch Abolitionist, would not interfere to prevent these dear "bonyas," some of whom she had heard had only just been launched into this world, being sold into slavery.

THE FRENCH ARE IMITATING US.—Prince Napoleon is to be appointed High Admiral of France. Ridiculous as the appointment may appear to us, still we should refrain from laughing at it. We maintain that Prince Napoleon is just as well qualified to be High Admiral of France as Prince Albert is to be Field-Marshal of England. Both countries have reason to be proud of the services of such distinguished heroes!

THE RATING OF PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.—There are great complaints made of the unfair exemptions of public establishments from local burdens. This can hardly apply to the Government Offices, for certainly to judge by the abuse lavished on them at all hands, never were establishments more thoroughly rated. At the same time it is quite clear that there is no danger of their being over-rated, while they continue to be managed as at present.

GROSS MISNOMER.—Considering the lively way in which Gravesend invariably comports itself, when selected for a Royal embarkation—the pretty little triumphal arches it runs up, the pretty little speeches it turns out, the pretty little girls it musters with pretty little flower-baskets, the pretty little addresses it emblazons with true lovers' knots and roses and posies and pansies—on such occasions, it ought to fling off its lugubrious name, and be re-christened, by Royal permission, *Gay's-end*, for all time to come. Let the loyal Trough-ton look to it.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

The Rev. William Gresley, of Boyn Hill Parsonage, writes to the *Times*, justifying the confessional, and affirming that what has taken place in his parish has been misrepresented. He says: "You have not treated my curate fairly in speaking of him as 'a meddling, intrusive priest, thrusting himself into a poor woman's cottage when he was not wanted.' As the incumbent of the district, I am ready to bear my testimony that he is a most conscientious and diligent clergyman. It would be difficult to find one who more exactly follows out the injunction of the ordination service, to 'search for the poor, sick, and impotent people of the parish,' and 'to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for His children who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ for ever.' Indeed, Sir, you have been very unjust to a most excellent man. In the case before the public I could prove by the testimony of my district visitor—the widow of a clergyman—that the sick person, instead of being, as stated, 'upset,' declared that she was much 'comforted' by his visit, expressed herself as most grateful to him for 'explaining the commandments,' and said that 'he was just the sort of gentleman to visit the sick.' This version of the story, I say, can be proved on oath. I can also bring forward evidence to show that the woman

was not so near her confinement as represented, but 'sick,' from what cause exactly I know not, besides being near her confinement. I am unwilling to speak of her former character, but will merely say that your paragraph about 'putting insulting questions to a poor virtuous woman, simple and guileless,' would cause rather a smile among her neighbours. Indeed, Mrs. Ellen, the lady who has got up the charge, declared, in the presence of my curate and myself, that she believed the woman had been guilty of breaking all the commandments, except actually committing murder. Yet I believe that this poor woman was really touched by the Christian instruction and admonitions of my curate, and but for the interference of officious persons this crisis of her life might have been blessed to her eternal benefit. They who interfere between the clergy and the members of their flocks will, I fear, have much to answer for. With regard to confession in general, I heartily wish it were a great deal more practised than it is, for the simple reason because I believe it to be one of the greatest possible helps to repentance. So far as my own experience goes, I have known more sinners brought to repentance by this means than by any other. It is just what sinful worldly men, awakened to their danger, need, in order to work in them a thorough conversion and amendment of life. I scarcely ever knew a person relapsing into irreligious habits who had conscientiously used confession. With regard to the doctrine of the English Church, I may be quite wrong, but it appears to me that a person who should read the Visitation Service and the exhortation in the Communion Service, and say that confession was not taught in the English Church, might just as well say that black is white, and that a priest or bishop who systematically neglects to act upon these instructions of his Church, who never moves any sick person to confession, and never reads the exhortation to communicants, and yet blames, discourages, or even punishes a priest who conforms to the instructions to which he is pledged, is guilty of a mean and wrongful deed. The outcry against confession is nothing more nor less than a party move of the Evangelicals. They perceive that they can damage their opponents by raising an outcry about 'Auricular Confession,' as they term it, and particularly about the seventh commandment. There is no such feeling among High Churchmen, who, I think, may be assumed to be as pure-minded and virtuous as the others. Parents allow their children to go to confession without scruple, and husbands their wives. Not women only, but men of all stations, I have known confess their sins; and the deep heartfelt gratitude which they have often expressed has been most touching. If one could but get people to look at the immense benefit of confession, when conscientiously used, instead of resting on the abuses which are said to have arisen from it, I am sure all this outcry would pass away. I do not know how it may be in foreign countries, but I am quite sure, from considerable experience, that confession, as practiced in the English Church, is almost an un-mixed blessing."

In a postscript he adds: "Since writing the above a person has told me that he is ready to depose to the following facts—viz., that the woman about whom so much has been said accosted him and said, 'They have been getting up a lot of lies about me. It was all Mrs. Ellen's doing, not mine. I was so ill that I did not understand the questions which were put to me.' I think your readers will be of opinion that this is altogether a very trumpety affair, got up simply for party purposes."

Commenting on this, the *Times* says: "The individual case was startling and abominable, but it becomes indeed 'a very trumpety affair' in comparison with the other parts of Mr. Gresley's letter. The reverend gentleman takes up the gauntlet boldly, and laughs to scorn the 'outcry against confession.' He gives us to understand that he is in the constant practice of it. Parents, he tells us, send their children to him without scruple, and husbands their wives. It is only Evangelicals who raise an outcry 'about the seventh commandment.' Mr. Gresley appeals to his experience, just as a London physician in first-rate practice would appeal to his—he is evidently driving a large trade in this way. No wonder that the particular case brought forward is thought 'a very trumpety affair.' No wonder that the little jobs of the journeyman confessor should be so little thought of while the master confessor has so much business on hand. But is it all transacted in the same way? Do the husbands always happen to be out, and is the seventh commandment always dwelt upon with such unctuous iteration? We own that we should like to be better satisfied of the consent of the husbands and parents in all these cases. We can never be quite certain that some astutely logical mind may not construe silence into consent, and ignorance into assenting silence. . . . It is a foolish fraud to talk about the doctrines of the English Church in connexion with practices that are fit only for the latitude of the Salt Lake or the synagogues of the Free Lovers. Every man knows what the Confession enjoined by the Church of England is. If a man has committed a grievous crime, if a woman finds herself oppressed by remorse for a weighty sin, let either go to their parish priest, unburden the overloaded conscience, and, receiving advice and spiritual admonition, let them repent, and be helped upwards again to the lost position of self-respect. This is what members of the Church of England understand by confession. Periodical, habitual, salacious conversations have nothing in common with this wholesome refuge of a wounded conscience. Let such things be left to profligate priests and prurient women. The age is very philosophical, but we are not yet quite arrived at this point."

On Sunday morning there was a large congregation and full choral service at Boyn Hill Church, which has been rendered so familiar to the public

during the last few days, in consequence of the published correspondence in reference to the confessional practised there. The church itself is one of the most gorgeous in England, and being close to the town of Maidenhead, is in a position to attract attention. It appears that the Rev. William Gresley, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and Prebendary of Litchfield, was, not many months since, one of the officiating ministers of St. Paul's Church, Brighton, where he practised auricular confession to such an extent as to bring down upon him the serious remonstrances of the Bishop of Chichester. With the consent of the Bishop of Oxford he built and endowed the new church at Boyn Hill, to which was given an ecclesiastical district out of the parish of Bray, one of the Bishop of Oxford's livings. Boyn Hill is situated at the western extremity of Maidenhead, from which town the larger portion of the congregation appeared on Sunday to have been drawn. The church is a capacious one, built of red brick, and very fantastically arranged. Internally the red bricks are inlaid with bricks of red, green, blue, and various other colours, and the whole of the decorations are most superb. The windows are filled with stained glass of the richest possible description, and the niches in the aisles are filled with sculptured emblematical representations of the various stages of the Saviour's history. There is a high altar—such an altar, it may safely be stated, as does not appear in any other Protestant church in the country. It is as high, if not higher, than the pulpit. The table was on Sunday covered with richly ornamented velvet, bearing crosses and other devices. It was surmounted by a large cross, about four feet in height, and had upon it two large golden candlesticks. Over the chancel was a large picture of the Saviour, with angels ministering to Him. There are no pews in the church—all the seats are open and free, and all of them are provided with hassocks. Thus the rich and poor are upon the same footing, and those who enter the church first are entitled to, if they choose to take them, the best seats.

At half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning, twelve choristers and four priests entered in procession, and took their seats in the chancel. There was a full choral service. The Rev. Mr. West, the curate, whose proceedings have given rise to so much indignant comment, intoned the prayers from the chancel, and Mr. Vignolles read the first and second lessons from the eagle's back at the bottom of the altar stairs. The Rev. Mr. Shipley took up his position at the eastern end of the middle aisle, and chanted the Litany with his back to the congregation. A hymn, "Now that the daylight fills the sky," preceded the Litany, and it was followed by the "Venite Creator" from the service for the ordination of priests. Mr. Gresley ascended the altar steps for the purpose of reading the communion service. He knelt on the steps in the front of the cross, having a priest on each side, and in this attitude they remained two or three minutes, in exact imitation of the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. From a large book of a bright red colour he read this portion of the service, and was most emphatic when he arrived at the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Mr. Shipley stood half way down the steps of the altar and read the Epistle, and then handed the book to Mr. West, who, from the same position, read the Gospel. Mr. Gresley, standing meanwhile with his face to the wall and his back to the congregation. Mr. Shipley then ascended the pulpit, and without any preface or preliminary prayer, gave out as his text the 14th chapter of St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, 15th verse, "I will pray with the spirit and I will pray with the understanding also." In the course of the sermon he said some people came to church as mere machines, having no special sins they desired to confess, no special grace they needed or required, no special temptation they felt they ought to overcome, no past protection for which they thought they ought to give thanks. They fancied they were general sinners, and that they required general instruction; but it was all general, and there was nothing particular about them. They joined in a general confession in general terms, feeling that they were general sinners having need of a general absolution, but who did not feel the duty of confessing their sins individually. Thus they left the church receiving only a general blessing. He urged upon all who came to church to remember some special sin they ought to confess, and to make all their prayers apply to that. He did not mean deadly sins, such as unchastity, drunkenness, or covetousness, which was idolatry; for with sins of that sort God's physicians must deal in an exceptional manner, people practising them being out of place in the house of God. In a word, he meant venial sins, and not mortal or deadly sins. If persons who attended church would act upon this advice, they would find in their prayers a force and a reality, a depth and a truthfulness, which they never experienced before. The whole burden of the sermon was "confession," although no direct allusion was made to the recent events which have occasioned so much excitement. On Sunday morning the walls of the church and adjacent buildings, with almost every tree in the neighbourhood, were placarded with papers containing warnings against "Puseyites," who are paving the way to Rome, "Laying snares for Protestants," &c.; but these were scraped off as far as possible before the services commenced. The feeling in the neighbourhood is strongly opposed to Mr. Gresley's religious views and ecclesiastical practices, while in every direction there is a general expression of admiration of his unbounded generosity to the poor.

Chief Justice Cockburn has been enjoying his rod and line in the trout preserves of Lord Palmers-ton, at Broadlands.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

The trial of "Yescombe and Another v. Landor" came on at the Bristol Assizes, on Monday, before a special jury. Mr. Slade, Q.C., Mr. M. Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Buller were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Phinn, Q.C., and Mr. Collier, Q.C., for the defence. Mr. Buller opened the pleadings. The Rev. Morris Yescombe and Mary Jane, his wife, were the plaintiffs, and Mr. Walter Savage Landor the defendant. The declaration contained four counts. The first three charged the defendant with having printed and published certain libels, and the last count was on a contract. It alleged that a former action had been brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant, which had been compromised on an undertaking by the defendant that he never would repeat the charges again; and it charged the breach of that contract. The defendant, by his pleadings, denied the publication, denied his undertaking, and denied the breach.

Mr. Slade, in opening the case, said the Rev. Mr. Yescombe was a clergyman of the Church of England; he was a married gentleman with a family of five children, and had moved in respectable circles in the city of Bath. The defendant was Mr. Walter Savage Landor, the celebrated author and poet, whose "Imaginary Conversations" and other works had gained for him not merely an European but a world-wide renown, and of course any matter emanating from the pen of such a writer, unless it was by way of joke, could not be passed over, but must have serious notice taken of it. The present action was brought for the purpose of clearing the character of Mrs. Yescombe from a most false, foul, and malicious libel, which had come from the pen of Mr. Landor, and which was contained in a book which he had published, called "Dry Sticks Fagotted," by W. S. Landor. That book had become a library book, which would probably be found in the drawing-room or on the work-tables of many of the jury, and which certainly had been spread abroad very freely in Bath. The plaintiff appealed to the jury to protect his wife from the libellous pen of Mr. Landor, and to say, by their verdict, that they would not suffer him to follow up such a relentless persecution of that lady as must render her life a misery, if it did not consign her to a premature grave. He (Mr. Slade) had asked in vain for any assignable motive which could have actuated Mr. Landor in the course he had pursued. Up to June, certainly up to May, 1857, he and Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe were on the most friendly terms, dining at each other's houses, and exchanging all the courtesies of life. The only possible motive which could be assigned was the course which Mrs. Yescombe had thought it right to pursue with regard to a young lady of fifteen or sixteen, who was the daughter of a gentleman residing next door to her, and whom, in order to assist her in her education, she kindly allowed to participate in the education of her own children, and become a part of her own family; and because Mrs. Yescombe thought it better for the interests of that young lady that she should be sent to Cheltenham, would seem to have arisen all the venom of Mr. Landor. From that moment Mr. Landor began to pen his scandalous libels. In the first place he put out a pamphlet called "Walter Savage Landor and the Honourable Mrs. Yescombe," in which he charged that lady with six offences of the most heinous kind; such, in fact, as it was impossible for her to pass over without taking steps upon them. In a limited society like that of Bath the libels circulated with great rapidity. The pamphlet charged Mrs. Yescombe with six distinct offences, of which he would give them the heads. In the first place Mr. Landor charged Mrs. Yescombe that, at a trial which took place in the County Court at Bath, between Mr. Yescombe and a Mr. Roche, she committed wilful and deliberate perjury. Second, that on one occasion he had given Mrs. Yescombe 18*l.*, for the purpose of paying for some music given to the young lady, and that Mrs. Yescombe deliberately purloined half the money. Third, that she extracted a 5*l.* note, which he had put into a letter for the purpose of being sent off to a nurse. The fourth charge was that a tradesman of the name of Jolly had sent Mrs. Yescombe a receipt for some goods which she had had at his shop, that the money was not returned with the receipt, and Mrs. Yescombe took advantage of the receipt having been sent and refused to pay the money. Fifth, that she was in the shop of a shoemaker named Banky, at Bath, when 14*s.* was on the counter, and when, in some inexplicable way, 7*s.* disappeared; and sixth, that she had obtained 100*l.* from the young lady by false pretences. Those deliberate charges were printed and circulated through Bath, and it became necessary that Mrs. Yescombe should either appeal to a court of justice, or insist on Mr. Landor's utterly withdrawing the libels. Mrs. Yescombe communicated with her solicitors. Mr. Slack wrote a letter, urging him to withdraw the charges, and requiring him, if he declined to do so, to communicate the name of his solicitors. That letter was written on the 12th June, and no answer was returned to it; but another pamphlet was published by Mr. Landor, in which he made a most indecent attack on Mr. Slack. The work was called "Walter Savage Landor Threatened," and the opening passage was "I am threatened as below. The writer's name is no invention of any author of farce, of comedy, or satire, but is really and truly 'Slack.' Whether he has an *alias*, I never ascertained or inquired. It will be unlawful to order a chairman to cudgel this fellow for his insolence." After that no other course remained to be pursued by Mrs. Yescombe than to bring her action for libel, and to challenge her libeller to meet her before twelve indifferent men in a court of justice, where the libeller might, if he pleased, prove the truth of his charges, and where the whole matter might be ventilated. The case went on now to trial, briefs were prepared, and counsel retained, when a gentleman named Forster, a gentleman of some eminence in

