

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



and Pictorial Times

No. 612.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858.

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

THE GEYSERS OF ICELAND.

A correspondent of one of the daily papers gives the following account of a visit to the Great Geyser of Iceland, accomplished by three young ladies, "the first from Great Britain who have ever visited that remarkable spot, and the only female travellers, except Madame Ida Pfeiffer, who have ever undertaken and carried out that rigorous journey:"—"You will be surprised to hear that among my fellow-passengers from Leith to Iceland were three young Scotch ladies, with their brothers, going to that remote region of lava and ice, by way of an autumn excursion. I found Mr. and the Misses Henderson, and Mr. and Miss Holms, most intelligent and agreeable companions, and on reaching Reykjavik willingly agreed to accompany them to the Geysers, although I had myself visited these wonderful hot springs only last year. In consequence of my previous familiarity with Icelandic travelling, I was constituted the director of the party, which consisted of the three young ladies, the two gentlemen, myself, and two guides. We had seventeen ponies, for all the travelling is done on horseback in Iceland, where there are no carriage roads and no vehicles of any kind. We took provisions for five days, and having risen very early—at four o'clock—we left the steamer, and were on shore ready to start at six o'clock; it was seven, however, before we got away. The journey to the Little Geyser is about thirty miles, over terribly bad roads, nothing but lava rocks; but we performed it in eight hours. We stopped there for two hours, and saw a beautiful eruption. This hot spring spouts upon an average every three hours, and its action lasts about ten minutes. It condescended to put on its very best appearance for us, and threw jet after jet of boiling water forty or fifty feet high, for at least a quarter of an hour. Since we had been so fortunate as to witness this beautiful



PORTRAIT OF MADemoiselle TITIENS, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

phenomenon in perfection, almost immediately after our arrival at its locality, and having yet some three hours of daylight left, we determined to push on, instead of encamping at the Little Geyser, as our guides had hoped we would have done. Had the ladies complained of fatigue, or expressed any wish to halt, we should have done so, but they bravely voted for pushing on, and therefore we set off towards the home-stand, of Oliosvatn, some fifteen miles from the Little Geyser, the baggage bumping and shaking as the poor ponies scrambled over the rocky track, or plunged deep into the mud. Shouting and whipping them, away we went—stones rattling, mud flying in our faces, rain beating upon us; but we accomplished the fifteen miles in about three hours, and halting, we pitched our tent in a pouring rain, for E. had lent me the tent he and I had used when I was last in Iceland. I had also taken with me my waterproof bed, blanket, and cover, and young Count Carl Trampé, the governor's son, had kindly lent us another, so we made our fair companions as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, while we gentlemen had rather a watery bed on the damp ground. When I was here last year, in June and July, there was no night; however, now at the latter end of August, it became dark about nine o'clock. We had no candlesticks, but, as "necessity is the mother of invention," we tied a double-bladed knife to the tent pole, and stuck the candles to each end. The ladies and ourselves retired to rest, of course in our travelling dresses. The night was very severe, bitterly cold, and the rain pouring in such torrents that it even penetrated our tent, but the ladies bravely bore it all, and the gentlemen, though one had dark fears of rheumatism, got through the night pretty well. After a very early breakfast, we started betimes for the Great Geyser, and on the way encountered a broad river, over which we and our baggage were taken in a small insecure boat, while our ponies

PP

were made to swim across. It was nine o'clock before we arrived at the Great Geyser, having ridden forty-five miles the preceding day and fifty miles this one, over the roughest and most execrable of roads. We found a cup of tea very refreshing, and had no trouble to boil the water, which was obtained from one of the hot springs bubbling near. By throwing turf into the Stokkr next morning, we had made it spout several times; but the Great Geyser, for whose premonitory grumbings I had watched during a great part of the night, still remained torpid. We were in despair lest the ladies, who had come so far to witness one should have to depart without seeing any of its eruptions; but, just as we were reluctantly preparing to go, the Geyser grumbled and worked, and then favoured us with a most magnificent eruption, throwing its pure boiling water at least eighty feet high. The road, or rather track, to Thingvalla—the place where the ancient Parliament, so to speak, of Iceland used to assemble in former days—was rendered worse even than usual by recent heavy falls of rain. We had to wade through at least a foot in depth of mud and water, but our sure-footed ponies never made a false step; one, however, fell on going down a steep and difficult pass. The young lady who rode it adroitly managed to slip off, and was speedily in the saddle again. We were completely drenched by the time we reached Thingvalla, and glad to take shelter in the little church, the night being too wet to pitch our tent. Oddly enough, churches are the only places of refuge for travellers in the interior of Iceland. The next day we returned to Reykjavik, and a pretty sight we must have presented as we galloped towards the shore, bespattered, drenched, and covered with mud. Madame Ida Pfeiffer is the only lady who has ever before visited the Geysers, and those of our party were the first British ladies who have ever accomplished this feat; and a feat it certainly is, for of all rough life, and all hard camping, except, perhaps, in the extreme arctic regions, those of Iceland are the worst. The evening after the ladies returned from the Geysers, Countess Trampé, the Governor's lady, gave a ball in honour of them, at which there were present about eighteen ladies and twenty gentlemen of Reykjavik, and we danced to the music of a large barrel organ. The Countess gave us a handsome supper, and when the party broke up, at two o'clock, Count Trampé made a flattering speech in French to the three Scotch ladies, and his son, Count Carl, a fine spirited youth, accompanied them to the shore. To wind up our adventures, the wind had risen during the night to a gale, and no shouting on our part could make the people on board the ship hear us, and send off a boat for us; therefore, though the surf was breaking over heavily in the shingly beach, we were obliged to launch one of the little Icelandic boats, and we were nearly drowned in getting back to the steamer.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Lord Dunkellin arrived in town on Tuesday from Paris.
Lord John Scott has arrived at the Clarendon, from the Isle of Wight.
The Countess Howe has left Curzon House for Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire.
Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Milligan and Mrs. Howell have left Fenton's Hotel for Paris.
The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's.
The Count and Countess Stroganoff and family have left the Clarendon for St. Petersburg, via Paris.
Count André Schouvaloff, accompanied by his son, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
Lady Marian Alford will shortly leave Bilton House, Grantham, for Ashridge Park, near Berkhamstead.
The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., and Lady Mary Labouchere have left Stoke Park, near Windsor, for Cromer, Norfolk.
The Prince Max de Croy has left the Brunswick Hotel, St. James's, for Doncaster; the Duke d'Ursel has left the same establishment for Paris.
His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands has arrived at Combermere Abbey, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Combermere.
The Marquis of Exeter left town on Monday evening, for Burghley House. The noble Marchioness is passing the season at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
Lady Barnard, widow of the late Gen. Barnard, arrived in town on Wednesday, from Brighton. Her ladyship has taken a house in Wilton-crescent.
Sir John and Lady Shelley arrived in town on Monday, from Maresfield Park, Sussex, and left town on Wednesday on a visit to Mr. Thomas Thornhill, at his seat in Norfolk.
Lady Dover arrived at Dover House, Whitehall, on Monday evening, from staying with the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. The Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis has left Dover House for Ireland.
The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left Homburg for Wiesbaden, en route to Paris, in which capital the noble Marchioness and Marchioness intend to make a short stay previous to their return to England.
Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesebeck, have left Dover for Tunbridge Wells, where their Royal Highnesses intend to pass a few days before returning to Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the autumn.
The Duke of Cleveland has arrived at Raby Castle, Durham, from grouse shooting on his moors in Yorkshire. The Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Poulett left town on Friday, after passing several weeks at Brighton, to join the noble Duke at Raby Castle.

MADEMOISELLE TITIENS.

(See First Page.)

We have the pleasure this week of presenting our readers with a portrait of the above celebrated cantatrice, who delighted the fashionable audiences of Her Majesty's Theatre during the last season, and completely installed herself in public favour. Her success has been decided, and her re-appearance upon the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre will be hailed with delight. Mademoiselle Titien is of Hungarian extraction; she was born in Hamburg, and at an early age evinced a strong predilection for the stage. At the commencement of her theatrical career, she had the offer of the hand of a young gentleman of considerable wealth, but with the condition of her leaving the stage. To this she had a great objection, but, at the solicitation of her father, consented to endeavour to quit public life; but, before the end of a twelvemonth, the ruling passion exerted its sway, and an offer of an engagement at Frankfort-on-the-Maine having been made to her, she accepted it, and proceeded thither. Her fame spread rapidly, and at length reached the ears of the director of the Imperial Opera at Vienna, who, at the close of her engagement at Frankfort, secured her services for three years. At Vienna her talents attracted the notice of Mr. Lumley. At much pains he obtained her services for a limited period, and she appeared last season on the London boards. A year of her engagement at Vienna still remains, after which time she will again grace the Italian Opera in London.

