

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



and Pictorial Times

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THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM GERMANY.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Deutz at ten o'clock on Monday morning, and took leave of the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen and Count Alexander Mensdorff. At Verviers Her Majesty was met by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, who accompanied the Queen and Prince to Antwerp, and went with them on board the Royal yacht. The Royal party arrived at Antwerp at half-past three o'clock, and were conveyed from the railway-station in the carriages of his Majesty the King of the Belgians to the quay, where his Majesty's barge was likewise in waiting. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance immediately embarked and proceeded on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. At a little before five the Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders took leave of Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and the yacht immediately got under weigh, and steamed down the Scheldt under salutes from the forts. The Victoria

and Albert cast anchor off the village of Fernoo at about eight o'clock. At three o'clock in the morning the anchor was again weighed, and the yacht proceeded upon her course for England. The wind had blown very strongly, with occasional storms of rain during the day, and Her Majesty had in consequence determined to land at Gravesend; but the weather moderated during the night, though there was still a stiff breeze, and at a very early hour in the morning Her Majesty's orders were given to steer for Dover.

The yacht arrived at its destination at about ten o'clock, and a special train having been kept in readiness, by the attention of the directors of the South-Eastern Railway, both at Gravesend and at Dover, Her Majesty landed at about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, and proceeded by railway to Portsmouth. The train was brought into the Dockyard, where Her Majesty was received upon her arrival by Admiral Sir George Seymour, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., and Major-General the Hon. Sir James Scarlett, the Lieutenant-Governor. Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort, immediately embarked on board the *Elfin*, and proceeded to Osborne. In attendance upon Her Majesty were Lady

Macdonald (Lady of the Bedchamber), the Hon. Caroline Cavendish (Maid of Honour), Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood (Equerry in Waiting), and Col. the Hon Sir C. B. Phipps.

HER MAJESTY'S JOURNEY TO THE NORTH.

The Queen will leave Osborne on Monday next for Leeds, where Her Majesty has graciously consented to officiate at the opening of the Town Hall on the following day. The arrangements for the journey to Leeds, and thence on the following days to Balmoral, have been submitted to Her Majesty, at Osborne, and received the sanction of the Royal approval.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, will leave the Isle of Wight after an early breakfast on Monday morning, and take to the railway in the Clarence Victualling-yard, at Gosport, where a special train, under charge of the directors and officers of the London and South-Western Railway, will be in readiness for the Royal party at 9.45 A.M. Pausing for three minutes only to take water at Basingstoke, the train will leave that place at 10.51 A.M., and arrive at Fal-

con junction, on the South-Western Railway, at 11.50 A.M. After three minutes' necessary detention to change engines here, the Royal party will proceed over the Richmond branch of this railway to the Kew junction—passing Wandsworth at 11.56 A.M., Putney at 11.59 A.M., Barnes at 12.1 P.M., Chiswick at 12.4 P.M., and arriving at Kew at 12.10 P.M. The directors and officers of the North and South Western Junction Railway will here take charge of the Royal train. Crossing the Thames at this point, the Queen will pass the following stations in succession: Acton at 12.20 P.M., Willesden junction at 12.25 P.M., Kilburn at 12.30 P.M., Camden goods station, at 12.35 P.M., Camden-road at 12.38 P.M., and arrive at the King's-cross goods station at 12.45 P.M., having thus completed exactly 100 miles of her journey in three hours. After a delay of ten minutes to exchange locomotives, and allow the directors and officers of the Great Northern Railway to assume the responsibility of conducting the train henceforward, Her Majesty will proceed on her journey northward, passing Hornsey at 1.4 P.M., Colney Hatch at 1.7 P.M., Barnet at 1.11 P.M., Potter's-bar at 1.16 P.M., Hatfield at 1.22 P.M., Welwyn at 1.27



JEDDAH.—(See next page.)

P.M., Stevenage at 1.34 P.M., Hitchin at 1.37 P.M., Arley at 1.44 P.M., and arriving at Biggleswade at 1.48 P.M. Forty-one miles having now been run over this railway, the boiler will be fed during a three minutes' detention of the train, which, again in motion, will pass Sandy at 1.56 P.M., St. Neots at 2.4 P.M., Offord at 2.9 P.M., Huntingdon at 2.13 P.M., Holme at 2.28, and arrive at the cathedral city of Peterborough at 2.37 P.M. Here Her Majesty and the Royal party will partake of luncheon at the station hotel, where half an hour will be passed, 176½ miles of the day's journey having been accomplished. The train will leave Peterborough at 3.7 P.M., and, passing Tallington at 3.20 P.M., Essendine at 3.26 P.M., Little Bytham at 3.30 P.M., Corby at 3.38 P.M., Great Ponton at 3.45 P.M., Grantham at 3.50 P.M., Hougham at 3.59 P.M., Claypole at 4.4 P.M., will arrive at Newark at 4.11 P.M. The boiler having here been replenished, the train will again go forward, passing Carlton at 4.22 P.M., Tuxford at 4.30 P.M., Retford at 4.41 P.M., Sutton at 4.46 P.M., Ranskill at 4.49 P.M., Scrooby at 4.52 P.M., Bawtry at 4.55 P.M., Rossington at 5 P.M., and arriving at the principal station of Doncaster at 5.7 P.M. Thenceforward to Leeds there will be no stoppage. The train will pass Arley at 5.14 P.M., Womersley at 5.26 P.M., the Knottingley junction at 5.35 P.M., Pontefract at 5.36 P.M., Wakefield at 5.49 P.M., Ardsley at 5.59 P.M., the Wortley junction at 6.8 P.M., Holbeck at 6.10 P.M., and arrive in the Great Northern station at Leeds at 6.15 P.M., thus accomplishing the distance of 292½ miles, exclusive of stoppages, in 7½ hours. At Leeds, the mayor (Mr. Fairbairn) will be in attendance to receive Her Majesty, and conduct the Royal party to his residence, without the confines of the borough.

The Royal progress northward will be resumed on Tuesday at one P.M., at which hour Her Majesty will leave the station of the North-Eastern Railway, under charge of the directors and officers of that company. Passing Headingley at 1.10 P.M. the train will proceed by Horsforth, Arthington, Weston, Farnham, Starbeck, Ripley, and Woomaldgreen, to Ripon, where the Royal party will arrive at 1.52 P.M. Thenceforward Her Majesty will proceed direct to Darlington, passing in succession the following stations: Melmerby, Baldersby, Topcliffe, Thirsk, Otterington, Northallerton, Cowton, Dalton, and Croft. At Darlington, where the Royal party are timed to arrive at 2.43 P.M., Her Majesty will be joined by the younger Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, who, in a special train under conduct of Mr. Leith, superintendent of the Great Northern Railway, will leave London on Tuesday morning. Leaving Darlington at 2.48 P.M., the Queen will pass Aycliffe at 2.57 P.M., Bradbury at 3.3 P.M., Ferry Hill at 3.7 P.M., Shinccliffe at 3.13 P.M., Sherburn at 3.16 P.M., Loamside at 3.21 P.M., Fence Houses at 3.24 P.M., Pencher at 3.27 P.M., Washington at 3.30 P.M., Pelaw at 3.37 P.M., Gateshead at 3.43 P.M., and arrive at Newcastle-upon-Tyne at 3.46 P.M. After six minutes' delay, the Royal train will again proceed northward, passing Morpeth at 4.15 P.M., and arriving at 4.40 A.M., at the Bilton junction, where the boiler will be replenished. Again in motion, the train will pass Falloden at 4.57 P.M., Belford at 5.3 P.M., and arrive at Berwick-upon-Tweed at 5.31 P.M. The directors of the North British Railway will here assume charge of the train, and conduct Her Majesty forward to Edinburgh. Passing Grant's House at 6.3 P.M., the train will stop for five minutes at Dunbar, leaving that place at 6.26 P.M., and proceeding thence, without further interruption, to St. Margaret's, where Her Majesty is timed to arrive at six minutes past 7 o'clock—the total distance of 224 miles being performed, exclusive of stoppages, in little more than 5½ hours. The passage to Holyrood will be deprived of much of its usual picturesque character, owing to the lateness of Her Majesty's arrival in the Scottish capital, but this, it will at once be seen, is an unavoidable necessity.

The journey from Edinburgh to Balmoral will be commenced on Wednesday morning at 9 A.M., at which hour the Queen will leave the St. Margaret's station, under conduct of the directors and officers of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The train will arrive at 9.51 A.M. at the Larbert junction, where the directors and officers of the Scottish Central Railway will be in attendance. Thenceforward Her Majesty will pass through the picturesque localities of Bannockburn, Stirling, the Bridge of Allan, Dumbane, Auchtermuchty, and Forteviot, to Perth, where the train is timed to arrive at 11.10 A.M. After a delay of five minutes only, to take in water, the Queen will proceed, now under charge of the directors and officers of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, via Coupar-Angus, the Meikle junction, Glamis, and Forfar, to the Bridge of Dun, where the train will arrive at 12.38 P.M. Thenceforward there will be no stoppage until Her Majesty reaches Aberdeen, at which point of the journey the directors and officers of the Deeside Railway will be in readiness to conduct the train to Banchory, where the Royal party will arrive at 2.35 P.M.; thus performing a journey of 176½ miles, exclusive of stoppages, in five hours and a quarter.

The Queen will lunch at Banchory, and make the journey between this station and Balmoral by road in three easy stages, arriving at her Royal residence in the Highlands about six o'clock.

The railway journey throughout will be under the sole direction of Mr. Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, whose carriages will run through the whole distance of 694 miles.

The Gazette contains a Treasury warrant relating to the postage of letters to India. This warrant, which came into operation on the 1st inst., declares that unpaid letters for India, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall, until the 31st December next, be forwarded and charged the amount of postage to which they would have been liable if prepaid, with an additional charge of 6d.; and that after the latter date all such unpaid letters shall be detained and opened, and then returned to the senders.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester have arrived in town from Brighton.

The Earl of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy intend to pass the winter at Torquay.

His Excellency the American Minister and family have left town for Tunbridge Wells.

Mr., Mrs., and Miss Phillips have left the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, for Brighton.

The Duke and Duchess of San Arpino have taken a mansion at Brighton for a few weeks.

The Countess Howe arrived at Carzon House a few days since from Gopsall, Leicestershire.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Perrier, of Lota, county Cork, have left town for Ireland, on return from Paris.

Lord Stanley has returned to town from visiting the Chancellor of the Exchequer at his seat in Buckinghamshire.

The Hon. Miss Foley arrived in town on Monday from visiting Lord and Lady Foley at Worksop Manor, Nottingham.

The Earl of Malmesbury arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, from attending Her Majesty during her visit to Prussia.

The Earl and Countess of Euston are passing the season at Euston Hall, Suffolk, where they have a numerous circle of friends assembled.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Stanley arrived in town on Wednesday from Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Lord and Lady Aveland and the Hon. Miss Heathcote have returned to their seat, Normanton Park, Rutlandshire, for the season, from Paris. His lordship is in excellent health.

Sir John Shelley, M.P., arrived at Maresfield Park on Saturday from Scotland. On Wednesday, Sir John and Lady Shelley and Miss Shelley arrived at their residence in Park-lane from Maresfield.

JEDDAH.

(See First page.)

We are glad to see that the punishment of Jeddah, slight as it has been, has taken place, and that speedy justice has been performed upon some of those concerned in that dastardly attack upon the Christians who lived there, although we fear that the instigators have not been reached. However, a lesson has been taught which may not be without some good results. The town of Jeddah is one of the most important places upon the shores of the Red Sea, and is the station at which the numerous pilgrims who come by sea disembark for Mecca. The town is generally full of them, and receives considerable profit by their stay, short as it is. Its appearance, even from the sea, is but very poor. There is only one approach into the town from the sea, and that is through the Custom-house, which is generally encumbered with bales of goods of different descriptions lying in confusion, and lazy porters stretched out asleep. The gate is at the end of the Custom-house, and opens into a broad street, on one side of which is the palace, built by Scherif Gholab; and on the other a row of coffee-houses, which are the resort of numberless Mussulmen drinking coffee and smoking either a chibouk or nergillah. (As our fair readers are not to be supposed to be versed in the mysteries of smoking, a chibouk is a pipe with a cherry-tree stem, four or five feet long, with generally an amber mouth-piece; a nergillah, such as used in these places, is a very coarse imitation of the princely hookah. A great number of the former are kept by the owner of the coffee-house, for the use of his customers, who on entering are presented with several from which to choose.) These men are the very personification of idleness, and frequently sit from morning to night, cross-legged, inhaling the fumes of tobacco. The principal buildings are five mosques, offering nothing worthy of notice; the citadel, with a few cannons, which, if kept as such things are in Turkish forts, are of not much use; and a few khans or inns. Of course there is the bazaar, with its usual accompaniment of tumult. It is composed of wooden buildings, in which are stored promiscuously all sorts of merchandise—gum, coffee, English cotton of the commonest description, earthenware, porcelain wares of the most paltry kind, coarse mantles, glass beads, and rosaries. The street, which is very narrow, is crowded with bales of merchandise, camels, and drivers. The mass of people here collected present the most extraordinary scene, of which scarcely any other town can boast, except Mecca. Men from every country in the East, in their different costumes, are to be seen. The proud citizen of Mecca; the Persian, with his lambskin cap; Bedouin Arabs; Afghans; Indians, of every shade and complexion; negroes; naked dervishes, whose appearance resembles more the ape than the human form; emirs, and sheiks, in gold and silver. Behind the bazaar is the town. The houses are built of stone, and generally have the appearance of being in ruins. The Bedouins live in the suburbs in huts. It is much more cleanly than most Asiatic towns. The neighbourhood is a complete desert, without a stream to enliven it. Water is, however, to be had, but of a very bad quality, so that the inhabitants are forced to use rain water, which is collected in cisterns. It is a place of considerable commerce, being the depot for goods from India, Abyssinia, and all parts of Asia. The latter place supplies slaves. The Malay Islands also supply the market with slave-girls. The place employs about 210 ships, mostly coasters. Each day a caravan starts for Mecca; and every six weeks, one for Medina. Twice a year it is the scene of much bustle—once during the Hedjah, the period when the great caravans arrive for Mecca; and when the fleet of Indian vessels arrive with merchandise, at which latter period the town is crowded with Arabs, who come to make their purchases. Such is Jeddah.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF MALAKHOFF.

A Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels contains the following information on the subject of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Malakhoff: "The first banns will be published on Thursday, and it is said that it was for the purpose of signing the contract that the Emperor postponed his departure for Biarritz. It is added that the marriage portion of Mdle. de Paniega, amounting to one million, has been furnished by his Majesty. I know not whether there is any exaggeration in this sum, but I have heard that the trousseau will be furnished by the Empress. Lord Cowley will, it is said, act as one of the witnesses of the duke, and Prince Napoleon will also honour the marshal with his presence. M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, who is expected in Paris on the 31st, will be one of the witnesses of the bride. It is said that the marriage will take place on the 8th of September, the anniversary of the taking of the Malakhoff." The Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* adds some further particulars: "The lady is in the 29th year of her age; but she has escaped the fate of her countrywomen, who generally succumb before the assaults of time at an age when the ladies of northern climes are in their bloom. Her father has been long dead. Her mother resides chiefly at the villa of Cazavanill, one of the three villas which are in the neighbourhood of this dreary, dirty, desolate city. The senorita has lived constantly with her relative the Countess Montijo, who has chaperoned her during the last ten years. Her fortune is but small; but it is understood that the French Emperor has undertaken to dower her with a portion worthy of a duchess. Her brother, the Marquis Paniega, was for some time Secretary of Legation at Naples; he is now employed in the Foreign Office at Madrid. He will leave forthwith to be present at his sister's wedding. He has been a rhymester in his time, and has composed some very creditable couplets; his sister—the subject of our present memoir—is a copy of one of Murillo's masterpieces from her easel has been justly admired."

LORD CLYDE'S FATHER.

The small village of Bunesan, Mull, was honoured a few days ago by the presence of Miss Alicia Campbell, better known as Lord Clyde's sister. Perhaps it is not generally known that Lord Clyde's father lives, and still enjoys excellent health, in the salubrious climate of Bunesan. Miss Campbell often left, for a short time, London's gay society to visit her parent in his Hebridean retreat; but this time she unexpectedly arrived, and gladdened the old gentleman's heart by informing him that it was her intention to remain with him during his lifetime. We understand that she has taken a quiet, rural villa near Edinburgh, where, we have no doubt, she will affectionately attend him during his life, and close his eyes in death. Miss Campbell has been separated from her parent from infancy, and brought up amongst her mother's friends. She also spent many years of her life in London, and it speaks much for her filial regard and tenderness thus to constitute herself her father's nurse in his old age. The old gentleman is highly respected in this country not only for his being the progenitor of the gallant general, but also for his many good qualities. The villagers will greatly miss the pleasant smile and friendly greeting of the kind-hearted old man, and the poor and needy will have lost a generous benefactor. We understand that it is his intention, before leaving, to place in the hands of the inspector, Mr. Graham, a handsome supply of clothing and also some money for the use of the poor. The old gentleman has now lived upwards of thirty years in Mull, and in leaving it he carries with him the respect and good-will of old and young, rich and poor, who had the honour of his acquaintance.—*Glasgow Daily Bulletin*.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER ON CHERBOURG.

Sir Charles Napier describes, in a letter addressed to the *Daily News*, "what he saw at Cherbourg." He thinks that "so many guns"—their number he estimates at about 2000—and "so many different forts at considerable distances from each other, would require a large army to defend, and a still larger army and fleet to attack," and that the probability is, Cherbourg would not be seriously attacked with a view to its capture, but might be so tormented that a fleet could not lie there with impunity. With regard to the French fleet, he differs from Mr. Lindsay: I cannot say the ships, as a whole, struck me as being very inferior to our own. I thought they were very fine ships, and looked very much like men-of-war; five of them were built for screws, and four were sailing ships transformed into screws. Three of the ships we left at Spithead were also sailing ships transformed into screws. The *Renown* and *Orion* were built for screws, and very fine ships they are, and two of the French ships very much resemble them. There was no manoeuvring, and we were not on board of any but the flag-ship, and therefore could not judge either of their discipline or their crews. I went with Mr. Lindsay on board the *Bretagne*, and I agree with him, she is a magnificent ship. There was no preparation for us—quite the contrary; the men were at their bags dressing to receive the Queen, but everything seemed in the highest order, and the ship was beautifully fitted. Indeed, all French ships are; they are all alike, and everything in its place. Whether the men were sailors or not I cannot say, but they appeared to me to be strong, healthy men. Mr. Lindsay compares the Royal Albert with the *Bretagne*, and he says, if both were manned with Frenchmen, the Royal Albert would sink the *Bretagne*; but he don't tell us why. The *Bretagne* is a much larger ship, and mounts more guns, and has more men, therefore it ought to be quite the other way. Were the Royal Albert to

meet the *Bretagne* in a sea way, both ships full of coals, the Royal Albert would have the advantage, as she carries her lower deck-ports nearly a foot higher than the *Bretagne*. That is a great point. Mr. Lindsay gives the dimensions of the basins, dockyards, &c., all much larger than ours; and he observes that the French may whirl down 100,000 men to Cherbourg, but unless they command the Channel, and have a different class of ships they cannot come to England. As far as commanding the Channel goes, Mr. Lindsay is quite right; but as to his opinion of their ships, he is quite wrong. The French build, and indeed always did build, as fine ships as ours; and some of the best ships we had last war were taken from the French, or copied from them.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GEORGINA.—You must have much patience. Exercise continued affection, and he may see his error and reform. At the same time, keep a good watch over your own proceedings.

A MOTHER.—It is a melancholy statistic which records, on undoubted evidence, that the number of idiots in this country exceeds that of lunatics. In most cases, it is a more hopeless affliction.

A CONSTANT READER.—We have it on the authority of the Shakespeare Society, that the great dramatist owned a large share in the Blackfriars Theatre, and that the wardrobe department, &c., belonged to him. Of his private character but little is known.

MIDDLETON.—Arrowroot has received its name from being supposed to be an antidote to the poisoned arrows of the Indians.

L. M. N.—A singular interest attaches to St. John's, Bedford-row, from its having been the place where so many noted men have preached. It was originally built for Sacheverel; Scott, the commentator on the Bible, was once curate there; and the celebrated Cecil and the zealous Daniel Wilson, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, each filled its pulpit in their own day, as well as Baptist Noel previous to his secession from the Church of England. Wilberforce used to attend here when in London.

WELLS.—Thirteen years since Mr. J. W. Brett proposed the plan for the Atlantic Telegraph, to the Government, which was refused. Private enterprise, perseverance, and capital united, have had the honour of accomplishing this mighty achievement.

MARY JANE.—The flowers in the Forget-me-not Book-mark, given the week before last, may be done in blue beads, which have a very good effect, but the leaves must still be worked in the floss silk.

Mrs. T. C.—The red Utrecht velvet is made of goat's hair, and is extremely durable. There is an imitation one made in England of wool but much inferior.

AN OLD SUNSHINE.—Bayswater has a very old celebrity for its fine springs of pure water; according to some authorities as old as six centuries.

AN ART STUDENT.—The earliest specimens of Christian art are remarkable for the frequency with which they represent the Saviour in the character of the Good Shepherd carrying home in His arms the lost sheep of which He had been in search. This favourite subject is found both in painting and sculpture, and the same representation is also constantly repeated on the earliest of the sacramental cups.

GEORGINA.—We certainly think it is neither polite nor kind to refer to a lady's age, if the lady herself betray any sensibility on the subject. We are told by an amusing writer, that there is only one instance in the Bible where the age of a woman is recorded at the time of her death. Surely that ought to be taken as an example for general practice.

AN EXOTICIST.—We do not wonder that there should be some hesitation in understanding the words "Shandy Gaff." This extraordinary title belongs to a mixed beverage, said to be peculiarly acceptable in sultry weather. Its component parts are one pint of ale to one bottle of ginger beer, the last being poured into the first, and drank immediately.

ROSE.—A mixed braid will look equally well for the purpose. The ingrain carpet and white will wash.

LADY JANE V.—The fountain of Vaucluse is not at Avignon, but seventeen miles distant. The best way for travellers is to form a party and engage a carriage for the day. The house in which Petrarch lived is still shown.

A BRIDE ELECT.—In various parts of Scripture mention is made of rings as ornaments worn by the Hebrews and the Egyptians. Homer makes no allusion to rings; but nevertheless there is reason to believe that they were in use at a very early period among the Greeks. It was customary among the Romans for the bridegroom to send to his betrothed a ring of iron, as an emblem of the firmness and durability of their union. It is supposed by some writers that the nuptial ring was in use among the Hebrews. Among Christians it has been kept up from the commencement of the Christian era to the present time.

ANNETTE.—The science of medicine owes its origin to the Arabs, to whom the oldest, and at the same time one of the richest sources of knowledge—that possessed by the Indian physicians—had been early opened. Chemical pharmacy was created by the Arabs, and to them are likewise due the first official prescriptions regarding the preparation and admixture of different remedial agents. These were the prototypes of the dispensing recipes of the present day.