the literary world, and who was also editor of the *Examiner*, came down from London as an intimate friend of Mr. Landor, and presented himself on the 25th July at Mr. Slack's office, at Bath, and endeavoured to see if the matter might not be settled by Mr. Landor making an apology, and after negotiations the following was signed by Mr. Landor, and tendered to Mr. Slack: "The two published statements concerning Mrs. Yescombe, and entitled 'Walter Savage Landor and the Hon. Mrs. Yescombe,' and 'Mr. Landor Threatened,' having at the request of my friends been referred to Mr. Forster to institute an inquiry into the circumstances connected therewith, and it having been this day reported to me as the result of such inquiry that in Mr. Forster's opinion I had no sufficient authority on which to make the charges affecting the honesty and character of Mrs. Yescombe, I hereby fully and unreservedly withdraw all such charges contained in the statements above referred to. Bath, 27th July, 1857." When the apology was submitted to Mr. Slack, he took objection to the word "sufficient," and also expressed his wish that Mr. Landor should express some regret. Mr. Forster assured him that the apology was ample, and on Mr. Slack refusing to receive the apology, unless accompanied by an undertaking not to repeat the libel, the document was sent back to Mr. Landor by Colonel Brookman, and such an undertaking having been added, Mr. Slack gave a letter of acceptance. The ink was hardly dry with which the apology was written, when a series of most beastly, disgusting, and offensive anonymous letters were written by Mr. Landor, and sent to this unfortunate lady. Among them was the following:—

"TO A BATH LADY, WHOSE OATH A JUDGE AND JURY DOUBTED.
"Heap not fresh coals upon your head, for there
Lies no protection in the scanty hair."

Besides these letters there was one of which Mr. Yescombe would speak, and which was so horribly bad, so offensive in every way, that it had to be destroyed. Bad as these were, the plaintiff would have taken no notice of them, had not Mr. Landor followed them up by the publication of a work called "Dry Sticks Fagotted," by Walter Savage Landor. In the original copy of the work was a poem addressed to an unnatural mother, which was in these terms:—

"Unnatural mother,
Why hasten to smother
Whatever is fairest and fondest in child?
In hell's bitter water
You plunge your own daughter,
Nor have wept when she wept, nor have smiled when she
smiled.
If sorrows assail you,
Who then will bewail you?
The true and the tender for ever is gone;
Unnatural mother,
Ah! never another
Will love and lament you as she would have done."

The learned counsel was proceeding to express his regret that the defendant should have so degraded his intellect, when

Mr. Baron Channel suggested whether, as there was no plea of justification, some course ought not to be taken by the defendant.

Mr. Phinn said his lordship knew what were the responsibilities of counsel. He could only say that he had sought for authority, and sought it in vain.

Mr. Slade went on to say that Mr. Landor had withdrawn the poem last read from his book, because some friend had told him that it was a libel, and he expressed his regret to the publisher that he could not publish it. Mr. Landor then had recourse to a flimsy artifice, and instead of Mother "Yescombe" he used the word "Pestcombe," and his poem was in these terms:

"THE PILFERER TO THE PILFERER.
"Mother Pestcombe! none denies
You were ever true to — lies.
So the father of them all
Helps you up at every fall;
Putting money in your pocket,
Showing armet, showing locket—
Showing where you lately found
That poor nurse's lost five pound.
Pay me down the debt you owe
For such praise as few bestow:
I can never take for this
Trotting teeth and slobbering kiss—
Teeth, to say the least, as long
As another woman's tongue.
Some athwart, like windmill sails,
Others fitter for park pales—
Kiss as foul as muskets are
After the Crimean war.
I will tell you briefly what
I just now am driving at:
Tho' you've made her pale and thin
As the child of death by sin,
When you've done with Caroline,
Bid her for a night be mine;
You shall have her all the day
Following, to repeat our play.
Whether you do this or not,
What is done is unforget.
Fate for you shall sheathe her shears,
You shall live some hundred years."

He would give them another passage from the book.

TO CAINA.
"At the cart's tail, some years ago,
The female thief was dragged on slow,
And the stern Beadell's eager whip
Followed the naked hunch to clip.
If no such custom now prevails,
Is it that carts have lost their tails?
Rejoice, O Caina! raise thy voice,
Not where it should be, but rejoice."

And there was another libel on page 288.

CANIDIA AND CAINA.
"Canidia shared her prey with owls and foxes,
The daintier Canina feeds on little boxes."

That was the case which the plaintiffs would have to lay before the jury. The defendant had acted a cruel part. He had put no plea of justification on the record, so as to have admitted of a ventilation of the facts, and he (the learned counsel) asked for such damages as would protect Mrs. Yescombe's character from future calumny, and teach Mr. Landor that he was not to degrade the great talents with which Providence had gifted him.

Mr. Nichols, the publisher, Mr. Slack, the plaintiff's solicitor, Colonel Fitzgerald, Colonel Smith, the Rev. Mr. Yescombe, and other witnesses were called to prove the opening. Mr. Slack and Mr. Yescombe were cross-examined at great length, with a view to elicit that there were rumours as to the matters alleged in

the pamphlet, and that the charges were not invented by Mr. Landor.

Mr. Phinn then addressed the jury for the defendant in a very eloquent speech. After referring to the altered rule which had latterly prevailed in respect to the power of counsel to exercise a discretion on behalf of their clients he admitted that the libels could not be justified by him, nor indeed could some passages in them be excused. He asked the jury, however, not to judge Mr. Landor as they would judge a writer in the vigour of his manhood, but to estimate him as a gentleman who was educated in the manners of the past age, when free licence was accorded to satire, and literature had not been purified, and who, with the virtues, had imbibed some of the vices of the earlier poets. With respect to the question of damages, he reminded the jury that they would have no right to award them as a punishment of the defendant, but merely to meet the injury, which they considered that the plaintiffs had sustained. The learned counsel weighed and examined the evidence adduced on the part of the plaintiffs, and left it to the jury to deal with the case as they considered its merits demanded.

Mr. Baron Channell then summed up the evidence, leaving it to the jury to divide their verdict, by saying first what damages they awarded on the three first counts as to the libels in the "Dry Sticks," and next, as to the fourth count alleging the breach of the undertaking.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 750*l.* on the first three counts, and 250*l.* on the fourth.

MR. LAYARD ON THE SEPOY ATROCITIES

Mr. Layard writes to the *Times*, stating that he has received several letters from India contradicting a statement imputed to him in the published reports of the speech delivered by him in St. James's Hall, in May last. He says: "I was made to say in the report of my speech, 'Could we call ourselves a civilised and Christian people when we continued to ascribe to the natives the most horrible and revolting cruelties and crimes—crimes and cruelties which had never, even in a solitary instance, been authenticated?' I cannot at this distance of time remember my precise words, but what I asserted was, 'that it was unworthy of those who boasted of their Christianity and civilisation to persist in dwelling upon living instances of horrible mutilation and cruel insults and sufferings which had not then been authenticated in one solitary case, and thereby to excite indiscriminate feelings of hatred and revenge against the natives of India.' My remark applied only to living instances—to persons mutilated or outraged who had survived the massacre. That some unhappy victims may have been put to death with circumstances of great cruelty is quite possible—from my knowledge of the character of half-civilised men I should think it highly probable—but, nevertheless, it must not be overlooked that, except in a few cases not yet properly cleared up, evidence of the most conclusive nature has been obtained to prove the contrary. I am, however, informed by one signing himself 'An Eyewitness,' that our sick and wounded were on one or two occasions put to death very barbarously. When I reached England the controversy regarding living cases of mutilation and outrage was still at its height, and was exciting great public attention. I had heard and seen enough in India to make me look with the deepest alarm upon the effects which the dreadful stories invented God knows when and by whom, and since proved to be utterly without foundation, were producing upon men's minds. There was a thirst for vengeance and blood springing up which threatened to lead to the most disastrous results. I do not wish now to repeat anecdotes and conversations of which I have personal knowledge. Surely it was the duty of every man who wished well to his country, and who trembled lest her character for justice and mercy might be impaired, to step forward and to check, as far as lay in his power, this spirit of indiscriminate slaughter and revenge. I had no intention of denying, palliating, or justifying the atrocities which have been committed in India. The whole truth concerning them may never be known. It is better that we should forget them than that we should endeavour to perpetuate their recollection by palpable inventions."

Last week the births of 812 boys and 746 girls, in all 1,558 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,518.

The *Gazette* announces that the Victoria Cross is to be conferred, for acts of bravery in India, on Lieutenant John Adam Tytler, 66th Bengal Native Infantry; Sergeant-Major M. Rosamond, 37th Bengal Native Infantry; Sergeant-Major Peter Gill, Loodiana Regiment; and Colour-Sergeant William Gardner, 42nd Regiment.

The returns of the metropolitan registrars are still of a satisfactory character. In the week that ended last Saturday (August 21) the deaths registered were 1,112, of which 569 were those of males, and 543 those of females. The present rate of mortality is comparatively low, being 273 below the corrected average deaths in London.

An inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of George Searton, a workman employed by Messrs. Elliott, along with others, to excavate a piece of ground for the foundation of a new building in connexion with their premises at Pimlico. On Friday last he was loading a cart with earth which had been removed, when suddenly the wall of earth, which was about seven feet high, fell forward, striking him on the chest, hurling him with considerable violence against the wheel of the cart. He was as soon as possible picked up and taken to the hospital, where he expired from the serious injuries he had received. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following are copies of the messages exchanged by the telegraph between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States of America:—

"THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT."

"The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the two nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interests and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus directly communicating with the President, and in renewing to him her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States."

"THE PRESIDENT TO THE QUEEN."

"WASHINGTON CITY."

"To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain.
"The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the skill, science, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilisation, liberty, and law throughout the world. In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be for ever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination even in the midst of hostilities? (Signed) "JAMES BUCHANAN."

The Atlantic Telegraph is already in use. The first news communicated by it across the ocean relates to a collision between the Europa and Arabia steamships. With a view to allay the anxiety of the friends of the passengers, the directors of the company published the following despatch on Friday, stating that further particulars had been asked for, and would also be published if received:—

"The Europa and Arabia have had a collision. One of them has put into St. John's, Newfoundland. No lives lost. All well."

The message asking Newfoundland for further particulars was despatched from London at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the following reply was received back from Newfoundland at half-past seven:—

"Arabia in collision with Europa off Cape Race on Saturday last. Arabia on her way to New York—slightly injured. Europa lost her bowsprit and cut-water stern-spring; will remain in St. John's, Newfoundland, for ten days from the 16th. Persia calls at St. John's for mails and passengers. No loss of life or limb."

An interchange of courtesies between the City dignitaries of New York and London was on Monday commenced by the receipt of the following message, which was promptly responded to by the Lord Mayor of London:—

"New York, August 21."

"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walter Carden, Lord Mayor of London."

"I congratulate your lordship on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, uniting the continents of Europe and America, the cities of London and New York, Great Britain and the United States. It is a triumph of science and energy over time and space, uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity, introducing an era in the world's history pregnant with results beyond the conception of a finite mind. To God be the praise!

(Signed) "DANIEL G. TIEMAN, Mayor."

The Lord Mayor, immediately upon receiving the message, sent the following reply:—

"To the Hon. Daniel G. Tieman, Mayor of New York."

"The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic telegraph cable. It is indeed one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill, and perseverance of all parties entrusted with so difficult a duty; and the Lord Mayor sincerely trusts that, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be the means of cementing those kindly feelings which now exist between the two countries."

"August 23, 1858."

The following message was received on Wednesday morning by the Atlantic telegraph:—

"NEWFOUNDLAND, Aug. 25, 12.53 A.M. (Greenwich Time.)—Verse (?) takes Europa's passengers and mails. Great rejoicings everywhere were solemnised in the United States on the success of the cable. Bonfires, fireworks, *feux de joie*, speeches, balls, &c. Mrs. Eddy, the first and best telegrapher in the States, died to-day. Pray give us some news for Newfoundland; they are mad for news."