THE QUEEN AND THE CANADIANS.

On Monday Mr. J. G. Norris, the gentleman who arrived recently from Toronto, charged with a petition to Her Majesty from a considerable number of the principal inhabitants of that city and other towns in the two provinces, received the answer of Her Majesty, through Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The petition of which Mr. Norris was the bearer stated that a Crystal Palace similar in design, but of smaller dimensions, to those of London and Paris, for an exhibition of the products of Canadian industry and skill is in course of erection in Toronto, and will become completed about the 1st of October; and that as Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to honour the inauguration of similar undertakings in England and elsewhere with her Royal presence, the memorialists prayed that she would confer a mark of favour and distinction on her subjects in Canada, by giving authority to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the Royal family, to proceed to Toronto to represent her on the opening of a crystal palace in the most important dependency of her empire. To this document, though prepared only some ten days before Mr. Norris left with it for England, 182 signatures were appended, including those of the Hon. N. T. Beale, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and twenty-five members of that body, the Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the heads of the two leading political parties in the assembly and their several adherents, the judicial staff of Toronto, headed by the Chancellor, both the Protestant and Roman Catholic bishops of that city, the mayor and corporation, the mayor and corporation of Hamilton, several of the military authorities, Sir Allan McNab, and the President of the Board of Trade. As the Crystal Palace was to be opened on the 1st of October, it was important that Mr. Norris, with whom the petition originated, and who had determined to be the bearer of it to England, should lose no time in setting out on his mission. He had seen Sir Edmund Head, the governor, twice on the subject. There was, however, a ministerial crisis pending at that time, and with that his Excellency's time was much occupied. Mr. Norris was besides unacquainted with the etiquette which dictates that petitions to the Sovereign shall be remitted through her representative in the colony, and he started by the first steamer, the Persia, for England. He arrived in the metropolis on the 28th of August, and has since had interviews with Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Secretary of State, and Lord Carnarvon, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who are said to have entered warmly into the feelings which prompted this graceful compliment to the Queen on the part of the Canadian people. It is understood that the letter which Mr. Norris has just received from Sir Edward Lytton is to the effect that as the time in which the petition should receive an answer would not permit of his consulting the local government on the subject of it—there having been a departure from usage in the mode of its transmission—and having regard to the number and importance of the signatures attached to it, he had considered it his duty to present it to Her Majesty, who had been pleased to receive it graciously. He adds that while under the necessity of declining the request of the petitioners, the Queen appreciates the loyalty to the crown and the attachment to her person and family which prompted the wishes of the petitioners; and he concludes with an expression of hope on the part of Her Majesty that the forthcoming exhibition at Toronto will produce important and useful results to Canada.

The camp which was formed at Chatham at the commencement of the summer, for a portion of the East India depots attached to the first and third battalions, has been entirely broken up, and the whole of the troops, formerly occupying the tents pitched within the Spur battery and at Prince Edward's bastion, quartered either in the huts at Brompton, or else in Chatham barracks. It is now understood that a camp on a large scale will be formed at Chatham every year in order that all the troops sent to that garrison may undergo the experience of a camp life before embarking for India or the colonies.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

At the Killarney banquet Mr. Brett, one of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, made the following interesting statement:—

"The very first idea of the Atlantic cable—I may, perhaps, be accused of egotism; I wish to borrow no man's laurels—was registered by myself and my brother in the Government office fourteen years ago. In the year 1845, at the Joint-stock Registry-office, we registered a submarine telegraph, to go from Valentia, in Ireland, to St. John's, Newfoundland. I will go back for one moment to tell you the origin of that. The telegraph had been working between London and Slough. It struck me in conversation in the evening with my brother, who had a considerable mechanical turn, that there was a latent power in the telegraph for the benefit of all mankind. In that evening the idea, I may say, took possession of my own mind, and it never left me until I saw it carried out. I at once urged it upon my brother, who was then living with me; and wishing to see him occupied, I said if he would take out patents—though averse to patents—I would find measures to carry them out. I then and there addressed a letter to Sir R. Peel, who was then at the head of the Government, proposing to unite England and France, if Government would afford us assistance. I received a reply directing us to call at the Admiralty-office. I called on Sir S. Cockburn, but all the offers I made were rejected. I then applied to the King of the French for assistance, which, under certain restrictions, was at last granted. I came forward purposely with my own funds, for none were ready to support so foolish an idea, and as the *Times* very justly observed on the occasion, the jest of yesterday is become the fact of to-day. I shall never forget the day when the little steamer went on her journey with the cable from Dover to Calais. I watched the little boat with trembling until its funnel disappeared below the horizon, and until its smoke died away in the air, until at length having arrived at Calais, a signal was transmitted to the opposite end of the line. It is quite true, as Professor Thompson said, that there was but one message transmitted; and so surprised were the bystanders when the first message came out of the telegraph that they asked if the paper and all had travelled across. Our telegraphic message was received between one and two o'clock in the morning in a little horse-box; in fact, myself and an attendant were the only persons left in charge of it. At two o'clock in the morning he said, 'All is well, good night after the fatigues of the day,' and we retired to rest. Next morning the continuity was broken, and we ascertained by means similar to those by which Professor Thompson with his great ability was able to ascertain almost the very point where the damage to the Atlantic cable took place—we ascertained that the breakage had taken place near the shore. The submarine cable, as you all know, was carried out next year between England and France; but then came the question, could electricity be safely used at great depths? The Channel, as you are aware, is but a mere fishing-pond. Could a cable be laid down safely at the bottom of the ocean? I then proposed to go into the Mediterranean, though the two lines which had fixed my mind were decidedly India and America. I appealed to the Emperor of the French, and asked him to give me his assistance to the undertaking, stating that I proposed to establish communication between the Continent and Africa, and from that to India. His reply was, 'Why don't your own Government and the Indian Government support you?' I said, 'As yet they had no faith in such an undertaking; when they saw the signals transmitted to Africa they would believe it.' Thus, I regret to say, it was from a foreign country I was obliged to get encouragement." Mr. Brett proceeded with a statement of his laying a line to Corsica. "The Sardinian Government met him most nobly, and placed assistance at his disposal. When they were about to commence laying the cable in the deep water the Emperor of the French expressed a desire to get the best opinions in this country as to the possibility of laying the cable in those great depths. On being referred to, the gentlemen who were at that time believed to be best acquainted with those matters, said it would be impossible to lay a cable in water exceeding 600 fathoms in depth. He (Mr. Brett) said he had laid it in 700 fathoms; but they said that must be an accident, and that it could not be done again. At that time, however, he (Mr. Brett) had the cable all ready, and rather than stop the undertaking he determined to conceal the adverse opinions those gentlemen had given, and to lay the cable at once. That was done, and the only fault was want of length, being twelve miles short. The Mediterranean cable being laid, he again turned his thoughts to America, and communicated with Professor Morse and Mr. Field, and the undertaking was attempted, the successful issue of which they were met that day to celebrate."

CARDINAL WISEMAN IN IRELAND.

Cardinal Wiseman, on Friday, returned to Dublin from Maynooth, and in the evening delivered a lecture in the Music-hall for the benefit of the "Catholic Young Men's Society." On Saturday, his Eminence passed through the counties of Dublin and Kildare to Carlow. On quitting the train near Maganery he was received by a number of priests, and conducted through groups of people of both sexes to his carriage. Surrounded by crowds of country folk, bearing garlands of flowers and branches of evergreens in their hands, the carriage in which he was seated proceeded slowly on its journey amidst loud and hearty cheering from all sides, until the church of St. Lawrence O'Toole, near Maganery, was reached. Here the Cardinal stopped, entered the chapel, and prayed at the altar steps for a short time. After