T. D.—To make tomato sauce: Cut ten or a dozen tomatoes into quarters, and put them into a saucepan with four onions, sliced, a little parsley, thyme, one clove, and a quarter of a pound of butter. Set the saucepan on the fire, and stir it occasionally, for three-quarters of an hour. Then strain it through a horse-hair sieve and serve it.

BERTHA.—Alfred Tennyson was born in 1810. His first volume of poems, entitled "Poems, chiefly Lyrical," appeared in 1830. ENQUIRER.—Vancouver's Island lies between 40 deg. 17 min. N. lat., and from 123 deg. 10 min. to 128 deg. 30 min. W. long. Its position guarantees a mild, genial climate; all the countries on the Pacific being more temperate than those in the same parallels, on the eastern shores of the American continent.

An order has been issued throughout Bosnia that the tithes shall not this year be put up to auction as usual, but that an average of the gross payments of the past five years be taken, and that the quintuple of that amount be now paid in cash, in advance from the present till 1862. As this measure will compel many of the people to borrow the needful funds, the Government meets that inconvenience by foregoing 20 per cent. of the whole sum to be received. In England a compulsory payment, after this fashion, of one's taxes for five years in advance would probably not be deemed a boon, even at the rate of discount mentioned; but in Bosnia it is otherwise. There, the prospect of so long an exemption from the exactions and robberies of the tax farmers is hailed as an act of infinite grace on the part of the Government, whose measure has thus the doubly happy effect of conciliating its insurgent subjects and of replenishing its exhausted treasury.

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,"

The First Chapter of which will appear next week.

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, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

THE LATE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE breaking up of an ordinary trading company is now-a-days a matter of little concern to the general public. People have become so familiar of late with failing banks, unsuccessful companies, and drooping firms, as to regard them in the light of events that must, in the natural course of things, inevitably happen. Not so, however, with the Honourable the East India Company, which is now virtually dissolved and deprived of its functions by the act of the last session of Parliament. It was an extraordinary corporation; for wealth and political influence and the importance which necessarily spring from these, it was without a parallel in this or any other country. Its power for good or evil, both at home and abroad, was incalculable. Opinion will probably ever be divided on the merits of the Company and the amount of good it has effected for India; but it must in candour be admitted that while some of its acts are not unimpeachable, the peculiar circumstances under which they were performed, and the various influences brought to bear for the purpose of opposing the progress of British ascendancy there, will materially modify those acts. The rapid spread of British rule in that country is indeed marvellous. Our commercial relations began in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a company being formed in 1599 for the purposes of trade with the East Indies, with a capital of 30,000*l*. Large additions were at various times made to this amount, and in 1667 we find that the Company employed from twenty-five to thirty sail of "goodly merchantmen," and each ship was manned by from 60 to 100 seamen. Next year the Presidency of Bombay was ceded to the Company by Charles II., who received it as part of the marriage portion of his Royal Consort. The trade now became so lucrative, that a third rival company sprung up; but, offering a loan of 2,000,000*l*. (which was accepted), they were eventually incorporated, and the whole were called "The General Society Trading to the East Indies." The capital of the Company, in 1708, had increased to the very large sum of 3,200,000*l*. But the Government, jealous of the extensive and rapidly-extending territory and influence of these merchant princes, resolved to have a large share in the management of affairs in that country. Accordingly, in 1784, Mr. Pitt's famous India Bill, establishing the Board of Control, was passed. This act took the sovereignty of British India out of the hands of the Company, and placed it in those of Ministers, the Company, however, still retaining vast exclusive privileges. This arrangement existed up to the present time. In the course of the century following the battle of Plassey (1756), we have been almost continually at war with some of the native kings or princes, and each affair has generally resulted in an accession of territory, or some advantage not hitherto enjoyed, until our possessions now cover an area of 818,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at 100,000,000. Thus, in little more than two centuries and a half, has this immense empire been added to the British Crown, and the Government acquired a power which has enabled them to set upon the thrones of the Mogul and the rajahs whomsoever they pleased, and upon their own terms. That there has not been so much accomplished during the period of our rule, for the material and spiritual benefit of the natives as the philanthropist could wish, is to be attributed, we believe, to the fear, on the part of the Executive, of offending the religious prejudices of the Hindoos and Mohammedans, and to the opposition which has followed every attempt

at reform; while the benevolent impulses of the Christians of England have been discouraged by the various disturbing elements which have afflicted all parts of India.

But the double Government of India has now ceased, and the Crown will henceforth assume undivided and supreme authority. On Monday, a special (and the last) Court of Proprietors was held. The Company have ever been generous to those whom they consider to have served them faithfully; and one of their last acts was to reward a man who rendered eminent services in the Punjab during the late outbreak—Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B. This act of generosity—or, in his case, perhaps, simple justice—was not allowed to pass unopposed. It was objected that Sir John had issued what was called the "Punjab Circular," which stated that the dark and mysterious sufferings which the Almighty had permitted to come upon His people would certainly end in His glory; that the system of caste could no longer rule in the Punjab; that native Christians, as a body, had been set aside; that soldiers and Government servants of every class must be entertained for their merit, irrespective of creed, class, or caste, &c. The principles enunciated in this Circular are just those for which all parties, both in and out of Parliament, were contending a short time back, and they do honour to the officer who propounded them; yet they were brought forward on this occasion as his disqualification. The Court, however, unanimously—with three exceptions—granted to Sir John the proposed annuity of 2,000*l*. It afterwards, as a final act, agreed to an address, thanking the servants of the Company for the fidelity with which they had performed their duties, and concluding with the following hope for the future, with which all will doubtless sympathise: "In the humble hope that the Company's rule will prove to have been, in the hands of Divine Providence, an instrument of good and even of the highest good to India, the East India Company earnestly prays that it may please Almighty God to bless the Queen's reign by the speedy restoration of peace, security, and order, and so to prosper Her Majesty's efforts for the welfare of her East Indian subjects, that the millions who will henceforth be placed under Her Majesty's direct as well as sovereign dominion, constantly advancing in all that makes men and nations great, flourishing, and happy, may reward Her Majesty's care in their behalf by their faithful and firm attachment to Her Majesty's person and government."

RAILWAY TICKETS FOR THE LADIES.

If the ladies of England find themselves overlooked in the rush of progress so rapidly changing the nature of many of our domestic habits, we know of no more suitable medium for expostulation than the pages of this their own especial journal, and we are proud that it should always be ready to fill this honourable and responsible office.

London is gradually spreading round its own centre, circle beyond circle, circle beyond circle, until its limits embrace what were once rustic hamlets and country villages. Thus the population of our modern Babylon are forced away on every side. The rents of metropolitan dwellings drain and almost impoverish many families. We have before adverted to this evil. Lodgings in London are the most ill-contrived of all imaginable compulsory expedients. Persons of respectable habits do not like to live next door to hucksters and a mangle, supposing that they are willing to be driven out into a little suburban street, for the sake of having a house of their own. One-fifth of income is the utmost that should be spent in rent, even where a family is small; it should be less if that be large. Many people have a great dislike to smoke, and noise, and dust, and mud, and love glimpses of green fields and a little garden-plot full of sweet flowers, beyond the reach of these concomitants of a great city. They imagine that their health is also benefited, and that their children look the more rosy for not being smoke-dried. Thus there are dozens of reasons why business-men go and live on some line of railway, by means of which they can come daily to town; and though the annual ticket is an expense, that is reckoned up under the head of rent; and a pretty cottage or a tasteful villa, with good air being gained into the bargain, the arrangement seems, on the whole, to be satisfactory.

But the mistress of the family—how does this tell on her comfort and convenience? The husband goes daily to town, and comes back, sated and deafened with its din, rejoicing in the holiday feeling of his own pure and pretty home. On the other hand, the wife feels that she is out of the world. She wants the occasional stimulant—she needs to make purchases—she knows that she is in danger of being left behind in her knowledge of all that is new and improving—she does not like entire rustication, which keeps her on the balance between two evils, discontent being on the one hand and stagnation on the other—she is conscious that she is losing ground, and is not quite sure that her husband is not finding that out also; and, more than all, she is deprived of the society of the friends and relatives who used to make up her pleasant little world while she lived in London. Her husband has his season-ticket for daily use, but as often as she comes to town she must pay the full railway fare; and doing so very often would defeat all the economical plans of their household arrangements.

It is quite plain that something is wanted to meet the necessity of this position. These modern days teem with conveniences of every class and kind. The moment a requirement is felt, some ready plan to meet it is put into prompt execution. What we now want is, not an ordinary season-ticket to enable the holder to come backwards and forwards at pleasure—that is much too expensive—the mistress of a house does not wish to leave it, like her husband, every day. What is required is simply a cheap mode of coming up to town for a few hours, to make calls and purchases, and transact feminine kinds of business, and so home again. There are two ways in which this wish could be gratified. The first is, by granting Ladies' Season-tickets, not empowering them to come backwards and forwards daily, but perhaps once in the week; or, better still, so many times during the half year, to be spread through the whole time or exhausted at once, according to the pleasure of the holder. The other is, issuing tickets for ladies by the fifty or the quarter of a hundred, on the plan practised by the omnibus proprietors, and which is found to answer remarkably well.

All England is now so intersected by railroads that we cannot doubt that among our own subscribers a large number are closely connected with the shareholders. We beg of these to second our propositions with all their influence. Sure we are that its working would prove a source of great profit to the different lines, as well as a great boon to the ladies who live within a certain distance of the metropolis. We also submit our cause to the favourable notice of the lordly journals who are our powerful contemporaries. They can do what they will. We believe we are the only feminine relative they have in the direct line, and we ask them to support our proposal for the sake of our literary relationship.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

On Tuesday, the inhabitants of Gravesend, who had anticipated that the Queen and Prince Consort would disembark at their port, on their return from Germany, experienced a grievous disappointment. Instead of making for Gravesend, the Royal yacht steamed unexpectedly into Dover harbour, whence Her Majesty and suite proceeded, by the South Coast Railway, *via* Hastings and Brighton, to Gosport, *en route* for Osborne, where the Royal pair arrived safely in the evening. Her Majesty and the Prince had passed Sunday at Cologne. At the various German towns through which they passed on their return journey they were received with every demonstration of attachment and respect. Great preparations are now making at Leeds, in anticipation of the Queen's promised visit to that town on her approaching journey to Balmoral.

The news from India is not very important; but on the whole, may be considered good. Sir Hope Grant was on his way (July 20th) to the relief of Maun Singh, and for the purpose of taking Fyzabad. The Gwalior rebels were carrying on a desultory warfare. The Neemuch force and Holmes's column were about (August 1st) to move against Tantia Topee and some 5,000 rebels. The most important news is, that the Governor-General's amnesty alleged to have been issued by the Bombay papers of the 19th of July, is now declared, on official authority, to have been a

complete invention. Large draughts of troops are still being despatched to India. 1,270 men and officers are under orders to embark from Gravesend.

Fresh tidings from China confirm the information previously received of the most comprehensive concessions having been made by the "Celestials." But whilst we get intelligence from Paris and St. Petersburg—while we hear of the advantages obtained from the Chinese by France and Russia respectively, no official despatches from Lord Elgin, specifying those secured by our own country, have as yet come to hand. This, to say the least, is strange, and it becomes us, ere we hastily conclude that everything is settled satisfactorily, to ascertain that the interests of Britain have not been overlooked in the treaty recently concluded.

At Milan, the birth of an heir to the Austrian Crown has been celebrated with every outward demonstration of rejoicing. The movement, however, appears to have been entirely official—the work of the authorities, not the spontaneous ebullition of popular feeling. By a letter from Jassy, in the *Vienna Gazette*, we are apprised that the Ministry for the Danubian Principalities is definitely formed.

The active measures taken by England for the punishment of the perpetrators of the Jeddah massacre, appears to have roused the latent spirit of Mussulman fanaticism. A Mohammedan conspiracy has been discovered at Alexandria, having for its object the subversion of the Turkish authority. Several Pashas and Generals have been arrested. Discontent appears to be rife amongst the Mohammedan population of Egypt, and unless prompt and vigorous action be taken by the Sultan's Government, further, and perhaps even more disastrous, outrages may be anticipated. It is announced that Kigim Bey had, on the 28th August, arrived at Constantinople, with a copy of the convention agreed on by the Conference of Paris, and which was forthwith to be submitted, for the ratification of the Sultan.

From Russia, we learn that the Czar had quitted St. Petersburg for a tour in the central provinces. Immediately before leaving, he decreed the complete emancipation of the 200,000 serfs on his own Imperial estates! Honour be to whom honour is due! It really seems as if the present Emperor were determined to inaugurate an era of liberty in Russia! But the aristocracy of the empire are far from sympathising with his views. The committees of the nobility, appointed to suggest plans for the general abolition of serfdom, have sent in documents so evasive, as to excite suspicion that this most desirable object will never be effected, except by a direct ukase or proclamation of the Czar. On the part of the Emperor, it is affirmed that, should this act of authority be indispensable, he will not shrink from its exercise.

Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has issued an address to the electors of Reigate, complaining of the conduct of Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, in again thrusting himself, without any prospect of success, on the constituency of that borough, thereby dividing the Liberal interest, and endangering the return of the candidate preferred by the majority of the Liberal electors. It is affirmed by some, however, that should Mr. Wilkinson persevere, Mr. James himself will retire from the contest.

The melancholy catastrophe at Worthing has excited general sympathy, and produced a painful sense of the insecurity of the sailing vessels so much in demand for pleasure trips at our seaside places of resort. These boats are often insufficiently manned, and otherwise unprovided against emergency or accident. A more careful supervision in such matters should be exercised by the local authorities.

An American skipper, Captain Brown, of the ship *Gray Feather*, arrived at New York, reports having seen, between Manilla and Sydney, September 1, 1857, lat. 4 deg. 42 sec. S, long. 160 deg. 15 sec. E., not the sea serpent, nor even the kraken, but six islands not laid down in the charts. The islands are, he says, low and dangerous. They are, possibly, of recent volcanic origin. Another captain of a vessel, the frigate *Boid*, from Hongkong to California, also reports a group of islands not mentioned in the chart. These things are of the utmost importance to navigators, and too much publicity cannot be given to such reports.

Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

SUMMER ROSES.

ALLEGRO
MODERATO.

The musical score for 'Summer Roses' is written for voice and piano. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRO MODERATO'. The score consists of several systems of staves. The first system shows the piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand. The second system introduces the vocal line with the lyrics 'All a - mid the sum - mer ro - ses Of this gar - den green and lone, While you ga - ther'. The third system continues the vocal line with 'fra - grant po - sies, I will sing of ro - ses gone. How a - bout our qui - et dwell - ing'. The fourth system continues with 'Did they bloom in days of yore, Ev' - - ry bud a tale was tell - ing Of some pic - tured bliss in'. The fifth system continues with 'store.'. The sixth system shows the piano accompaniment with dynamics 'cres', 'mf', 'sf', and 'ff'. The score ends with a double bar line.

I.
All amid the summer roses
Of this garden green and lone,
While you gather fragrant posies,
I will sing of roses gone.
How about our quiet dwelling
Did they bloom in days of yore!
Every bud a tale was telling
Of some pictur'd bliss in store.

II.
How they cluster'd in the wild wood,
And flung down upon the wave
Hues as brief as dreams of childhood,
Finding in their glass their grave!
O! they bring back strange, sweet fancies,
And departed joys to me;
Fairy tales and old romances
Are pictur'd 'neath the red rose-tree.

III.
Clear, true eyes, at morn and even,
Rested still where bloom'd the white;
Earnests of an early Heaven
Were those looks so starry bright.
Moss-rose, with the half-veiled bosom!
In a summer long ago,
Thy bloom was my chosen blossom
For a fair one now laid low.

IV.
I have seen a round cheek brighter
Than the rich red rose's glow;
I have seen a pure cheek whiter
Than the white's unsullied snow.
But my human roses perish'd,
And were hidden from my view;
Now I've but their memory cherish'd—
May I never lose that too!

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Ball Dress*.)—Robe of white figured organdy, with two skirts. The upper one is open at each side, and edged with a broad bouillonné, within which is inserted a running of blue ribbon. The corsage is low and full—the fulness being drawn to a point in front of the waist. The top of the corsage is drawn on a band of Valenciennes, beneath which is a running of blue ribbon. Short under-sleeves, consisting of a full puff of tarletane, finished with a bouillonné and running of blue ribbon. Over these short sleeves are loose flowing Odalisques. Bretelles of broad blue ribbon, and a sash of the same, fastened in a bow and long flowing ends, on one side of the waist. Head-dress, a Marie Stuart wreath of peach blossoms. On one arm bracelets of gold and turquoise, and on the other arm a bracelet of blue enamel set with diamonds. Necklace, consisting of a chain of fine pearls, with a small cross appendage.

Fig. 2. (*Fichu of Black Tulle and Lace*.)—It is of the round form, with ends crossing in front. The foundation is disposed in small plaits, and is trimmed round with two rows of narrow black lace. In front, at the point where the ends cross each other, the fichu is fastened by a bow and ends of pink ribbon.

Fig. 3. (*Muslin Under-sleeve*.)—It is formed of a single large puff, with a turn-up cuff of needlework. In front of the sleeve, and at the upper edge of the cuff, there is a bouillonné of muslin, with running of mauve-colour ribbon. The cuff is fastened by a bow and ends of the same ribbon.

Fig. 4.—Under-sleeve formed of two puffs and two frills. The frills are edged with quillings of blue ribbon, and are slightly gathered up in front of the arm by a bow of the same ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

We have seen some elegant *coiffures* suitable for ball and evening dress. One consists of a wreath of heartsease, formed of brown, red, and lilac velvet,



Fig. 3.

the flowers being intermingled with foliage spangled with gold. A *parure*, consisting of a wreath for the hair and trimmings for the dress, consists of pink, lilac, and white chrysanthemum, with blades of grass frosted in imitation of dew. A head-dress, which has been greatly admired, is composed of rosettes of red velvet and gretlots in gold; on one side there is a plume of white ostrich feathers, tipped with a sprinkling of gold.

An evening dress of pink tarletane, completed within the last few days, is trimmed with five flounces. The corsage is plain, pointed in front, and has over it a kind of fichu-berthe, of pink tarletane, lined with tulle and covered with ruches in pink satin ribbon. Over the short sleeve, consisting of a puff, descends another, drooping in a point at the elbow, and slit up in the inner part of the arm. This upper sleeve is edged with a ruche of pink ribbon. A ball dress which has elicited very general approbation, consists of white tulle, with three skirts, each edged with a ruche of blonde, through the middle of which there is a *rouleau* of white satin. The two uppermost skirts are raised up on the left side by a cordon of roses and heartsease. The corsage is plain, and covered with a berthe, bouillonné, and ornamented with the same flowers as those on the skirts. A bouquet of flowers is fixed on each shoulder.

Corsages, according to the present fashion, are very much trimmed. Dresses with flounced skirts and those with double skirts continue to enjoy fashionable favour. Flounced dresses are, in general, regarded as the most elegant. When the dress is made with two skirts, it is requisite that the upper one should be very full to cause it to hang gracefully over the other.

A very pretty dress of pink silk has just been made for a little girl of eight years of age. It has two skirts. The upper one, opening in front in the form of a tunic, is edged with a light ruche of pink silk. The corsage is low, and ornamented with a berthe of silk, having the ends crossed in front. The top of the corsage and the lower edge of the berthe are trimmed with a ruche. A chemisette of white tarletane, in fluted plaits, surmounts the corsage. Short sleeves of pink silk, slit up to the shoulder on the outside, and edged round by a small ruche, are worn over sleeves of white tarletane, trimmed with a fluted frill descending a little below the elbow.

The *chaussure*, which is by no means the least important part of a lady's dress, is subject, no less than the robe and the bonnet, to the dictates of fashion, whose latest decrees are as follows:—

For walking dress, kid boots, buttoned at the side,

and with small heels. The kid may be either black or coloured. Grey and bronze colour are extremely fashionable.

For ball dress, satin slippers, white or coloured, or white satin boots, or silk boots to match the colour of the robe. For *bals champêtres*, slippers of coloured kid, with large *bouffettes* of ribbon, of a colour harmonising with that of the kid.

Morning slippers are made of kid, morocco, velvet, satin, and various fancy materials. They are frequently ornamented with embroidery in coloured silks or gold and silver thread, and are trimmed with ruches of ribbon, fringe, and passementerie.



Fig. 1.

A FIRST APPEARANCE ON ANY STAGE.

When the stony ramparts of Elsinore drew asunder, and the audience beheld "Scene 2—A Room of State in the Castle," there was a welcome round of applause in honour of the new Hamlet, who all the time was

standing as if he were in instant expectation of being hanged. The state of my feelings during these brief minutes cannot be described; I felt unutterably helpless. All the combined evils that ever were heaped on the devoted head of any poor human being, could, I thought, be nothing to what I suffered at the moment when it came to my turn to speak. I was letter-perfect in the part of Hamlet, and had frequently galloped over every word of it from beginning to end; indeed, I knew the whole tragedy by heart—every sentence was coursing vividly before me—but I was suddenly struck dumb, and could make no utterance. Cold drops of sweat ran down my back, my head felt on fire, my knees were decidedly uneasy, my eyes grew glassy, the sea of human heads before me seemed converted into one great petrified face—and oh! how terribly hard it looked at me—seeming to read my very soul. I tried to shut my eyes, but the gigantic head, with hundreds of penetrating eyes still glared on me; at one moment it seemed as if it would melt with compassion, and then it became fixed with an icy contemptuous smile that seemed to

utterably foolish. Again and again my cue was given, but I heeded it not. Answer made he none—no sound issued from the deep chest of the "inky Dane." He was too silent. My lips moved, but my voice was frozen. I felt choked up; my legs quivered and quavered, and silently danced a quick, shaky kind of movement. The prompter cried out the beginning of my part several times—

"A little more—"

but my only reply was a hopeless, helpless stare. I looked, and looked, and better looked at the audience—but the fact was all memory had fled. I felt what I had to say, but could not speak it. The audience began to get impatient, and hiss. All at once a thought of home came vividly across me, and glancing at my sombre dress, I said to myself, as I thought, "What would my mother say to this if she saw me making

such an infernal fool of myself?" I will never forget the roar that took place, for, instead of merely thinking these words, I had spoken them—they unwittingly found vocal expression—and the audience shouted with excitement. The company, losing all sense of propriety, first tittered, and then joined heartily in the general roar; and I, looking first one way and then the other, bolted off the stage as hard as I could, amid a renewed shout from the whole audience. And so ended my first appearance on any stage.—*Peter Paterson's "Behind the Scenes."*

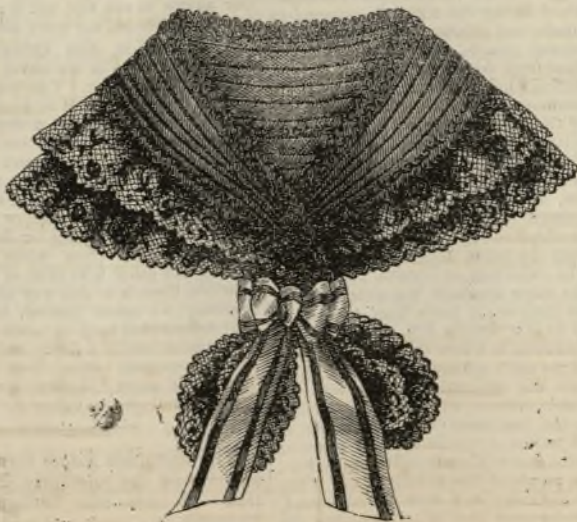


Fig. 2.