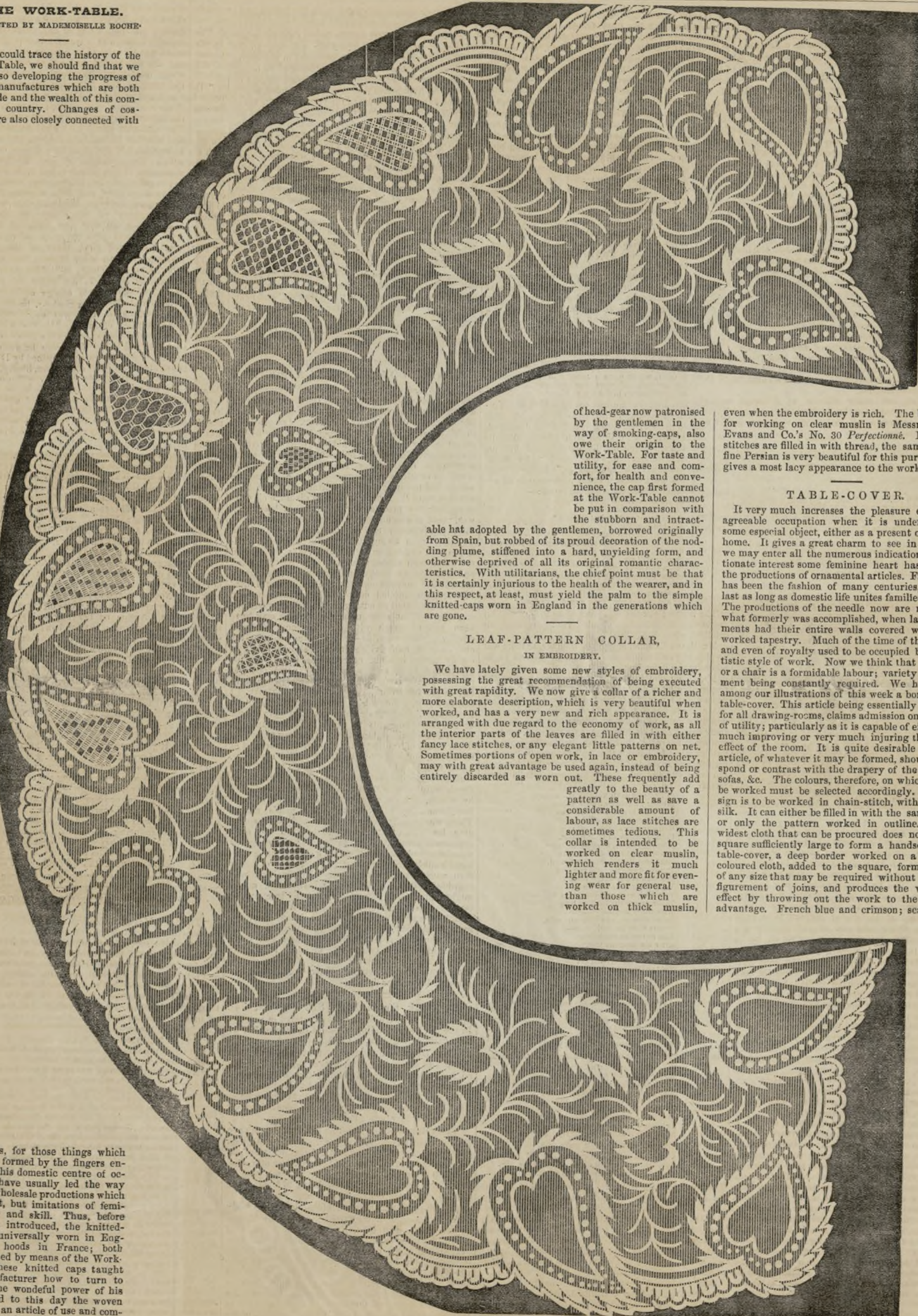
The New York papers are full of despatches, letters, reports, and leading articles relating to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph expedition. The public both of the United States and of Canada have been wrought to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and their delight has manifested itself in illuminations, torch-light processions, military parades, salvos of artillery, and numerous other demonstrations. It is difficult, indeed, to convey an idea of the excitement which prevailed.

The French Academy held its annual meeting on Thursday, M. Saint-Marc-Girardin, of the *Débat*, in the chair. The prize offered by the academy for a poem on the Crimean war, for which no award was made last year for want of sufficient merit in the many essays sent in, has been adjudged to M. Jules Dallièrre, a member of the university.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

If we could trace the history of the Work-Table, we should find that we were also developing the progress of those manufactures which are both the pride and the wealth of this commercial country. Changes of costume are also closely connected with



of head-gear now patronised by the gentlemen in the way of smoking-caps, also owe their origin to the Work-Table. For taste and utility, for ease and comfort, for health and convenience, the cap first formed at the Work-Table cannot be put in comparison with the stubborn and intractable hat adopted by the gentlemen, borrowed originally from Spain, but robbed of its proud decoration of the nodding plume, stiffened into a hard, unyielding form, and otherwise deprived of all its original romantic characteristics. With utilitarians, the chief point must be that it is certainly injurious to the health of the wearer, and in this respect, at least, must yield the palm to the simple knitted-caps worn in England in the generations which are gone.

LEAF-PATTERN COLLAR,

IN EMBROIDERY.

We have lately given some new styles of embroidery, possessing the great recommendation of being executed with great rapidity. We now give a collar of a richer and more elaborate description, which is very beautiful when worked, and has a very new and rich appearance. It is arranged with due regard to the economy of work, as all the interior parts of the leaves are filled in with either fancy lace stitches, or any elegant little patterns on net. Sometimes portions of open work, in lace or embroidery, may with great advantage be used again, instead of being entirely discarded as worn out. These frequently add

greatly to the beauty of a pattern as well as save a considerable amount of labour, as lace stitches are sometimes tedious. This collar is intended to be worked on clear muslin, which renders it much lighter and more fit for evening wear for general use, than those which are worked on thick muslin,

even when the embroidery is rich. The best cotton for working on clear muslin is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 30 *Perfectionné*. If the lace stitches are filled in with thread, the same makers' fine Persian is very beautiful for this purpose, as it gives a most lacy appearance to the work.

TABLE-COVER.

It very much increases the pleasure of even an agreeable occupation when it is undertaken for some especial object, either as a present or to adorn home. It gives a great charm to see in any room we may enter all the numerous indications of affectionate interest some feminine heart has taken in the productions of ornamental articles. Fancy work has been the fashion of many centuries, and will last as long as domestic life unites families together. The productions of the needle now are nothing to what formerly was accomplished, when large apartments had their entire walls covered with hand-worked tapestry. Much of the time of the nobility and even of royalty used to be occupied by this artistic style of work. Now we think that a cushion or a chair is a formidable labour; variety of amusement being constantly required. We have given among our illustrations of this week a border for a table-cover. This article being essentially necessary for all drawing-rooms, claims admission on the score of utility; particularly as it is capable of either very much improving or very much injuring the general effect of the room. It is quite desirable that this article, of whatever it may be formed, should correspond or contrast with the drapery of the windows, sofas, &c. The colours, therefore, on which it is to be worked must be selected accordingly. Our design is to be worked in chain-stitch, with a coarse silk. It can either be filled in with the same work, or only the pattern worked in outline. As the widest cloth that can be procured does not form a square sufficiently large to form a handsome-sized table-cover, a deep border worked on a different coloured cloth, added to the square, forms a cover of any size that may be required without any disfigurement of joins, and produces the very best effect by throwing out the work to the greatest advantage. French blue and crimson; scarlet and

its labours, for those things which have been formed by the fingers engaged at this domestic centre of occupation, have usually led the way to those wholesale productions which are, in fact, but imitations of feminine taste and skill. Thus, before hats were introduced, the knitted-cap was universally worn in England, and hoods in France; both being formed by means of the Work-Table. These knitted caps taught the manufacturer how to turn to account the wonderful power of his looms; and to this day the woven cap is still an article of use and commerce. All those elegant varieties

LEAF-PATTERN COLLAR IN EMBROIDERY.

drab, brown and yellow, green and grey, are a few of the contrasts which look well together for the two colours of the cloth. The silk with which the pattern is worked must either be gold colour, or the same colour as the square of cloth; both having a very good effect.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT BOOK-MARK.

The Book-mark is not only useful in a lady's boudoir, but ought to partake of the elegance of its arrangements. That which we have supplied amongst our illustrations has in it a pretty sentiment, which renders it additionally worthy of being selected as an acceptable present to a friend. The modest flower puts in the loving claims of the donor, "Forget me not," as often as the leaves of the book in which it rests are turned over. It is also suggestive of remembrance of all that is worthy in the writings of the author, and hence its double fitness for the service to which it has been appropriated.

Our little flower is to be worked on the finest kind of perforated card-board, in its natural colour, and in floss silk. The blue should be carefully chosen to be as near the true tint as possible, and the greens such as will best accord with nature, but perhaps a little brighter, for the sake of effect. The colour of the ribbon to which this is to be attached is open to choice, but it looks extremely well of the same tint as the forget-me-not. The little edge by which the work is fastened down upon the ribbon is of gold colour. A moderately long fringe formed by tying in some lengths of silk cut for the purpose, is a great improvement, and should also be of the same gold colour.

There are other ribbons of different colours equally suitable for the Book-mark, scarlet, crimson, green or brown, all look well with the flower we have chosen.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS RESPECTING THE BRAIDED SACHET GIVEN LAST WEEK.

Being very anxious to make the execution of all the articles given in our Work-Table department as easy as possible, we add a few words of explanation to the instructions given last week, for the Braided Sachet.

Our illustrations supply the whole of the flap of the Sachet; half of the front, and half of the back.

The flap is of the proper dimensions, and its



length gives the right width of the bag. A piece of the material selected, whether of cloth, velvet, or piqué, must be taken of this width, which we will reckon at thirteen inches and a half, allowing a trifle for the turnings in, and twenty-five inches long. The flap being folded down four inches wide at its broadest part, namely, the centre, the remainder must be folded into two, which being rounded at the lower corners thus produces the exact shape and size of the Sachet. The corner thus marked at the lower corner on the right hand of our illustration on page 120 also shows that its contrary side is the top of the Sachet, as well as that, this is the half of the front; being perfected by being reversed, the centre will be found more shallow in the braiding design, and it is into this plain part that the flap wrapping over, is intended to fit. The upper half of the same page represents half of the back of the Sachet, of which the broadest part, namely, that of the top of the page, is the centre.

FATAL QUARREL.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Saturday, John Hoare was charged with the manslaughter of his wife, Mary Hoare. The prisoner, it appeared, was a labourer in the docks, and he, and his wife, and a step-daughter, about sixteen years of age, lived in a court called Sarah-court, in Brick-lane. They had been married fifteen years, and it was admitted, on behalf of the prosecution, that the prisoner, when sober, behaved in a kind and affectionate manner to the deceased. The prisoner returned home from his work about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th of May, a good deal the worse for liquor, and at this time the deceased and the step-daughter were in the room, and the former wished to go out to do a job she had been engaged for,—namely, to clean some offices. The prisoner, for some reason or other, said that she should not go out, and she replied that she should, and this led to a quarrel, and the prisoner struck the deceased on the arm with his fist. A scuffle then ensued between them, during which the table that was in the room was knocked down, and the deceased seized one of the legs that had been broken off, and struck the prisoner a violent blow on the head with it, which cut it open and knocked him

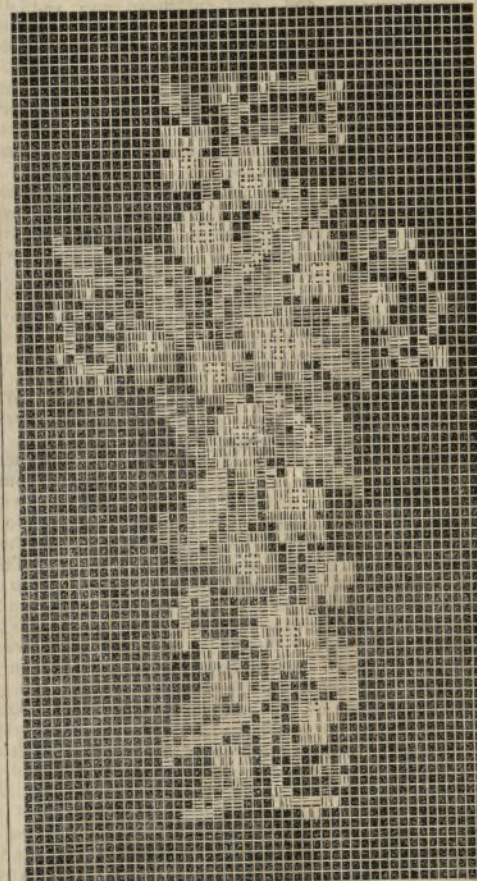
down, and the step-daughter also laid hold of the poker for the purpose, as she said, of protecting her mother. The prisoner snatched the poker from the daughter, but shortly afterwards threw it down, and his step-daughter then ran out to fetch a policeman, but before she got to the street door, she heard her mother call out "Murder," and upon her returning to the room she found the prisoner with the poker in his hand, and her mother had both her hands to her side, and she said that the prisoner

had struck her there with the poker, and he made no reply. A policeman arrived soon afterwards, but no charge was given, and it appeared that at this time it was not supposed that any serious injury had been inflicted upon the deceased. A day or two afterwards, however, she became very ill, and was removed to the London Hospital, where it was discovered that her ribs had been injured, and bandages were placed upon her, and she remained in the hospital until the 12th of June, when finding

herself very ill, and anticipating that she should not recover, she insisted upon being removed to her own home. She died a day or two after she had been brought home, and a certificate was given that the death was occasioned by inflammation of the bowels, and she was buried under that certificate, and the whole matter was supposed to be at an end. On the 22nd of June following, however, the prisoner was found at Norwood, by a police-constable of the P division, in a very excited state, kneeling upon the ground and praying to God to forgive his sins. The constable asked him what he had been doing, and whether he had been robbing any one, to which he replied, "Worse than that, I have murdered my wife." The constable at first did not believe the statement of the prisoner, but upon his taking him to the police-station, the prisoner repeated it to the sergeant on duty, and gave a narrative of all that took place between him and his wife and his step-daughter on the day in question. In consequence of this the body of the deceased was exhumed, and upon it being examined, it was discovered that three of the ribs of the unhappy woman were broken, and that they had penetrated the lungs, and thus occasioned death. When the prisoner was before the magistrate he repeated the statement he had made at the police-station as to the manner in which he had inflicted the injury upon the deceased, by striking her on the side with the poker, but he at the same time said that he should not have done it if his wife had not knocked him down with the leg of the table, and had he not believed that she and his step-daughter were both going to attack him, and what he did was partly, as he considered, in self-defence. The prisoner, who appeared to be in great distress of mind at what had occurred, repeated this story to the jury in his defence. The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner Guilty, but at the same time strongly recommended him to mercy.—



TABLE COVER.