giving his blessing to the people, he resumed his journey; but before the carriage had proceeded far on the Castledermott road, the multitude accompanying him insisted upon yoking the horses and drawing the vehicle themselves. In this manner he entered the town of Castledermott, under arches of evergreens which spanned the streets, bearing inscriptions of welcome, and receiving the acclamations of the Catholic inhabitants. His reception in Carlow on Sunday was of a similarly enthusiastic character. His Eminence presided at high mass, and delivered a sermon in the cathedral. He was afterwards entertained by the president and vice-president of the college at a grand *dejeuner*, and an address from the bishop and clergy was read to him by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh. Other addresses were also presented to him. A telegraphic despatch reports the arrival of the cardinal in Kilkenny. His reception there was an affair of almost regal state. The corporation turned out in full civic costume, and the Protestant high sheriff of the city was among the first in attendance upon his Eminence.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GROVE.—The registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials solemnised in the territories belonging to the East India Company according to the forms of the Established Church of England, are transmitted in duplicates from our several East India settlements to our East India House in London.
DAME DUDEN.—The celebrated Dutch, Limburg, and Swiss cheeses, are made from sweet instead of sour milk by the use of rennet.
ANABELLA.—It is probable that the number of palms existing on the face of the earth will be found by future travellers to amount to as many as a thousand different species.
MANCHESTER.—Fifty thousand pounds worth of gold and silver are annually employed at Birmingham in gilding and plating, and are of course, therefore, quite lost as bullion.
THE HUT.—The size of the Duke of Wellington's funeral car was obliged to be regulated by the size of Temple-bar, which would not allow anything to pass of greater height than seventeen feet.
MARGARET.—Balls are held every fortnight at St. Luke's Hospital, as a diversion for the insane patients. The results of the present system of kind treatment are most encouraging.
AN ADMIRER OF THE WORK-TABLE.—The Gipsy Basket given last week, may be worked with graduated shades of wool if preferred, but in this case the central part must be very dark, almost approaching to black, and the shades lighter as the circles enlarge. In this case the quilting of ribbons should be of the middle tint.
A FOSSIL-SEEKER.—Many women have been distinguished as fossil-finders. In 1825 it was a lady who discovered an unknown species of that eminently curious species of reptile, the Pterodactyle, which Buckland called an extinct genus. Nevertheless, we are bound to acknowledge that the labour is scarcely feminine.
X. L.—The number of peers is about five hundred and seventy-three.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Arrack is a term applied in most parts of India to designate every sort of spirituous liquor. It is sometimes made from the vegetable juice toddy, which flows by incision from the cocoa-nut tree; sometimes by distillation from molasses and rice. Its prime cost in the island of Ceylon, where it is one of the principal products, is from eight pence to ten pence a gallon.
MILLY.—It is a general feeling to be much interested in the private life of celebrated men. A great amount of research has been employed to gain authentic facts relating to Shakespeare. It adds an interest to agricultural pursuits, to know that he was a farmer, and that at the same time that his creative imagination was engaged in the production of Macbeth, his commercial calculations were employed in a legal process for recovering a debt of thirty-five shillings and tenpence for corn delivered to Philip Rogers.
A CONSTANT READER.—The Baptist Chapel in John-street, Bedford-row, is the same in which the Rev. John Harrington Evans used to officiate. It is a singular coincidence that both were seceders from the Established Church.
A SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.—Our influence in India is more extensive and powerful than our correspondent appears to imagine. It is to be taken into consideration that we have over hundred and forty millions of people under our entire control, and can influence, if not entirely command, fifty millions more. This is the most satisfactory view of the case.
HON. MRS. D. L.—The Duke of Marlborough's estate at Blenheim includes two thousand seven hundred acres of land. The name of the river which runs through it is the Glib, so called on account of the swiftness of its current.
STELLA.—Arago has computed that the probability of the earth receiving a shock from a comet is only in the proportion of one to 281 millions, and that the chance of our coming in contact with the nebulousity of a comet is about ten or twelve times greater. The comets which have come nearest to the earth, were those of the years 837 and 1770. The celebrated comet of 1850 also came very near to us; and the comet whose period is 65 years, was ten times nearer the earth in 1805 than in 1832, when it caused so much alarm.
EMIGRANT.—Eggs may be preserved in good condition for the space of a fortnight, or even three weeks, if kept in a cool place and turned regularly every day.
A SUBSCRIBER.—The Blind Serpent is a reptile of the Cape of Good Hope. It is covered with black scales, spotted with red, white, and brown.
ALPHA.—Castor oil is obtained from the ricinus, or palma christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the height of twenty feet in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds, either by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as being free from the mucilage and acrid matter which is mixed with the oil when it is expressed.
ROBINA.—The library of Alexandria was destroyed at the taking of that city by the Saracens in the year 640. It was founded by Ptolemy, and greatly enriched by the munificence of Antony and Cleopatra. The books containing the invaluable learning of ages, were distributed among the four thousand baths of the city to be used as fuel, and it is related that there was sufficient to last six months.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* states that Morison, the quack pill vendor, was originally in the army, and that in 1816, having sold his commission, he lived in No. 17, Silver-street, Aberdeen, a house belonging to Mr. Reid, of Souter and Reid, druggists. He obtained the use of their pill machine, with which he made in their back shop as many pills as filled two large casks. The ingredients of these pills, however he may have modified them afterwards, were chiefly oatmeal and bitter aloes. With these two great "meal bowies" filled with pills he started for London, with the bag-end of his fortune, advertised them far and wide, and ultimately amassed 500,000*l*.

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 18, 1858.

AMERICA AND HER "PECULIAR INSTITUTION."

WHEN in June last intelligence was brought that the excitement in the United States on the subject of the "outrages" committed by British cruisers upon American vessels was daily increasing, that additional ships of war had been sent by the American Government to the Gulf of Mexico, and that explanations had been asked of our representative at Washington, alarm was felt for the peace of the two countries. The news produced a painful impression here, confirmed as it was by successive mails; and it was generally believed that, if not altogether true, "there must be something in it." And so there was—something of truth, but something more of fiction; for when the storm of indignation in America had subsided, accounts were received hence from the skippers of some of the "searched" vessels which gave to the affair a different colouring. They testified to the urbanity of our officers in the Gulf when their ships' papers were applied for and examined. We have also from time to time evidence furnished from other sources that our officers were not wholly wrong in saying that American ships were engaged, under false colours, in the African slave-trade; nor were those at home libellers, it is feared, who insinuated that the American Government was lukewarm in respect of the suppression of a traffic which they were bound by treaty, and Spain by treaty and an indemnity of 400,000*l.*, to use their best energies to effect. A portion of the news brought by the Arabia on Sunday last, while it proves that the American commanders are now on the alert, proves also that their previously apathetic conduct well merited the condemnation passed upon them by the journals of the Northern States.

It appears that on the 21st of August a strange sail was espied from one of the vessels of the United States' navy, cruising off the coast of Cuba. She had all her sails set, and was making for sea at her best speed. She was chased by the American ship Dolphin for several hours, and would not heave to when signalled, nor until a shot from the Dolphin struck her bows. At the first challenge, she hoisted English colours, and afterwards American. The Dolphin eventually succeeded in capturing her, and, on searching her, found that she had upwards of 300 slaves on board. Her officers and crew consisted of eighteen men, several of whom were Americans. The captured vessel was, we regret to say, towed into Charleston, South Carolina, one of the worst slave-holding States in the Union; and the Charleston and New York papers commenced speculating on the probable disposition of the 300 unhappy beings whom they are anxious, as they say, to introduce to "the mysteries of the rice and cotton fields at the earliest practicable moment." They repudiate the thought of sending back to Africa, as hitherto has been the custom, "300 coal-black Congos—fine, hearty, healthy-looking negroes as ever cultivated rice, cotton, or sugar;" and with a genuine Yankee eye to business, they calculate the "chattels" as being "worth, probably, 500 dollars round." But not to pursue this case further, we might just note that the captured vessel, which sailed under the name of the Echo, is in reality the Baltimore clipper Putnam, and was manned by a crew partly American. Yet when it was ascertained a few months back that Americans and American ships were largely engaged in the slave-trade, it was met by a denial. Now, however, Americans are bolder, and openly avow that this is the "actual re-opening of the African slave-trade, and its legalisation must soon follow."

The same mail exhibits to scandalised Christendom another phase of this inhuman system. Whilst the citizens of Charleston were rejoicing at the accession of the 300 slaves above-mentioned, a scene of a totally different character was being enacted in a court of justice at Maysville, Kentucky. The plaintiff, Ann Goddard, is described as a handsome young white woman, about twenty-one years of age, with European

features, long, luxuriant, and straight hair, graceful and easy in manners, having all the appearance of an accomplished and well-bred lady, and without the slightest indication of African blood in her veins. The defendant—we feel almost ashamed to write it—was also a woman, Mary Goddard, whether or no a relative does not appear. It was a suit for freedom, and had been pending for two years. The plaintiff had been arrested and thrown into a negro gaol at the suit of defendant, who claimed her as a slave, "when in truth she was a free white woman." The only testimony relied on by the plaintiff was the exhibition of her person, which her counsel declared was direct evidence in favour of her freedom. This presumption threw the burden of proof on the defendant, who failed to prove Ann Goddard a slave. A further attempt to prove her the daughter of a mulatto also failed. The jury ultimately returned a verdict that she was "a free white woman;" when the judge was compelled to address the audience upon the impropriety of any demonstration of applause in court, in order to keep down the exhibition of satisfaction which the verdict had given. But what an exhibition of poor fallen humanity is here! To Mary Goddard, what were the bodily and mental sufferings incidental to a life of slavery, endured by one of her own sex, in comparison with the value of Ann Goddard in dollars? Mammon is the slaveholders' god, and him they serve consistently.