FORESTER'S FARE.

The forty-five thousand seven hundred Foresters who visited the Crystal Palace, on their fête day last week, did ample justice to the bill of fare. In the first place, as a notable starting point, it may be mentioned that the 45,700 Foresters devoured at various tables, and in the "merry greenwood" down by the fountains, and flower beds, and rosaries and rockeries of the Crystal Palace gardens, five tons of meat, and 18,753 quatern loaves! Large as these amounts appear, subdivision into pounds can alone convey an adequate idea of the true amount. "Bold Foresters," then, ate 11,200lbs. of meat, and with it 75,012lbs. of bread. These viands they washed down with 75 barrels of ale and porter of thirty-six gallons each, or 10,800 quarts. Extraordinary as these numbers may seem, they yet give among the 45,700 only an average of rather more than a quarter of a pound of meat, a pound and a half of bread, and not quite half a pint of beer to each person. The female element, however, may be subtracted from this calculation to nearly the extent of half, and we find that the "Maid Marians" and the children were provided with 12,970 quarts of less intoxicating beverages, 5,450 quarts of coffee, 2,310 quarts of tea, 220 quarts of chocolate (an extra relish), and 4,800 quarts of milk; much of which last, it is unnecessary to point out, was given diluted with water to the children. We have thus arrived at 23,000 quarts of beer, ale, tea, coffee, and milk, being at the rate of a pint each person, and entirely exclusive of the other quantities brought in with them in their baskets, &c. The five tons of meat consumed consisted of the following dainty varieties:—1,600 lbs. of ham, 5,403 lbs. roast beef, 2,361 lbs. boiled beef, 186 lbs. roast mutton, 600 mutton cutlets, 129 ox tongues, 382 veal and ham pies, 400 dozen pork pies. To these may be added 703 quarts of soup, 48 salmon, 100 pairs of soles, 30 quarts of whitebait, 56 lbs. of stewed eels, 36 dozen of smelts, 1,200 fowls, 180 ducks, 72 grouse, 48 leverets, and 448 pigeons. Thus, one in every 75 of the 45,700 noble Foresters enjoyed his mutton cutlet on this grand occasion; every 120th man revelled in a veal and ham pie; and one in every 10 indulged in the unenviable luxury of a pork pie. There was rather more than a pint

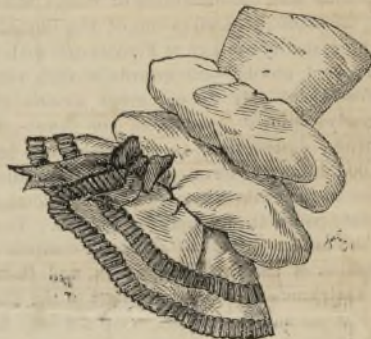


Fig. 4.

of soup to 1 out of each 50; while 1 salmon, 2 pair of soles, and almost a pint and a gill of whitebait fell to every 1,000, together with rather more than one pound of stewed eels and about 8 smelts; whereas 1 in every 40 became the fortunate possessor of a fowl, the 500th part of a grouse, the 1,000th portion of a leveret, and nearly the 90th portion of a pigeon. The vast quantity of bread before-mentioned, viz., 18,753 quatern loaves, was "assisted" by 39 Cheddar cheeses, 370 lbs. of fresh butter, 224 lbs. of salt butter, 71 gallons of pickles, 27 gallons of salad oil, 1 hoghead of vinegar, 6 cases of eggs, 172 lbs. of mustard (about 5 lbs. to every 1,000 individuals), 1,800 lettuces, 300 small salads, and 119 lobster salads. Nor were the lighter delicacies unappreciated by the bold followers of Robin Hood. The 45,700 "Green Men" "found stomachs" for 48,000 "penny buns," rather more than one to each. They also enjoyed the nice coolness of 625 ice puddings, accompanied by 300 dozen of "various pastry," 600 "Crystal Palace puddings," 17,500 pieces of "Crystal Palace cake," 1,800 Bath buns, 2,200 fruit tarts, 309 quarts of calves'-foot jelly, and 1,000 baskets of fruit at 6d. each. Add to these fifteen hundredweight (1,680 lbs.) of fine loaf sugar, and six hundredweight (672 lbs.) of biscuit, and the whole of "the feeding of the forty-five thousand" at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, so far as was supplied from the Commissariat Department, is accomplished. Messrs. Sawyer and Strange were assisted on this occasion by 48 cooks and cutters, 52 attendants, 130 washers, 483 waiters, 19 ticket clerks, 54 boys, 39 porters, 13 carpenters, 2 engineers, 2 gas fitters (for their cooking apparatus), 2 printers (for their bills of fare and price tickets), and three painters (for labels and directions).

The paragraph going the round of the papers respecting the elopement of a young lady with the conductor of an Aigburth omnibus contains more fiction than fact. It is quite true that the young lady, actuated by some temporary aberration of mind, was, several weeks ago, secretly married to the young man in question; but the story of her having jumped out of a car on recognising her husband in the street is totally untrue, as also is the story that she was engaged to "a young gentleman of first-rate social position." The young lady has quietly remained at the house of her parents, and her husband has found it imperatively necessary to agree to a separation. This arrangement, it is understood, has been the more easily effected as the parties have had no opportunity for particular intimacy.—*Times.*

POETRY.

BELIEF AND DOUBT.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

"They wrought in faith," and not "They wrought in doubt,"
Is the proud epitaph inscribed above
Our glorious dead who in their grandeur lie,
Crowned with the garland of eternity.
Because they did believe, and conquered Doubt,
They lived great lives and did their deathless deeds,
Who in the old time walk their perilous way,
With the grey hairs of kingly sorrow crowned:
Who laid their heads upon the bloody block
For their last pillow: who amid the flames
Bore witness still, and with their quivering hands
Sowed every wind with sparks of fiery thought.
Because they did believe, we kneel to read
Where men and angels mingle tears of joy.
Because he did believe, Columbus sailed
For that new world his inner eyes had seen.
He found: so Faith its new worlds yet shall find,
While Doubt shakes its wise head and stays behind.
Newton believed for many a year before
The Hand in Heaven shook the apple down.
Because we have believed, our knowledge comes:
Belief, not Doubt, will touch the secret spring.
Belief is that soul-attitude which sees
How the pure distance of some infinite sea
Relieves the dark ground of our inland life,
And feels the fresh spray make its roses bloom.
But Doubt turns from the light, and only sees
The Shadow that it casts, and follows it;
For Doubt is ever its own Deity:
The shadow still dilates on darkened eyes,
And lengthens as the awful night comes down.

LITERATURE.

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

*The Crisis in the Punjab, from the 16th of May until
the Fall of Delhi.* By FREDERIC COOPER, Esq.,
C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur. With
a Map. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

"It is not presumed," says Mr. Cooper, "to enter
into any discussion of the multitudinous causes of
the mutiny of the Bengal army, or to expatiate on
theories for its re-organisation; much less is it
attempted to criticise the conduct of individual
regiments: the desire of the writer is to show how
the emergencies, as they affected the Punjab, were
grappled with." This has been very well done.
Opening with the disarming of Meean Meer, the key
of the subsequent salvation of the Punjab, and the
suppression of mutiny at Ferozepore, with its 20,000
barrels of powder—afterwards of such vital service
before Delhi—Mr. Cooper gives *seriatim* the story,
already known piecemeal, of the disarming,
mutiny, destruction, as the case may be, of the
30,000 infantry, cavalry, and foot artillery, who,
prior to the outbreak, were posted at some five-and-
twenty points throughout the Punjab. The perusal
of the earlier portion of the book compels alike ad-
miration of the measures taken, and thankfulness
for their success. The real rulers of the Punjab, the
Lawrences and their allies, were not only first-class
men themselves, but (as it must ever be) their ex-
ample had made their subordinates, more or less,
men of a like stamp. Examples of great ability,
civil and military, are scattered broadcast through
Mr. Cooper's book—e.g., the measures of Mr. R.
Montgomery, Judicial Commissioner at Lahore, and
the disarming at Mooltan, under Major Crawford
Chamberlain. On the other hand, there are in-
stances of timidity and unfitness, which the author,
very properly, has not overlooked—e.g., at Jullundur
and Sealkote. The black crimes, the product of the
blacker hearts, of the native troops are narrated with
force and clearness; and happily there is the sequel
—righteous retribution. We do not know a better
book to put into the hands of those who still cry
out for vengeance against the rebels than the one
under review. There is enough hanging, shooting,
slashing, and drowning to satisfy, one would think,
the most butcherly inclined amongst us. We do not
say this frightful slaughter has been by any means
unnecessary, but we do think there has been enough
of it. One of the most striking chapters in the book
is that which narrates the mutiny and subsequent his-
tory of the 26th Native Infantry, one of the regiments
disarmed at Meean Meer. Two months and a half
subsequent to their disarmament, they mutinied,
commencing with the murder of Major Spencer.
Flying northwards, the rebels were pursued by a
party from Umritsur, under Lieutenant Boswell,
who heard of them as having been stoutly op-
posed by loyal natives at a ghât on the Ravee:—

At four o'clock, when the district officer arrived with
some eighty or ninety horsemen, he found a great struggle
had taken place: the gore, the marks of the trampling
of hundreds of feet, and the broken banks of the river,
which, augmented with the late rains, was sweeping in a
vast volume, all testified to it. Some 150 had been shot,
mobbed backwards into the river, and drowned inevitably;
too weakened and famished as they must have been, after
their forty miles flight, to battle with the flood. The
main body had fled upwards and swam over on pieces of
wood, or floated on to an island about a mile off from the
shore, where they might be described crouching like a
brood of wild fowl. It remained to capture this body,
and having done so, to execute condign punishment at
once. . . . So the boats put off with about thirty sowars
(dismounted of course) in high spirits; most of the
Hindoostanee sowars being left on the bank. The boats
straggled a little, but managed to reach the island in
about twenty minutes. It was a long inhospitable patch,
with tall grass; a most undesirable place to bivouac on
for the night, with a rising tide; especially if wet,
dispirited, hungry, without food, fire, or dry clothing.
The sun was setting in golden splendour, and as the

doomed men with joined palms crowded down to the
shore on the approach of the boats, one side of which
bristled with about sixty muskets, besides sundry re-
volvers and pistols, their long shadows were flung far
athwart the gleaming waters. In utter despair forty or
fifty dashed into the stream and disappeared, rose at a
distance, and were borne away into the increasing gloom.
Some thirty or forty sowars with matchlocks (sub-
sequently discovered to be of very precarious value)
jumped into the shallow water and invested the lower
side of the island, and being seen on the point of taking
pot-shots at the heads of the swimmers, orders were
given "not to fire." This accidental instruction produced
an instantaneous effect on the mutineers. They evidently
were possessed of a sudden and insane idea, that they
were going to be tried by court-martial, after some
luxurious refreshment. In consequence of which, sixty-
six stalwart sowars submitted to be bound by a single
man, deputed for the purpose from the boats, and stacked
like slaves in a hold, into one of the two boats emptied
for the purpose. . . . On reaching the shore, one by one,
as they stepped out of the boats, all were tightly bound;
their decorations and necklaces ignominiously cut off;
and under guard of a posse of villagers, who had begun
to assemble, and some Sikh horse, they were ordered to
proceed slowly on their journey back, six miles to the
police-station at Ujnalla. . . . The next invoice came
safely to land, and were subjected to the same process
of spoliation, disrobing, and pinioning. At any
moment, had they made an attempt to escape, a bloody
struggle must have ensued. But Providence ordered
otherwise, and nothing on the side of the pursuing party
seemed to go wrong. Some begged that their women
and children might be spared, and were informed that
the British Government did not condescend to war with
women and children. The last batch having arrived,
the long straggling party were safely but slowly escorted
back to the police-station, almost all the road being knee-
deep in water. Even this accident, by making the
ground so heavy—not to mention the gracious moon,
which came out through the clouds and reflected herself
in myriad pools and streams, as if to light the prisoners
to their fate—aided in preventing a single escape. It
was near midnight before all were safely lodged in the
police-station. A drizzling rain coming on prevented
the commencement of the execution; so a rest until
daybreak was announced. Before dawn another batch
of sixty-six was brought in, and as the police-station
was then nearly full, they were ushered into a large round
tower or bastion. . . . As fortune would have it, again
favouring audacity, a deep dry well was discovered
within one hundred yards of the police-station, and its
presence furnished a convenient solution as to the one
remaining difficulty, which was of sanitary consideration
—the disposal of the corpses of the dishonoured soldiers.
When the morrow dawned, sentries were placed
round the town, to prevent the egress of sight-seers.
The officials were called; and they were made aware of
the character of the spectacle they were about to witness.
Ten by ten the sowars were called forth. Their names
having been taken down in succession, they were
pinioned, linked together, and marched to execution; a
firing-party being in readiness. Every phase of de-
portment was manifested by the doomed men, after the
sullen firing of volleys of distant musketry forced the
conviction of inevitable death: astonishment, rage, frantic
despair, the most stoic calmness. One detachment, as
they passed, yelled to the solitary Anglo-Saxon magis-
trate as he sat under the shade of the police-station,
performing his solemn duty, with his native officials
around him, that he, the Christian, would meet the same
fate; then as they passed the reserve of young Sikh
soldiers, who were to relieve the executioners after a
certain period, they danced, though pinioned, insulted
the Sikh religion, and called on *Gungahee* to aid them;
but they only in one instance provoked a reply, which
was instantaneously checked. Others again petitioned
to be allowed to make one last "salaam" to the Sahib.
About 150 having been thus executed, one of the
executioners swooned away (he was the oldest of the
firing-party), and a little respite was allowed. Then
proceeding, the number had arrived at two hundred and
thirty-seven; when the district officer was informed that
the remainder refused to come out of the bastion, where
they had been imprisoned temporarily a few hours before.
Expecting a rush and resistance, preparations were made
against escape; but little expectation was entertained
of the real and awful fate which had fallen on the re-
mainder of the mutineers: they had anticipated, by a
few short hours, their doom. The doors were opened,
and, behold! they were nearly all dead! Unconsciously,
the tragedy of Holwell's Black Hole had been re-enacted.
No cries had been heard during the night, in consequence
of the hubbub, tumult, and shouting of the crowds of
horsemen, police, tehsil guards, and excited villagers.
Forty-five bodies, dead from fright, exhaustion, fatigue,
heat, and partial suffocation, were dragged into light,
and consigned, in common with all the other bodies, into
one common pit, by the hands of the village sweepers.
One sepoy only was too much wounded in the conflict to
suffer the agony of being taken to the scene of execution.
He was accordingly relieved for Queen's evidence, and
forwarded to Lahore, with some forty-one subsequent
captures, from Umritsur. There, in full parade before
the other mutinously-disposed regiments at Meean Meer,
they all suffered death by being blown away from the
cannon's mouth. The execution at Ujnalla commenced
at daybreak, and the stern spectacle was over in a few
hours. Thus, within forty-eight hours from the date of
the crime, there fell by law, nearly 500 men. All the
crowds of assembled natives, to whom the crime was fully
explained, considered the act "righteous," but incomplete;
because the magistrate did not hurl headlong into the
chasm the rabble of men, women, and children, who had
fled miserably with the mutineers: they marvelled at
the clemency and the justice of the British. A tumulus
has been erected over the grave (already called *moosidgar*,
or rebels' hole, by the people of the vicinity), and it can
be seen from a great distance; as it is on the high road,
travellers ask and ponder over the tale. Hereafter the
"rebels' grave" will be imprinted in tall capitals over the
masonry in Persian, Goormookhi, and English.

Nor did the wretched remnant of this 26th Regi-
ment escape:—
Further on, the same rapid fate pursued the miserable
residue. The gallant Major Jackson, of the 2nd Irregu-
lars (still performing active service), went out, and
pushed on so fast that he outrode his party, and
encountered forty of them. He attacked, killed, and
wounded several, and, being in a swamp, got surrounded
and wounded himself. Going further on, the desperate
remnants fled by Madhopore; and Messrs. Garbett and
Hanna, with the utmost gallantry (the village people
being negatively loyal), dashed out and performed re-
peated feats of gallantry almost unaided, for which they

received the merited thanks of the Government. The
few remnants have since been brought in and executed.
There is a well at Cawnpore, but there is also one at
Ajnala!

In addition to the map, there are several dia-
grams, showing far more clearly than any written
description could do the arrangements for disarming,
&c. But Mr. Cooper might have explained some
points, clear enough to Indian readers, but obscure
to Europeans here—e.g., will every one know what
the "Poorbeah element" means? This fault of
taking knowledge for granted pervades all books,
more or less, treating of India. And the orthography,
especially of proper names, might have been at
least a little attended to. Who would take Ujnalla
and Ajnala to be one and the same place (which, by
the way, is here spelt in five different ways)? But
these are minor points. It should not go unnoticed
that Mr. Cooper has the moral courage plainly to
avow his belief in the overruling providence of God.
We wish his book success.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

HOW TO LEARN ALL YOUR DEFECTS.—Quarrel with
your best friend.

CON BY ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.—
Why is a pic-nic like a perfidious reptile?—Because it's
a Snak(e) in the Grass!!!

COLOURABLE LOGIC.—How would you prove that
black was white?—By seizing hold of an Ethiopian sere-
nader, and giving his face a good washing.

BENEFIT OF CEREBRY.—The conduct of Gresley and Co.,
and the other reverend gents who are trying to introduce
the Confessional into the English Church, has been palli-
ated by a kindly and tolerant buffoon on the ground of
being a clerical error.

DIGNITY AND DUST.—We must say, that the conduct
of the Roman Catholic Priests in Belgravia, and other
districts where the parsons are preaching up Auricular
Confession, has been forbearing and dignified. They
might have gone about from house to house leaving cards
to inform the inmates that they were the original dust-
men, whereas they have offered no opposition to the other
party's trade in rubbish.

HOW TO MAKE A LADY STICK OUT HER LITTLE
FINGER.—The best way of securing this effect is to put
on the finger in question a handsome diamond ring. The
mere desire to display the diamond to the best advan-
tage, is sure to make the lady stick out her little finger
in the most charming manner possible. When the effect
begins to fail, substitute another ring of greater brilliancy.
Success must attend these repeated efforts.

TENANT RIGHT—AND WRONG.—The Royal Academi-
cians cleared 9,000*l.* last year, and yet they are too poor,
or too mean, to pay a farthing of rent. Our Academi-
cians would be puzzled, we are afraid, to find a good sub-
stantial reason for this evasion. They may be very good
painters, but they evidently would not distinguish them-
selves very brilliantly as logicians,—for what can you
charitably say in favour of the logic of gentlemen who
are always begging their premises?

A WICKED CHARGE.—A cabman has to carry a
French gentleman from Waterloo-bridge Station to
Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar-square, and charges him
16*s.* 6*d.* for it. He carries him right round London,
making a little *détour* by Highgate, and is four hours
and a half doing it. In extenuation, Cabbie modestly
pleads: "The fact is, Lunnon 'll never stop a-growing,
sir. It grows bigger and bigger every day,—that it
does, Sir." Monsieur gives him a sovereign, and receives
1*s.* 4*d.* change.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.—It seems that the
Atlantic Telegraph cannot do more than five words a
minute. Ladies would be wise to imitate this great economy
in verbal expenditure. They would not be able, perhaps,
to talk so much—which would be a sad punishment to
their pretty rosy lips; but then they would find that the
gentlemen would listen more. Moreover, they would find
that, not only would a greater value be attached to what
they said, but their words, as in the case of the Atlantic
Telegraph, would go a great deal further. Therefore,
our advice to the fair sex is: "Ladies, as you love and
admire us, please, not more than five words a minute!"

THE ART OF NOT QUARRELLING.—Sensible Hus-
band.—"How is it we never quarrel, Mrs. Xantippe?
Well, I will tell you. You see, for a quarrel, and espe-
cially a good quarrel, it is necessary to have two parties.
One person can't make a quarrel. Now, if I am in a
quarrelsome humour, and break out, my wife remains
cool and collected, and doesn't say a word. If my wife
is peevish, and displays more temper than is becoming
to one of her beautiful sex, I, her husband, remain as
unmoved as the Monument, or else cheat myself into the
belief that I am listening for the moment to one of Gipsy's
heavenly songs. Thus, while one party is volcanically
fuming, the other is as calm as a cold potato. In all our
quarrels, there is in this way always a controlling power.
Seriously, we never quarrel, because there is a philoso-
phic compact between us never to quarrel together. We
only quarrel one at a time; and it is astonishing, if you
leave a quarrel alone, how very soon it dies out!
That's our secret, Madam, and I should advise you,
and all Xantippes, to follow it."

The Memphis *Eagle* furnishes a striking com-
mentary on the humanity of the "peculiar institu-
tion." A negro man, belonging to Mr. Starke, near
Memphis, ran away and was caught. The overseer,
W. S. Montgomery, had the fugitive tied over a
barrel, and gave him 500 lashes in all. The negro
was whipped each day for ten days, and in three
weeks died, the lacerated flesh of his back having
mortified. The murderer was permitted to escape.

Hungarian journals state that a few days ago
a waterspout broke near the village of Kossiad, dis-
trict of Widdin, and killed 400 horses or oxen, also
several persons. They add that another waterspout
at Ternova, in the same district, threw down houses
and crushed as many as 400 persons; and that a
third, at Plewna drowned 180 persons; but these two
last statements, says the *Breslau Gazette*, require
confirmation.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This festival has been celebrated with great éclat. On
Tuesday morning, *Elijah* was performed with almost
unexampled success in presence of one of the densest
crowds that ever assembled in the Town-hall. In the
evening, at the miscellaneous concert, which was also
brilliantly attended, Handel's *Acis and Galatea* was
performed with fine effect. The total receipts of the
day were 3,126*l.* On Wednesday morning Mr.
Costa's *Eri* was reproduced. Nothing could have
been more flattering to the popular conductor
and composer than the reception he experienced,
both at the beginning and the end of his
oratorio, unless, indeed, the proof of high
esteem afforded him by the vocal and instru-
mental performers, principal singers included, in the
uniform excellence of their performance. The audi-
ence more than once broke through the conventional
restrictions, and applauded loudly; while four pieces
were redemanded by the President—viz., the war song
of Saph (Mr. Sims Reeves), the quartet, "We bless
you in the name of the Lord" (Mesdames Novello
and Viardot, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti),
the March of the Israelites, and the Chorus of
Angels, "No evil shall befall thee." After the
song of Mr. Reeves the applause was vociferous and
uncontrollable. Equally deserving of notice, however,
were the efforts of Madame Novello (Hannah),
Madame Viardot (Samuel), and Signor Belletti (Eli),
Messrs. Montem Smith and Weiss were intrusted
with the subordinate parts, to which they did full jus-
tice. No praise can be too strong for the band and
chorus, of the brilliant result of whose efforts Mr.
Costa must have been both conscious and proud. The
great event of the week, however, is the production of
the new oratorio of *Judith*, by Mr. Leslie.