THE FORGET-ME-NOT BOOK-MARK.

Mr. Weatherhead, the governor of Newgate, informed the Court that the prisoner had already been two months in custody upon the present charge.—The Common Serjeant said that, taking this fact into consideration, the sentence he should pass upon the prisoner would be, that he be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the space of one calendar month.

PREVENTION OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The Explosion of Steam Boilers from shortness of water may now be said to be rendered almost impossible by the use of this mechanical and practical contrivance, patented by Mr. Medwin, engineer, of 10, Clayton-place, Kennington, which in simplicity of construction and certainty of action appears to leave nothing further to be desired. When the water in a Boiler becomes either unduly high or low, the eye of the Engine Attendant is not only appealed to by the Index, but the ears also of every one on or near the premises by a Shrill Whistle, which continues until the proper height of the water is again established. Besides the prevention of the fearful calamities, loss of property, and expense of repairs, from Collapse of Tubes, and Explosion of Steam Boilers, an economical advantage is also obtained by the use of this Gauge, since the driver of an engine may be for a considerable time engaged in other occupations, provided only he is within hearing of the Whistle, which is loud enough to give the necessary notice at a considerable distance. Mr. Medwin is also the Originator and Patentee of the Portable Mining and Contractor's Steam-engine, constructed to work without fixing engine-house, masonry, brickwork, or chimney, of various powers, from four-horse power to fifty-horse power, with or without travelling wheels, and which Engines have during the last seven years been successfully introduced, and a large number purchased for the Colonies, in gold and other mining speculations, by foreign Governments, railway companies, merchants, shippers, emigrants, contractors, and as auxiliary in mills and manufactories generally.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

A commission of lunacy was opened on Monday before Mr. Commissioner Winslow and a special jury, at the large hall of St. Clement's-inn, Strand, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of mind of Mr. Lawrence Ruck, of Sittingbourne, Kent, and Montgomeryshire. Mr. Montagu Chambers, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, and Mr. Vaughan appeared for the petitioner (the wife of Mr. Ruck); and Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Serjeant Petersdorff, and Mr. Gordon Allen for the alleged lunatic.—Mr. Chambers, in opening the case, stated that Mr. Ruck was a gentleman possessed of property to the extent of about 1,500*l.* per annum, and that seventeen years ago he was married to the daughter of Mr. Matthews, of Pantludw, in Montgomeryshire. He conducted himself with the greatest decorum and affection towards all his family till a comparatively recent period, when it was found necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Stillwell, the proprietor of an asylum at Illingdon, near Uxbridge, on the 5th of November last year. He had been observed to be peculiar in his manners in 1855 and 1856, when he gave way to habits of intemperance. He was excessively restless, would get up at all hours of the night, and wander about, would call up his servants and order the horses to be put to the carriage, and be driven over the most desolate parts of Wales in the dead of the night without any apparent object. On one occasion he made the coachman drive him through the river, and on several nights he made his wife get up and go out with him. One erroneous impression under which he laboured was, that his estates abounded with copper and tin mines. Things remained in this state till October, 1857, when the unfortunate gentleman had, on returning from the Manchester Exhibition, so behaved that it was found necessary to call in a surgeon. He laboured under the delusion that everybody wanted to poison him. On one occasion he went to a neighbouring inn, and, with a loaded gun and pistol, intimidated every one who came in his way. He ordered dinner and a bottle of wine, and instead of eating in the usual way, he picked the meat with his fingers, and poured the wine into the chamber utensil. A most extraordinary circumstance occurred about this time. A girl named Mary Jones, a niece of Mrs. Ruck, was also supposed to be a virtuous girl until the change in the mind of Mr. Ruck, when it was found she had had two illegitimate children by him. Without any foundation whatever, he swore that she had murdered these children. Another, and perhaps the most important of the delusions was that his wife was untrue to him. In various places he charged her with the grossest improprieties with strangers, and even with men of the lowest class. In illustration of the nature of these atrocious accusations, Mr. Chambers read extracts from a memorandum book of entries made in pencil by Mr. Ruck, and then proceeded to call witnesses to substantiate his statement.—Mr. Charles Frederick Thurston, an old acquaintance of the alleged lunatic, deposed to various acts of eccentricity. His intimacy with him ceased about two years ago, without any particular cause. The last time that he saw him was at a dinner party; he came after dinner. There were ladies and gentlemen in the drawing-room, and he remained with them for some hours. When he was going away he took part of a glass of brandy and water, having had nothing scarcely before. Immediately after drinking it he uttered a fearful howl, and kicked him (Mr. Thurston) violently in the pit of the stomach. He then rushed out of the house. He afterwards met him riding on horseback, and he rode right at him. He had never given him any cause of offence.—Mr. Charles Lloyd, the proprietor of the Wynn-stay Arms, at Maechyllth, described the singular proceedings of Mr. Ruck at his house. In the commercial room there was a traveller, who rang the bell and said, "You must do something with this man; he has been reading my letters." He slept at the inn that night, and about three o'clock got up and ordered supper. Supper was provided and he ate it. The next morning he breakfasted, walking backwards and forwards. He took nothing but two glasses of bitter beer during his stay. Mary Jones, he said, had murdered her two children, and he wanted a policeman to be fetched. At an agricultural dinner, where his health was proposed, instead of drinking his wine he threw it up to the ceiling.—Thomas Jones, a blacksmith, of Pantludw, stated that while staying there Mr. Ruck had sometimes walked out at night instead of going to bed.—Mary Williams, a servant of Mrs. Matthews, living at the same place, described his conduct when on a visit at her mistress's. One morning, about five o'clock, he called her up and told her to make him some gruel, and he took some oatmeal out of a canister he had in his pocket. He remained in the kitchen while she was making the gruel, and when he went away he took with him two bottles of water from the well. When she went into the dressing-room, she found that he had cut up one of his coats, and a woollen scarf and shirt were torn up and partially burned. She afterwards found that he had taken the taps out of two barrels of beer, and let all the beer flow out. While he and his wife were living together he would frequently order the carriage and horses in the middle of the night, and drive about for four or five hours. Sometimes he would take Mrs. Ruck with him when he went out in that manner.—Mrs. Jones, a nurse in Mr. Ruck's family; Mr. Hugh Lloyd, a medical gentleman; and Lewis Williams, a groom, were afterwards examined, and gave corroborative evidence as to various extravagant and eccentric acts. The Court then adjourned. The commission resumed its inquiry on Tuesday, and further evidence was given on the part of the petitioner. Mrs. Ruck was herself examined at some length. Her evidence was in the main a recapitula-

tion of the painful charges made against her by her husband, which she alleges to be utterly without foundation. In cross-examination, Mr. James elicited that she had declined to allow her husband money to try the question of his insanity; that, in consequence, an application had been made as "the proper course" to the Lords Justices, who allowed 250*l.*; and that the present proceedings had been commenced at the suggestion of a Mr. Goord, who managed the property in Kent. Several witnesses were called, who corroborated in detail the testimony of Mrs. Ruck, as to the groundless and "impossible" nature of certain of the accusations preferred against her. Dr. Conolly afterwards testified to his having examined the case, and had an interview with Mr. Ruck, and delivered his conviction that "it would be a cruel thing to remove him from restraint." The inquiry was then again adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ruck was himself called to give evidence, and his answers appeared altogether to be like those of a sane individual recovered from a debauch. He admitted that he had laboured under excitement and delusion arising from intemperate habits. He denied having any recollection of much that was attributed to him when under the influence of drink, and he imputed lies to some of the witnesses. Dr. Stillwell, in whose custody Mr. Ruck was placed, was also examined, as were Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Forbes Winslow, all of whom give it as their opinion that he is still under the taint of insanity. After an address from Serjeant Ballantine for the petitioner, the court again adjourned.

MISS NIGHTINGALE AND THE COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The following letter from Miss Nightingale, addressed to the colonists of South Australia, in reply to the memorial adopted at the meeting held at Adelaide on the 10th of September, 1856, has been received by the sheriff, Mr. W. R. Boothby, who presided over the meeting alluded to: "London, January 28, 1858.—Your words of affectionate sympathy, and the expression of feeling from the gentlemen colonists of South Australia, which you are so kind as to convey to us, have come home to the hearts of my fellow-workers and myself. We have read your memorial with grateful pleasure in having been thus remembered by you. If we have been permitted a little to labour in God's work, we may not call your kind words our reward, because our Father's work needs no reward. And to soothe such sufferings as we saw bravely borne was a solace which could only make us grateful to be so employed. But this we will say—your words shall cheer us on while life lasts in doing such work as may be yet permitted to us. Since the defence of our trenches before Sebastopol by our countrymen, you have heard of the defence, as heroic and as suffering, of Lucknow. The first I saw; of the second we have every particular. There is nothing in Homer more heroic than these deeds. Well may we be proud of our race. The country you live in, gentlemen, is, indeed, part of our well-beloved country and home. England is one wherever her people dwell. That your hearts were with us in our struggle, and will be with us always, we know, with a gratitude which will not pass away. We can do no more for those who have suffered and died in their country's service. They need our help no longer. Their spirits are with God who gave them. It remains to us to strive that their sufferings may not have been endured in vain; to endeavour so to learn from experience as to lessen such sufferings in future by forethought and wise management. God bless you all, we say with all our hearts; and that progress and happiness in all that is good and true may await the colonists of South Australia, is the fervent prayer of their obliged and grateful servant, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—To the Colonists of South Australia."

A letter from Madrid says: "In consequence of the continual insults offered to the Spanish flag by the Moorish tribes in the neighbourhood of Melilla, and the daily complaints of the Spanish authorities in Africa, the idea of an expedition on a great scale appears to be again upon the tapis. Persons who are in the daily habit of watching the different phases of Spanish policy will recollect that in the year 1856, after the fall of General Espartero, his successor, General O'Donnell, determined to organise an expedition for the chastisement of the Riff pirates, an expedition which would have been applauded by all parties, and especially by the army, which thirsts for occupation. The fall of the general, however, caused the project to be postponed, but O'Donnell has revived it. We learn, on good authority, that before her Majesty's departure for the province, the question of an expedition to Africa was formally brought forward in a Cabinet Council by O'Donnell himself, and that, having been approved of, an expedition on the Queen's return to Madrid will be carried into effect."

The veteran actor and popular favourite, Mr. Harley, was suddenly struck with paralysis, while performing his character of Launcelot Gobbo, in *The Merchant of Venice*, at the Princess's, on Friday evening, with all the vigour and briskness for which he was noted, and which is so rarely met with at the advanced age to which he attained. On leaving the stage at the conclusion of his scene in the second act he was observed to stagger, and being about to fall, was supported by the stage-director. Medical aid was immediately procured, and he was conveyed with all care to his residence, in Gower-street. He was for a brief time sensible, so much so indeed as, on being asked the name of his medical adviser, to reply, "I never had a doctor in my life," but soon after being put to bed he lost all power of consciousness, save an occasional recognition of Mr. Ellis or his sister, whom he addressed by a fond, familiar voice, and who, it is unnecessary to say, though painfully affected, was unremitting in her attention to the very moment of his death, which took place on Sunday. The deceased was in his sixty-ninth year. He was never married.

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST THE HON. MAJOR YELVERTON.

Mr. John Robert Taylor writes to the *Times* on this case, in which he professes a more than ordinary interest, "as the first wife of the major, the Hon. Maria Theresa Yelverton, consulted me in the first instance upon the subject." He says: "The lady is highly accomplished, having received her education in Italy, and is a niece of the Countess Le Strange, and otherwise well connected, possessing good private property, secured to her by the will of her father. She has informed me of the whole facts of the case, and I cannot agree with the *Scotsman*, that there are doubts, or more than doubts, as to the legal efficacy of the marriage. I trust, therefore, in justice to the lady, that you will give insertion to the following: The facts are shortly these: The lady was married on the 15th of August, 1857, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, to the Hon. Major Yelverton, who, as the wife states, professed before the priest that he was of the Roman Catholic faith. This is really the point at issue between the parties, and which will have to be tried. If both parties were of the same faith there could be no necessity for a further celebration in a Protestant church or chapel, the Roman Catholic chapel in which it was celebrated being duly registered according to law. It is now set up that Major Yelverton was and is a Protestant, and therefore that the marriage is invalid. Upon this head I have taken the opinion of two barristers of long standing as to the validity of the marriage, one of whom, of thirty years' standing, gave his opinion in writing on the 16th of July last as follows: 'I consider the marriage valid. If there be now in Ireland any law by which the priest could be punished for celebrating a mixed marriage (which I doubt), that law can only apply to the question of punishment of the priest, not to the validity of the marriage. Proceedings ought to be taken against the husband for bigamy. Let him be punished.'"

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED.