And what can be predicated of a nation divided against itself—the Northern portion directly opposed on this vital question to the Southern—the one the centre of all benevolent American organisations, where every movement that can tend to aid the onward march of human improvement and elevation is fostered; the other, where the one idea of gain is the mainspring of individual as of associated acts? Where are the elements of cohesion and union so necessary to national greatness? We hear now of the formation of a "Disunion League," and no wonder, if, contrary to the will of the more important half of the confederacy, slavery continue a "domestic institution."

STIMULANTS.

NATIONAL sins and personal sins are altogether different things. The offences that are sanctioned by the law, and those that transgress against the law, stand on opposite grounds. To the one attaches a public, to the other a private, responsibility.

A memorial has just been sent in to Lord Derby from three missionary societies, as well as from many influential city houses, praying for legislative interference against the cultivation of the poppy in India, not only because it occupies the richest lands of Bengal, but because its sale being forced upon the Chinese, the injury becomes a great and grave national offence.

But this is not the point with which we have to deal. We have interests in this detestable opium trade much nearer home. We leave the question of the foreign commerce to be discussed by our masculine cotemporaries. It is enough for us to inquire in what degree the matter affects the happiness of family existence.

We grieve to write it, but we have abundant cause to know that the baneful influence of this deleterious drug crosses the threshold of many a dwelling where its presence is never so much as suspected. Once admitted, it is seldom, if ever, expelled. It poisons indeed, but the process is slow, and the symptoms are not those of pain, but of exquisite pleasure. There is no gross and open defiance of decency. No flush of shame mantles the cheek of the convicted dram-drinker or wine-bibber. Not even the nearest relative or the most confidential servant need be privy to the process of that self-poisoning which is done so quietly, so softly, so gently, so demurely, so enjoyably. Perishing thus, there is none of the red-hot glare of vulgar intoxication, no reeking odour, no staggering step, no unmanageable voice, no incoherent attempts at consecutive meanings, to tell the tale of progressive suicide. Extinction of intellect is a gradual process, just so far keeping in advance of the bodily decay as to render the sufferer obtuse to the encroachments of the deadly disease which is dragging him down to the grave, and reason can hope nothing against such a climax completing the ruin of the

body and mind, with the destruction of the soul also.

The splendid gin-palaces, glaring with light, which are the shame and the disgrace of our great metropolis, bear blazing testimony to the extent of the national sin to which they minister; and yet the quiet chemist's shop may all the while be working as deadly a mischief to society, the sole difference being that the one slays openly, the other secretly.

These two poisons may be said to be chosen by two different classes. The social become the reckless, the reckless the abandoned, the abandoned the shameless. On the other hand, the moody become the morbid, the morbid drug their own spirits with narcotics, craving for interior, exclusive, selfish, unsocial, and forbidden pleasures, until the soul makes a tomb of its own miserable body.

It is generally the respectable portion of society who solace themselves with these private deliriums. It is such as would blush to be detected with a staggering gait or a halting articulation.

Hitherto we have not said whether it is weak man or weaker woman who most earnestly seeks strength in this strength-destroying drug. Glad should we be if the women of England could be proved altogether clear from such an odium. And here let us leave the lords of the creation to reckon up their own account, and confine what further we may have to say to those whom our journal most concerns.

There are many sorrows in the world belonging almost exclusively to women. A man may go abroad and struggle, but a woman must stop at home and suffer. Ruin is impending, privation is in the house, destitution has one foot within the door, children want clothing, and presently they will want food. Strifes and bickerings aggravate the miseries of duns. All must be hushed up, so that the comfort of sympathy is denied to the wretched wife and mother. She forgets that the Divine Hand is ready with its mighty strength to lift her out of her sea of trouble, and she seeks temporary support from stimulants. Then the natural spirits so decline as to make more of the false excitement passionately longed for, until the alternation of fearful melancholy and false relief ends in a destruction, from which, alas! there can be no resurrection life.

We have instanced only one trouble of woman's life, but there are many whose working is still the same. Sometimes it is decaying strength, sometimes it is bodily disease, sometimes cruel, corroding, ceaseless, agonising pain; sometimes it is unthankful children, threatening a good name with disgrace; sometimes it is an unloving husband; but in all how often is the deplorable effect the same. The strength of the unhappy sufferer is unequal to the bearing of her burden, and she must have help!—she must have help, cost what it may! Two sorts of help are ready at her call—the one to lift her out of her ocean of sorrows, the other to drag her down deeper and deeper, until she is drowned in their immensity.

Our pity for these victims to their own weakness is too great and sincere to leave us to say anything in the way of censure; but the same delicacy does not restrain us when we turn to some of the fair members of the aristocracy who are weighed down by no especial family grief, and whose sole exertion is to enjoy themselves.

Imagine a lady of rank dressed for an evening party, with all the appliances of wealth, taste, and fashion. Her fan is in her hand, and her carriage at the door. Though looking like one of the Graces, she is a trifle languid, and she retires to take the smallest modicum of medicine, quite privately of course. It has its effect, for every one says how charmingly she looks, how bright are her eyes, how blooming her cheeks, how frequent her smile—above all, how brilliant and ready her wit. What effected all this? Why, it was only a little dose of that deleterious drug which honest men are petitioning the Government not to force on the Chinese, to our disgrace and their injury; and taking it for such a purpose appears to us to be nothing less than consummating the infamy of vanity.

Mrs. Ellis, of Leeds, was being driven in a phaeton, near that town, by Lieut. Dodsworth, when the horse took fright, and both persons were thrown out. The lady, who would shortly have given birth to a child, was killed, and the lieutenant was seriously injured.

WEEKLY RESUME.

We need not be surprised that the desire for a Royal visit should have extended to Her Majesty's possessions beyond the seas, and that the good people of Canada should have invited the Queen to open the new Crystal Palace of Toronto. Such a request, however unprecedented, is neither unnatural nor unwarranted by the locomotive aids and powers of the day. Why should not subjects of the Crown in our colonial dependencies have, if they so desire, occasional glimpses of the Royal countenance? We are not astonished to learn that Mr. Norris, the representative of the Canadian magnates in this matter, has been favourably received by the Queen's Minister, although, at all events for the present, the invitation he brought has been declined. The loyal and chivalrous sentiments which prompted the request have doubtless been duly estimated by the Sovereign; and although convenience has prevented compliance with the immediate wishes of the Toronto citizens, it is intimated that next year they will be honoured by a visit, if not from the Queen herself, from some prominent member of the Royal house. It is gratifying to note how, in every part of the British dominions, Queen Victoria's strict regard to the principles of constitutional government—her attachment to the cause of popular freedom—has been repaid by the sincere and almost universal devotion of all classes to her person and her crown.

The report of a treaty having been concluded with China is now officially confirmed. The convention signed at Tien-sin on the 26th June, secures all the advantages which we were promised as the result of Lord Elgin's mission. Nine additional ports are opened to European commerce; an indemnity is guaranteed for British losses at Canton; the free navigation of the great river Yang-tse is accorded; British subjects may travel in any part of his Celestial Majesty's dominions; toleration for the Christian religion is established; and an English Minister is permitted at Peking. Thus, if only the due execution of its provisions be enforced, this convention will obtain for us in our future relations with China, all, and more than all that the most sanguine amongst us could have ventured to anticipate. And, to ensure the adequate fulfilment of the treaty, it is intimated that an allied squadron will, for the present, be maintained in the Chinese waters.

Politics just now are at a discount, and greater attention is excited by topics of a social character. The melancholy catastrophe at Sheffield suggests, for the thousandth time, the indispensable importance, in order to personal safety, of self-command on occasions of alarm. The scene of this lamentable disaster, so similar to that which occurred at the Surrey Gardens, was another "Music Hall," of somewhat corresponding dimensions. Whilst a smiling and crowded audience were enjoying the performance of the evening, a noise was heard proceeding from the gallery, resembling the report of a pistol, which terrified the audience, and caused the utmost confusion. Scarcely was order restored and the entertainment resumed, when shouts of "Fire!" from the gallery struck the assembly with universal panic. All attempts to prevent the tremendous rush to the doors which instantly ensued, were unavailing; the multitude, with insane desperation, made for every avenue of exit, and to escape an imaginary danger, created one of unmistakable reality. In a few minutes, six human beings had been crushed or trampled into eternity; others seriously injured; and the whole town thrown into a state of commotion and alarm.