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.

Mr. Townsend, M.P., has forwarded a communi-
cation to the secretary of the local political associa-
tion at Greenwich, designated the Townsend League,
in which he states that "the time has arrived when
he ought to resign the trust which he accepted at
the hands of the electors." A meeting of the asso-
ciation has been convened, and it is contemplated to
hold public meetings in each of the three towns
comprising the borough for the purpose of enabling
Mr. Townsend to announce his resignation and ad-
dress his supporters. The only candidates at pre-
sent in the field are Alderman Salomons and Mr.
Ernest Jones. A paragraph stating that Mr.
Townsend, M.P., was about to appear on the metro-
politan stage for the benefit of his creditors, has
elicited from that gentleman a letter in which he
says, "It is not for me to say a single word
on the subject of my own merits as an actor,
but will merely embrace the opportunity of saying
that I formerly played under the name of 'Mor-
timer,' but more recently under that of 'Winter,'
and have always had the good fortune to play to
crowded houses, and on each successive representa-
tion the audience has been warmer and more en-
thusiastic in its expressions of approval of my
humble endeavours. I can, with at least some
satisfaction to myself, say that I never in my life
played for my own personal advancement, but always
in aid of the funds of some charitable institution, or
for the benefit of some actor, or private individual,
poorer than myself. I have no doubt there will be
a very divided opinion in the minds of the public,
as there is in my own, as to the propriety of this
Shakespearian movement; but I cannot forget that it
is my bounden duty, by all fair and honourable
means, to use every exertion in my power to pay
my creditors, which, with the greatest economy and
perseverance, I could hardly, as an auctioneer, ever
expect to be able to do, considering the peculiar
nature of the business, the ruinously injurious effects
of a recent bankruptcy, and the great depression
and competition in the auction world. The offer,
therefore, of the engagement is, under the circum-
stances, both tempting and seductive."

STREET MUSIC IN LONDON.—A correspondent of
the *Evening Herald* thus humorously comments on
a nuisance affecting the metropolis: I live in a
quiet street. I have the further misfortune to get my
living by my brains, which at this moment are racked
and tortured by the grinding of an instrument of
torture called an organ. Shades of Handel and Bach,
why am I, who, added to the double horror of living
and getting my living in a quiet street which is
never quiet, am of a musical turn, to be doomed to
the tortures of the *Inferno*? Why are my nerves to
be wrung by the most horrid moan of anguish which
Italian or German mechanist ever manufactured
from wood and iron? Why are the dulcet strains
of my Amati to be mingled with the everlasting
grinding of an "organ" which reminds one of a
Manchester cotton mill in a state of lunacy? Why
is the soft voice of my sick child, "most musical,
most melancholy," to be ground down by the
blatant, grinding, droning, squeaking box of torture
dragged about by the half-starved grinning hyena
close to my jessamine-covered doorway? Why am
I persecuted by another half-starved grinning
hyena when hyena No. 1 has been sent away by
my good-natured friend at Peaceful Villa, over the
road? Is it because I am known to be addicted to
literary pursuits with an eye to paying my
butcher and baker; or is it because I am
known to relieve severer studies by hugging
my Amati as though I loved it, and evoking there-
from sounds sweet as those with which Orpheus
charmed Eurydice? But no, I cannot believe that
I am specially persecuted. We want an organic
change. Reform it altogether. Forbid those short
cuts to the lunatic asylum, called "organs," and—
would that it could be done!—shut up those demon
Padrones in a great room, and turn all the "organs"
together by machinery till the ogres are ground to
death, like the engineer hoist on his own petard, or
the struck eagle which "nursed the pinion that
impelled the steel."

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

A telegram received at the Foreign-office reports the arrival of the Cadiz at Suez, with dates from Bombay to the 4th of August. "Nothing of importance has occurred since the last mail. The British troops are chiefly engaged in harassing the rebels in Oude, wherever they can find them, and in reducing their mud fortifications. Many of the chiefs, who have not irredeemably compromised themselves in the revolt, are surrendering to the authorities; others, who have been faithful to the British flag, are being honoured and rewarded. Rebels proved to have been deeply implicated are being executed. The Punjab and the Residencies are tranquil. Sir Hugh Rose has resigned the command of the Poonah division."

The East India Company's despatch, with some obscurities, supplies a few additional details: "The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Boondee on the 19th of July, attempted to cross the Bundas (?) but failed. On the 13th they were menacing both Bechore (?) and Bughore (?). The Neemuch force had prepared to move out on the 1st of August for the purpose of co-operation with Holmes's column, which was last heard of at Boondee. The rebels are in considerable force, their numbers being estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are Tania Topee, Yeydial (?), and others. A small force from Ahmedabad, under Major Brimes, has been pushed forward to Timaoune (?), with instructions to advance on Kheirwarra, if necessary. The Sawant Dessaves have offered to submit to the Portuguese Government. The amnesty purporting to have been issued by the Governor-General, and published in the Bombay overland papers of the 19th of July, has been officially declared to be an entire fabrication."

A third telegram says: "Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th of July to relieve Maun Singh and to capture Fyzabad. The Rajpootna rebels, after plundering Tonk, had fled towards the Chumbul, pursued by Colonel Holmes Roberts."

By the arrival of the Calcutta Mail, several days after its time, we have but little news of special interest. The Times correspondent, writing on the 18th of July, says:—

"There is a lull in the campaign which will last, all European regiments hope, till the cold weather. The Commander-in-Chief is actively exerting himself to bring his soldiers under cover, and prohibits all further action, except in Jeypore and Behar. In Jeypore the Gwalior insurgents, after a series of marches to and fro within the State, which it would be difficult to make intelligible without a local map, suddenly invaded Tonk. On the 9th they had seized the town and commenced the siege of Bhoongar, the Rajah's fortress. They had, however, no guns. The Rajah held out gallantly enough, and the approach of Holmes's Brigade, a body of Cavalry and Horse Artillery, despatched, I think, from Agra, compelled them to raise the siege. They fled southward, and invested Rampore, a town belonging to Tonk, and which contains twelve guns and some military stores. These they hope to obtain, but Holmes's Brigade, at the latest date to which we have intelligence (July 11) was only fifteen miles behind, and these flying corps never stop to think about odds. Colonel Napier, at Gowra, attacked 11,000 men with 600 horse, and had their number been quadrupled would have attacked them all the same. A few of the Tonk soldiery have joined the losing side, but unless the garrison of Rampore are traitors the rebels must fly again. Their course is expected to be southward, as they do not know that Mhow now contains three European and four or five Bombay regiments. They may en passant defend Kotah; but, whatever they do, their career must be short. They are fairly surrounded by British troops, and have neither leaders, guns, nor ammunition."

"In Behar matters are still in a most unsatisfactory position. As I mentioned to you, after the withdrawal of the Europeans to Benares and Dinapore, Umur Singh returned to the Jangdesore jungle, where his followers began again to concentrate. In a week or two he had 3,000 men, and began collecting revenue. Notwithstanding a check received from Captain Rattray, who at Kusina cut up a band of 400, headed by one of the inferior leaders, Umur Singh kept his position, and detachments from his force entered Chupra, plundered some villages in Tirhoot, and threatened Patna. Their object was chiefly plunder, and, after burning a few factories, part went northward to the great rendezvous in Oude, and part fell back into Shahabad. They confine themselves generally to the jungle, sallying out every now and then to plunder a village, murder the native servants of Government, and collect the revenue. The command of the district has been given to Brigadier Douglas, now at Benares, whose object is apparently to circumscribe the war, and render the cold weather campaign final. He is establishing a chain of posts round the jungle to cut off all escape. The affair, I must repeat, though troublesome, is of little political moment. Umur Singh, beaten or victorious, can effect nothing, but his impunity costs us the revenue of one entire country; alarm, distress, and discontent in three more."

"This difficulty is not lessened by an occasional forgery. The Bombay Gazette recently published a proclamation said to have been issued by the Governor-General in Oude. The style was perfect, and the tenor, containing, as it did, a guarantee of their estates to the Oude landholders, seemed in exact accordance with the speeches of the Tory Ministers. As the Bombay Gazette is believed to have official intelligence, the proclamation was accepted, and has of course been sent to England. It is now officially declared by the President in Council to be a pure invention without any foundation whatever. It is not easy to comprehend what motive anybody could have had for so discreditable

a forgery, still less how he should have known so accurately as I am told he must have done the tenor of the Governor-General's instructions for Bundelkund, but there the fact remains. The proclamation is a forgery, and if it has reached England from Bombay has probably caused more debate than it is worth."

From the Bombay papers which have since arrived, we glean a few further details. The Bombay Standard says: "We have intelligence from Brigadier Roberts's force, then at Tonk, up to the 13th. They had arrived at this place the preceding day. On the 9th, finding themselves unable to overtake the enemy while they kept together, a light detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, was told off to pursue with the utmost speed. The European infantry were to be mounted on camels for the sake of speed. On the 11th heavy firing was heard a-head of the main force, and it was hoped that Holmes might come up with the enemy. It turned out to have been an attack of the latter on the town of Tonk. It seemed to have sustained no harm at their hands. On our entering it three days afterwards we found the shops open and the tradespeople hard at work, as if in the midst of the most profound tranquillity; meanwhile considerable apprehensions of an attack on Nusseerabad were experienced. The ladies had all been ordered to Ajmere, and this latter place was being fortified. Twenty-five Europeans have died of sunstroke between the 26th, when the force left Nusseerabad, and the 12th, when they reached Tonk."

The Hurkaru of July 17 gives currency, in a postscript, to the following statement: "A rumour has just come that a very large force of rebels (12,000) is entrenched close to Allahabad. We have had no time to test the statement, and we give it just as we have received it—from a respectable quarter."

The following extraordinary statement is given in the Bombay Telegraph: "It is stated in a letter from Banda, that General Whitlock's column have made a large 'haul' from the rebels. A company of the Madras 43rd Native Infantry, attached to the column found 140 cartloads of gold bricks and nuggets, and forty lacs of rupees; and more was expected to be discovered. Besides this large amount of treasure, an immense quantity of jewels have also been found. These are supposed to have been the jewels belonging to the Peishwa's family, which fifty years ago mysteriously disappeared from Poona, and were supposed to be in possession of Scindia or Holkar. It is believed they were stolen by Bajee Row's brother, the adoptive father of the present Narrein Row, who is now a prisoner. The treasure and jewellery found are said to be of the value of nine crores of rupees, or nine millions sterling."

CHINA.

From China our Government appears to have as yet no confirmation of the conclusion of a treaty, but the official telegram which reports the news from Tien-sin to the 18th June, says: "Great progress has been made in the negotiations, and it was considered that we are on the eve of a treaty, which will ensure everything we can claim, and open China to the enterprise of our merchants."

The Monitor publishes the following telegram from Baron Gros: "Tien-sin, June 19.—The wishes of the Emperor are satisfied in China. That vast empire is now opened to Christianity, and nearly the whole of it to the trade and industry of the West. Our diplomatic agents may reside temporarily at Peking. Our missionaries are to be admitted everywhere. A Chinese Ambassador will be sent to Paris. The murderer of the missionary Chappelaine will be punished. The Gazette of Peking will announce it. The laws against Christianity are to be abolished. The engagements have all been concluded, and partly signed under the seal of the Imperial Commissaries. France and England obtain the most ample concessions."

The following are the terms in which the Journal de St. Petersburg announces the conclusion of peace with China: "On the 7th (19th) of August, Lieutenant-Colonel Martynov arrived at St. Petersburg, and immediately left for Peterhof. This officer, despatched as courier by Count Putiatine, accomplished the journey from Tien-sin in fifty days, traversing the north of China, Mongolia, and the whole of Siberia. He brings intelligence of the cessation of military operations on the part of the combined forces of France and England, and of the conclusion of a treaty of peace with China. Russia signed, in the month of June, a treaty with this power—a treaty which was followed by another between China and the United States of North America. France and England signed theirs some days later. The Chinese empire is thus henceforth open to Europe, to its commerce, to its civilisation, and to the free exercise of the Christian religion. The treaty which was signed in May at Aihun, by General Mouraview, had already fixed our frontiers on the side of China, assuring to Russia the possession of the left bank of the Amour."

The Journal de St. Petersburg, in a subsequent number, adds that "the first treaty mentioned was concluded on the 1st (13th) of June, and the second, concluded previously, bears the date of 16th (28th) May."

The Morning Advertiser publishes a telegram from Marseilles which reports the arrival of important news from Hongkong: "There have been numerous attacks by the Chinese troops on outposts of the Allies at Canton. There is a proclamation issued by the successors of Yeh in the administration of the province, promising the extermination of the 'strangers.' There have been some assassinations, and the circulation in Canton is difficult. The Allies have burnt one quarter of the city by way of reprisal. They have cannonaded both banks of the river, and pursued and destroyed many ships. The news of a peace at Peking has revived hopes of a better state of things. The American treaty is published. It is the same in main points with those insisted upon by the Allied Powers."

Advices from Hongkong state a blockade of the river at Canton, applicable only to Chinese boats, had been established, and trade must be considered suspended. All the native merchants had left, and the greater portion of the foreign community. Captain Jenkins, of Her Majesty's ship Acteon, with a party of five or six sailors, was reconnoitring a village near Whampoa, when he was fired on from an ambuscade. All the party were wounded, Captain Jenkins severely, but by the latest accounts he was progressing favourably. A French man-of-war had shelled Shamun, part of the western suburbs of Canton, as a Frenchman had been killed in that neighbourhood. Several atrocities had been committed by the Chinese against foreigners.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.

Most contradictory statements are published on the subject of the Russian vessels of war sunk in the port of Sebastopol. We reproduced some time ago a letter addressed from that place to a German journal, in which it was asserted that no ships had been recovered, and, moreover, that the hulls of the vessels under water had been found to be entirely worm-eaten and useless. This statement has been confirmed by Americans interested in the matter. A very different version is now offered by a letter from St. Petersburg in the Borsenhalle of Hamburg, which says: "It appears certain that the remains of the vessels will be recovered. This work was never confided to an American company. Mr. Flowen, who has undertaken the operation, has already weighed several of the vessels, and is actively continuing his labours. The work was commenced by clearing the part of the roadstead where three vessels of war, one of them a line-of-battle ship of 120 guns, had been sunk. One, the Jagudil, was got up with the exception of her keel, which was buried to a depth of twelve feet in the mud. The works were afterwards directed to the place where the Paris, of 120 guns, the frigate Koworna, and other vessels, were sunk. The schooner Smielaja, of sixteen guns, and the Turok steamer, taken from the Turks, were got up entire. The latter was in such good preservation that she was put immediately in a state for further service. The timber of these last-named vessels had not sustained the slightest injury from the worm. The Grosniji and the Dunaj have been since got up."

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

A young woman died at Epsom, on Friday, under chloroform, at the house of Mr. Keeling, a dentist in extensive practice. The deceased, a tall, fine young woman of two-and-twenty, lived as a servant with Dr. Barrett, a physician residing in the adjoining parish of Ewell. She held a very high place in the esteem both of the doctor and of his lady, being more of a companion to the latter than a dependent. For some time past the deceased had suffered from toothache, and having witnessed the successful use of chloroform, administered by Mr. Keeling, in the case of her mistress and in that of two sons of Dr. Barrett, children of ten and twelve years of age, she wished to avail herself of the same means. She consulted Dr. Barrett, and from that gentleman's personal knowledge of the state of uninterrupted health enjoyed by the deceased for the last seven years, he, without the slightest hesitation or misgiving, wrote an authority for the extraction of the offending tooth with the aid of chloroform, not suspecting the slightest risk from its use. Deceased took this paper, and, accompanied by her mistress, walked to Epsom, to the establishment of Mr. Keeling, who proceeded to operate as requested. It appears from the evidence at the inquest held on Saturday that Mr. Keeling desired merely to deaden the nervous sensibility of his patient—not to produce unconsciousness. The quantity of chloroform administered was accordingly very small, but its effects were most unexpected and distressing. She inhaled the chloroform from the napkin she held in her hand for a brief time, and on being asked if she was ready, replied, "Not yet," again sniffed at the napkin, and then said, "Now." The tooth was almost instantaneously extracted, a slight movement of the jaw followed, when deceased appeared to faint, and notwithstanding the use of powerful restoratives, promptly and continually applied, she never rallied. The distress of the mistress of the deceased, who witnessed this awfully sudden departure of one whom she greatly valued, was as poignant as it was unavailing. The jury, at the inquest, found a verdict of "Accidental Death," acquitted Mr. Keeling of the slightest blame, but desired to recommend the cautious use of chloroform in trifling operations in future.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—This "great fact" is another step towards developing the power of the electric current. But although this is a fact accomplished, we must not fancy nothing more can be accomplished. Our progress in arriving at this point of Electric Telegraphy has been much slower than any of us imagine, or may be willing to believe, when we are told that the first Electric Telegraph was constructed in 1774, at Geneva, by Lesage. It consisted of twenty-four insulated wires communicating with twenty-four pith-ball electrometers, which were set in motion by the current from an ordinary frictional electric machine, which was not only cumbersome, but extremely uncertain in its action, varying in force with every alternation of the atmosphere, and in damp, humid weather ceasing to act at all. Step by step, we have advanced from this point to our present state of more perfect manipulation, and it is rather a startling fact that the current which flies with more than lightning speed across the Atlantic is produced by a single induced magnet. This is strange, but not more strange than true, and yet, not more strange than the power of the magnet being so successfully employed to restore the colouring matter to the hair from the skin of the head, by means of Herring's Magnetic Brush and Comb. We verily live in the day of progress, and naturally exclaim, What next?

PICTURE FRAUDS.

Some alleged extensive picture frauds are under investigation at the Guildhall Police-court. An examination took place on Saturday, when Mr. R. H. Peter, of Hyde Park-square, charged W. T. Barnes, the son, and Mrs. Barnes, the wife of a well-known picture auctioneer in St. Paul's-churchyard, with inducing him to buy various pictures under false pretences. Defendants had, it appears, represented that the pictures were taken from the gallery of a deceased cousin of the Duke of Newcastle, and they persuaded the complainant that they were by Rubens, Turner, Murillo, and other great painters. For a "Rosa Bonheur" (purchased at Christie and Manson's for 177. 6s. 6d.) he gave 500l. It further appeared in evidence that the defendants presented him with a handsome silver gilt cup, which they persuaded him was a present from the widow lady to him, as a mark of her gratitude for his purchase of so many of her pictures. It was rumoured in court that this cup was one won at the Newton Races by Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, and afterwards sold with the rest of his effects. The case was again heard on Monday, when Mr. Manson, of the firm of Christie and Manson, stated that the Rosa Bonheur, for which 500l. had been paid, was worth from 25l. to 30l. We subjoin Mr. Manson's evidence, as it may be of some use to picture buyers in their bargaining with picture dealers and auctioneers:—

Mr. Edward Manson said: I am one of the firm of Christie and Manson, auctioneers, of King-street, St. James's. I have seen the picture of "Oxen and Plough," called a "Rosa Bonheur." It was sold by me by auction on the 12th of June last to Mr. Barnes for 177. 6s. 6d., including the frame, but I cannot say if this is the same frame.

Alderman Wire: How is it described in your catalogue?—Witness: "Ploughing with Oxen in the South of France—after Rosa Bonheur;" but it is not a Rosa Bonheur. It is merely a copy. I also sold the one produced, described in the catalogue as "Flora Crowned by Cupids," by Farini, to Mr. Barnes on the 6th of July, for 10l., which also included the frame. The other picture, described as a "Satyr carrying Fruit, and a Bacchante in the background," has the name of Rubens against it in the catalogue, and I sold it to Mr. Barnes for ten guineas.

Alderman Wire: Did you sell it as a Rubens?—Witness: No.

Mr. Metcalfe (for the defendants): Is it a Rubens?—Witness: I do not think it is. The small picture was sold by Mr. Christie for 4l.

Mr. Metcalfe: Then, if this picture is not a Rubens, why do you place the name of Rubens against it in the catalogue?—Witness: To indicate that it is either a Rubens or belongs to the same school. It may be a Rubens, but it is not described as a Rubens in the catalogue.

Mr. Metcalfe: Have you been treated to a criminal summons in this matter?—Witness: Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Metcalfe: This, then, is what is called meting out even-handed justice!—Witness: These pictures are described in the catalogue as coming from the "Corci Gallery of Florence."

Mr. Metcalfe: Did they come from there?—Witness: I cannot say; but that was the description I received with them. I never warrant pictures as genuine originals unless they are expressly described as such in the catalogue. The conditions of sale are that every purchaser must take the pictures upon his own judgment. Mr. Barnes has been a very good customer for several years.

Mr. Metcalfe: Is not the picture of the "Flora" a very good one?—Witness: It is.

Mr. Metcalfe: And with regard to the "Rosa Bonheur," a gentleman has described it as a very trashy affair. Is not that also a very good picture?—Witness (hesitating): Oh, yes. It is a very pretty picture.

Mr. Metcalfe: And what is the value of it?—Witness: I should not like to say. The value of it is what it will fetch at an auction.

Mr. Metcalfe: But to sell privately, what would be the value of it?—Witness: It might be worth from 25l. to 30l. They were very cheap at the price.

Alderman Wire: You mean they were cheap at the price they were knocked down at?—Witness: Oh, certainly.

Mr. Metcalfe then said he should probably feel it his duty to call a number of witnesses for the defence, and that it would be necessary to postpone the further hearing of the case to a future day. This was agreed to, and the defendants were again required to enter into their recognisances to appear on the remand.

Mr. Alexander T. Galt, whose name stands in the list of the new Canadian Ministry, as "Inspector-General," is the youngest son of the novelist, whose family have all for a long time been resident in Canada.

Baron Gros is to be made a senator, in reward for the diplomatic services he has rendered in China. In commemoration of the treaty he has assisted in concluding, one of the new streets lately opened in Paris is to bear the name of "the Rue de Tien-sin."