A terrible accident occurred on Monday night on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, between the Round Oak and the Brettel-lane stations a few miles beyond Dudley. By it eleven persons were instantaneously killed, another died a few hours afterwards, several more were so severely injured that their recovery is despaired of, others are maimed for life, and a great number were more or less injured. A cheap Sunday-school excursion train had carried nearly 2,000 passengers to Worcester. In returning, the train was divided into two, the one following at some distance behind the other. All went well with the first until its arrival at the Round Oak station. There, either just before the train arrived at the station, which is situated on a steep incline, or when it was put in motion to leave the station, twelve or thirteen of the last carriages became detached from the former part of the train by the breaking of the couplings of two of the carriages, and rolled back down the incline towards Brettel-lane with ever-increasing velocity. The guard who occupied the van at the extremity of the train applied his break with all the force of which it was capable, but its power was insufficient to check the retrograde motion of the carriages, which soon attained a very high rate of speed. On arriving at Bug Hole, a little more than half way to Brettel-lane, they dashed into the second excursion train, which had been despatched from Worcester only fifteen minutes after the first, and, being a lighter train, had gained upon it during the journey. The driver of the second train perceived the carriages running back upon him down the incline, and had nearly succeeded in bringing his train to a stand at the time of the collision, thus considerably mitigating the severity of the crash. But as it was, the consequences were fearful. The guard's van and the carriage next to it were split into matchwood, and the second carriage escaped little better. The scene that ensued it is impossible to describe. Fragments of the crushed and broken carriages, mutilated human forms, some still in death, some writhing in the last agonies, others seriously but not fatally hurt, shrieking with pain and terror, were commingled in a general *mêlée*, hardly distinguishable amid the darkness and the dust occasioned by the collision. The terrified passengers who escaped without serious injury ran hither and thither in bewilderment, and for a time none knew what to do. A few of the more self-possessed, however, speedily bestirred themselves to render all the possible assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and remove them from the wreck that bestrewed the line, and messengers were despatched for medical and other aid. It was soon apparent that the loss of life was lamentably great. Eleven lifeless forms were discovered among the rubbish, in addition to many frightfully mangled and disfigured. Everything possible was done to succour the injured. The grief and lamentations of the friends of the victims may be imagined. Why the coupling-iron broke is not stated, and indeed the information as to the real cause of the frightful catastrophe is still very imperfect.

An inquest was opened on Wednesday, and from the evidence we can derive a better idea of how the calamity occurred. In the first place, there appears to have been great negligence on the part of the railway authorities. The train was an enormously long and heavy one, carrying about 2,000 persons, chiefly of the working-class, and the carriages were crammed. Two engines drew it to Worcester in the forenoon, and it is to be remarked, as a circumstance which explains the immediate cause of the calamity which subsequently happened, that in the course of that journey the coupling irons or chains, somewhere in the train, broke twice, causing serious shocks. In returning at night the train was divided into two portions, each drawn by a separate engine, and about ten or fifteen

minutes apart. The first of these, in going up the incline from Stourbridge to Round Oak stations, again proved too heavy for the strength of the coupling chains, for one of these broke, and several of the hindmost carriages ran back down the incline. What followed was inevitable. The detached portion gained a high speed and dashed against the engine of the following train. Death and mutilation was the consequence. The inquiry has been adjourned for a week.

MENACING ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

A few days ago the Count of St. Albans (described as Alexander Mauduit, alias Alexander de Saint Albans d'Orleans, otherwise Count Saint Albans), of York, teacher of languages, was charged at Aberford, Yorkshire, with having, on the 29th ult., in a railway carriage belonging to the North Eastern Company, on a portion of the line between Newton Kyme and Tadcaster, assaulted Mr. Joseph Swale, of Boston Spa, gentleman, and formerly of York. It appeared that Mr. Swale, at Thorp Arch station, attempted to enter a third-class carriage for York, in which was the Count, who said there was no room. Mr. Swale got in, however, and found only two other persons and the Count in that compartment. When Mr. Swale (with a child of 2½ years, and a nurse girl) got seated, he told the Count he dared not have obstructed his entrance into a carriage abroad, or he would have been given in care of the gens d'armes. The Count replied; a quarrel ensued; and Mr. Swale having said something about so many foreign vagabonds being in this country, a disgrace to their country and themselves, the Count drew a stiletto, and said, "Me kill you." Mr. Swale had the child on his knee at the time; or, in the opinion of himself and the two other persons present, the Count would have stabbed him. There was a second charge against the Count by Mr. Swale who, having gone into the booking-office at the Church Fenton station, to complain of what had occurred, whilst the station-master was taking down his complaint in writing, the Count became much excited, rushed towards Mr. Swale with an umbrella, and again menaced him. The magistrates said they found it quite necessary, for the sake of justice and for the safety of the public, to fine the defendant the full penalty allowed by law for the first assault, viz., 5*l.* including costs, or in default of payment to be committed to the House of Correction for two months. As to the second assault, it showed them that the defendant was excessively irritable, and that it was necessary to require him to be bound over in his own recognisance of 50*l.* not to offend in like manner for a period of twelve months. The fine of 5*l.* and the costs in the second case, amounting to 1*l.* 18*s.*, were afterwards paid, the defendant entered into the required recognisance, and the dagger was given up to the railway guard, who was present.

A battue, under the direction of M. Ballet, Lieutenant de Louveterie, took place a few days ago in the commune of Fay (Aube), to destroy some wolves which had been seen prowling about. Two old ones, male and female, and one cub were killed in a few hours. The he-wolf was enormously large, and received no less than fifteen wounds before it fell.

The Rev. Robert Magnire has refused the legacy of one hundred pounds left him by the late Mr. Dennington, of Northampton-square, "in the event of his living on strict total abstinence principles." In a published letter he says: "I am not a teetotaler; and if I ever become a 'strict total abstinence' man, I hope to become so on principle, and for no lower motive."

The *Oxford Journal* states that the announcement in several local and London papers of the resignation of the Vice-Chancellorship of the university by Dr. Williams is not altogether correct. Dr. Williams has not actually resigned, but he has asked permission of Lord Derby to retire from office on the usual day in October, when there is always a new nomination made by the Chancellor of the University.

Several large shoals of pilchards have appeared on the Cornish coast, and the drift fisheries have been in active operation during the past week. At Portloe eight drift boats took 30,000 pilchards. At Polperro some of the boats took from 8,000 to 10,000 per night, and one boat took nearly 20,000. The greater portion of them were sold at a shilling per six score. At St. Ives two or three boats had taken from 3,000 to 4,000 pilchards per night.

Some recent attempts to carry the anti-sithe campaign into the counties of Tipperary and Waterford have been unsuccessful. Through the activity of the local authorities the *émeute* at Carrick-on-Suir was promptly suppressed, and the cutting of the crops with sithes is proceeded with without interruption. The ringleader of the riots, one Collins, is still at large, but a reward has been offered for his apprehension, and the police are on his trail.

The Empress Eugenie, says the *Patrie*, in one of her drives in the Bois de Vincennes before 1856, several times remarked a statue of the Virgin fixed in a wall near the site now occupied by the military hospital. Her Majesty, at the time she became pregnant, made a vow that if Providence blessed her with a son she would erect a chapel on the spot. This vow has been religiously kept, and on the 15th, the *fête* of the Assumption, the building was inaugurated with great solemnity. The statue, which was the origin of the vow, has been placed in the chapel, and under it is the following inscription: "The Empress Eugenie, in a promenade in the Bois de Vincennes, having passed before an image of the Virgin, made a vow that if God blessed her with a son she would erect a chapel in his honour. The chapel was terminated in 1858."

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON I., AT CHERBOURG.

(See next page).

THIS was the closing ceremony of the late Cherbourg fêtes. After mass on Sunday, the Emperor and Empress, followed by the Imperial cortege, went to the Place Napoleon, where stands the equestrian statue of Napoleon I., which was to be inaugurated by the Emperor. Immediately on the arrival of their Majesties, the veil which covered the statue fell, amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" At the same moment salutes of artillery were fired from all the vessels in the harbour and from the forts. Their Majesties took their seats in a richly-decorated tribune, which was erected in front of the statue, and appeared to contemplate with lively satisfaction the magnificent panorama before them. The Emperor, perceiving around the statue several persons wearing the St. Helena medal, invited them all to advance to the foot of the tribune. These old relics of immortal phalanxes, who all carried in their hands crowns of immortalities, hastened to occupy the place pointed out to them, and saluted their Majesties with loud acclamations. As soon as silence was restored, the Mayor of Cherbourg mounted the first steps of the tribune and addressed his Majesty. The following remarks occurred in the Emperor's speech, made in reply: "It seems," he said, "to be a part of my destiny to accomplish, by peace, the great designs of the Emperor conceived by him during war. His principles obtain their triumph at the present day by the force of reason. It is thus, for instance, that the question of the freedom of the seas has in our time been solved. Posterity indeed will always be found to realise the ideas of a great man. But, whilst we refer these great results to the design of Napoleon I., we must also do justice to the efforts which have been made by preceding Governments, not only by that of Louis XVI., but as far back as Louis XIV. The present Government, relying on the support of the will of the great masses of the nation, does not wage war except when it is forced to defend the national honour, and the great interests of the peoples. Let us continue in this course without distraction; let us continue to develop in peace the resources of our country; let us invite foreigners to visit us as friends, and not as rivals; and let us show that France is a nation in which confidence and unity reign, and that, maintaining such internal union as resists all the passionate impulses of the day, she abides mistress of herself, obedient only to the dictates of honour and reason."

MISCELLANEA.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Captain Sir Henry Huntley, Knight, R.N., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Landa.

The head-mastership of Malta Protestant College has been conferred upon the Rev. Charles Popham Miles, M.A., incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Glasgow.

M. Liadières, formerly an aide-de-camp of Louis Philippe, and a deputy, has just died at Paris. His funeral was attended by a great many Orleansists.

A project of an electric telegraph to connect Europe with China, is, it is said, now in course of preparation in Paris, and will be presented to the Emperor on his return.

Captain James M. Brown, 93rd Highlanders, commanding the reserve of the regiment at Aberdeen, is a claimant for the title of Earl of Cairn, now in abeyance.

Owing to the prompt and praiseworthy exertions of the Irish Executive the rebellion of the reapers is at end, and tranquillity is again the order of the day in the county of Kilkenny.

Lord Brougham has consented to be present at the inauguration of the Grantham Monument to Sir Isaac Newton, which is to take place on Tuesday, the 21st of September.

The notorious Cruiser, which, next to the Zebra, was supposed to present the most insuperable difficulties to the horse-tamer Rarey, is announced to appear as a circus performer this week.

Mdlle. Eveillard's brother, Lieutenant Eveillard, who was promoted by the Emperor Napoleon the other day, has been appointed an officer of Admiral Hamelin's personal staff.

Mrs. Brougham, who has the last three weeks been playing numerous characters at the Lyceum, is in treaty to secure the reins of government at this house from the 26th of next December.

As a proof of the improved condition of the water of the Thames, a quantity of small whitebait was caught on Saturday immediately off the wharf at Woolwich Dockyard.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official return of receipts of the French railways for the first six months of the present year, which amounted to 149,610,221fr., being an increase of 1,954,426fr. on the corresponding period of 1857.

A rowing match came off a few days ago on the Clyde, between two blind men in one boat, and two seeing sturdy young men in the other. The blind competitors came in before their opponents about 300 yards.

The *Wiltshire Independent* states that Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pardon to the man Wm. Craft, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour for an assault in kissing a young lady at Swanage.

A French company has organised an omnibus service at Madrid after the model of the Paris one. Fifteen new omnibuses and twenty-five pairs of horses, belonging to this company, passed through Bayonne a few days ago on their way to Madrid.

M. Poitevin, the aeronaut, whose excursions on horseback caused so much excitement in London,

has met the fate of several of his predecessors. He fell into the sea near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

An Admiralty notice has been posted in the Liverpool Exchange news-rooms to the effect that tenders are required for the conveyance by steamers of thirty-two officers and 867 men, from Dublin to Gibraltar, and thence to Alexandria.

The Court of Directors, we (*Allen's Indian Mail*) believe, have presented Mr. John Stuart Mill with the sum of 500l. as a slight token of their appreciation of his eminent abilities and faithful discharge of most laborious and responsible duties.

The *Engineer*, an intensely practical journal, has an advertisement informing us that "a slice of the actual cable which now connects Great Britain and America can be had, set in gold as a charm the size of a small locket, an elegant memento of this great achievement of science."

On Monday night the friends of Mr. G. J. Holyoake held a meeting at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, and presented that gentleman with a pecuniary testimonial to the amount of 650l. Among the subscribers were one or two clergymen and dissenting ministers.

There is to be a Crystal Palace in Canada, to be finished by September next. The grounds in Toronto have been given by the Government, and the city of Toronto has voted 5,000l. towards its cost. Other municipalities are expected to supply any further funds that may be required.

The Emperor Napoleon must have had enough of requests and petitions. A calculation has been made that, to satisfy all the demands of the towns, parishes, and districts he has lately traversed, thrice the annual revenue of France would be required.

In consequence of the urgent demand for medical officers in the East, the Court of Directors offer a free passage to those gentlemen who passed the July examinations, provided they take their departure overland during the present month of August.

Orders have been received at Chatham, directing upwards of 500 men of all ranks, belonging to various corps, to be held in readiness to embark for India from Gravesend, between the 1st and 7th of September, in those vessels which have been taken up for them by the Hon. East India Company.

The *Emancipation*, of Brussels, says: "Among the animals recently received at the Zoological Gardens of Antwerp is a monkey, which attracts great attention. It belongs to the family of orang-outangs, and wears a jacket, looking altogether like a young schoolboy."

The other day a Yankee gave a beggar-woman a couple of cents. "Two cents!" exclaimed she, "take them back, Sir; I asked for charity; I can't do anything with two cents." "My dear madam," said the polite donor, "I beg you'll keep the cents, and give them to some poor person."

Henry Bloomfield, the lunatic murderer, who escaped from a railway train near London, on Monday, the 16th instant, while in the custody of a turnkey from Chester Castle, who was conveying him to the Bethlehem Asylum, London, was captured at Ipswich, on Friday last.

The news of Marshal Randon's resignation of his post of Governor of Algiers is confirmed by the *Akhbar* at Algiers. There are still reports of difficulties in the Ministries of War and Marine, consequent upon the powers conferred upon Prince Napoleon, and more resignations have been tendered, although, perhaps, not accepted.

A murder was committed at St. Helen's on Sunday last. A woman who had an illegitimate child, an idiot boy eight years old, was anxious to be married. The boy was an obstacle. To get rid of it she cut her son's throat, having first nerved herself to the horrid deed by drink. She has been committed for trial.

The statement accepted by several London journals, that the Empress Eugenie appended to her signature in the album which she gave to the officers of the Bretagne the words "Grande Amiral de la France," is a canard, invented in Germany. A report that Prince Napoleon is to be invested with the titular dignity of Grand Admiral, is also unfounded.

A story has been going the round of the papers to the effect that some sixty persons were drowned at St. Quentin on the Emperor's fête day. It turns out that during the boat races a barge, containing thirty spectators, comprising men, women, and children, capsized, but that only one young woman was drowned.