A curious circumstance, which seems to throw light on the present policy of Russia, is the subject of comment amongst those who vigilantly watch the movements and manœuvres of foreign potentates. The port of Villa Franca, in the Gulf of Genoa, belonging to the kingdom of Sardinia, and recently one of the chief naval stations of that kingdom, has been purchased by a Russian company, ostensibly for the purpose of a coaling station for the Russian line of steamers to Odessa. It is, however, believed that the purchase is virtually that of the Government of St. Petersburg, whose object is to have some pretext of a commercial kind for keeping up a naval force in the waters of the Mediterranean. Should the Ottoman empire fall to pieces of itself, Russia would, of course, expect to have a voice in common with the other European Powers in the territorial adjustment that must ensue, and the presence of a squadron in the Mediterranean would add weight to her pretensions.



A Woman's Bargain.

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

CHAPTER II.

WE wonder if any one ever got up the morning after a large party with pleasant and contented feelings? If we answered our own question, we should be inclined to do so in the negative. The spirits that should be cheered are usually exhausted. Then, again, contrast tells sadly against the every-day homeliness in comparison with the holiday showiness. If the cramped cottage be only a shelter from the weather, and not a home, and if, moreover, it happens to be untidily kept, then all its slurs, and blurs, and defects come out in strong relief, while coloured cornices, gilt papers, and chandeliers, and rout seats covered with red cloth assume the style of palace drawing-rooms and queenly halls.

Henrietta Mellish woke late in the morning after that nuptial ball with feelings anything but complacent towards her own little chamber. There is something very sobering in the sight of crushed finery and dead flowers, and the picture that our heroine glanced at in the little cracked glass wanted a great deal of rectifying and bringing up to reach anything like that point of excellence which the same artist had seen with the same eyes in the portrait exhibited there only the morning before. The blue orbs were heavy, and the complexion "not fair, but pale," a distinction which makes all the difference in the world. The foot that had tripped the quadrilles so lightly, now trod heavily and sullenly, and all the sweetness of the smile had gone with the sweetness of the dead flowers. If we might be pardoned for venturing on a derogatory comparison, Henrietta Mellish was like a prettily cast glass flask which yesterday was filled with sparkling wine, and to-day contains nothing but the same quantity of the now celebrated Thames water.

Mrs. Mellish was anxious to hear all about what everybody had worn, and everything that everybody had said and done; but Henrietta had got the headache, which her mamma said was only another word for indulging in sulkiness and sullenness, and nothing more than an excuse for being unbearable and disagreeable.

Probably the bright corner in Henrietta's memory was occupied by the gentleman in the diamonds—in fact, it was the diamonds that diffused the light, and made a perfect illumination in the otherwise murky atmosphere. Associated with every recollection of her veteran admirer came dreams of dress and luxuries more enticing to her fancy than any visions of romance. There was an air of opulence about him sur-

passing in delightfulness anything that poetry could sing or say about poverty, though it should put love and a cottage into the most harmonious of numbers. Henrietta had seen the effects of a few romantic matches with handsome photographers and moustached music-masters amongst her intimate acquaintance; and even her own sister having perpetrated the folly of marrying in haste to repent at leisure, had given her such behind-scene views as thoroughly to convince her that poverty coming in at the door forced love to fly out of the window, making repentance increasingly bitter for that which not even time could mend.

Of course, these revelations of ours show plainly enough that Henrietta was in a very prudent state of mind that day after the ball, and that her taste for diamonds was based on the solid principles of judgment. Warranted by the same sound considerations, she was glancing round the nutshell room of their little cottage, with its would-be elegance, when some rolling wheels dashed up to the gate of the tiny garden; and the gentleman who had been the hero of her waking dreams got out of a dashing cabriolet, gave the reins to his groom, and laid his hand on the latch of the garden-gate.

At the same moment, Henrietta laid her own fingers on the handle of the parlour door, and just turning round to say, "Mamma, there is Mr. Seymour, the rich cousin of the Kendricks—will you talk to him till I come back?" went off quickly enough.

Mrs. Mellish was rather famous for wearing splendid blonde caps a little smoke-dried. She wished the case had been otherwise; but she couldn't help it, for Mr. Seymour was in the room before she could make up her mind what to do. What a pleasant man he was! and, then, he showed so plainly how much he admired her. Before he had been in that easy chair opposite to her ten minutes she felt that she was ten years younger. He had such excellent manners, and so much discernment, and he did her justice. There was sympathy between them. He understood her peculiar character, and she did wish it had so happened that she had put on the other blonde cap with the light blue trimmings that was then stored away up stairs, because she knew that it became her so particularly well.

Presently, Henrietta glided back into the room, looking as soft and pretty as if her godmother had been that very fairy who bestowed upon her godchild the rare gift of causing the lips to drop pearls and roses every time they opened. When Mr. Seymour had hoped all sorts of things about her not having taken cold, and not being over fatigued, and other politenesses of the same kind, he returned to his self-appointed duty of making the amiable to Mrs. Mellish. Henrietta had

nothing to do but to sit in a graceful attitude, to answer softly when she was spoken to, and to receive occasional glances of admiration with the becoming delicacy of not appearing to understand their meaning.

When Mrs. Mellish had bowed and smiled her guest away, and had indulged in a sensation of triumph at knowing that his grand equipage had been the admiration of the whole neighbourhood for the last three-quarters of an hour, she remained in a flutter of spirits which sent the blood into her face and the brightness into her eye, making her feel almost young again. In fact, she had returned to one of those pleasurable delusions in which it is the nature of youth to indulge. Mr. Seymour had practised the commonplace worldly trick of looking and implying admiration. All the while he laughed internally at the poor woman's folly, and congratulated himself on the superior capacity of man.

That very day Mrs. Mellish and her daughter went out shopping. Henrietta was sullen because the love of a French bonnet that was bought was not for herself but for her mamma.

The next day they were to join a little party which Mr. Seymour had formed, to take luncheon at his house down in the country. He had been buying some pictures, and he wanted their opinion where they should be hung; and the visit could not be delayed, even if they were cruel enough to wish it, because he had an aloe in flower, and he must have them see it in its glory.

What a charming man was Mr. Seymour—so kind, so liberal, so polite, so persuasive! Who could contradict him? Certainly not Mrs. Mellish; so at the time appointed that lady and her daughter added themselves to the select little party going to Upland Hall, and which had appointed to meet at the railway station.

Mr. Seymour's carriage was in waiting for them. Mrs. Mellish got in quite with the feeling that it might soon be her own, Henrietta having the counterpart idea. The master of the mansion met them on the portico steps. Holding that office, could he be otherwise than attractive? If any doubt existed on that subject, the interior of the house soon set it at rest—the rooms were so large, so handsome, so capitally well furnished. Why, if Mr. Seymour had been an Apollo reversed into his own opposite extreme, he would certainly have been metamorphosed back again in the eyes of the ladies into his first condition of original perfection.

Mrs. Mellish was in charming spirits. It had always appeared to her that poverty was a dreadful infliction and a great disgrace, and that the little pension which enabled her to keep a roof over her head was the meanest thing a great nation could bestow on a lady who was the widow of an officer who had lived, if he had not died, for

his country. All luncheon time she was sitting in her new French bonnet smiling at the thought of giving up that paltry pension, with small thanks to an ungrateful nation, and scant forgiveness that she had been made to exist upon it so long.

Henrietta meanwhile was silently considering whether or not she ever could bring herself to forgive that poor Mr. Seymour for being so amazingly ugly and so terribly old, and had not quite made up her mind as to the possibility when they went out to see the grounds.

Although still considering this idea, Henrietta went on in the meantime smiling as sweetly and answering as softly as though she saw nothing in the gentleman but entire perfection. Even when sauntering about the grounds she did not defeat the little manœuvre by means of which, of course greatly to her surprise, she found herself detached from mamma and her party, and was prettily pleased to be shown some graceful deer herding together under the branches of a couple of trees, which trees gave Mr. Seymour the opportunity of saying something poetical about mutual support. Many people tolerate things that are a long way off with great composure, which, when they come near, fill them with disgust and aversion. In the present instance, Henrietta turned away her head; but happening to look towards the house, she saw that it really was a fine, gentlemanly, well-appointed, spacious mansion; and she put the question to herself whether it would really be possible to endure the encumbrance of its master as the extremely disagreeable drawback to all its advantages.

(To be continued.)

THE STANFIELD HALL TRAGEDY.