The Star reproduces from a New York paper what purports to be a letter written by Mr. Charles Dickens, so far back as May last, explanatory of the reason of his separating from his wife. The letter appears to have been intended for circulation among the writer's friends. Incompatibility of character and temperament between himself and his wife is the ground stated by Mr. Dickens for the separation; but the letter contains a very broad statement, to the effect that Mrs. Dickens entirely neglected the care of her children, without, however, any further particulars on that point, except that her sister Georgina, who, Mr. Dickens says, "has a higher claim upon my affection, respect, and gratitude than anybody in this world," has performed the duties to the children which Mrs. Dickens neglected.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

Fifty years ago—nay, ten years ago—nay, five years ago, and even less—we should have felt very incredulous had we been told that machinery could be made to do the work of the milliner. Millinery, as we all know, is a sort of fanciful ministration to the ideal of the toilette, in which the creations should be the result of a touch, and the gossamer compilation look as if its parts had been thrown together by the fingers of the Graces. For machinery, with its endless webs, and cogs, and iron wheels to do such work for the ladies, has in it something passing strange, and we cannot help thinking the fact as worthy of some notice in our columns. The bonnet caps which we see in the windows, when they are displayed for sale in the metropolis, are produced in this way. As it is the fashion in the present day that these articles should be distinguished for the extreme regularity of their flutings—rivaling, in this respect, the stately puffings of Queen Elizabeth's ruffs—this quality is gained to perfection by the new mode of production. In fact, these bonnet caps have a great advantage over those made simply by human fingers. They have suffered nothing from the handling, and keep their form longer. Want of practice makes many ladies less expert than is desirable in quilting, and this defect is always attended by another, namely, loss of time. The smallness of the cost of these articles is another recommendation, as they can be purchased quite ready for use at a charge not exceeding that ordinarily given for the simple material, thus avoiding the loss both of time and trouble. We do not know with whom the plan has originated, or in what hands it is being worked, but we think that it deserves mention, for the sake of its own merits, as a curious Work-Table fact.



BRUSSELS LACE.

GENTLEMAN'S WAISTCOAT.

Dress has always been a fruitful subject for variety of taste and opinions. If, as some assert, it is the index to character, need we wonder that unswerving Englishmen should have resolutely defied everything in the shape of encroachments on the Magna Charta of their costume? Gay colours and flowing drapery are universally assigned to the ladies—and we have no wish that it should be otherwise, as very sure we are, when the interests of dress are forgotten or neglected by them, a shadow has passed over the heart, which has diminished the sunshine of happiness as well as that of taste. It is very different with gentlemen, and, therefore, we should not dare to propose any ornamental article, either gay or striking, for their wear, which restricts us in our selection. The design given for an embroidered waistcoat may easily be worked within the prescribed limits of ornament. It is intended for embroidering on silk, and may be worked in black or blue, according to taste. The pattern being small, has an elegant appearance, and allows, and indeed requires, great neatness of execution. It is to be done chiefly in satin-stitch, with the proper embroidery silk. The small flowers are worked in knots, which have a pretty effect. If for any very especial occasion, it would be very beautiful on white silk, worked in white; especial care should be taken to cut the silk large enough before commencing, to allow for the making up. The collar should also be long. When the ornamental part is completed, it should be made by a proper person, as the finishing off is of the greatest consequence, as well as the fit of the article, which cannot be so complete when arranged by those unaccustomed to this particular branch of business.

BRUSSELS LACE.

It is flattering to the lovers of fancy work to remember that the capital of a kingdom is rendered celebrated by its manufacture of one particular branch of ornamental produce. Who has ever been, even one hour, in Brussels without having their attention directed, not only to the magnificent speci-

mens of the perfection to which the art of lace-making is carried in that city, but also to the establishments where the article is fabricated? These, from their importance, prove how high a position the manufacture of even purely ornamental articles can claim for itself and its proprietors, when they can boast of the honours of gold medals as numerous as if they had fought at Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. We are speaking now of the costly and elegant species of the art. In many of the Belgian towns, the making of lace is the most prominent branch of industry that meets the

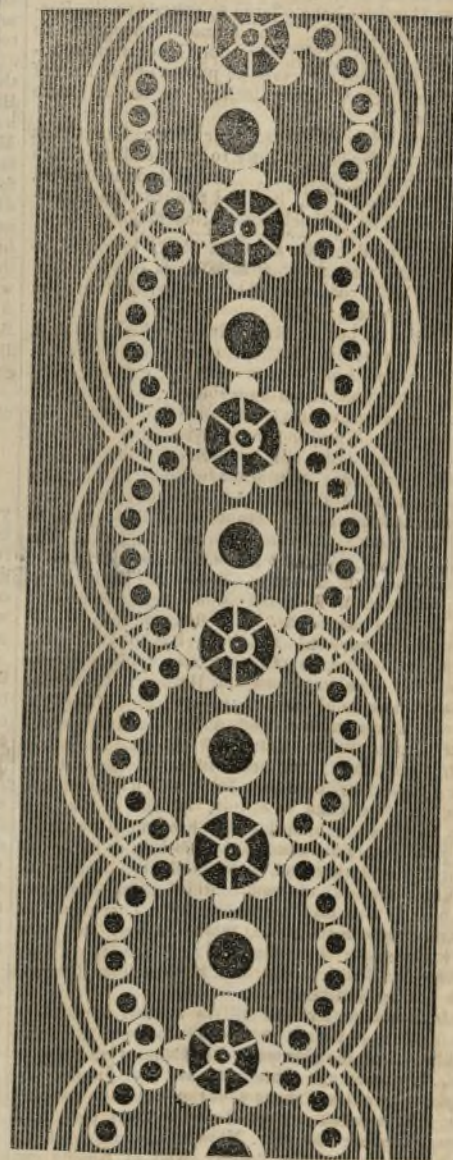


COLLAR OF WAISTCOAT.

eye and interests the stranger, particularly the ladies; but these are of the common and inexpensive kinds, although equally celebrated and much esteemed. The Valenciennes laces possess a time-honoured reputation, the making of which at every street corner gives such a peculiar interest to these towns. We have given a little pattern of real Brussels lace of an expensive quality, but which may be very closely imitated by being worked on very fine net. The outline must first be run with the beautiful Persian thread of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., a coarse size being selected. The leaves and other parts must be filled in with the same maker's *Perfectionné*, No. 100. In the centre of the flowers, ornamental stitches are introduced, which add much to the lacy appearance of the work. It is very elegant when worked, and is a very close imitation of one of these much-admired and expensive laces.

INSERTION.

According to the present fashion there are few articles of embroidery more useful than a pretty insertion. It is required for various purposes, and is almost essential in the costume of a child. It is often necessary as a heading for embroidered bordering; as the foundation of the collar; as the wristband, either to confine the trousers or to be introduced between the divisions of the tucks; to go round a mantle to which another border is to be



INSERTION.

added; to form the stomacher, and let in between the fullings of the body of a child's dress; with many other applications too numerous to mention.

The little pattern which we have this week supplied is equally eligible for all these purposes. Being of so simple a character, it requires no explanation beyond saying that the cotton should be even and regular, and to secure its quality, we advise that Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 24 *Perfectionné* should be selected.

The following case shows how lightly the marriage tie is regarded in sundry parts of the country. We need a radical reform in regard to this matter. A suit for divorce is now pending in the Ohio Courts between a man and his wife, who are said to have lived together very happily for a year, at the close of which a child was born, and became the cause of the domestic difficulty that will end in their separation, the dissension being all about an innocent name given to an innocent infant. The wife intimated to the husband that she would like to have the child called Athol. At this the liege lord objected, remembering one of her "flames" before marriage. She urged; he refused; she wept; he grew obstinate, and said she need not hope to shake his resolution by her tears—he was marble when a principle was involved. She intimated that there was a remedy to which she would not object; he comprehended her meaning, and hence an application for divorce.—*American Paper*.

AN INTERDICTED BURYING-GROUND.

The only convenient burying-ground for the burgh of Dumbarton used to be that on which the parish church is situated, and it had become in the course of time so crowded with the dead as to be detrimental to the sanitary well-being of the community. About two years ago an effort was commenced to have the churchyard shut up, and to have the cemetery, which some years before had been opened by the magistrates, made use of for interments. Great, however, was the opposition which the promoters of the movement encountered from some of the inhabitants. After a good deal of litigation, an interdict was at length granted by the sheriff, and no more bodies were to be interred in the churchyard. Many of the old people of the town, however, were loud in their expressions of anger and regret at the prospect of their ashes not being permitted to repose beside those of their forefathers. A striking instance of this feeling is afforded by the following incident: Not long since an old woman, tottering on the brink of the grave, was visited by a gentleman, a neighbour, and the conversation turned on the subject of the interdicted burying-ground. Many and severe were her strictures on the decision which had destroyed her hope of being laid in the spot rendered sacred to her as the resting-place of her relatives and friends. She inquired if it was true that the body of an old and esteemed friend, who had some time before been buried in the churchyard, had been removed to the cemetery—some bodies having been transferred to the cemetery from the old burying-ground. She was told that the ashes of her friend were untouched. "An' ye'll no bury me in that flower-garden!" she said, with much earnestness. "Ye'll lay my banes beside John Paterson's; for, oh! I couldna rest in peace gif I ken'd ye wadna lay my heid where I hae lang been consoled wi' the thocht that I was to sleep." "Dinna fear, Janet," said her friend; "we'll tak ye oot in the died o' nicht, and we'll lift ye ower the dyke and lay ye beside the banes o' ould John Paterson." "God be praised! God be praised!" she exclaimed; "I'll dee in peace when I ken ye'll no bury me in that flower garden." "Wisht, mither," said her daughter; "wiser like ye were thinkin' on the welfare o' your soul than concernin' yoursel' about your body." "There's nae fear o' my soul; but, God be praised, I'll sleep beside John Paterson in the kirkyard, and they'll no bury me in that flower garden."—*Glasgow Mail*.

CHILDHOOD. — Let no man smile, in the self-sufficiency of his acquisition, at the perception of early, very early childhood. Deep and rapturous are they, as some of those rare old springs of limpid water that bubble in brawling beauty to the earth's surface from rocky recesses that never may see the light of day. To childhood all is real—that which appears to be, is. The little hand that, with no mental guiding notion of distance, outstretches to grasp the moon for its silvery beauty, is but a type of the young mind that has made no moral comparisons. Vividity of conception and absolute faith in all they see, combined with an intuitive and deeply philosophical judgment of gentleness or harshness, make up the early mysteries of human intellect; perception and moral education, acting and reacting in their thousands of after conditions, do all the rest. Happy is that tiny lord of the creation whose first tottering mental steps are guided by kindness. Woe, woe to those who, with so sacred a trust as a human soul, fresh and unsullied from the hand of its Maker, confided to them, abuse the confidence of Nature and betray their God.—*Life and Adventures of a Stammerer*.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOW WORKS OF THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

About four o'clock on Friday morning a very extensive fire took place at the locomotive and carriage works of the North London Railway, at Bow. They occupy a considerable space of ground on the east side of the incline, extending from the bridge which carries the Bow-road over the line, to some distance down the Blackwall branch. The portion of the works which fell a sacrifice formed a long range of workshops, two floors in height, which stood close to the up-line of rails. They comprised the carriage-building and repairing department, turners' and painters' shops, and engineers' and smiths'

sweeping along the roof. The entire range of building was a mass of fire, as also the boiler and engine-house which adjoined. By the time the brigade arrived, very little could be saved. The engines, however, were got to work, and the operations of the firemen were directed to preventing the flames communicating to the principal locomotive building, the west windows of which were nearly all shattered by the intense heat. By seven o'clock the fire had been effectually got under; the walls of the destroyed building had fallen over on the main line, and for a time impeded the traffic. Gangs of labourers were set to work to clear the rails, and in the course of the morning the trains ran as usual. The loss will amount to several thousands. The origin of the disaster is at present a mystery.

AN ENGLISH BOY AT BAYONNE.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Emperor's fête at Bayonne, there were some public sports. Among other things, in the Place d'Armes, there was erected a *mat de cocagne*, about thirty feet high. To the top of this mast was affixed a board, to which were attached various tempting trophies, the prize of the most successful climber. Many were the pretenders who essayed to attain the crown—that is, the summit of the pole. Many were the unsuccessful. The prizes consisted of trousers, sailors' shirts, shoes, caps, and purses containing each a five-franc piece, and other articles of similar value. Great were the efforts of the competitors. Some reached the very summit of the pole and all but seized the prize, when they relaxed their hold, slipped, and descended to the earth with far more rapidity than they left it. As occurs in most difficult enterprises, it was failure alone which excited hilarity and mocking among the beholders; success only awakens admiration and applause. Several of the unsuccessful at the first attempt again tried their luck; a few only won. There were three, however, who attained success at the very first effort. These were an English sea boy, belonging to a small craft used in the river, and two Spaniards from the Asturias—the province which Queen Isabella is now honouring with her august presence. The English lad went to work in a steady business like manner—little apparent effort, no uncouth wriggling. He climbed the mast as if he were mounting a ship's side, and had his feet on steps. Arrived at the summit he quietly put forth his hand, and, pausing for a moment to survey the prizes that met his eye, he showed the national preference for the useful to the merely ornamental, by seizing a shirt, which he tucked under his arm, and descended, amidst the shouts of the multitude, with the same serious earnestness he had displayed when mounting. The feat was done in all fairness; yet who will venture to affirm that that great organ of publicity, the *Pays*, with its usual perspicuity, may not detect in it some new attempt on the part of *perfidie Albion* against the honour and glory of the Empire; or that the *Univers* will not cry out against the scandal of an heretical cabin boy clothing himself at the expense of the believing population of the Basses Pyrénées? The two Asturian lads did their business as became the countrymen of Gil Blas. They lost way two or three times, but never fell back completely; they recovered themselves, and by dint of twisting and turning succeeded in getting to the summit. One of them sat for some minutes on it, and carefully examined the prizes. He at last selected a pair of trousers, which he threw round his shoulders and descended rapidly. The other seized a purse with a five-franc piece, which he put in his pocket, and at once glided to the ground. Both belong to a *chasse-marrée* from Gijon in the river.



GENTLEMAN'S WAISTCOAT.—(See opposite page.)

stores, in which was a quantity of machinery, patterns, &c. The fire was discovered by the police on duty outside the premises, and before an entry could be obtained into the place flames burst forth and completely enveloped the south end of the pattern-shop. There were numerous carriages in the lower floor, all of which, with the exception of one, fell a sacrifice. Owing to the telegraph offices of the station being closed, the police were unable to communicate the outbreak to the London fire-engine stations, and they despatched an officer on horseback to give the required information. This necessarily occasioned considerable delay before they could arrive from London. In the meantime, the conflagration progressed with fearful rapidity,

The brigands who recently stopped a courier in the neighbourhood of Viterbo, in the Papal States, and murdered the guard, have been arrested under curious circumstances. After committing the crime, they, it seems, hid the money in certain ruins not far from the road; but these ruins were inhabited, without their knowledge, by another bandit, who overheard all they said. No sooner were they gone than he hastened to a convent of Capuchins, related the whole affair to the superior, and begged of him to intercede for him with the Government. The delegate, on being informed of the facts, sent carabineers in pursuit of the ruffians, who were arrested in their own houses; part of their booty was recovered.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE PERSIGNY arrived in town on Tuesday from Tunbridge Wells. The Count and Countess have since left on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, at Brethly Hall, near Barton-on-Trent.

A SUITE OF ORNAMENTS, comprising every requisite for the Writing-table.—The suite is composed of what is termed English Ormolu, made in Howell, James, and Co.'s London workshops. Each article is artistically engraved, and set with jewelled bases of transparent purple enamel, inlaid with either a gold star or horse-shoe, the contrast of the blue with the gold forming a most chaste effect. The beauty and originality of the entire suite is worthy of high commendation.

THE SULTAN'S HAREM.

A letter from Constantinople, in the *Presse*, throws some light on the pecuniary embarrassments of the Imperial harem: A private order has been addressed by the Sultan to all the functionaries of the palace ordering them not to contract any debts. This measure is important, for it also falls on the Imperial harem, in which some hundreds of millions of piastres are squandered every year. I do not in any way exaggerate when I state that the account drawn out on this occasion fixes the debts of the Imperial harem at more than 700 millions of piastres (the piastre is about 4½ sous). In order to settle these accounts all the purveyors to the palace have been convoked. Dealers in diamonds, jewelry, laces, silk goods, and in all those costly trifles which abound in the shops at Pera, have been called together and informed that, notwithstanding the enormous prices charged for the articles furnished by them, they will be again this time settled with in full; the amount will be paid to them in five years—forty per cent. in cash and sixty per cent. in bonds of the future consolidated debt. This arrangement, onerous as it might appear in Europe, was eagerly accepted; from this you may form an idea of the value attached to the debts of the palace. These purveyors were at the same time informed that for the future no debt of the Imperial harem will be recognised unless it has been previously authorised by the Minister of the Civil List. It remains to be seen, women being women in every clime, whether the fair inmates of the palace of Dolma-Baghtché will not find some means of eluding the rigorous measures adopted towards them. Time will show.

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE AUSTRIAN CLERGY.

The *Morning Advertiser*, of Monday, makes some singular revelations of the ill-feeling produced among the lower orders of the clergy, as well as of the laity, produced by the working of the Austrian Concordat. According to our contemporary a body of 507 Austrian priests, have addressed a remonstrance in the *Promemoria*, to the Archbishop of Vienna, who is generally regarded as the author of the Concordat. The document begins with an onslaught on the privileges of the Episcopacy. "The Concordat," it says, "has conferred upon the bishops many new privileges and a large increase of power; but the priest has to bear the whole odium of the indignation and of the moral resistance which the hated convention has created among the people." "There is no doubt," the document goes on in a subsequent paragraph, "but that our religion has become the object of universal derision. The Concordat has aroused the wrath of the most moderate men with respect to the antiquated, medieval ordinances of the Church; and the indignation against the executors of those ordinances becomes louder and more universal from day to day. This sentiment is the more dangerous as it spreads among the main body of the people. It would be unjust and imprudent to consider these occurrences merely the dying echoes of the late Revolution. Far from such being the case, there was no such feeling in 1848, in the greater portion of our diocese. But since the establishment of the Concordat, scarcely any parish is to be found where the weeds of irreligion are not choking the good seed." The *Promemoria* then proceeds to examine the social and material position of the lower clergy. It declares that the poor priest, in most cases, is so wretchedly paid that "his fixed income often does not amount to that of a cab-driver." To supply this deficiency, every artifice of clerical extortion is consequently resorted to. "The priest, in such transactions, cannot do otherwise than appear as the oppressor of the poor; the result of which is, that the religion he represents appears in the light of an insufferable burden that it is most desirable to shake off. This state of things is made still worse through the agitation set up by men, who direct the attention of the people, not to the penury of the lower clergy, but to the luxury and abundance in which the bishops are revelling." In another paragraph, an even more delicate subject is touched upon—viz, the question of the suppression of the monasteries and nunneries, and the abolition of celibacy. The five hundred and seven petitioners boldly lay bare the laziness of monkhood, and demand that these begging orders should be done away with, and their revenues applied to the purpose of providing a more suitable maintenance to the really working priest. "By such a reform," the petition says, "the hard fate of the lower clergy would be alleviated, the Church would no longer appear as an instrument of oppression, and the enemies of order would be deprived of a very powerful means of seducing the faithful." The petitioners, however, attribute even greater importance to the abolition of celibacy. "The authority and efficiency of the priests," they declare, "has received a mortal wound in the doubts now so openly expressed regarding their morality. The enemies of religion employ this weapon so efficaciously, that there are, indeed, few who place any belief in the moral purity of a priest. The priest has become not only a target for the sneers of the adult, but, in too many instances, has become an object of derision to youth itself. The mere fact of the impossibility of entering into the married state renders the servant of the Catholic Church the victim of suspicion and evil allusions. He is regarded with contempt on every side. Worse than this, he cannot otherwise than observe with pain that his own order contributes to the moral dissolution which is invading even the popular classes, otherwise so steadfast and honourable in this respect. The laxity of the clergy serves as a ready excuse for the increasing impurity of manners among the people in general. No wonder that thinking men, who care for the future, are now frequently to be found asserting that the moral conduct of the population at large can only be improved by rendering impossible the suspicion

of immorality in the priesthood." In the conclusion of the petition the subscribers thereto clearly demand that such reforms should be introduced as to make the lower clergy no longer appear in the odious light of oppressors of the poorer classes; and that the priests, by the abolition of the law of celibacy, should be restored to the common ties of family and humanity. "If this is not done," they assert, "all our influence will entirely disappear; the Catholic religion will be despised; hierarchy be totally overthrown; and the State become the foot-ball of ceaseless attacks and complications. We earnestly pray, therefore, that the most reverend Episcopate, in common with Government, will take measures to root out an evil which renders the maintenance of our position impossible, and which threatens the gravest perils to the Church and the empire. We repose in the hope that our prayers may be heard and graciously complied with, so that we may not be driven to expect our safety from the revolutionary party, and that we may not have to owe an amelioration of our fate to the enemies of God and of political order."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The following account of a melancholy accident, by which one of a party of sportsmen was accidentally shot, is given in the *King William's Town Gazette*: "On the night of the 24th inst., Messrs. Lodewyk, Christian, and Stephanus Coester, with Piet Van der Merwe and William Corey, made up a party to go to the Keiskamma mouth, for the purpose of shooting a sea-cow. On the night of the 25th they encountered one, which, after receiving three shots in her, succeeded in gaining the river. So confident were the party of their shots being good, that they expected to see the carcass floating next morning, as she left a large track completely deluged with blood; but in that they were disappointed, as she must have drifted from, in place of towards them. On this night (25th) they formed themselves into two parties adjacent to the river, Lodewyk and Piet Van der Merwe being at one extreme of the beaten path, Christian, Stephanus, and William Corey being at the other end. Between the hours of seven and eight p.m. the sea-cow and a young one were distinctly heard by the latter party, plunging their way in the water a good distance from their position. They lost no time in going in pursuit. It appears that very soon after the other party also heard the approach of the animals, and they too went in pursuit. Both parties were now meeting, but unaware of it—until, alas! too late. Christian, Stephanus, and Corey now entered the reeds—making a crackling noise—which was unfortunately heard by the other party (the night at the time was cloudy). Lodewyk looked, and thought he discerned a dark object, on which he fired both barrels, the shots entered through the right arm and into the thigh of poor William Corey. Everything that was possible to afford relief was done by the party; but all proved ineffectual. He expired one hour after receiving the fatal wounds; but previous to his death he loudly remonstrated with Lodewyk (who at this time was almost frantic), saying it was an accident, and not to take it so much to heart. He then told them that he knew them all well. On being asked whether he should not like to get over it, he replied, 'No; I see a light before me, I have no wish to return to the world,' and, in a most Christianlike manner, he committed his wife and children to the protection of Almighty God, requesting his brothers to see to it that his children be brought up in a becoming and Christianlike manner. He then closed his eyes in death."