There was a very large attendance at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, on the occasion of the Foresters' fête. No fewer than 45,738 persons were present, the largest number that has visited the Palace since the day of the patriotic fête, when the band of the French Guides played. The number on that day, however, was only 39,191.

A meeting of the Reigate electors was held on Tuesday, at which Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Edwin James were present and spoke. Mr. Wilkinson had retired, and his reappearance, dividing, as he does, the Liberal interest, has created dissatisfaction. The two names having been put to the meeting, a large majority declared for Mr. James.

In the course of the last session an act was passed (21 Vic., c. 22), to abolish the whole class of franchise prisons. This act took effect on the 1st of the present month. The prisons abolished by it are the following:—1. Swansea debtors' prison for the liberty of Gower. 2. Newark liberty prison for debtors. 3. Halifax Home Gaol for the manor of Wakefield. 4. Gaol for the Forest and Forest Liberty of Knaresborough, belonging to the duchy

of Lancaster. 5. Gaol for the borough and township of Knaresborough, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. 6. Sheffield debtors' gaol for the liberty of Hallamshire. 7. Hexham debtors' prison.

A Hungarian, M. Leon Humar, has, according to the *Emancipation* of Brussels, made a new and curious application of electricity. In a public concert at the National Theatre he played, by means of electric wires, on five different pianos at the same time. The electric battery which worked the wires was in an adjacent room.

An announcement has been made to the Metropolitan Clergy that the Bishop of London intends commencing the primary visitation of his diocese early in November. The ceremony will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop has just concluded his confirmation for the present year, having confirmed nearly 15,000 young persons.

We (*United Service Gazette*) have heard that the Maharajah Scindiah proposes, of course with the sanction of Her Majesty, to confer a handsome decoration on the army, as a reward for the gallantry displayed by the troops at the capture of Gwalior, expelling the rebels and his own mutinous troops from the city, by which he has been replaced on his throne.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury was on Friday, prorogued in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Travers Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan, in pursuance of the Royal writ, to Wednesday, October 20.

Lyons McLeod, Esq., Consul at Mozambique, has, with his family, been obliged suddenly to evacuate his post, having been stoned out of his house by the Slave party, in that district of the King of Portugal's dominions. After this, what may not Dr. Livingstone expect on his arrival at Quillimane?

Letters from Captain McClinton, dated from the Arctic Regions, "Holsteinburg, May 7," state that in the course of the last season he was unable to get into the north water, and passed the winter in the pack. He recruited at Disco, and, undaunted by his failure, proceeded again in search of the missing expedition.

From Mexico we have news of still another revolution. The *New York Herald* says: "A few days since, we had intelligence that ex-governor Juan Jose Baez had been arrested and thrown into prison in the city of Mexico. Now we learn that this imprisonment has been followed by a revolution, and his investiture with the supreme power of the State."

It is rumoured (says *Allen's Indian Mail*) that Lord Stanley has intimated to the New Indian Council that they are to sit as formerly in Leadenhall-street, and that he will occasionally take the chair as president. A portion of the clerks at the India Board are to be retained, who are to receive the decisions of the council, and to revise or amend as heretofore.

Colonel R. C. Moody, R.E., at present commanding the Royal Engineers in North Britain, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Falkland Islands, which he, with a party of his corps, prepared for colonisation between 1841 and 1848, has, it is stated, been appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new North American colony of British Columbia.

A beautifully chiselled marble bust of the late Rev. Dr. Wardlaw has been erected in the Necropolis at Glasgow over his remains. The bust, which is colossal, is chiselled from a block of Italian marble, and placed on a pedestal of Newry granite, about twelve feet in height. The design of the pedestal is after the Greek character. The monument is erected on the brow of the western eminence, immediately behind the Cathedral.

Some excitement was created in Camberwell and the neighbourhood on Saturday, by the discovery of the body of a girl, twelve years old, in the canal. It was at first supposed that she had been abused and then murdered, but a more careful examination negated that supposition, and the probability now is that she drowned herself. An inquest was opened on Monday, but afterwards adjourned.

It is generally known that the heir of the house of Derby enjoys, under some family arrangement, a noble income, independent of the Earl. It arises from considerable property in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and the value is generally supposed to be about 10,000l. a-year. Lord Stanley has not yet formed any establishment, his lordship occupying rooms in his father's house, and, with this exception, living absolutely *en garçon*.

On Monday night a boy named George Wood, about thirteen years of age, in the employ of Mr. Page, baker, Preston-street, Brighton, went into the sea to bathe not far from the bottom of Russell-street. He by some means got out of his depth, which being observed by two boys by whom he was accompanied, one of them named May, living in Russell-street, got hold of his hand, but was obliged to let go to prevent being dragged in himself. The alarm was given, but deceased was not now to be seen, as it was rather dark. A seine net was procured, with which two men named Collier and Collins succeeded in finding the body.

A letter from Florence, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that a few days ago a party of brigands stopped a diligence near Montefiascone, and having as usual forced the travellers to alight, and to lie down on the ground, with their faces downwards, began to plunder the vehicle. Among the passengers was a M. Muller, an Austrian Cabinet courier, who travels once a month to Naples and back to Mantua with the correspondence of the

Austrian Legations of Modena, Florence, Rome, &c. As he attempted to get up, he received so hard a blow on his head with a pick-axe, that he had to be carried back to Florence in a desperate state.

Cardinal Wiseman is in Dublin creating much sensation. He landed at Kingstown on Monday.

A grand dinner has been given by the Americans in Paris to Professor Morse, in honour of his invention of the telegraph and its recent completion under the Atlantic Ocean. The announcement that the European Governments, with France at their head, were about to bestow on Mr. Morse some mark of their appreciation of his distinguished services was hailed with great applause.

The case of Mr. Townsend, M.P. for Greenwich, came before the Court of Bankruptcy again on Friday. At a recent examination meeting his accounts were not filed, the bankrupt being unable to defray the charges for preparing them. That difficulty having since been overcome the accounts were now filed. They extend from July 1, 1852, to March 29, 1858, and show the following results:—On the 1st of July, 1852, the bankrupt was possessed of a capital or surplus of 659l. 10s. 8d. His debts and liabilities are now 5,901l., against which securities are held of the alleged value of 495l. The other assets are about 150l., including cash at banker's, 6s. 5d. The deficiency is partially explained by the following items:—Law costs, 1,122l.; interest, 501l.; political expenses, 1,341l.; domestic and personal expenses, 4,656l.; losses, 1,633l.

The pleasure smack *Caroline*, of Emsworth, Hants, on Saturday afternoon left that place with six gentlemen on board, the wind being strong at the time. When about four miles down the harbour a heavy squall took the boat, and before the master could get hold of the tiller (one of the gentlemen steering) the ill-fated boat capsized, and the Rev. H. Morse, Joshua Smith, Esq., solicitor, Mr. Brown Moorhead, and Mr. George Shean were drowned. The persons saved were Mr. Philip Lyne, the Rev. Henry Shean, and James Cribb, master. The Rev. H. Morse swam ashore, but in his anxiety to save life he put back again to the wreck, and so lost his own life; it is supposed he was seized with the cramp.

The Bedford carrier was, the other day, bearer of serious news to Alnwick, to the effect that Mr. Black, of Burton, near Barnboro', had lost, up to the previous evening, 500 out of a flock of sheep, their deaths being almost immediately consequent upon their being "dipped." A subsequent communication from this carrier says that "650 sheep have died up to this time." They were "dipped" in the morning, and afterwards sent to grass, and, as it came on a very rainy night, it is supposed that the liquid had been quite washed from the wool, and the sheep, having got the grass, were poisoned. This is the most likely cause of death that we know of at present. Latest account is 750 dead.—*Northern Daily Express*.

During the thunderstorm on Thursday, a curious phenomenon occurred at Killeen, about two miles from this city. Our informant was an eyewitness, and says that while the storm was proceeding there arose a whirlblast, which lifted into the air nine cocks of hay, the property of Mr. Wilkin, which were borne up until they appeared as specks somewhat about the size of small birds, and eventually completely out of sight. There were seventeen haycocks in the same place, and of the nine removed nothing has since been heard. We have been informed of the death by lightning of several cattle in different parts of the country; and of the providential escape of a man who was sitting under a tree, in Drumilly Demesne, when it was shivered by the electric fluid.—*Armagh Gazette*.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company, on Friday, Mr. Denison, the chairman, had to sustain some very severe and personal remarks. The honourable gentleman appears to have maintained his equanimity as long as it was possible for him to do so; but as there is a limit to everything, so there is a limit to Mr. Denison's patience. The chairman was supported by a large majority of the shareholders present, and, fortified by such a phalanx, he spoke up rather independently, and at last very curtly said, that they had a stormy meeting, and that now all was over. He refused to put resolutions that were proposed, but these resolutions were lost when put by others.

The following are some out of many thousand extraordinary cures without medicine effected by Du Barry's delicious health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, coughs, asthma, consumption, and debility.—*Cure No. 41,517*, Winchester, Dec. 3, 1847. Gentlemen—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of dropsy, dyspepsia, and constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c., &c. JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon, 95th Regt.—*Cure No. 52,422*, Bridgehouse, Frimley, April 3, 1854. Thirty-three years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances. JAMES ROBERTS, Wood Merchant.—Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart; 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 cansisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. Cansisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Important Caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

A CONTRAST.

A man's head is not a unit, as owl-philosophers have taught hitherto. It is a city, a confederacy, a commonwealth of faculties. First are what we call the appetites which take hold of the sensual life. Then there are the passions which made the driving power, and without which a man is good only as camellias are good, that have no odour. Then there are the moral powers which pertain to the spiritual life; and then what we call the intellect, which is the messenger and watchman for all the other faculties, which looks out, and perceives, and analyzes, and reports. In the body the eyes and ears and nerves are in pairs; so in the soul the faculties act in pairs, but it is by opposites. When avarice is roused, benevolence rises to restrain it. When fear is excited, hope comes to assuage anxiety. So the soul is not balanced and quiescent, but continually rises and falls in undulations, like waves of the sea. Every faculty sends up its solicitations, but all must be denied for the time but one. An analogue to this can be found in the human body. All the senses can be exercised in low forms at the same time; but in their highest use, only one. I stand listless in a summer afternoon, under a tree covered with fragrant blossoms, eating a bunch of grapes, which I both feel and taste. I see the peaceful landscape—the browsing herds—the distant mountains. I hear the chirping of insects—the notes of birds—the fall of waters, in the unpaid Philharmonic of nature. The flowers send up their odour about me as if God's creation loved to do homage to his creature. But suddenly a companion exclaims: "Hark! Do you hear that distant thunder?" Or some Audubon at my side, who knows I cannot distinguish a peculiar bird-note, calls out: "There, listen! That is it." And instantly landscape and flowers and grapes are forgotten; I could not tell what fruit I was eating, but all my attention is concentrated upon the sense of hearing.

Every man knows the truth of this principle when applied to the pursuits of life. He who would be a scholar, cannot be a traveller, and circumnavigate the globe. He who would gain his living from books, cannot devote himself also to pictures. No one can possess the highest skill both at the anvil and easel. Many people think that self-denial begins when men join the Church, but self-denial is not peculiar to Christianity. It was a part of God's original idea in the creation of man. It belongs to every choice among complex motives. Christianity only gives us the law of yielding.

Most men make the basilar part of their head a despotic, and harmonise everything downward, like fabled Neptune, who ruled in the ooze and mud, at the bottom of the sea. A few there are who make the top of the head govern, and harmonise everything upward. Their deity sits on high Olympus, not Jupiter, but Jehovah. Many men vibrate between the two, and now are ruled by their superior and now by their inferior nature. They will have everything pure and virtuous and noble in the family; they give play there to their higher powers; but when they go to their stores they say, "Business is business, and the family is the family." And conscience peeps and says: "What is right?" And the man answers: "Back with you! What is customary?" Customary! One might as well look in the middle of Broadway for water-cresses, and daisies, and springing grass, as to look in the hard, dusty, foot-beaten ways of custom to find out what truth is! Money always thinks what the devil tells it, and in the clink and ring and round of gold, all magnanimities, all nobilities of rectitude, all questions of right and wrong that go beyond the

yard-stick or the gallon measure, have to yield to its control.

Men's passions are not always hawking. When the old eagle is gorged and lies asleep in his eyrie, the squirrels are out—the sparrows fly at the bottom of the cliff—the doves are cooing; but when he begins to have hungry dreams and lifts himself, screaming from the rock, and, spreading his wings, fans the air with mighty strokes, in an instant the birds are in the forest, and the squirrels out of sight in their holes. So, when avarice is asleep, tastes, like graceful squirrels, play in and out, and ten thousand kindnesses, like little birds, fly to and fro; but when it wakes, one scream, and all the good is gone into nests and coverts.

A man respected in society betakes himself to his

there no longer. The truth of his altered position flashes upon him, and his better feelings urge him to reform, but he thrusts them aside and crowds them down, and thus he goes on to the end of his career. Was there not self-denial here? Did not the man constantly deny his higher nature for the sake of his lower? Yet so it is. Like the wretch who, when his house is on fire, leaves his wife and daughter, and the sweet babe in the cradle, to perish in the flames, and rushes to rifle his strong boxes and save his gold and jewels, so, when everything is at stake, the cursed crew of wicked men leave all that is noble and immortal, and run, rifling their appetites and passions to save the pleasures which are therein! The devil calls for a thousand self-denials where Christ calls for one; self-denials the most heartless, the most cold and un-

those upon the lower branches are sour and green. Christian living is living right beneath the sun, in the topmost boughs of character; worldly living is living in the shaded lower branches.

Many people make self-denial an end, and think they are good in proportion as they are gloomy. Their faces are worn long and thin with grim pain. Their Sundays are tied-up days, bound and restricted. They are always looking for something in which to deny themselves. Now you are never to aim at self-denial as a thing desirable in itself. Aim at some positive good, and when lower feelings clutch at you and would hold you back, shake them off, and say to them, "No! I must have this higher life."

Some people are troubled because they have no self-denials. Their temper is so sweet and even, it is so natural for them to prefer what is good and pure, that they never have those experiences of which they hear from other Christians. Such need have no anxiety; rather let them be thankful and go on their way with joy.