The *Manchester Examiner* publishes a letter from a Manchester tradesman, which states that "a private letter, written at Gibraltar, and dated August 26, 1858, mentions that there is a person there in custody for the murder of the Jermy family, upon his own confession. He says he was employed and paid by Bloomfield Rush to perpetrate the murder, and that he, and he only, fired the shots. The writer alludes to the person being in No. 48 Guard-room, by which it is presumed he must be in Her Majesty's service."—Another correspondent says: "It is, of course, impossible at present to form an accurate opinion upon the point in the absence of the name of the person who thus accuses himself, but it may be remarked that Rush declared, from first to last, that he was not the actual person who committed the murders. In the extraordinary defence he made, as the inquiry was drawing to a close, he said that the two persons named Dick and Joe were the persons who committed the crime, and that they would turn up in three years. He would not mention who they were, beyond saying that they were the persons with whom he had been in frequent communication with regard to the Jermy property, and that one of them claimed to be the rightful owner of the estate. On being removed to his cell, after he was condemned to death, he drew his chair towards the fire, sat down, and rubbing his knees, remarked to his attendants, 'This is a troublesome world, and I suppose I must die; but should the man who really committed the murders come forward and avow himself, do you think that I should be released?' Again, he declared Dick and Joe would make a confession in three years; and up to the present time it is a peculiar phrase in Norfolk, when alluding to the Stanfield Hall murders, that Dick and Joe have never yet come forward. Against this statement of Rush is to be placed the emphatic declaration of Emily Sandford, that Rush went out of his house (Potash Farm) at the time the murders took place, and Eliza Chestney distinctly swore to him as the person who fired at her. She said she knew him by his head, upon which Rush immediately exclaimed, 'Did you see my head?' a remark which led strongly to the inference that it was he who committed the act. Besides, Eliza Chestney knew him well, and the contour of his person was altogether so peculiar that any one having seen him and observed his gait, could scarcely have failed in identifying him again, notwithstanding his extraordinary disguise. It will be remembered, too, that the pistols, which had been accurately described, were found buried behind Potash Farm, some weeks after the execution."

The Spanish Government intends to adopt rifled muskets in the army.

The fact of the construction of a battering ship (*vaisseau or bélier vaisseau masse*) was lately contradicted by a Paris paper, but it is nevertheless true. A vessel of that kind, completely cased in iron, is now constructing at Cherbourg, under the direction of M. Joveux, sub-engineer of naval constructions. Vice-Admiral Sartorius, in a letter to the *Times*, states that these *vaisseau béliers* would be able to sink by a blow several line-of-battle ships. He says: "As the Emperor Napoleon gave the first hint of the *vaisseau bélier* by suggesting the shot-proof steam battery, his Majesty is therefore depriving Cherbourg of much of its menacing character as a military harbour, and of making, probably, the noble ships we have seen assembled there under both flags worse than useless for future wars. The two class of vessels cannot be used together."

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Robe of barege, having a slate-colour ground with small violet chequers. The dress is made with two skirts, both edged with a broad band of violet-colour *gros-de-naples*. The upper skirt has side trimmings of the same. The corsage is high, and fastened up the front with buttons of violet-colour passementerie. The bretelles of violet *gros-de-naples* form a small round pelerine at the back, and are crossed one over the other in front; the ends uniting with the side trimmings of the upper skirt. The sleeves are wide, and trimmed up the outside of the arm with bows of violet ribbon; the lowest bow has ends flowing loosely. Bonnet of Azof green crape, ornamented on one side with a small tuft of feathers shaded in green and white. Under the brim, a wreath of small roses passes across the upper part of the forehead. Under-sleeves of white muslin in puffs, finished at the wrists by bows of violet ribbon.

Fig. 2.—Fichu, or Pelerine, composed of Mull muslin and lace. It is pointed both before and behind, and has long ends crossed one over the other in front. It is entirely covered with small plaits or tucks run longitudinally, and at the throat it is finished by a small lace collar. The fichu is edged round by a fall of lace, set on without fulness, and the lace is surmounted by a bow of blue ribbon, which is carried down the ends of the fichu, and finished with bows and long ends. Bows and ends of the same ribbon on the shoulders.

Fig. 3.—Sleeve formed of two puffs of muslin, separated by a fall of Maltese lace. At the wrist a turn-up cuff of Maltese lace, and a bouillonné with running of coloured ribbon, fastened by a bow and ends.

Fig. 4.—Sleeve of Mull muslin. The frill at the end of the sleeve is edged by a narrow hem and tucks, within which are runnings of coloured ribbon. Above the frill there is a puffing of muslin, the puffs being separated one from another by loops of narrow ribbon. A bow of ribbon in front of the arm.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Among various articles of *lingerie* which have appeared during the present week, we have noticed some elegant jackets of worked muslin, trimmed with coloured ribbon. Another novelty is a fichu of white tulle, covered with rows of narrow black velvet, crossed one over the other so as to leave



Fig. 3.

lozenge-formed spaces between. This fichu is edged round with a trimming of white guipure. Under-sleeves are still made of plain white tulle, in two or three puffs, the lowest puff being usually finished by a frill of lace; and sometimes there is also a frill of lace between the puffs. Some under-sleeves consist of one large puff fastened on a wristband, trimmed with rows of black velvet. Under-sleeves, suitable for a very superior style of costume, are trimmed with bows of ribbon, or loops and ends of velvet. For demi-toilette, we have seen some muslin sleeves, fastened at the wrist, and having *revers*, or turned-up cuffs of worked muslin, edged by a row of Valenciennes. Under-sleeves of jaconnet, embroidered in colours of the same, to correspond, have been introduced in Paris for morning costume.

The reign of cashmere shawls has already recommenced. In the evening, in the country or at the sea-side, a cloak has rather too wintry an appearance; and at those times, when additional warmth is required, nothing is at once so elegant and comfortable as a cashmere shawl. We may mention that Indian shawls of striped patterns are at present highly fashionable.

The warm weather which has prevailed during the last week or two, causes light summer costume still to be worn. Bonnets of *paille-de-viz* and crape are those most generally adopted; but the time is fast approaching when they must be laid aside for bonnets of more substantial materials. Leghorn is likely to be very fashionable during the autumn. Nothing is more elegant than a bonnet of Leghorn, trimmed with cerise or violet-colour velvet, with flowers to correspond. The Leghorn bonnets have the bavolet, or curtain, made of Leghorn, and bound with velvet. The edge of the bonnet should also be bound with velvet.

We have seen several very pretty children's costumes, of some of which we subjoin a description. A little girl's dress, composed of grey and white chequered silk, has a plain corsage with a berthe. The latter, formed of cross folds of silk, is pointed at the back, crossed in front of the waist, and each end is prolonged by a stripe of the silk, plain (that is to say, not in folds). These ends are passed under the arms and linked together at the back of the waist. The sleeves are composed of three frills edged with fringe of bright green, with chenille heading. The same fringe forms a trimming for the sides of the skirt.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Imagine a perfectly level plain, apparently twenty miles wide and 100 miles long, almost surrounded by mountains. Near to the mountains, on the east of the plain, conceive a section of land six miles square laid out as a city, the streets—all of which are much wider than Broadway—regularly laid out and running exactly at right angles to each other,

they are made of a superior quality of clay for building purposes, and seem to form very substantial structures. The colour of the buildings is a sort of slate white, and though with an individual house it is not very agreeable, yet it gives to the *tout ensemble* of the city a very lively and pleasant appearance. The buildings look neat and comfortable; they are generally small modest structures, laying no claim to architectural beauty; their style is variegated,



Fig. 1.

either due north and south or due east and west; they are 130 feet wide; the side walks are twenty feet wide; the blocks are very large, often containing ten acres of land. The city has fifteen streets in one direction and eighteen in the other; they are unpaved, and if much trampled during wet weather must be very muddy. The site of the

city gradually slopes from the north to the south; at the present time there is a fresh stream of water running down the sides of every street lying north and south; water from these streams is conveyed into almost every garden in the city for irrigating purposes. Cotton, wood, and other trees have been set out along every street; their bright green verdure and shade give a peculiar charm to the smooth and regular thoroughfares. Small foot-bridges have been built over the streams where they intersect the sidewalk.

The town is very sparsely covered with houses; in the major part of it there are only two or three little habitations on a square block, and it will be remembered that the blocks are very large. The houses are built close to the sides of the blocks, the rest of the ten acres being tilled as gardens and fields; thus the city at present contains numerous small fields of wheat and some very fine gardens. The houses are all built of adobe sun-dried brick; they are about five inches wide, ten inches long, and four inches thick;

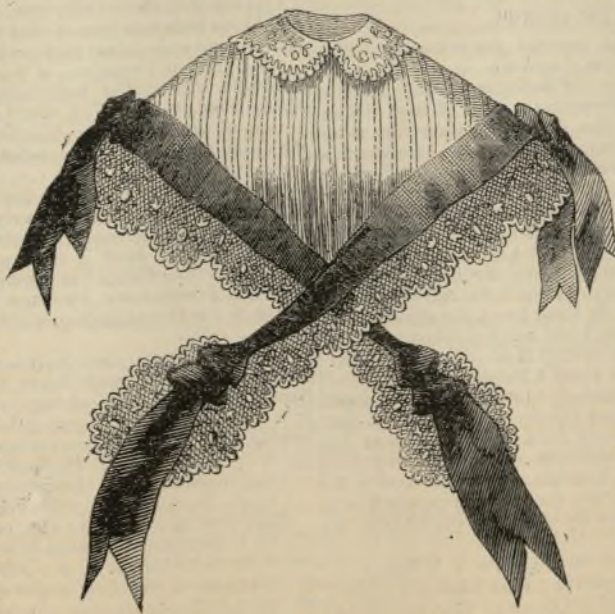


Fig. 2.