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

The long inquiry before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, to ascertain the sanity of Mr. Ruck, of Pantludw, terminated on Friday. After the addresses of counsel, the Commissioner summed up the evidence, and told the jury that all they had to consider was whether Mr. Ruck was of sound mind at that moment. Mr. Ruck was once more examined, when he repeated that he was quite sure all his suspicions regarding Mrs. Ruck were groundless. He could not say it had occurred to his mind to atone to his wife, because he had been hurt by this inquiry, which she had instituted about him. The jury retired and deliberated about twenty minutes. Then the foreman said, "The jury have come to the conclusion that Mr. Ruck is of sound mind and quite capable of managing his own affairs." The announcement was received with cheers by the crowd in the hall. Mr. Gordon Allen, one of the counsel for Mr. Ruck, applied to have the statements and certificates on which that gentleman was sent to the asylum at Moorcroft impounded, with a view possibly to ulterior legal proceedings. The Commissioner refused to entertain the application, doubting whether he had the power to grant it, even if it were right to do so. It is stated that the verdict was adopted by a majority of twelve to six.

ABDUCTION OF A WARD IN CHANCERY.

It is not often that the vigilant watch which the Court of Chancery keeps over its wards has been so successfully thwarted as in the recent case of a young and wealthy lady of the age of seventeen, who, for some years past, resided with her mother in a country town in Sussex. A lieutenant in one of the line regiments stationed near the town, not being disposed to go through the formality of obtaining the Chancellor's consent, and unwilling to wait until the lady had arrived at that mature age when the assent of his lordship would not be required, proposed, and the proposition met with the approval of the lady, that she should elude the care of the stern dragon of the Court of Chancery. A few days since, the pleasant little villages, the town of Walsham, and some other

places in Norfolk, were visited by the young couple, and last week the marriage of Lieutenant — and Miss — was duly solemnised in the church of Southtripp, by the curate of Archdeacon Glover. There were, of course, many anxious inquiries after the missing lady, and Inspector Field, with his assistants, assisted by all the power of the awful Court of Chancery, was scouring the country in every direction. The lady was at length tracked to the secluded village referred to, but only in sufficient time for her pursuers to learn that the bird and her mate had flown. After many inquiries, it was found that on the evening after the marriage the "happy pair" had travelled to London in the coupé of a first-class railway carriage, which they had specially engaged. Thither the fugitives were followed by their tireless pursuers. Once more the latter were behind time, and they had the satisfaction of learning that every arrangement had been made respecting the passports, and that the request of Lord Malmesbury to give aid and succour to Mr. and Mrs. — "British travellers visiting the Continent," had been duly complied with by the authorities at Boulogne. Last week, the baffled officer proceeded to Paris to disturb the serenity of their honeymoon, by serving them with the terrible notices of the Court of Chancery. In the capital of France, however, these notices are nothing more than waste paper, and the happy couple, so long as they reside there may defy the threats of the all-potent Lord Chancellor.

HUSBAND AND WIFE AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

At the Wandsworth Police-court, on Saturday, John Curle, a middle-aged man, who was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, was charged with unlawfully intermarrying with Susan Grace Sparks, his former wife Sarah being still alive. It appeared from the evidence, and the prisoner's own statements, that about eighteen years ago he was married to his first wife at Paddington Church, at the time he was a soldier, but they never consummated the marriage. On leaving the church, and when at the doors, his newly-married bride saw a former sweetheart standing by. She told the prisoner that she loved the man's little finger more than she did his whole body. He said, in reply, "If you love him more than you do me, you had better take him." She took him at his word, and they immediately separated. He saw her once again, and that was shortly afterwards, with the old sweetheart. He never saw her after that until Monday last, when he was summoned to the Petty Sessions at Islington workhouse to show cause why he did not support his wife, she then being chargeable to the parish. It also appeared that on the 12th of July, 1857, he was married to Susan Grace Sparks, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill. She was a person of independent property, and had previously purchased his discharge from the army. The second wife knew nothing of the first marriage until the proceedings taken at the Islington workhouse. She at first thought she was still the wife of the prisoner; but ultimately she was convinced to the contrary, and applied to Mr. Dayman to know what course she had better pursue, as she could not think of living with a man who was not her husband. The magistrate told her she could give the prisoner into custody, and with this information she went to the police, and constable Smith accordingly apprehended him at his wife's house, Wandsworth. The prisoner admitted that he had married a second time, but declared that his first wife was no wife of his. He also asserted that his first wife had committed bigamy by marrying a cabman who was not the sweetheart she went with upon their leaving church. Mr. Dayman remanded the prisoner for the certificate of the first marriage. The second wife subsequently obtained bail for the prisoner's appearance.

FOUR GENTLEMEN DROWNED.

On Saturday morning a distressing casualty occurred near the harbour of Montrose. A party, consisting of seven persons, namely, Mr. C. S. M. Somerville, Mr. William Mitchell, Mr. Charles Hutcheon, Captain Mackie, of the schooner Alert, and his brother, a boy of only thirteen years of age, all of Montrose, with Messrs. Murray and Smeaton, of Cupar-Angus, who were on a visit, proceeded to take a sail in Montrose Bay. They left the harbour in the ship's boat of the schooner Vigilant, and sailed down the Southesk, close to the wind, with a mainsail and jib set, and a pretty stiff breeze from the north-east. On reaching opposite the Ness Point, where the river falls into the ocean, they had evidently discovered that the sea was too rough for their tiny bark, as they were seen to put about for the purpose of returning. Captain Mackie was at the helm, and must have taken too little sea-room, as the boat ran violently to leeward, and went broadside upon a large rock called the Stone, which lies about eight or ten yards from the south bank of the river, and is bare at the top at low water. The Stone must have been seen from the boat, as the tide had not flowed more than half an hour. The boat was instantly capsized, and the whole seven passengers were precipitated into the sea. Mr. Mitchell was the first to reach the rock, when he assisted Mr. Hutcheon and Mr. Murray to get upon it, but could render no aid to the other four persons. Up to Saturday evening none of the bodies had been found, though active search was being made for their recovery.

The difference between Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte and General Fleischmann has been terminated by a formal declaration on the part of the General that in the publication of the "Mémoires du Comte Miot" he never had, nor could have had, any intention of offending either the Prince or any of the members of his family. In the event of a second edition of the work appearing, General Fleischmann will suppress the passages which have wounded the filial feelings of Prince Pierre.

CAPTURE OF A SWINDLER.

At the Bradford Borough Court, on Saturday, a well-dressed young foreigner, named William Schwonke, was charged with defrauding several tradesmen in Bradford, by means of forged bills of exchange. He had been apprehended at Newcastle, and brought thence by Mr. Shuttleworth, a detective officer at Bradford. In June last, the prisoner, who represented himself as the agent of "Lomax and Co., of Manchester," hired a warehouse, in Bradford, of Messrs. A. Hunter and Co., stuff merchants, and having entered the premises, the name of the firm he pretended to represent—"Lomax and Co."—was painted on the door, and he commenced making large purchases of various kinds of goods, and invariably giving in payment bills of exchange, which have since turned out to be fictitious.—Mr. John Wilson, silversmith, Kirkgate, Bradford, stated that in June last the prisoner purchased of him a gold watch and other articles, of the value of 20l. 7s.; and gave, in payment, a bill of exchange for 24l., which purported to be drawn by "Lomax and Co.," "for value received" by "Schwonke and Co.," by whom it purported to be accepted and rendered payable on the "Bank of London" on the 28th July. The prisoner represented himself to Mr. Wilson as the agent of the firm of Messrs. Lomax and Co., of Manchester and London; the address of the house in the latter city being (as written on the bill) "8, Union-street." He also stated that he was, as their agent, in occupation of a portion of a warehouse in Bradford, which he rented of Messrs. Alexander Hunter and Co. Finding this statement as to occupation to be correct, Mr. Wilson consented to receive the bill of exchange in payment of this account. He subsequently discovered, however, that there was no such firm as "Lomax and Co." in London; and, doubting the character of the prisoner, he applied to him for payment of the goods in cash. The prisoner could not pay, but he restored the greater portion of the goods. He had victimised others; and, beset by duns and dissatisfied creditors, he at length disappeared. But it was found that he had pursued the same course in Leeds, Hull, Newcastle, &c.; and Mr. Wilson felt that he was bound in duty to the public to seek his arrest, in order, if possible, to make an example of him by punishment. He asked, through his solicitor (Mr. Watson), for the remand of the prisoner. The application was granted, and the prisoner was remanded.

THE EXMOOR FOREST MURDER.

On Saturday, William Burgess, who is charged with the murder of Hannah Maria Burgess, his daughter, in Exmoor Forest, Somerset, was again brought up for examination before the magistrates. Several witnesses were examined, who proved that various articles of clothing belonging to the child had been packed up at the desire of the prisoner, who said he was going to take her to Porlock. The most material evidence was that given by Mr. C. Jeffs, superintendent of the Somerset Constabulary at Wivelascombe. He said: "From information I received on Wednesday, the 18th August, I proceeded to Exmoor, in this county, and in a field distant two fields from the back of the Red Deer Inn I found a spot where some female wearing apparel had been burnt. I then went to a field where I was informed the prisoner had previously been at work; this field was about a mile distant from the field in which I found the remains of the clothes. There I saw a hole which had the appearance of a grave; it was between three and four feet long, two feet wide in the centre, and about two to three feet deep. From other information I received I commenced a search for the prisoner. I traced him to Lynmouth, Devonshire, and thence to Swansea. I found him at work at the new docks now in course of erection there. I took him aside from the other men and told him I wished to speak to him about his youngest daughter. He turned very pale and appeared much confused, and said, 'It's all right.' I then told him I should arrest him on suspicion of murdering his child, when he said, 'I done it, and must die for it; I would sooner die than live; I shall never be happy no more.' He then said, 'My box that is at Exmoor I should like given to my second daughter at North-molton; the money that is in my pocket and my clothes you give to my boy.' I then took him towards the station-house at Swansea, and he repeated many times, 'I would sooner die than live; I shall never be happy no more. I would have saved you the trouble to come to fetch me. I would have made away with myself, and I ought to have done so before.' He then said, 'Have my other children seen it?' These remarks were quite voluntary on the part of the prisoner, and were not in consequence of my asking him questions. When I took the prisoner to his lodgings in Swansea to search him, I found the boots I produce. On the 21st of August, at Dalverton, I took the boots out of the prisoner's bag in his presence, and he said 'They are a pair of boots I bought for my boy.' They are the same that have been identified by the witness Sarah Marley as having belonged to the child Hannah Maria Burgess." There were several other witnesses to be examined, but the chief constable declined to proceed further until the next sitting of the magistrates, and the accused was remanded for a week. Notwithstanding the exertions of the police, farm labourers, and miners, in all about forty, who have been engaged searching the forest during the past week, the body of the child has not yet been found. It is supposed to be in an old copper mine that has not been worked for some time, and where the prisoner Burgess was employed about four years ago. Meanwhile a reward has been offered for the discovery of the body.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have been very successful in the Canadian provinces.

The *Gazette* announces the advancement of Captain Hughes, of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry, to the dignity of Knighthood.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, who has been suffering from severe and dangerous illness, is now convalescent, and is on a visit to Malvern.

The total amount subscribed to the fund for the family of the late John O'Connell is announced to be 285l.

M. de Thouvenel, French Ambassador at Constantinople, is expected in Paris on leave of absence.

A letter from Paris, in the *Nord*, states that Lord Palmerston is about to pass a few days with Count de Persigny at Chamarande.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has resolved to establish without delay a mission in the new colony of British Columbia.

It is said that a vessel is about to be built at Cherbourg, to be called *Vaisseau-belier* (battering ram), a sort of man-of-war, of which the first idea belongs to the Emperor, and which is intended to act by its mass and its speed.

We have advices from Mexico, by way of Havana, to the 27th July. The news presages the speedy downfall of Zuloaga. The constitutionalists were triumphant at every point, and the President was preparing to defend the capital.

Mr. Clark, an officer attached to the Falmouth Coast guard Station, was enjoying a sail on Thursday, with his two daughters and a son, when they were overtaken by a squall, and upset. With the exception of the boy, they were all drowned.

The Lord Chancellor has determined on the consolidation of the voluminous orders which regulate the practice of the Court of Chancery, and the work has been entrusted to Mr. W. Josiah Smith and Mr. H. Cadman Jones, both of the Chancery bar.

On Sunday a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. J. Jacquier, the patentee of the jacquard machine for weaving silk, in Punderson-gardens, Bethnal-green-road. The flames could not be wholly conquered until the factory was burnt out and the stock of patent machines consumed.

A correspondent of the *Bury Times* says: "I believe that the statement that the venerable slanderer and poet 'has found it necessary to leave the country' is overstated. Mr. Landor is fond of residing abroad, especially in Italy, where he occupies his abundant leisure in writing for the press."

In a drunken quarrel at Merthyr, Llewellyn Jones was knocked down and ill-used by John Kelly, aided by a woman named Martha Davis. When picked up he was found to be insensible, and soon died. His two assailants have been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

One of the cannon captured at Canton has just arrived in Paris. It is a bronze gun of large calibre, nearly nine feet in length, and is covered with Chinese characters, indicating the place where it was cast, and its date. This cannon has been placed in the court of the Ministry of Marine.

Richard Elcomb, a "gentleman" of North-end, Crayford, was, at the Greenwich Police-court on Monday, charged with a violent assault on his wife, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, as well as ordered to find two sureties in 20l. each to keep the peace for twelve months.

Prince Lucian Bonaparte is making a tour of the Highlands. His object in his present visit seems mainly to study and investigate the Celtic language. He attended Divine worship at Perth, on his journey up, and the next day went round the booksellers' shops inquiring after Gaelic literature.

The Bishop of Carlisle has announced his intention of holding an open court on Tuesday next, for the purpose of inquiring into the dispute between the dean (Dr. Close) and the Rev. James Gott Livingston, M.A., late minor canon and precentor of the cathedral.

The Rev. George Atkinson, vicar of Stow, in Lincolnshire, has just refused to bury a woman who, after having been deserted for many years by her first husband, but having no positive evidence of his decease, had married again. The matter has been brought before the Bishop of Lincoln.

A statistical document on Russia states that, in 1857, 1,425 original works and 201 translations were published in the empire. This number is more than thrice as great as it was a few years ago. The number of books imported in 1857 was 1,613,862 volumes, of which 3,547 were forbidden and re-exported.

The Judge of the Keighley County Court has been puzzled to decide whether a perambulator belonging to a family who were going to the seaside by the Midland, North-Eastern, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, could be considered as "luggage," or whether it was not liable to be charged as a "carriage." He postponed his decision.

The birth of an heir to the Crown of Austria has been celebrated at Milan on a grand scale; the authorities, however, taking the initiative. Nothing as yet is heard of the expected amnesty, but we see that Prince Adam Czartoryski, the well-known head of the Polish emigration, has got leave from Count Buol to see his brother at Vienna.

The yellow fever is raging in Cuba. For thirty years the island has not been so generally

affected; there is not a port that is entirely free from it. The slave trade has received a momentary check in Havannah, through the activity of the American Consul; but the other ports of Cuba are still in the constant receipt of slaves.

The Government emigrant ship *Forest Monarch* sailed from Southampton on the 25th ult., for Sydney, New South Wales, with fifty-one married couples, eighty-three single men, seventy-five single women, thirty-three boys between the ages of one and twelve, thirty-nine girls between the same ages, and nine infants, making a total of 341 souls, equal to 296 statute adults.

The Emperor Napoleon, in return for the cannon presented to him by the Queen, has offered Her Majesty a cannon made on his Majesty's own system. It weighs about 600 kilogrammes (the kilogramme is nearly two and a quarter pounds), has been named the "Alliance," and bears the arms of England; the inscription "Donné à la Reine Victoria par l'Empereur, 1858;" and in the midst of some ornaments the initial V. The gun was cast at Douai, and completed at Paris.

Letters from almost every agricultural district in Spain speak in very favourable terms of the crops. From Valladolid it is stated that this year's wheat is so decidedly superior in quality and appearance to that of last year that it is universally preferred by buyers. In the uplands, however, hailstorms have taken place in various localities; amongst others, Trencis, a vine-growing district in Catalonia, has suffered severely from a hurricane which has completely denuded the vineyard.

A correspondent writes to the *Inverness Advertiser* from Dingwall, under the date of Monday, the 23rd ult., to the effect that the prison of that place, a first-class one, was then without a prisoner, civil or criminal; that the gates had been thrown open; and that there was reason to believe that the prisons of Tain, Stornoway, and Cromarty, were also empty. These facts are creditable to the counties of Ross and Cromarty, which contain a population of about 83,000.

A great meeting was held on Monday last, in the town of Nenagh, Tipperary, ostensibly for the purpose of demanding justice to the brothers Cormack, who were hanged some months ago, for the murder of Mr. Ellis, and who died on the scaffold protesting their innocence. Mr. O'Donoghue, or as he calls himself, The O'Donoghue, one of the members for the county, was in the chair, and several priests addressed the meeting in language of the most seditious character.

Home news may sometimes be gleaned from foreign sources. Thus we learn from the *Boston (U.S.) Witness*, that John Walter, M.P., principal proprietor of the *London Times* newspaper, holds nineteen shares out of the twenty-four into which that publication is divided. The publisher, who is responsible for all libels, &c., has one share. Mr. John Delane, the editor, has one share; and Mrs. Carden, mother of Sir Robert Carden, Lord Mayor of London, has three shares.

On Saturday, some men were employed in the construction of an oven at a shop in High-street, Poplar. Among them were two labourers, named Joseph Flowers and John McCoy. Suddenly, while they were under the oven, the crown gave way, and they were covered by the falling ruins. Several persons hastened to their assistance, but on being removed, they were found in a state of insensibility. A surgeon promptly arrived, and did his utmost to restore the men, but life was extinct. Flowers was fifty years of age, and McCoy was about thirty-eight.

According to the *Courrier de Charleroi* the lessees of dancing saloons in Belgium complain bitterly of the falling off in their receipts, occasioned by the extra space now occupied by crinolines. An instrument, called the "Crimolimètre," has consequently been adopted by some of them, and persons whose crinolines surpass a fixed development are charged an extra admission fee. At a ball given on Sunday last at Montigny, one female was measured and charged an extra seventy-five centimes; another person, of an economic disposition, preferred reducing her crinoline by taking out two hoops.

A letter from Constantinople describes the atrocities committed by the Montenegrins on Turkish soldiers: "The 4th Regiment, which was present at the affair of Grahovo, and of which only 700 men remained, has arrived at Constantinople, and is quartered in the barracks of the seraskerat. Many of these men show the frightful and disgusting marks of the cruel mutilations to which they were subjected by the Montenegrins. By a refinement of cruelty the latter cut off the hands of the musicians and of the drummers, in order to prevent them from using their instruments in future."

On Saturday, at the City Police Committee, a cabman was summoned for causing an obstruction in Gresham-street. Mr. J. Innes, of King's Arms-yard, who had hired the cab, said he would not allow the cab to be backed, as he had 15,000 ounces of gold in it, which was of the value of 60,000l., and which he was taking from the Bank of England to the melder's. Alderman Challis considered that so soon as the police were informed there was such valuable property in the cab, they ought to have afforded it immediate and effectual protection, and dismissed the summons.

An inquest has been held on the bodies of the six men who perished from an explosion of firedamp in Cyfing Pit, Ystalyfan. It appears from the evidence of the witnesses who were examined that the accident was caused by the workmen using naked candles, and not safety-lamps. Mr. Evans (the Government inspector) stated that the mine had been properly ventilated, and that had the men used the proper lamps no explosion would have taken place. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, adding, however, "The jury consider that the colliery

is not properly ventilated, and that some degree of blame is attached to Thomas Rees, the manager."

Thank Heaven! we have been blessed with glorious weather—the croakers and growlers are silent. The potatoes are good, abundant, and sound, notwithstanding what alarmists may say to the contrary. The wheat crop is housing in fine condition. Employment is likely to be general for some time, from the immense breadth of potatoes sown, and farmers, entertaining no fear of the rot, suspended digging them during harvest operations; but which will have to be resumed with energy after the present busy season.—*Clare Journal*.

It is stated that the Bishop of Exeter has refused to grant a license to the Rev. Mr. Ord, as curate of Silverton. The reverend gentleman had been selected by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Tripp, and during the short period of his ministrations in the parish he has won the high esteem of the inhabitants. It is alleged that the right reverend prelate refuses the license on doctrinal grounds. Mr. Ord has received six weeks' notice to quit, and the bishop is said to have appointed a man of his own selection. Mr. Ord is not a Tractarian.

So much mischief, says the *Pays*, is being constantly attributed to the crinoline that it is but justice to that appendage to record any circumstance in which it may have been of service. A fact of this kind lately occurred at Bessik-Tach, near Constantinople. A Russian officer, his wife, and her lady's-maid were in the act of embarking on board a caique, when the maid lost her balance and fell into the water, the current at the time carrying her rapidly away. Thanks to her crinoline, however, she floated safely down the stream, and was soon after taken on-board by some boatmen who had put off to her assistance.

A boy named Alexander Gordon, aged about six years, while walking with a companion of about the same age in one of the back streets of Fochabers, on Tuesday last, was furiously attacked by a huge cat. The creature sprang at the boy's throat, and would have destroyed him but for the timely aid of some persons who happened to be near. After being removed from the throat it caught hold of the thigh, and ultimately of the leg, and it was with the greatest possible difficulty that the cat could be got to quit the leg. The unfortunate boy still lies in a very precarious state. The animal was more of a pole cat than the common domestic cat, being a cross between the two, and was quite rabid at the time.—*Banff Journal*.

A correspondent from Rome writes as follows to the *Débats*: "I stated some time ago that a Jewish child had been taken away from its parents, at Bologna, on the plea that it had been secretly baptized by a servant. A bull of Benedict XIV. expressly forbids the baptizing of Jews by surprise, except when they are in imminent danger of death. In that case baptism may be secretly administered, but the bishop must be immediately informed of the fact; and in the event of the patient's recovery, he is then taken from his parents to be educated as a Christian. This was the case in the present instance; the father, finding it impossible to recover his child, solicited an audience of the Pope, who granted it without difficulty, and gave him permission to see his son, on condition that he should not hold any conversation with him calculated to render his conversion abortive."

In France, the Society for the Protection of Animals does not enjoy that popular respect which it deserves; the small wits of the capital indulging in endless jokes at its expense. The last joke is to this effect:—A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the president of the society, and claims the first prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replies the countryman; "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon," and he swings the weapon in the air, to the intense discomfort of the president. "But where was this wolf?" inquires the latter; "what had he done to you?" "He had just devoured my wife," is the reply. The president reflects an instant, and then says, "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

We learn from *Herapath* that the Atlantic Telegraph Company are selecting and classifying words most used in communications on different subjects, and constructing what may be called a stenographic alphabet of them, for the purpose of expediting transmissions. We hear that instead of taking an average of nearly two minutes to a word, they already can transmit two words in a minute, and expect—when they shall have constructed proper alphabets, and got competent persons to use them—very much to increase that rate. It has been calculated that out of about 40,000 words in the English language, the most copious writers seldom use 3,000. As, therefore, in stenography, one symbol is often employed to signify several different words, the distinctive meanings of which are discovered from the context, it is clear that a small telegraphic alphabet may be made to express a great number of words, and consequently afford, if classified for different subjects, a copiousness of language in skilful hands suited to almost any purpose.