Self-denial is easy in proportion to the quantity. It is much harder to be half truthful and half honest than it is to be truthful and honest throughout. There is nothing which pays you back so sweetly, as duties which were difficult to be performed. Make your own way hard, and God will make it easy. The only way in which you can have progress in the divine life, is by resolutely meeting every duty. It is hard when an engine begins with slow revolutions to move the ponderous train, but when momentum is gained, it clears the track and drives everything before it. There are many Christians who have no head—no momentum—and when they have anything to do, it is always dead pulling and scream of steam and whistle. It is a shame for a Christian to be year after year overcoming the same obstacles. You ought to be fighting still, but it should be with enemies who camp far out of sight of those with whom you began the fray. Victory behind the banner, and battle before it—that should be the way with a Christian.

The higher a man stands on the scale of his manhood in opposition to his beasthood, the greater is his power. The man who, by the Spirit of God in his soul, rules every subordinate thing, and denies his lower nature for the sake of that which is higher, is a witness for Christ, whatever Church name he bears, or whether he stands outside of all Churches. You could not speak of a humble star, nor of such a man, be his station what it may, as a humble Christian. Set in the circle of eternity, he will shine for ever in the galaxy of God.

May you thus live. Obey your higher nature. Go forth stern as conscience and strong as love can make you. Follow Christ in his ignominy. Remember that he is incarnated

in every truth, in every just principle, in every humane movement. Be firm, be courageous, but never be bitter or hating. Live loving; die loving; and you shall live to love for ever.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The astounding sum of 60*l.* was the other day consumed in drink, at a public-house in the vicinity of a line of railway now constructing in this country. No one will wonder when we add that at night more than twenty navvies were carried out by two or three policemen who were in attendance, and laid in a common stable, dead drunk. Of course this is only a climax in a course of habitual and chronic drunkenness, which nightly presents scenes sufficiently horrible.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*



NAPOLEON STATUE AT CHERBOURG.—(See preceding page.)

cups, saying, "I can leave off when I please." He might more reasonably jump from a precipice, five hundred feet high, and say, "I don't intend to go to the bottom. When I have fallen half way, I shall turn around and come up again." The first time he comes home late at night he is a little troubled. Conscience whispers, "You have done wrong," and approbation exclaims, "Yes, what will people say of you?" and pride starts up and says, "Are you not ashamed not to have more respect for yourself?" But combativeness calls out, "I don't care, I shall do as I like." So his bad habits strengthen. He loses his standing in society and in business. The merchants of whom he used to buy goods, and who would come down to their store doors to welcome him, now give him an indifferent "good-morning," or sit at their writing, and at length tell him he can have credit

paying, and which grow harder and harder to the end, while Christ's self-denials are easier and easier every step of the way toward heaven. I do not ask you if you are self-denying—every man who has left the cradle has come into a realm where he must bear the cross—I ask you if you are denying yourself *rightly*. The only difference between Christian and worldly self-denial is in the thing denied. The world denies the higher for the lower; Christianity denies the lower for the higher, and Christ invites us to come into His kingdom that we may learn the true way of self-denial; that we may let Love sit, regent, in the highest chamber of the soul, with Conscience for its prime minister, and so harmonise and direct all the discords and quarrels of the lower stories. Every gardener knows that it is the topmost boughs which have the sweetest and brightest-coloured fruits, while



CASTLE OF LICHTENHOF.

NURNBERG.

(Concluded from page 125.)

A BEAUTIFUL view of the town is obtained from the Castle (called the Kaiserburg), now occasionally the residence of the King of Bavaria, who has had it restored. A part of the ancient building still remains, and dates from the year 809. In 1427, the Castle was sold to the town, with the grounds belonging to it, for 120,000 florins, a very large sum in those times. In the grounds, now a pleasant walk, are the remains of the old fortress. We had forgotten to mention "Pilate's House," belonging to Ritter Ketzler, who, after his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in 1477, caused a number of pillars to be erected by Adam Kraft, to mark the exact distances between the stations at which it is said our Saviour rested on His way to Golgotha. These stations at Nurnberg lead from Pilate's House to the churchyard of St. John, where repose the re-



ROSENAU.

main of many of the great men whom Nurnberg has produced. A place of much resort for the citizens of the town is the Rosenau (the Valley of Roses), in which music is performed on certain days, and refreshments to be had. It is laid out with much taste. In the grounds is the Turkish Pavilion. After the Reformation, the numerous monasteries and nunneries which were in the town were converted into magazines, and became private property. The Monastery of the Carthusians still exists, and the church is well worthy notice. In the neighbourhood are the Heidenthurm and the Castle of Lichtenhof. The town still carries on

very considerable trade. The largest ultramarine manufactory in the world is here; and the largest engine factory in Germany, belonging to Herr von Cramer, employs over 2,000 workmen. One of its chief trades is that of tobacco, 50,000 cwt. being sent yearly away in a raw and manufactured state. Beer is another very large article of trade. Nurnberg is the central point at which the railways will terminate, and it will become one of the most important towns of Germany. To those who can spare the time, a visit to this interesting place will well repay the trouble and expense.



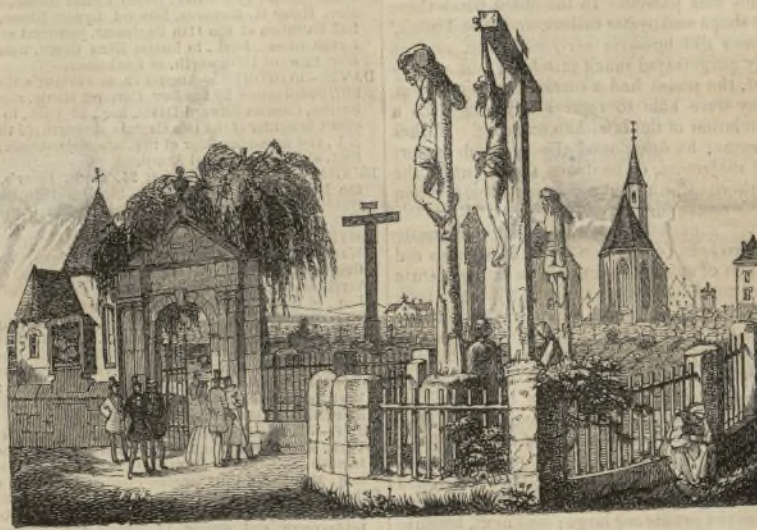
CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY.

WINE "PLASTERING."

A question of some interest to the wine trade was a few days ago submitted to the Imperial Court of Lyons. It is the custom in the south of France to prepare certain wines for consumption by means of what is called "plastering"—that is, mixing in them a certain quantity of plaster, which has the effect of facilitating fermentation, removing the earthy taste which they sometimes have, and of giving them a better colour. In 1856 a wine dealer named Chassery, of St. Martin d'Esbaux (Loire), ordered of M. Roux, a large dealer of Nismes, a considerable quantity of wine, and he sold it by retail to the labourers who had collected in the village to execute some railway works. Before long a considerable number of the men fell ill, and the wine was seized. On being analysed by a provincial chemist, it was found to contain five or six grammes of alum per litre; but other chemists who afterwards analysed it declared that it contained "plastering," and not alum. To set the



HEIDENTHURM.



CEMETERY.



THE OLD CASTLE.

matter at rest, M. Chevallier, the well-known professor of the School of Pharmacy at Paris, was called on to analyse the wine, and he reported that it contained a certain quantity of alum (about 8 per cent.), which might have come from the "plastering" to which it had been subjected, but which, in any case, was dangerous to health. On this, Chassery brought an action against Roux before the Civil Tribunal of Roanne, to obtain 30,000f. damages. Roux contended that he had done nothing more to the wine than was usual, but the tribunal decided that he had "plastered" it in excess, and that he had been guilty of fraud in not informing Chassery of what he had done. It accordingly ordered him to pay 10,000f. damages. He appealed to the Court of Lyons against this decision, and laboured to show that "plastering" is a perfectly legitimate operation. But the court laid down that the custom can only be tolerated when exercised in a just measure, and that Roux had so exceeded that measure that his wine was bad for the health. It

therefore said that he had been properly condemned to pay damages, but that nevertheless, under the circumstances, they should be reduced to 5,000f.

SALARIES OF JUDGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A return has just been printed by order of the House of Commons, showing the number of stipendiary judges in England and Wales, with the rank and denomination of each respectively and also the cost of this judicial establishment to the country; together with a similar return for Ireland, and another return for Scotland. It appears that in England there are 24 judges of superior courts, and 199 judges of inferior courts, including the Bankruptcy and Insolvent Debtors Commissioners, the County Courts, and Stipendiary Magistrates. The Court of Chancery costs in judicial stipends 43,000l.; the salaries being thus distributed: Lord Chancellor, 10,000l.; two Lords Justices of Appeal at 6,000l. each;

Master of the Rolls, 6,000l.; and the three Vice-Chancellors, together, 15,000l. The Court of Queen's Bench costs 28,000l.; the salaries being 8,000l. for the Lord Chief Justice, and 20,000l. divided amongst the 4 puisne judges. The Court of Common Pleas likewise stands for 28,000l., the Chief Justice receiving 8,000l., and the 4 puisne judges 5,000l. each; while the Court of Exchequer costs but 27,000l., the salary of the Chief Baron being 7,000l. The other judges of superior courts are, the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, 4,000l., and the Judge of the New Court of Probate, 5,000l.; the total cost, in stipends, of the judges, of superior courts being 135,000l. The Bankruptcy Commissioners—5 in London at 2,000l. each, and 10 in the country, at 1,800l. each—cost 28,000l.; the Insolvent Debtors Courts are provided for by one First Commissioner, at 2,000l., and two other Commissioners at 1,500l. each. Of the County Court Judges there are 20, at 1,500l. each, 2 at 1,350l. each, and 38 at 1,200l. each; total, 78,000l. There are 85

Revising Barristers at 210l. each; total, 17,850l. The 23 metropolitan police magistrates of the 13 London police-courts receive 1,200l. each, except the chief magistrate at Bow-street, who has 1,500l.; total, 27,900l. Of the stipendiary magistrates in provincial towns, there are 4 at 1,000l. each, and 8 lower paid. Adding 600l. for the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, the total amount of judicial salaries in the superior and inferior courts of England and Wales is 301,690l. In Ireland, the aggregate salaries of the judges of the superior courts amount to 64,504l., and of the inferior courts, including the Encumbered Estates Commission, to 72,400l.; total for Ireland, 136,904l. In Scotland, the judges of superior courts, consisting of the Lord Justice General of the High Court of Justiciary, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the 11 Lords of Session, receive altogether, 42,300l.; whilst the inferior courts cost 53,085l. in salaries to the 27 Sheriffs, the 54 Sheriffs' substitutes, and one or two minor officers; total for Scotland, 95,385l.



THE REMAINS OF THE FORTRESS.



THE TURKISH PAVILION IN ROSENAU.



CRAMER'S ENGINE FACTORY.

THE HOMICIDE AT ACTON.

Lieutenant A. H. Clavering, R.N., surrendered in discharge of his bail at the Hammersmith Police-office on Friday, before Mr. Dayman, the sitting magistrate, to meet a charge on which he had given himself into custody, of killing and slaying John Gates, at Acton, on Monday, the 9th instant, under the circumstances already reported. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (instructed by Messrs. Lewis) appeared for Lieutenant Clavering; Mr. Giffard on behalf of Captain Miller, a witness, who was in company of Lieutenant Clavering at the time of the melancholy occurrence. Superintendent Tarlton deposed to the prisoner giving himself into custody. He also said, in answer to inquiries, that he was present at the inquest, and that the verdict of the jury was, "We, the jurors, consider that the death of John Gates was caused by a wound in his chest, which penetrated to his lungs and heart, but whether the said wound was inflicted wilfully or was caused accidentally there is not before the jurors sufficient evidence to prove."

Captain Thomas Miller, R.N., deposed: About twelve o'clock on the night in question I was with Lieutenant Clavering in Priory-lane. As we were emerging from this lane I heard a noise, and observed a man on the other side of the road, apparently intoxicated, quarrelling with himself, swearing, and making a great commotion. I observed to my friend Clavering, "We had better let this fellow pass," not liking his appearance. After waiting a little we proceeded, and on coming up to him, he turned round fiercely and said, "What the—business are you doing here?" or words to that effect. Clavering replied, "We are two gentlemen taking a walk for our own amusement. I should like to know what business that is of yours?" The night was very dark indeed. I can't say exactly what the words were that he made use of, as I took him for a foreigner from his accent. I thought I heard something like, "Do for you," or "Do for you both." At the same time, he made a violent assault upon Clavering, who happened to be nearer to the man than I was; else he would have been upon me. He laid hold of Clavering's stick and struggled. Clavering warned him that it was a sword-stick that he held in his hand, and endeavoured to shake him off. I fancied that I observed something like a knife, or a polished pistol under the man's arm, and said, "Look out, Harry, he is a foreigner, and I think he has a knife about him." I then perceived that the sword had left the scabbard of the sword-stick, and the unfortunate man was belabouring Clavering with the end of it. Clavering held the sword up as if to ward off the blow and keep away from the man. I heard Clavering receive several severe blows, one of them right down on his head, from the sheath of the sword-stick. While this was going on, Clavering kept warning the man to "drop it." The words he used were, "Drop it, or I may do you an injury." I heard this distinctly three times. I think it was between the second and the third time that Clavering got the blow on the head. After the third time the man made another rush and fell. I said, "Come along, Harry; there may be more of them about." He replied, "Stop a moment, Tom, till I have picked up the end of my sword-stick. We then went along; and he said, "I hope I have not pricked the fellow." I said, "Pricked him, nonsense, I could swear you never touched him. I was close by and must have seen if you had touched him, and I can swear you never did touch him." He said, "Well, I will see directly, when we come to a light place, whether there is any blood on the sword. It is possible I may have pricked him in the arm." I said, "If that is all it will do him no harm. What right had he to interfere with us? But I am quite sure you never touched him, for I must have seen it." I said I thought it must have been from tripping or intoxication that the man fell. A cart was passing at a slow trot. Clavering sang out, "Take care you don't go over a drunken fellow lying on the roadside," and I added, "You had better pick him up and put him in the cart." Coming to a light place shortly afterwards, Clavering stopped to look at his sword. We both examined it minutely. There was not a stain of any description on it; and I said, "There you are, Harry, I could swear you never touched him." He said, "Well, I am very glad of it, for I thought it just possible that I might have done so." We then went home. I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Ballantine: Now, are you quite certain that, from the beginning to the end of the affair, Lieutenant Clavering never struck at the deceased?—Witness: Perfectly certain.