The quietness of the grave prevailed where it seemed that thronging thousands and rushing commerce ought to pour their tides along. The windows had been taken out of the major part of the houses; the doors were locked; everything had been made ready for burning, as the Mormons tell us, if peace had not been achieved before the arrival of the troops. So much for the city in general. Now for its great and marvellous buildings. First, there are Brigham's

lion-house and his mansion. They are the first prominent specific objects that attract the traveller's eye on descending from the mountains. They are near the centre of the city, on the square adjoining the temple, and with it occupy the best sites in the town. Brigham's home, in the most densely populated part of the city, occupies a square containing ten acres of land. The entire square is surrounded by a stone wall ten feet high, two feet wide at the top, and four or five feet broad at the bottom. At either side of all the gates, and at short distances along the wall, columns are built up. They are rounded, and extend one foot beyond the wall. They are also built two feet higher than the wall. The wall is very substantial. It is built of cut and cobbie stone, with mortar and sand. It must have been constructed at an immense expenditure of time and labour. One in looking at it could not help asking for what on earth was such a great wall erected. An answer suggests itself. Brigham did not know but that at some time there might be a movement of the people against him, so he determined to strongly fortify himself against such an emergency. He might also consider the wall a good safeguard against the escape of an outraged, indignant, or revolting wife. It keeps secret the dark or secret things that transpire within. None can see through or over it; none can enter and none can escape, but whom, when, and how the Prophet wills. I asked one of the faithful why the wall was built. He replied, jestingly, "There are many women in there; it is to prevent such Gentiles as you from getting at them." He may have told more truth than he intended to; for his remark, fairly translated, means it is to keep Brigham's women from escaping, for Gentiles would not dream of entering the lion's den to seduce them. Passing east from Temple-block, we came, by crossing the street, to the south-west corner of Brigham's block. A tithing-house stands there, in which every man pays the tenth part of his possessions and income to the Church, and is in that and other ways annually robbed of one-fifth of what pertains to him. Continuing east to the centre of the same block we come to Brigham's lion-house. It is two stories high, about twenty-five feet in front, and 100 feet deep; is built in the Gothic style, with peaked gable, and narrow-pointed windows projecting from the steep roof. The high stone wall in front of it completely obstructed my view of the lower part of the house. The first story is built, I believe, of stone

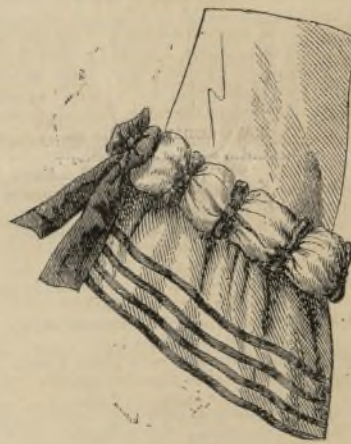


Fig. 4.

on the ridge of which in front is a well sculptured lion, "resting but watchful." This is understood to indicate the character of Brigham, for he is known among the Saints as "the Lion of the Lord." The house is said to have cost over 30,000 dollars, and would have cost much more but for Brigham's peculiar method of completing it, which is thus described by an apostate: "It (the house) was completed and ready for shingling in 1845; the shingles were ready and waiting. At a Sunday meeting in the Tabernacle Brigham announced that he had a mission for all the carpenters, and demanded if they would accept of it. They raised their hands, and were then coolly commanded to 'shingle the lion-house, in the name of the Lord, and by the authority of the holy priesthood.' So Brigham's lion-house was shingled, for, although the carpenters grumbled, still they obeyed." Close by the east side of the lion-house there is a small structure which contains Brigham's office, and his clerk's rooms. The building resembles a gentleman's summer-house, only it is smaller. It makes pretensions to considerable architectural beauty, and justifiably too. Close to the east side of the office, stands Brigham's mansion. The three buildings—Brigham's lion-house, office, and mansion—probably are connected at the side or rear, though they seem independent from the front. Brigham's mansion is said to be the finest building in the territory. It is a large, handsome, adobe building, three stories high, and balconied from ground to roof. It was erected at the cost of 65,000 dollars. It has been plastered on the outside, and the work done remarkably well, for the sides of the house are smooth as ice, and dazzlingly white. On the top of the house there is an observatory, surmounted by a bee-hive, which is the Mormon emblem on the territorial seal, and which Gentiles would say is particularly inappropriate, because there are no bees in the territory; but the Saints are ready to overcome incongruities which would master other people. Thus their Prophet Brigham has received a revelation direct from God, instructing him where there is a mountain in the territory full of honey, where millions of bees have been for millions of years (in eternal snow) depositing the sweet fruit of their sweaty labour in the exhumed belly of the mountain. Before leaving Brigham's house I should remark that the most of his wives live, or rather have lived, in the lion-house.—*New York Herald.*

POETRY.

A FALSE GENIUS.

BY ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.

I see a Spirit by thy side,
Purple-winged and eagle-eyed,
Looking like a heavenly guide.

Though he seem so bright and fair,
Ere thou trust his proffered care,
Pause a little, and beware!

If he bid thee dwell apart,
Tending some ideal smart
In a sick and coward heart;

In self-worship wrapped alone,
Dreaming thy poor griefs are grown
More than other men have known;

Dwelling in some cloudy sphere,
Though God's work is waiting here,
And God deigneth to be near;

If his torch's crimson glare
Show thee evil everywhere,
Tainting all the wholesome air;

While with strange distorted choice,
Still disdaining to rejoice,
Thou wilt hear a waiting voice;

If a simple, humble heart
Seem to thee a meaner part
Than thy noblest aim and art;

If he bid thee bow before
Crowned Mind and nothing more,
The great idol men adore;

And with starry veil unfold
Sin, the trailing serpent old,
Till his scales shine out like gold;

Though his words seem true and wise,
Soul, I say to thee, arise,
He is a demon in disguise!

LITERATURE.

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

The Hermit of the Pyrenees; and other Miscellaneous Poems. By REDNAXELA. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

The "Hermit of the Pyrenees" is a graceful and well-written poem, into which are woven two or three short tales, chastely and feelingly told, and illustrative of mountain life in the Pyrenees. How many an invalid in that home of Hope, health-breathing Pan, may hail with joy this elegant little volume, and, musing over the sad fate of "Marie d'Aoste," so tenderly and sweetly sung, be beguiled of weariness and pain; while the robust wanderer, resting at eve, after his mountain ramble, may once again encounter his own "hairbreadth 'scapes" in reading that vividly told tale, "The Bear-hunter." Who could read, unmoved, the lines beginning,

But horror! in his haste
He took no heed of where he laid him down,
Perceived not ice beneath the slender crust
Of fresh fall'n snow, that on a slight incline
Attains the sudden brink
Of that huge precipice.

And when he strives his feet once more to gain,
Onward he slowly slides!

A dreadful truth has flashed before his eyes—
He's lost!—for ever lost!

Wildly with starting eyes he glares around!
The gun slips from his grasp,
Glides on a space—is gone!

He spreads his arms—with eager nails essays
To dig into the surface—all in vain!

They clutch but yielding snow!
They glance from the ice!
His feet fail to hold!

Onward he swiftly glides!
Then from his lips a ringing, maddening yell,
Breaks the stern solitude. The brink is past!

Whilst sitting safely in our old arm-chair, we had the whole picture so strongly photographed on our brain from Pierre's first horrible consciousness of his danger to the end (of which we are not going to mar the interest by a quotation), we were seized with a dizziness, compelling us to close our eyes for some minutes. The great charm of the volume is its naturalness. The verses are not only melodious in their flow, but they are often of a very touching character, showing that the heart guided the pen. Take those, for instance, at the opening of the second part:—

Sweet Vale of Luz!
Fairest among so many passing fair!
When first I saw thee, by thy glowing charms
My heart was won!

And now my memories wander back to thee,
Like care-worn pilgrims of the olden time,
Laden with offerings to their favourite shrine.

I'll raise thy much-loved picture from the dust
Long years have strewn upon it, and once more
Thy beauty show in its own wooing form.

Again, we may point to an address to the Valley of Campan, which occurs at the opening of the tale we have already noticed, "The Bear-hunter":—

Not first nor last art thou
Amid thy sister vales
That cluster round thee in profusion rich.