The representatives of the European powers which had decided on granting an indemnity to Professor Morse for the use of his electrical apparatus have come to a definitive understanding. At the conference held in Paris on the subject, the sum voted was 400,000l., of which France will pay 235,000l.; Sardinia, 15,000l.; Rome, 5,000l., &c. The money is to be paid in four instalments. The English ambassador refused to contribute to the testimonial to Mr. Morse, and some ill-natured remarks have been made on the assumed illiberality of the refusal. But it is to be observed that in England telegraphic lines belong not to the Government, but to private companies, who derive a large profit

from them, and it is therefore, to say the least of it, a debatable question whether the English Government was bound to reward Mr. Morse from the public purse.

"A letter from Alexandria, of the 9th," says the *Malta Times*, "mentions that a young man, the medical officer of the French Consulate there, unknown to the officers of the Lazzaretto, had contact with a patient in that establishment supposed to be attacked with plague, the servant of a M. Nani, of Bengazi, and afterwards freely communicated with many persons in the town, and thereby compromised the public health, rendering necessary the issue of a touched or doubtful bill of health. This circumstance had so worked upon the mind of the director of the quarantine, a European, who had held the appointment for many years, and grown infirm in the service, that he attempted to destroy himself by firing a pistol at his head; but from the pistol having been loaded some time, the desired intent was not immediately accomplished, though sufficient injury was caused to render it very doubtful whether his life will be spared."

The *Gazette* contains a new batch of official papers from India, which refer to fights in May and June. They give an account of the capture of Laharee, by Major Gall, of the 14th Light Dragoons; also of the operations of General Lugard's Azimghur field force, and of the operations against Mohumdee under General Jones. What is called a Supplementary List of Europeans killed at Cawnpore is also printed. It is a list prepared by Mr. Sherer, the magistrate of Cawnpore, who explains the delay in preparing it as arising from the difficulty of procuring information. The total number in this list, including women and children, is between 300 and 400. Mr. Sherer has not been able to ascertain the names of some of the staff-sergeants and conductors attached to the commissariat department, who, he thinks, must have been killed. Mr. Sherer also speaks of a "sole survivor," who belongs to the Queen's 84th Regiment, but the name of this most fortunate individual is not given.

The last few days have been attended with several serious disasters to the shipping on the eastern coast. The schooner *Rotherham*, from London to Goole, struck on the Barber Sand, off Great Yarmouth, and soon afterwards sunk. The crew and the captain's wife were with difficulty saved in their jolly-boat. The *Fame* was driven from her anchors on to the same sand, but was afterwards got off and run ashore, full of water. The *Marie*, a Hanoverian galliot, from St. Petersburg, came in collision with a smack, and was brought into Yarmouth harbour dismasted. The brigantine *Agnus*, from Shields to Galway, struck on the Newcombe Sand, off Lowestoft, and went down. The galliot *Undaunted*, from London to Hartlepool, was driven ashore near Lowestoft. Four other vessels are also reported to have been run aground or wrecked. Happily no lives have been lost.

On Saturday some men were cleaning out an underground tank at the chemical works of Mr. B. Bealey, at Radcliffe Close, near Bury, when one of them, named James Hardman, upon ascending to the surface, fell suddenly backwards. He was noticed by a nether man, named John Spencer, who went into the tank to render him assistance, when he also fell down insensible. Afterwards a third man, James Howcroft, descended, and was about to return, having his head above the tank, when he too fell in again. By means of a drag, the men were soon taken out, when Howcroft was found to be dead. Spencer died the same night, but Hardman is expected to recover. The tank was used to preserve the sediment of alkali liquor, and was usually cleansed once a month; but it is supposed that the men were suffocated by some gas from spirits of salts, which had penetrated through a small aperture.

Various attempts having recently been made to rob the depot of the Electric Telegraph Company near the Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, an ingenious plan was carried into operation a few days ago, by which one of the east-end thieves was captured in his nefarious design, and being taken before the magistrate at Worship-street Police-office, was convicted of the offence, and summarily sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. As the means of detection in this instance were so successful, we describe them for the benefit of the public. Concealed wires were placed connecting a bell in the office at the station in such a manner that any one effecting an entrance into the stores department would necessarily displace a current of electricity passing through the wires, and thereby cause the bell to ring. Mr. Sach, of the Electric Telegraph-office, under whose direction these detective arrangements were made, had taken the precaution to have police aid at hand whenever the alarm was rung, and the result was the sudden apprehension of the thief.

We have read with much pleasure Du Barry's report on the cure of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility, without medicine, by Du Barry's Food. The following are a few extracts which appear to merit the attention of many.—*Cure No. 47,121.*—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies." *Cure No. 48,314.*—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castlemart; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION—against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.'



MONASTERY OF CETINJE.

MONTENEGRO.

We have the pleasure of giving our readers a sketch of the Monastery of Cetinje, which also is occupied as a palace by Mons. Delarue, the Minister of Prince Danilo. It contains apartments for the priests attached to it, and numerous others, which are occupied by the senators and dignitaries who are attached to the court. It also contains a prison. Part of the cloisters is now used as a cartridge manufactory. There are a few houses near it, which form a street; and here take place assemblies, at which councils relating to public business are held. It was lately a scene of the wildest joy and excitement, upon the occasion of bringing the trophies which the Montenegrins took from the Turks after the treachery at Grahovo. The Russian Consul was present, and was received with great manifestations of satisfaction, particularly as he was the bearer of a large sum of money, and his presence was also

considered as a mark of approbation on the part of Russia, of the conduct of the Montenegrins. The transport of the cannons and different other trophies occupied three days in bringing from Grahovo to Cetinje, it being necessary to carry them by manual labour, on account of the difficulties and steepness of the roads. Their arrival, which was announced by the firing of guns, was hailed with shouts of delight by the people. The procession which bore them defiled before the Prince, who spoke to several of the persons who composed it. When the ceremony of defiling before him was concluded, he addressed them in the following brief speech: "I cannot better express my pleasure to you this day than by saying that I look upon myself as the most fortunate of princes, in possessing true subjects who can repulse their cruel foes with so much bravery, and are ready to spill the last drop of their blood in defence of the Cross and me."

Loud acclamations followed this. Afterwards the Prince and the Russian Consul paid a visit to the President of the Senate, Mirko.

A SPANISH BANDIT.

A letter from Seville says: "The famous Andalusian bandit, known by the nickname of Muselina, of whose exploits every traveller in the south of Spain has heard, has just terminated his career in a very characteristic manner. During the last month the police and soldiers have been upon his trail, but his wonderful power of disguising himself and his numberless hiding-places afforded him the means of eluding them and committing fresh crimes. But his time had come. He was recently traced to his birth-place at Estepa, where he had retired with the booty he had collected in the neighbouring province of Cordova. On the morning of the 7th a detachment of the civil guard, the gendarmerie of Spain, searched the bandit's and several other houses in that village, but without success. A spy of his who had been bought over by the authorities insisted, however, that he must be in the place, and accordingly the officer in command of the guard, Don Francisco Laserna, sent away all his men except four, and resolved to make a new search of the bandit's house from garret to cellar. Leaving two of his guards at the front door and two in the yard, the officer entered, and finding a female who resided with Muselina he requested her to show him through the house, which she did with a politeness that boded nothing good. On arriving at a low windowless room on the ground floor he went in alone. The door was immediately shut from within, and a pistol discharged at him. Fortunately, his face was merely singed, and he fired in his turn, but without effect. A desperate fight then took place in the dark, the officer and his victim striking at each other at random. In the meantime the guards outside made violent efforts to break down the door, which they did very opportunely, Don Francisco having already been wounded. The bandit then sprang upon one of the guards with his dagger and severely wounded him; after which the brigand himself was killed. The news of this bandit's death has occasioned no small joy, as he has been long the terror of the province of Cordova."



A CLOISTER IN THE MONASTERY OF CETINJE (MONTENEGRINS MAKING CARTRIDGES).

THE SWISS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

We give our readers another view on the Valley of the Rhine Railway, which we were unable to do on the 21st ult. for want of space. It is near Sargans.

LANDOR'S CONVERSATIONS NOT IMAGINARY.

(From the *Saturday Review*.)

"Call no man happy before his death"—it does not require one of the Seven Sages to prove the apophthegm. We all know both the picture and the possibility of a happy old age; but it is remarkable how seldom this choicest blessing of life attends a literary reputation. Is it that there is something in the wear and tear of great intellectual excitement which prevents the sun setting in a golden haze? Of Mr. Savage Landor's contemporaries few have passed into the calm and mellow evening of life, surrounded by the love of family and the reverence of friends, and the happy consciousness of well spent days. The last years of his especial friend and contemporary, Southey, were clouded by that fatal and benumbing disease which brought Scott and Swift to a premature dotage. Moore's fate was the same.

Byron died, as he lived, in a moral storm. Few would choose the homeless and cheerless life of Coleridge; and still fewer would select it as a pattern for the guide and philosopher of mankind to exhibit in his own person. Wordsworth among past, and Humboldt among present celebrities, are exceptions to the rule which seems to make it the fate of genius seldom to attain that euthanasia which is so often accorded to ordinary men. But it is better that the vases of finest porcelain should be shattered than hopelessly defiled. The most melancholy of moral abasements is that of a hoary and lecherous old man. Filth and obscenity are never so unnaturally nauseous as from the chattering lips of age; and a tottering and toothless satyr generally keeps his foul life and conversation to himself and his associates. Mr. Walter Savage Landor, we fear, has only lost the negative virtue of concealing his natural temper. Vice is not learned at eighty-five. Shamelessness is the result and consequence of moral causes—the rotten fruit of Gomorrah implies a long and steady growth in impudicity. The miserable old man who has to pay 1,000*l.* for as foul and detestable a libel as was ever written in human language is utterly without excuse. No plea for failing intellect can be urged in the case of the writer of epigrams as terse, and vigorous, and pointed as

ever characterised his best days. The man's mind was never keener, nor his powers of expression ever more happy. But who can conceive an octogenarian Lucian, or an Aretin at the age of a great grand father? It is only by an effort of the mind, and from the prosaic report of the assizes, that one can understand that Walter Savage Landor is really among the sons of men, and was last year in the constant habit of dining in a respectable clergyman's family at Bath. There has always been a mystery about the man. His works, like his life, are apart from ordinary social conceptions. His has always been a recluse, estranged existence. Like another famous recluse who thought proper, if not to defy public opinion, at least to challenge unfavourable conclusions in that very city of Bath, he has lived a Hermit-Sybarite life. England and its proprieties were not for Beckford and Landor. The lord of Lantony made Florence his home; and while a constant and caustic observer of all that passed in his country and in Europe—their politics, their literature, and their social progress—he never betrays sympathies, or gives the impression that he recognised personal duty in the great circle of things which he knew and studied so well. One can scarcely understand that Landor was born of the same flesh and blood as

ourselves. He ranges so completely over all history and all times—flings himself so thoroughly into events and modes of thought so various and so distant—so intimately identifies himself in his "Imaginary Conversations" with every solidity and weakness, with the majesty alike and the infamy of mankind—that one thinks of him rather as an influence than a person. It is as if Mephistopheles were to take to publishing, or the Accuser of the Brethren to send to Mr. Longman his note-book of experiences of many cities and many men. We take up Mr. Landor's books as we do those of Lucian or Voltaire; but we never expect to meet him in Pall-mall, or think of him as a possible juryman, or an actual freeholder and a landlord here in England. We look at him as a literature—as an old Pagan curiosity—rather than one who has a living work to do, a Sparta to adorn, and a Christian life to satisfy.

This we believe to be the key to Mr. Landor's character. His writings all bear the stamp of the old mocking Paganism. He has studied and lived in antiquity so completely that he has saturated himself with its spirit. He laboriously and carefully constructs his essays, and poems, and epigrams, merely as works of art. He throws himself into the classic spirit—tries to think how the old satirists



RHINE VALLEY RAILWAY, NEAR SARGANS.

would have thought and written under certain circumstances—acts their part, and assumes their very being. Living in others, he has obliterated his own consciousness. Mr. Landor takes some real or fancied offence, and his first thought is—"Horace, or Martial, or Catullus would have felt in some such way as this under similar circumstances—would have said something very beastly and abominable. I will see if I cannot say what I know they would have said; I know all the Greek Anthology—or Coprology as it ought to be called—by heart; I will try whether my criminal iambics cannot be quite as fierce and quite as disgusting as those old dirty hendecasyllables. Of course it is easy for me, who have it all at my fingers' ends, to say what they said of Sappho, or Lyce, or Canidia; my cento, having the advantage of collations and experience, may perhaps be fouler and fiercer." And we must do Mr. Landor the bare justice to say that he has beaten the *In Anum putidum*: *In Mocham arrogantem*. We never remember to have read anything quite so bad as his verses on Mrs. Yescombe; and it seems we have been spared even worse. A libel exists so unutterably foetid and loathsome, that even the prosecutor, for the credit of human nature, declined to place it on the record. And, as

though to aggravate the loathsome offence, the family whom he thought proper to treat with this inhuman and unpeakable outrage had been his intimate friends. A lady who had treated Mr. Landor with unearied—and in his case it must have been most disinterested and painful—kindness, was his victim, and the charges against her were not only of the meanest and most pitiful dishonesty, but of the most unnatural and immoral turpitude. Not that there was the shadow of a ground, or the faintest or remotest trace of justification or probability, for the accusation. It was only that Mr. and Mrs. Yescombe had offended Mr. Landor. They had—if we rightly interpret certain allusions made in the course of the trial—withdrawn an object from his indecent solicitations or his questionable intimacy; and they then became the victims of his sweltering vomit and prurient satire. Very likely, as we have said, to Mr. Landor's mind, they were only lay figures for him to hang on all the filthy imputations, all the lying metaphors, and all the abrage which he had stored up in his too retentive memory. But this only makes the man worse. He seems to be a sort of Uodine of the stews—utterly without a soul himself, and therefore incapable of understanding that there is

a soul in the world. There is method in all this. Not an attempt was made by the counsel for the defence to show that he was mad; the libels themselves disproved imbecility; and Mr. Landor, whose genius and acquirements might have made him a national boast, will sink into a dishonoured grave as the man who publicly offered a reward for assassination, and who has committed a crime infinitely worse than assassination. He will be remembered as one who, if not the wisest and brightest, has won literary honours among the wisest and brightest, but who as certainly deserves, infinitely more than Bacon did, the distinction of being saluted as the meanest of mankind.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

On Saturday evening a fire broke out in Dundee, which, although speedily extinguished, and not attended with a serious loss of property, unfortunately resulted in the death of four persons. The fire, which occurred in a high tenement in Drummond's-close, Seagate, and originated in the top story, was first observed about half-past ten o'clock, and the engines being speedily on the spot, the flames were extinguished in about half-an-hour, before they had spread

to the other parts of the building, but not until the roof had fallen in, and everything in the top story was completely destroyed. It was reported when the fire was got under that some of the inmates of the upper flat were still in the ruins, as no one had seen them make their escape. No one being able to give positive information on the subject, the rumour was not credited, and the premises were left for the remainder of the night in charge of two police-constables. About four o'clock on Sunday morning, however, some of the neighbours having renewed the report as to the loss of life, a search was made among the ruins, and the discovery was made that a man named David Saunders, a straw mattress maker, and three of his children, had been burned to death. When the bodies were discovered, they were so much destroyed by the fire—those of the children especially—that they had to be removed piecemeal. It appears that the unfortunate deceased and his wife had been drinking on the previous evening, and that having quarrelled the wife left the house, the husband locking her out. The man had apparently laid down beside his three young children on a straw mattress on the floor, and it is supposed that a pipe he had been smoking had set fire to the straw, the smoke from which would at once suffocate him and his children.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, since his return to Paris, has decided on effecting great improvements in the hitherto neglected province of Brittany. Various plans are under consideration for developing the wealth of that portion of the empire. As a preliminary step, a few departments are to be created, to be called the Blavet, of which Napoleonville is to be the chief town.

The bombardment of Jeddah having been represented in some quarters to be in violation of the agreement to resort to no violent measures before the arrival of the Turkish commissioner, Lord Malmesbury is reported in Paris to have explained that the Cyclops acted in virtue of the first instructions (sent previously to the agreement, and before the counter-orders had been received).

Count de Morny, in opening the session of the Council General of the Puy-de-Dôme, a few days ago, delivered a speech from which we reproduce the following attack on the principles of centralisation: "Thanks to the legislative machinery which has been bequeathed to France by the past, a stone cannot be turned, a well dug, a mine worked, a manufactory built, or, if I may be allowed the expression, a man's property turned to good account or wasted, without the permission or the control of the central power; and important interests are frequently obstructed or sacrificed by the lower ranks of the Administration. I think that several reforms will be made in this state of things, thanks to the initiative and the powerful will of the Emperor, who has long studied and examined all the elements of this question. On the day when the department, the commune, and the individual may, as it were, manage their own affairs, much discontent which is now expressed towards the central Government will disappear. But I also am of opinion that the country will educate itself for this new system; it must not expect everything from the Government and nothing from its own efforts, and in its bad humour it must not render the State responsible for the march of events and for the accidents of the seasons, which unfortunately it cannot control." Count de Morny also said that the cost of transit was the main objection to free trade, and that when roads were perfected through France, French produce might safely compete with the world.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 26th contains the important announcement of the elevation of the Prince of Prussia to the functions of Regent of the kingdom: "The question relative to the Government is at length decided. Two days ago there was received at Babelsberg a resolution of the King on the subject, but which will not, however, be published before the expiration of the present delegation. The Prince of Prussia will on the 23rd of October take in hand the reins of Government, with the complete exercise of sovereignty, and in quality of Regent. This affair is settled in all its political bearings; it only remains to make the necessary financial arrangements."

TURKEY.

A ministerial crisis at Constantinople has nearly resulted in the overthrow of the Grand Vizier. The *Daily News* correspondent, writing on August 18, says the cause of the commotion was an attempt on the part of the latter to bring the Sultan to reason on the subject of his civil list expenditure, which has latterly attained an extravagance such as was never known before. His Majesty was furious, and rated the economic Aali in a style seldom employed by Imperial lips. The Vizier retired and sent in his resignation, which was at first accepted, and Riza Pasha, the Minister of War (and Aali's rival), sent for to take possession of the vacant seals. Riza, however, had barely reached the palace when the repentant Sultan despatched another messenger to bring back the Vizier, whom he urged to withdraw his resignation. This was done; but as a settlement of the affair in that easy way would have stultified his Majesty, a "modification" was devised; and, to give effect to that, Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha, the Grand Master of Artillery, was shelved, with the softener of a seat at the Council of Tanzimat, and his very profitable berth given to Riza, in addition to his present post of Seraskier.

There are, however, other signs of amendment. A telegram of late date announces that Mehmed Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and Minister of Marine, retires from the Ministry, as does also Ali Ghalib Pasha, the Sultan's son-in-law, Minister of Commerce. These, it is presumable, were the members of the Cabinet who were understood to be opposed to the desired reforms. At the same time commences the thinning of the ranks of the *employés*, and the first to be deprived of the snug 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* a-year which we are told is no unusual pay for members of the governing councils, are Mahmoud Pasha, Edhem Pasha, and El Hami Pasha, all belonging to the Great Council, and all three sons-in-law of the Sultan. Kibrihi Mehmed Pasha, President of the Council of the Tanzimat, who has been Ambassador in London, and who went as special Ambassador to the Moscow coronation, is appointed Capudan Pasha. Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha, who was Minister of War during the Crimean contest, and who enjoys the highest reputation for integrity, is named President of the Tanzimat. It is not yet known who will be Minister of Commerce.

A *hatti-humayoun*, addressed August 21, by the Sultan to the Grand Vizier, on the subject of the civil list, was published on the 20th of August. In it his Majesty expresses his regret and dissatisfaction at the reckless extravagance of the Imperial household, and orders strict inquiry into the abuses which have crept into the expenditure of the palace, and into that of the various members of the Imperial family generally. All the outstanding debts of the

civil list, now amounting to nearly 10,000,000*l.* sterling, are to be audited, and a rigorous surgery applied to those that may be found exorbitant. The Seraskier, the Minister of Finance, and the Comptroller of the Civil List are the three functionaries charged with the execution of the decree.

According to accounts from Marseilles, dated the 25th, disturbances had again broken out in Candia. At Heracleion, in that island, ten Christians had been massacred.

UNITED STATES.

The news from the United States still relates mainly to the rejoicings consequent on the successful submersion of the Atlantic Telegraph. The first paragraph of the Queen's message to the President of the United States was received on the 16th of August. Its brevity excited some surprise, and gave rise to a variety of unsatisfactory comments. On the following day, however, it was explained that, owing to some derangement in the telegraph instruments, only a portion of the message had been got through the cable, and that what had been published as the complete message was but the commencement of it. The message was received entire, and published, with President Buchanan's reply, on the 17th instant, and forthwith the pre-arranged demonstrations took place. The *New York Times*, in its description of the festivities, says: "New York resounded with the firing of cannon yesterday, at intervals, from daybreak till dark. The streets were gay with the banners and with the flags of all nations. At night the city blazed with illuminations from tallow dips, gas jets, rockets, and all manner of pyrotechnic displays—all in honour of the cable that connects ours and the mother continent. The gathering into the vicinity of the park was greater than we have ever seen it. It was like a brief compacted Fourth of July (the anniversary of American independence), or a dozen of them rolled into one. On no occasion since the foundations of our city were laid has there been such a general outburst of enthusiasm. A stranger would have thought we were celebrating a proclamation of peace after a tedious and harassing war. Everybody appeared to be taken by surprise at his neighbour's and his own excitement. It was all over as suddenly as it begun. By ten o'clock the streets were as quiet as on any common night, and scarcely a bonfire was left burning. So brief an excitement has no reaction, and to-day the city will resume its usual appearance, and plod on as if nothing had happened—to recommence the festivities again, however, and to repeat the demonstrations of delight the hour that the arrival of the Niagara is announced."

The *New York Herald* heads its account of the proceedings by numerous cross lines, displayed in the most conspicuous type, every one of which tells like a 68-pounder; but we have not space for the whole battery—only for a shot or two: "The Metropolis all in a Blaze;" "Union of the whole World;" "Quarter of a Million of People in the Streets;" "Scenes, Sights, and Sensations;" "Message of Mayor Tierman to the Lord Mayor of London;" "More Salutes to-day;" "Was ever anything like this Display;" "International Official Courtesies;" "Tremendous Sensation;" "Some of our people going off Half-cooked;" "But the Telegraph a sure thing;" "Everybody crazy with joy;" "Now's the time for a Universal Jubilee;" "Excelsior!" &c. Among the transparencies were the following:—

"The union of England and America—in the place of the wedding-ring the Atlantic cable."
"All the world Knox under to American enterprise."
"There were kings before Agamemnon, but the Agamemnon is king of them all." It took two American rivers to conquer the Atlantic—the Niagara and Hudson."