Mr. Dayman: Was it moonlight?—Witness: Very dark. Fitch dark.

Were there any lamps?—In parts of the road, I did not see any near to where the man attacked us.

In answer to the question whether anybody appeared for the friends of the deceased, the son said that Mr. Marshall, who represented them at the inquest, was to have been there.

Henry George was then examined as to the finding of the body in the road, and the prisoner calling out to him and his companion not to run over a drunken fellow who was lying in the road.

Mr. Lingham, the surgeon, repeated his evidence as to the condition of the body of the deceased. He said the appearances of the wound were consistent with the explanation given by Lieutenant Clavering.

The son here pointed out that the sword could only be drawn from the stick with considerable difficulty.

Mr. Dayman: When two are pulling at the same time there is not much difficulty. As far as the law is concerned I think the case is at an end.

The son asked for an adjournment, in order that he might obtain legal advice.—Mr. Ballantine said he had legal advice at the inquest, but his advocate did not submit any new point for investigation.

Mr. Dayman: The only thing against the prisoner is his own admission, and the evidence of his friend,

Captain Miller. These statements must be taken *pro* and *con*.

Son: They have all the evidence on their side. Dead men tell no tales. Captain Miller seems to have been frightened; but my father was in his working dress, and had his apron on.

Mr. Dayman: When a man is attacked in the dark he does not know how many are coming against him. It seems to me that the melancholy affair was altogether a mischance. There seems to have been no intention to do injury; and the sword stick was first used as a common stick, and the deceased brought the result on himself.

Mr. Ballantine said he could call evidence that Lieutenant Clavering had been entrusted with important commands requiring great discretion; and that a more merciful or mild officer it would be difficult to find in the service.

Son: Still there are two men taking the life of one.—Mr. Dayman: You ought not to make such an imputation.—Son: It is my opinion.—Mr. Dayman: I think it is unfounded.—Son: I am son of deceased.—Mr. Dayman: Still I think you are not justified in making that remark.

Mr. Ballantine said his client had already been injured by empty gossip; and he hoped there would now be an end of it.—The son again asked for an adjournment.—Mr. Dayman said he had justice to do to both parties. If anything new arose the prisoner could be again apprehended. At present his impression was that the deceased had brought the unfortunate result on himself, and Lieutenant Clavering must be discharged.—The prisoner left the court with his friends, among whom were his mother and sister.

THE MACKENZIE ACT IN GLASGOW.

The *Glasgow Herald* says: "Complications have now arisen out of the Forbes Mackenzie Act which the magistracy and the community cannot get rid of, and which must ere long force themselves upon the consideration of the Legislature. The fact is undoubted, that after a fair trial at the hands of a favouring magistracy and an obedient and energetic police force, the act has completely collapsed in the chief city of Scotland; and, as regards facilities for drinking of the lowest and most disgusting kind, matters are positively worse at this moment in Glasgow than they were before the act was passed. In the olden times there were whisky shops and oyster cellars, and the 'Finish,' which at times did business early and late, and in doing so they perpetrated much mischief; but as they were licensed, the police had a certain hold of them, by which they were able to repress anything like a systematic violation of the law then existing. Forbes Mackenzie came; he dragged the licensed dealers into absolute subjection, or he drove them out of the trade altogether. But he did more than this. When he obliterated one man who had previously done business under sanction of law, he unintentionally conjured up two men (or women or children) who did not care a pinch of snuff for all the laws in the statute book. These new outlaws of the whisky trade took the name of shebeen keepers; they exist in every corner of the city; they are all the more dangerous because they work in the dark; they have baffled the best police out of London; fine and imprisonment neither daunt their courage nor lessen their numbers (one beggar-looking woman actually paid penalties to the amount of £100 for her own hand); and in short, the mischief perpetrated under the old system is lamentably intensified under the new. These wretched traders keep their ground so firmly and so obstinately—first, because the profits are large; and next, because they are abetted by the great body of the lower class of the people especially, who scruple not to break a law which they always disliked, and who patronise hebecons because 'stolen waters are sweet.'"

MORMON EMIGRANTS.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who dates from "Camp Scott, Utah Territory, June 12," gives an account of the United States expedition against the Mormons. His news has been anticipated, for by the latest accounts, the Mormons, after a demonstration of flight, and a partial retreat to their more southern settlements, soon began to return, and were reoccupying their homes under the authority of the United States' officers, which had been effectually re-established; but his facts are important as further illustrating the iniquities of the "Saints" in the Great Salt Lake Valley. He corroborates the report respecting the destruction of some two thousand emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in 1854, and starting from the Missouri river on the 1st of September of that year in a hand-cart train, attempted to reach the Mormon settlement. He states that he has derived his information from several authorities, and refers especially to a Mrs. Sutherland, "the accomplished daughter of a gentleman whose name is familiar in London literary circles." He says: "Mrs. Sutherland started from the Missouri only three or four days behind the hand-carts, which her party frequently overhauled at their camping places, subsequently falling behind again. She tells me that the mortality was so great from starvation, exposure, and cold, that pits were dug in which from a dozen to twenty corpses found a common grave. So used did the party become to these ghastly scenes, and so callous from familiarity with death, that it was not uncommon scene to witness the survivors sitting upon the bodies of the dead just prepared for burial, and in this attitude eating their hastily-prepared and scanty meal. Towards the last the graves were scarcely covered, and the wolves exhumed their tenants soon after, scattering the skeleton remains of their horrid feasts upon the wayside. Mr. Sutherland was one of a party who came out from Salt Lake to escort the emigrants through the mountains, and his testimony is that only about 300 starved, emaciated, ragged, and frost-bitten persons entered the valley with them, although from 2,300 to 2,500 started upon this journey of terrors."

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of English wheat to this morning's market are moderate, and we have rather a large supply from abroad. Factors asked several shillings advance at the opening of the market, but the trade was not active, and the supply of English could only be cleared at the prices of this day week, and we had only a small sale for foreign, also without advance. Flour was unaltered in value. Barley, beans, and peas meet a good demand at late prices. There is again a very large arrival of oats, principally from Russia. Prices are supported, excepting for Russian oats, which are 6d. per qr. lower. There is a large arrival of cargoes on the coast, and a considerable business done at late rates.

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

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4½ lb loaf.

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s. d.	Cassop	s. d.
Hetton	17	6	16
Wylam	14	0	16
Benson	15	6	17

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

COBBOLD.—August 23, at Hemingstone Rectory, Suffolk, the residence of her father, the Rev. Thomas Brown, the wife of the Rev. Robert Henry Cobbold, late Archdeacon of Ningpo, of a son.

COOPER.—August 22, at Gilling Parsonage, Richmond, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Lovick Astley Cooper, of a son.

EVANS.—August 20, at Camden-road Villas, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Evans, of a son.

HAYES.—August 23, at Portland-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Capt. Montagu Hayes, R.N., of a daughter.

LASCELLES.—August 22, at Goldsboro' Hall, the Hon. Mrs. James Lascelles, of a son.

LEE.—August 18, at Botley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Lee, of a daughter.

LONGLAND.—August 19, at Southfield-house, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of the Rev. C. P. Longland, of a daughter.

STEELE.—August 25, at Chester-square, the wife of Colonel Steele, Coldstream Guards, of a son.

WEEKES.—August 21, at the Rectory, Aston-on-Trent, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Weekes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLOSSE.—ILLINGWORTH.—August 19, at Edgbaston Church, Birmingham, by the Rev. Henry Lynch Blossie, assisted by the Rev. Heley H. Rickards, Edward Lynch Blossie, Major of the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment, youngest son of Sir Robt. Lynch Blossie, Bart., to Louisa Eliza Grace, widow of the late Rev. Edward Illingworth, of Edgbaston.

DAVIS.—HOWORTH.—August 19, at Saviour's Church, Maidenhall, Paddington, by the Rev. Carteret Maule, rector of Cheam, Surrey, Charles Edward Davis, Esq., of Bath, to Selina Anne, eldest daughter of the late Captain Howorth, of the 39th Bengal N.I., and granddaughter of the late Major-General John Wells Fast, also of the Bengal Army.

DUNDAS.—PELHAM.—August 24, at St. Peter's, Pimlico, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Sir David Dundas, Bart., of Dunira, Perthshire, to Lady Lucy Anne Pelham, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Chichester.

FOSTER.—ALLDAY.—August 21, at the Parish Church, Aston Warwicks, by the Rev. George Peake, Vicar, Thomas Gregory Foster, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn and the Temple, barrister-at-law, to Sophie, youngest daughter of John Allday, Esq., of Warneford-house, Birmingham.

HORTON.—STARKIE.—August 19, at Padstow, by the Rev. S. J. C. Adamson, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Foster Chamberlain, M.A., Rector of Rufford, uncle to the bride, the Rev. George William Horton, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Colonel Horton, of Embay Kirk, in the county of York, to Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, Esq., of Huntray, Lancashire.

KENT.—WALKER.—August 24, at the Presbyterian Chapel York, Mr. Alfred Kent, of Blackman-street, and Waltham, London, solicitor, to Eliza, only daughter of Charles Walker, Esq., Member of the Common Council of the city of York.

STRANGWAYS.—BULLER.—August 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Enfield, by the Rev. H. F. Strangways, brother of the bridegroom, and Rector of Kilvington, Somerset, Captain Walter Aston Fox Strangways, Royal Horse Artillery, second son of the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, Rector of Rewe, Devon, to Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of John Edward Buller, Esq., of Chase Lodge, Enfield.

WILKINSON.—GOSLING.—August 19, at Sutton, Surrey, by the Rev. Charles Allix Wilkinson, domestic Chaplain to H.M. the King of Hanover, George Allix Wilkinson Captain Royal Horse Artillery, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Francis Gosling, Esq., of Sutton, Surrey.

DEATHS.

DETTMAR.—August 20, at Edenbridge, Kent, M. I. Gore, only child of Montague Dettmar, Esq., Capt. 3rd Light Dragoons, aged ten months.

KEELOCK.—August 21, at Adelaide-terrace, Waterloo, Lieut. H. G. Keelock, R.N., aged sixty-four.

LAMBARDE.—August 20, on board H.M.S. Africane, at Chatham, Lieut. William Lambarde, R.N., aged thirty-three years, second surviving son of William Lambarde, Esq., of Beaumont, Sevenoaks.

MORSE.—August 21, the Rev. Herbert Morse, M.A., aged thirty-two.

PASKE.—August 18, at Bath, Susan Amelia, the wife of Colonel Paske.

STEWART.—August 20, at Beverley, the Rev. F. Stewart, B.A., curate of St. Mary's, in that town, and formerly curate of Stillington, aged forty-two.

YERBURY.—August 16, at his residence, Belcomb, Bradford, Wilts, Lieut.-Col. John William Yerbury, Esq., late of the 3rd Light Dragoons, aged fifty-four.

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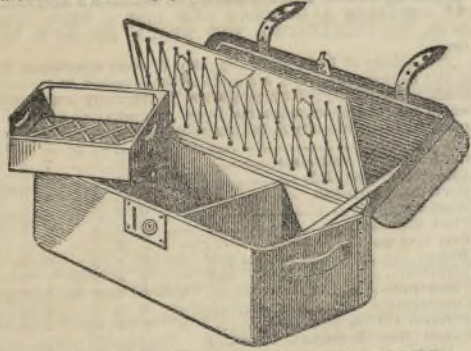
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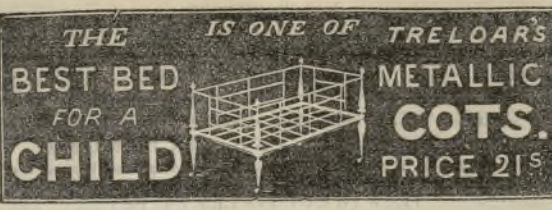
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D'Oyleys, Cushions, Fish, Chair, and Bread Cloths.

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The "Queen" Collar, price 1s. 6d. Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.

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Are new and beautiful Designs in best Muslin.

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BROWN, being the original and only Manufacturer of this celebrated Embroidery in Perth, and as he supplies no shops, begs to invite Ladies to inspect the fine collection, comprising Dresses, Mantles, Collars, Sleeves, Jackets, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Robes, &c., &c. which can only be seen and obtained at the Messrs. A. PERKINS, 4, PORTLAND-STREET, Portman-square, where orders for Wedding Outfits, and Baby Linen are executed in a very superior style, yet at moderate prices.

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Fashionable Silk and Crape Bonnets, from . . . 4l. 11d.

Mourning Mantles, Waterproof Cloaks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

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SUITS, comprising Ready-made DRESS CLOAK and BONNET, all Trimmed with Patent Crape, are specially suited to the requirements of respectable Families desirous of procuring, at the cheapest rate, for ready money, Mourning Attire of a superior kind. Patterns post free. Estimates given for Household Mourning, and any quantity made ready for wear in 24 hours.

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HAM-COURT-ROAD.—Embroidery, Trimming, Haberdashery, and Fringe Warehouse.—J. C. has the largest and best Stock of Stamped and Traced Muslin in the trade, on the best Material and newest Designs. Ladies finding their own Muslin can have it Stamped or Traced at the shortest notice. Strips from 1 inch to 40. A List of Prices:—Collars 3d. each, Braided Collars 6d. per set, Gauntlets 3d. Sleeves 9d. per pair, Habit-shirts 6d., Chemisettes 6d., Night Caps 7d., Pocket Handkerchiefs 9d., D'Oyleys 6d., Bread Cloths 7d., Anti-Macassars 1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 2s. 3d., Capes 2s. 3d., Jackets from 2s. 3d., Infant's Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Embroidery (Cotton) 3d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Silettes 3d. each, Tulle Curi 3s. per yard.

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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.

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SILK MERCERS AND GENERAL DRAPERS.

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

ANNUAL SALE

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

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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.

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NURSING STAYS, CHILDREN'S BELTS, &c., in great variety.

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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.

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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.

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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 recommending its general adoption.

Messrs. William Dray and Co.

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

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