"Morse, the 'inventor,' supplied the germ; Steers, the 'mechanic,' furnished the Niagara; Field, the 'business man,' completed the glorious work. Americans exult! American invention, mechanical genius and business, energy and perseverance, furnished by Morse, Steers, and Field, do honour to America."

"Electricity: caught by Franklin, harnessed by Morse, guided across the ocean by Field."
"Married, August, 1858, by Cyrus W. Field, Old Ireland and Miss Young America; may their honeymoon last for ever."

"Lightning caught and tamed by Franklin. Taught to read and write and go on errands by Morse. Started in the foreign trade by Field, Cooper, and Co., with Johnny Bull and Brother Jonathan as special partners."

"The old Cyrus and the new—the first conquered the land for himself, the second the ocean for the world."

"Our Field is the Field of the world."

"July 4, 1776; August 16, 1858—the days we celebrate."

"The Atlantic Telegraph! Symbol and pledge of perpetual international friendship. Honour to its successful promoters. Blessed are the peacemakers."

"World! what a wonder is this! Grandly and simply sublime—All the Atlantic abyss Leapt in a nothing of time."

To wind up the day, shortly after midnight the cupola of the New York City Hall was discovered to be on fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was soon all in a blaze. The cupola and upper part of the building were completely destroyed. The fire originated from the pyrotechnic display.

The American Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, arrived at Washington on the morning of the 14th from Utah. Their representations of the agreement between the Mormons and the Government did not vary in any material points from what had already been published. The important consideration was the fact that peace at all events had been secured, and the supremacy of the laws and the authority of the Government recognised. Still, the Commissioners did not hesitate to say that much remains to be done before the Mormons will be brought to that obedience which is necessary for the continuance of amicable relations. Accepting this proposition, the Government would, it was said, so mature its plans to this end that their purpose must eventually be accomplished in

the face of the opposition which may be arrayed against it. The Commissioners also verified the accounts published of the conduct of Brigham Young toward his followers. So unjust and tyrannical had this become, that it was deemed necessary to repeat the instructions heretofore given to the officers of the Government in Utah, to afford them all the protection in their power.

A message by the Atlantic telegraph from Newfoundland, dated Friday, has been received. It announces the arrival at Halifax of General Sir W. F. Williams of Kars; the prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans; and the arrival and departure of several steamers: nothing more.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who has made a trip to Vancouver's Island, writes a long letter from San Francisco, dated 5th July. He says: "At Fraser River the water is too high to admit more than a very few miners to work. Those who have no money, and are waiting for the water to fall in September, must starve. Two had died of hunger. Several parties are returning to California, whilst others are still going up. The river can be worked from September to March." Writing again on the 20th, he adds: "The total exports of gold in the past three weeks was 1,779,127 dollars by the steamer and by sailing vessels. The number of persons who left for the north is greater than I supposed; 22,753 went by sea; considerable numbers went by land. Money is abundant and seeking investment, but none offering. Gold bars abundant, and ruling a little lower than the average— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ off par. On the first fortnight of this month the mint received in deposits of gold 59,806 oz. 24 dwt., and coined 48,000 double eagles of the value of 950,000 dollars. News received last night from Victoria rather depressing. Prices had fallen for all sorts of merchandise, and that absurd puff which they call the 'real estate' would not go off at any price."

CANADA.

The Toronto crystal palace is expected to be opened on the 1st of October. It has been proposed, in connexion with it, to invite Queen Victoria either to reside in person over the opening of the palace, or to send the Prince of Wales or some other member of the Royal family to do so. A petition to that effect is stated by a *New York* paper to have been signed by all the leading men of the country.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 21st July. In consequence of the approaching elections colonial politics were very active. Responsible government, religious state grants, education, federation, public works, emigration, and treatment of the aborigines were among the questions discussed. The Orange River question was still open. The Free State had appointed a commission of nine gentlemen, said to be well qualified by long residence and intelligence, to represent its interests at the conference, at which the Governor was to preside as mediator. News had been received of the Livingstone expedition, the members of which were all well, July 2. They had safely reached the Zambesi, which they had ascended about forty miles, and were about to proceed to Zete in the small steam launch. The Pearl had gone on her voyage to Ceylon. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining an entrance for the Pearl into the main stream of the Zambesi. Dr. Livingstone says: "We first attempted the branch which was described by Lieutenant Hoskins as the most southern and most navigable branch, and though it did not lead us into the Zambesi we found some sixty or seventy miles of navigable river. . . . After searching for some time at the bar of Luabo—which Mr. Skead sounded in the Hernes cutter—we failed to find a passage; but trying, by the advice of Captain Gordon, the river Kongone, the bar of which, also, Mr. Skead sounded, we entered, and soon reached the main stream. . . . We then let the Pearl go on her voyage to Ceylon, and trust to getting up to Tete by the MaR obert. We have had no fever yet. Captain Beiliff has had hard work of it, but he, too, continues well; and we all looked forward with interest to meeting with my Makololo, who are still at Tete, though several have died during their stay, by small-pox. We shall leave our heavy baggage at Senna."

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—We have a moderate arrival of English wheat at market to-day. The trade has not been active, and the prices of this day week were just supported, and we had a slow sale for foreign wheat, without change in value. Flour sells readily at late rates. Barley, beans, and peas are fully as dear as last week, and sell readily. We have again a large arrival of oats; the trade is dull: Russian oats are 8*l.* per qr. lower, and the prices of last week are maintained in other descriptions. We have a rather large arrival of cargoes, and they meet demand at late rates.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; geese, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; ducks, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; tame rabbits, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; wild, 8*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; pigeons, 6*d.* to 10*d.*; large Surrey fowls, 8*s.* 0*d.* to 12*s.*; chickens, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; barndoor, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.*; leverets, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*; hares, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; goslings, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.*; pheasants, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; partridges, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; woodcocks, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; snipes, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; teal, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; wild ducks, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; widgeons, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; plovers, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; guinea fowls, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; roasting pigs, 6*s.* to 7*s.* each. English butter, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. English eggs, 8*s.* 0*d.* to 9*s.*; French butter, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.* per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s.	d.
Hotten	17	9
Wylam	14	0
Haswell	17	9
Cassop	16	0
South Kello	16	3
Eden	15	9

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BECHER.—August 26, at Brighton, the wife of Col. Arthur Becher, C.B., of a son.

DUPRE.—August 29, at the Parsonage, Temple-Guilding, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward du Pre, of a daughter.

HAMILTON.—August 27, at Burton-crescent, the wife of the Rev. George Hamilton, of a daughter.

HENNEL—August 23, at Springfield, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, the wife of Col. Hennell, of a son.

LEEMAN.—August 27, at Stoke Newington-green, the wife of Captain Leeman, of a son.

TURNOR.—August 27, at Stoke Rochford, the Lady Caroline Turnor, of a daughter.

WILLETT.—August 26, at Portland-terrace, Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Capt. H. Jasper Willett, King's Own Stafford Regt., of a daughter.

WILLOCK.—August 31, at Mortlake, the wife of G. B. Willock, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMYTAGH—BRANDLING.—August 26, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Ven. Archdeacon Cox, Prebend of Durham, Colonel Henry Armytage, late of the Coldstream Guards, to Frances Sarah, daughter of the late William Brandling, of Low Gosforth House, Northumberland.

DE LEON—NOWLAN.—August 25, at Shortwood, by the Very Rev. T. M. McDonnell, the Hon. Edwin De Leon, to Ellen Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Nowlan, Esq., of Rathcar, Dublin.

LUCE—WARBURTON.—August 24, at St. Clement's, Truro, by the Rev. F. C. Jackson, Rector of Grade and Ruan Minor, Capt. John P. Luce, R.N., second son of Thomas Luce, Esq., M.P., Malmesbury, to Clara, widow of the late John Abernethy Warburton, Esq.

LUSCOMBE—OAKES.—August 24, at Charles' Church, Plymouth, by the Rev. George D. Doudney, William Luscombe, Esq., his Netherlands Majesty's Vice-Consul at Plymouth, to Sarah, second daughter of Admiral Monday, and relict of William Oakes, Esq., late of Hatch Court, Somersetshire, and Shirland House, Derbyshire.

NICHOLSON—MASTERS.—August 25, at Newchurch, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. Frederick Gell, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Masters, B.A., the Rev. John T. Nicholson, B.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Rector of Aller, Somersetshire, to Mary Jane, only daughter of Captain Masters, R.N., of Ryde.

VILLIERS—DAVIES.—August 25, at Aversstoke Church, Anglesey, Hants, by the Rev. Thomas Walpole, Lieut-Colonel James Villiers, to Lucy Elizabeth Drummond, youngest daughter of Francis Henry Davies, Esq.

WARD—COTTON.—August 26, at St. Saviour's, Paddington, by the Rev. Marsland Hopkins, Incumbent, Howard Charles Ward, M.A., of Trin. Coll., Cam., and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary Bannister, elder daughter of the late William Cotton, Esq., of the Audit-office.

DEATHS.

BLAIR.—August 28, at Chesham-street, Belgrave-square, Elizabeth Anne, widow of Major-Gen. Hunter Blair, of Dunakey and Brownhill, N.B., Commander of the Bath, and Deputy-Lieut. for the County of Wigan, N.B.

CURRAN.—August 24, at Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, W. H. Curran, Esq., Q.C., aged sixty-nine.

ELPHINSTONE.—August 24, at Ore Rectory, the Dowager Lady Elphinstone, widow of the late Major-General Sir H. Elphinstone, Bart., C.B., of Ore-place, aged seventy-four.

HUNT.—August 25, at Hawksworth Rectory, Notts, Lucy, widow of Lieut-Col. Robert Hunt, of the Bombay Army, aged eighty-four.

IMPEY.—August 29, at Bath, aged seventy-three, Edward Impey, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Sir Elijah Impey, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Calcutta.

LAYARD.—August 25, at Molecroft, near Beverley, Mary Jane, daughter of Major Layard, aged eight years and ten months.

LYSAGHT.—August 26, at Leamington, in her nineteenth year, Caroline, third daughter of the late Major Thomas Vallancey Lysaght, of the Bengal Army, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B.

STEELE.—August 31, at Chester-square, aged twenty-five, Isabella, the dearly-beloved wife of Colonel Steele, Coldstream Guards, one week after the birth of her infant son.

WILLIAMS.—August 27, after a long illness, Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Williams, of Meeklenburg-square, aged thirty-five years.

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Extraordinary Profusion at the EAST LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT.—Widows' Skirts in immense variety, ready for instant wear. Bonnets and Mantles elegantly trimmed with the richest Patent Crapes, including all the prevailing Paris Fashions, fresh from the work-rooms every morning. Widows' Silks, Satins, and Satinettes.—Black Paramatas and Patent Crapes.—Black Coburg and Grosgrain and Cloths.—Black French Merinos and Black Alpaccas, Dresses and Dressing Gowns, Widows' Caps, Collars, and Collarettes, in and out of a Moment's Notice. Ladies requiring a complete outfit of Family Mourning, either for themselves or servants, should immediately inspect the excellent and extensive Stock at this Establishment, the same being now recognised as the largest, and beyond all comparison the best and cheapest in the eastern part of London.—N.B. Every article being marked in plain figures, Ladies can make their purchases without the possibility of being over-charged.—For Patterns and Pamphlet of Prices and full particulars, address—KERRY and Co., 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT. Orders by post instantly attended to, and, when possible, forwarded by first Train.

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

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STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA, is thus obtained, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour renders it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear equal to the best, and so passed off to the consumer at a high price. The Lancet (Longmans, p. 218), states of Horniman's Tea:—"The green not being covered with Prussian blue, &c., is a dull olive; the black, &c., is not intensely dark."

Wholesome and good Tea is thus secured. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb. London Agents:—Purcell, 78, Cornhill; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-street; 366, Oxford-street; and 21, Throgmorton-street, Bank; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's Churchyard; Dodson, 98, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets, by Horniman's Agents in all parts of the Kingdom.

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Established 1845.—Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Pains in the Limbs, Ringworm, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Wounds, and all external Diseases of the Skin, will find certain and immediate relief from using this valuable curative, the properties of which are truly surprising, and not being a greasy compound, is as pleasant in its use as Eau de Cologne. Read Testimonials, to be had gratis.

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and REGULATING PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Colic, Headache, Female Ailments, Liver Diseases, and all inward Disorders brought on by the derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring the general health and constitution to a tone and vigour unsurpassed. They are warranted free from mercury or any other mineral, but are purely vegetable in their composition, and being prepared under the sanction of the highest medical authority of the land, are most strongly recommended.

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor (L. Wild, successor to) Measam and Co., 13, Catherine-street, Strand, London (W.C.), by whom they are sold, wholesale and retail, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.; also retail by all medicine vendors throughout the Kingdom.

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIA COUPELLE

continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from an examination of the handwriting, in a unique style of description, peculiarly her own. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing 13 penny stamps, to Miss COUPELLE, 69, CASTLE-STREET, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive, in a few days, a minute detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. All letters are considered confidential.

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The NEW PATENT NURSING CHAIR, in which the baby nurses, exercises, and weighs itself at the same moment.

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And the New Patent INVALID BED, a comfort hitherto unknown in sickness, and which meets every requirement of the afflicted. The highest recommendations of the faculty.—(See Lancet).

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KNEE CAPS, &c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly Elastic and Compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Varicose Veins, Sprains, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.—Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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

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THE GLYCERINE and HONEY CREAM.

For producing a delicate and soft Skin, improves the Complexion, renders Chapped Hands perfectly smooth, and removes that unpleasant harshness occasioned by cold winds, &c.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, and Wholesale by LOW, SON, and BENBOW, 330, STRAND, in large Pots, price 1s.

MR. SCOTT intimates, that after many

years devoted to the practice of Midwifery, he has succeeded in arriving at an effectual means of affording immediate and certain relief in all cases of female irregularity, from whatever causes they may arise. Female Obstruction Pills, 4s. per box.

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WATER cleans and whitens the Teeth, braces the Gums, sweetens the Breath, prevents Toothache, removes the odour of tobacco, and keeps the mouth in a fresh and healthy state. Price 2s. and 3s. per bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale agents, Rimmel, 96, Strand; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street. Manufacture, 125, Rue St. Martin, Paris.

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In expectation of their next Telegram bringing favourable news, have reduced their quotations for BLACK or GREEN TEAS to 2s. per lb. in 6 lb. Bags, the lowest price on record.

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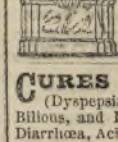
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DLES, 1s. 5d. per lb.; British Sperin, 1s. 5d.; Genuine Sperin, 2s. 0d.; Transparent Wax, 2s. 2d.; Best Wax, 2s. 6d.; German Wax, 1s. 5d.; Botanic Wax, 1s. 0d.; Patent Sperin, or Wax, 1s. 0d.; Composite, 8d.; 1d.; and 10d.; Moulds, 8d.; Store Candles, 6d. and 7d.; Farmer's Metallic, one or two wicks, 9d.; Magnums, 9d.; Yellow Soap, 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d., and 50s. per 112 lbs.; Old Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d. per packet; Common Brown Windsor, 1s.; Honey, 1s. 4d.; White Windsor, 1s. 4d.; Rose, 2s.; Almond, 2s. 6d.; Best Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon; French, 4s. 0d.—for cash, at M. P. DAVIES and SON, 63, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, Charing-cross, London (W.C.)

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CURES (without Physic) of Indigestion

(Dyspepsia), Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, all Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Palpitation, Heartburn, Headaches, Debility, Despondency, Cramps, Spasms, Nausea, and Sickness (during Pregnancy or at Sea), Sinking Fits, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, also Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores health without purging, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most feeble.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourself and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49,833. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cress, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gathrines, low spirits, and nervous faintness.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeocum, Gatcombe, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 46,814. Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure No. 82,512. The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion.—Cure No. 54,812. Miss Virginia Zeguers cured of consumption, after her medical advisers had abandoned all hopes of recovery.—Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, 181, Fleet-street, London."—Cure No. 4,208. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk."—Cure No. 32,836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen."—Cure No. 3,906. "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

In Canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 lb., 11s.; 12 lb., 22s. The 12 lb. carriage free on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 180, Piccadilly; also, at 60, Gracechurch-street; 330, 430, and 451, Strand; 4, Cheap-side; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 63, 150, and 158, Oxford-street.

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PILLS, for Disorders of the Female Constitution.—These Pills are a never-failing remedy in the most troublesome complaints which the female sex is liable to. In Dropsy, pains in the loins, swelling of the feet and legs, and in all cases depending on debility, they invariably afford relief; they produce a good appetite, with increased vigour of constitution, and give to the complexion that clear rosy hue, characteristic of female health and beauty. Where females sit much, or are obliged to keep late hours, they should not omit to take these Pills, which may truly be said to be the best female protector. They are the best preservative against that fearful complaint, consumption; and will cure it if not very far advanced. During the "change of life" they are the most valuable medicine that can be taken, relieving, after only a few doses, from giddiness in the head, indigestion, faint perspirations, coldness of the feet

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TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.
JAMES SPENCE and Co., 77 and 78,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Are now showing a fresh delivery of
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1. **BLACK DUCAPES,**
1s. 9d. per yard.
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Wide-width, very bright and stout, 2s. 6d. per yard.
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In all the new autumn Colours, 25s. 6d. the Dress, wide-width.

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In Black and all Colours, 52s. 6d.—usual price 73s. 6d.

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BLACK BAYADERE FLOUNCED SKIRTS,
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The World-wide noted ALPINE KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d. a
Pair, Black, White, and Coloured. The very best PARIS KID
2s. 7d. A Sample Pair by Post for two extra stamps.
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CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT,
with the latest Novelties, suitable for the present Season. India
Outfits and Wedding Trousseau of the most recherché Patterns
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Hosiery, Shirt, Collar, Glove, and Ladies' Ready-made Linen and
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Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, continues to supersede all
others in texture, wear, and comfort; every size, colour, and
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N.B.—Welsh, Saxony, and Printed Flannels in great variety.

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING,
&c. The newest Designs on the best Muslin.
Ladies' Jackets, Children's Dresses, Jackets, &c.
Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Caps.
D'Oyleys, Cushions, Fish, Chair, and Bread Cloths.
Slippers, Smoking Caps, &c.
Price List Free. A Collar for 5 stamps.
The "Queen" Collar, price 1s.; Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.;
The Princess Royal, 9d.; Sleeves, 2s.;
Are new and beautiful designs in best Muslin.
Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tot-
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THE PERTH EMBROIDERY. — A.
BROWN, being the original and only Manufacturer of this
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begs to invite Ladies to inspect the fine collection, comprising
Dresses, Mantles, Collars, Sleeves, Jackets, Chemisettes, Hand-
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—LADIES' SIPHONIA CLOAKS, HOODS, and SKIRTS
will be found an indispensable requisite as a protective from the
rain and mist in travelling up the mountains. Easily carried in
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Good Fast Black Cobourgs . . . 6d. wide width.
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Grout's Patent Fast Black Crapes . . . 1s. 6d.
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Fashionable Silk and Crape Bonnets, from . . . 4s. 11d.
Mourning Mantles, Waterproof Cloaks, Millinery, and Fancy
Goods in endless variety.

FORD'S Guinea-and-a-Half MOURNING
SUITS, comprising Ready-Made DRESS CLOAK and BON-
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IMPORTANT TO LADIES!—NOVELTY IN NEEDLEWORK.
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is novel and elegant in Needlework. Mrs. Mee has just brought
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Borders. Mrs. Mee calls attention to her New Turkish Cushions
and Mosaic Patterns; also, beautiful Collars, in quite a new
style, commenced with braid and embroidery; and she trusts,
from her great experience, and the many years she has devoted
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Ladies in the Country sending a Remittance with their Orders,
will receive them free of carriage; and any commands she is
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Lessons given in Paper Flowers and Leather Work; also, in
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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
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1s. 6d., Children's Dresses from 2s. 3d., Capes 2s. 3d., Jackets
from 2s. 3d., Infant's Robes from 6s. 6d. each, best French Em-
broidery (Cotton) 5d. per dozen, Embroidery Needles 3d. per
packet, Scissors from 6d. per pair, Stilltoes 3d. each, Toile Cere
3s. per yard.
N.B.—The Stamped and Traced are all one price, warranted
the best Muslin. The Trade supplied at Wholesale Prices.
Orders from the Country punctually executed by sending a Post-
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An immense Stock of Fancy Buttons of the newest Patterns
and richest quality. Fringes in every Colour always in Stock,
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NEW GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND Co.),
59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET; and 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET,
SILK MERCERS AND GENERAL DRAPERS,
Respectfully announce that their New Premises, with those in the rear, are devoted exclusively to every description of GENERAL
MOURNING, which is sold at the same small ready money rate of profit as in the other departments of their Establishment.
Good Black Silks, from 1s. 11d. per yard; rich Gros Royal, Hadzimeres, and French Glacés, from 3s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns forwarded on application.
N.B.—The whole of their Summer Stock, in the other various departments, is now being sold at greatly reduced prices.

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Having finished their usual stocktaking, have REDUCED several lots of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, with a determination to
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29s. 6d. the dress of 10 yards, any length of the silk cut for children's dresses or flounces, at 2s. 11d. per yard, the usual price
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lot of flounced Muslin Robes, at 5s. 11d., usual price 12s. 9d. Parasols, Shawls, Mantles, all spring and summer goods equally reduced.



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White and Coloured . . .	3s. 3d.	White and Colour . . .	3s. 6d.
Two Buttons, any colour . .	4s. 0d.	Double-sewn, any colour . .	4s. 0d.
Swedish Gloves, Two Buttons, 2s. 3d.			

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Lavender Water, per one-third of a pint . . .	2s. 0d.	Lavender aux Fleurs, quarter pint . . .	3s. 0d.
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All Perfumes, 1s. per bottle.			

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An extraordinary Stock of beautiful Fans, from 9d. each.

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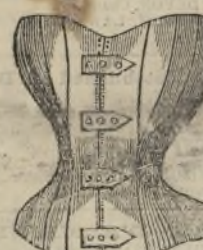
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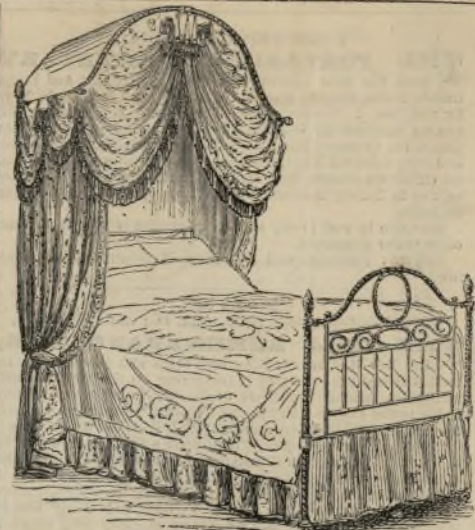
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