Thy beauty hath a quiet tone,
And takes us not by storm
At the first careless glance,

But steals upon us as we follow up
Thy varied course, and know thee more.
So in this changeable world,

Amid the loveliness that meets our gaze,
Some silent beauty moves,
Scarce noticed at the first;

But as we wander through the dazzling groups
Her grace and gentleness attract our eye;
Then by degrees, as we peruse her face,
She gains upon us with her sister charms,
And steals into our hearts.

That, too, is a truly poetical thought, descriptive

of poor Marie d'Aoste, borne along by the ocean of guilty pleasure, which

dashed its glittering spray
In jewels over her.

At the beginning of the sixth part, "The Peak of Bagnieres," there is an apostrophe to Night (far too long for us to venture upon extracting), replete with happy imagery and noble feeling, dressed in language pure and calm as a moonlight night itself. In these prosaic days, when the only reminiscence men bring home from their autumn tours half over the world, is how many hundred miles they did in three weeks, or where they got the most glorious dinner for six sons and a-half, it is cheering to know that some still have eyes to see, hearts to feel, and power to portray the varied beauties of the scenes they visit. The refined feeling, unaffected diction, and, above all, the minuteness in the description of scenery, evincing an intimate acquaintance with the localities, must render this volume an elegant and appropriate *souvenir* to present to any lady on her return from *Eaux-bonnes*.

Steps to the Bible Mine. By ELIZABETH. London: Ward and Co.

We have here a new and revised edition of a very useful little work designed to aid the young in obtaining a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures. The first half of the work contains about 600 questions consecutively numbered, the answers to which are given in the second part, under the head "The Miner's Friend."

Gold from Scripture Mines. (Scripture Conversation Cards.) London: Ward and Co.

In the present day there are great facilities offered to the juvenile population to become acquainted with the contents of the Bible. Amusement and instruction are admirably blended in these Scripture Conversation Cards, by means of which many an evening may be spent pleasantly and profitably. A portion of the cards contain questions, and another portion the answers, with corresponding numbers.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

LIVES OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—The Mormons complain of persecution—but they have had no trials. Which of them has as yet been indicted for polygamy?

A COMFORTABLE HOME.—A medical man, advertising for a lunatic patient, who is to live in the same house as his wife and children, winds up by promising that "he shall be treated as one of the family."

A LITTLE TOO BLUNT.—(Scene at a cheap inn.)—Hungry customer: Here, waiter, bring me another carving-knife. I can't cut anything with this villainous thing.—Honest Waiter: Beg pardon, Sir, but we never sharpen the knives for a shilling ordinary.

MARTYRS TO DRESS.—Many shocking accidents have lately occurred in consequence of the profusion of drapery now worn by ladies. Several girls have been burnt; and one was thrown the other day from a horse, owing to her crinoline petticoat hitching in the crutch of her saddle. According to the verdict of the coroner's jury, crinoline is undeniably a killing fashion.

HEALTHY STATE OF THE HIGHLANDS.—Considering that Her Majesty—a sovereign of the House of Hanover—is now sojourning in the Highlands, we hail with peculiar interest the announcement of the *Aberdeen Journal*, that the "Braemar Gathering" is to take place on Friday next. We approve of the gatherings which now take place in the Highlands, and shall never mind how many of such gatherings occur there, so long as we hear nothing of those inveterate eruptions among the clans which used to be continually breaking out.

THE COMET.

We (*Times*) have received the following letter, which we print *literatim et verbatim*:—

"Sheerness Sept. 7, 1858.

"Sir—on Monday morning the 6th of Sept. I Seen a Comm t Star at 2 10m Am I have Cauid two more men to witness my Strange Site, in the Heavens this Comet Maid its apirance to me above the Horezen at 10 minutes Past 2. The Sky was then very Clear I watched it Course until 4 Am when the Strong Dawn of Day took away its Reflection at 2 30 it is on an Even line with the 2 Pointers to the North Star & about the Same Distance Below the Pointers as the North Star is from the pointers I fixt 2 Sticks in the Ground & fixt a rool By them I took my alivation By those at the Same time I had my Spy Glass to watch menutely it Course in on Half Hour it Crossed my fixt alevation to the South about 3 Points this Comet is not as large as the Comet of 1801 I have witnessed the Comet of Eighteen Hundred and 11 & all the Comets since the above Date. this one is about the Middle Size Class Comet of a Clear Morning you Can See it in the NNE Houze at 2. Am at 2:30 to 3. it is on an Even line with the 2 Pointers to the North Star it is Visibly Seen By the Eye if the Heavens is Clear—

"Horsen ||||| Comet o pointers o. o N Star o
"Gentlemen Be Pleased to let me Know if I am the frst man that that Seen this Strange Star out of 16 Million of People in England

"C MOREN Sheerness
"Kent Engaland.

"I have two men to witness my Strange Sight.
"As I Ern my living By being out at Night this 35 years Past I have witnessed often wonderfull Strange Sights in the Heavens—that never Come Before the Publick."

The quarrel restrictions in Egypt have been remove.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The following telegram, from Mr. Acting Consul-General Green, has been received at the Foreign-office:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 7, 1858.

"The steamer *Ottawa* arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on the 5th instant; dates, Bombay, 19th ult., and Aden, 29th ult. The steamer *Nemesis* also arrived at Suez, from Calcutta, on the 5th inst.

"Our adherent, Maun Sing, being besieged in the fortress Shahguri, by a large body of the rebels, has been relieved by General Grant, whose column is now at Tyxabad, where it had been joined by Manning and his troops. General Robertson, having come up with the rebels near Katurea, totally defeated them, capturing four guns; the loss of the enemy in killed was very severe.

"The Hon. F. Bruce arrived by the *Nemesis*, and proceeded to Malta by the *Pera*. He is the bearer of the Treaty concluded with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, at Tien-sin, on the 26th of June. It was subsequently referred to the Emperor, and received his approval. The following are some of the stipulations of this important document: Christianity tolerated throughout the Empire, and persons teaching or professing that religion, whether Protestants or Roman Catholics, to be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities. Diplomatic agents may reside permanently at Peking. British traders protected against excessive transit duties. Tariff to be revised. Several new ports opened to our trade, and the free navigation of the Yang Tze declared. British subjects may travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the Empire, when provided with passports from British authorities. The Governments to act in concert for suppression of piracy. Indemnity for losses by British subjects at Canton to be paid."

The following telegram has been received at the India House:—

"ODE.—The column under Sir Hope Grant reached Fyzabad on the 29th July, just in time to see the last boats of the rebels crossing the river. No opposition was attempted by the rebels, either at Fyzabad, or during the march of the column to that city. Rajah Maun Singh joined the British camp at Fyzabad on the 30th July. The great bulk of the rebels who had been besieging Shahgunj, have retired across the Gogra, and the Bareilly division, and have rejoined the Begum, who is with the Gondah Rajah. A portion of the rebels have gone towards Sultanpore. All is quiet.

"FYZABAD.—The merchants reopened their shops, and confidence is being restored. The fort of Bispora was abandoned by its garrison on the approach of Colonel Berkeley's column, and is now being destroyed. Benec Madhoo is said to be encamped near Kalikunkur, on the left bank of the Ganges.

"BENARES DIVISION.—The Ghazepore district and frontier portion of the Azimgurh district are in a disturbed state; the remainder of the division is quiet. The Guruckpore district is also settling down, the advance of our troops to Fyzabad having caused the retreat into Bareilly of most of the rebels who infested the Almorah pergunnah.

"THE ALLAHABAD DIVISION generally is quite quiet. The steamer *Burhampooter*, on its way downwards from Cawnpore, was fired on from the Oude bank of the Ganges, near Doondora, and at Kalikunkur. A party of Madras Sepoys have since destroyed the villages near Doondora, from which the firing proceeded. The *Burhampooter* having taken on board at Allahabad two 12-pounder howitzers and 130 military police, under the command of Captain Donnelly, proceeded upwards again to search for and destroy the boats of the rebels. Twenty-two boats were captured. They were opposed at Manikpore, where was collected a body of about 800 men, with two guns. Captain Donnelly landed his men, and, under fire of the howitzers, cleared the fort and three neighbouring villages. The police behaved remarkably well. Seven men were wounded, two severely. The rebels lost about thirty-one men killed. They are said to have been commanded by Benec Madhoo's brother, and were driven back on Kalikunkur.

"ROHLUND DIVISION.—A thannah in the Shah-jehanpore district has been burned by a band of rebels from Oude. With this exception, and the portion of the Phillibheet frontier which borders on the Oude territory, the remainder of the division is tranquil.

"THE BHOPAL DIVISION is much disturbed. The rebels between Betwa and Tessa rivers have increased in number, and have made incursions in the Jaloun district. Jaloun itself is threatened by them. A detachment from Calpee has marched to its relief.

"THE JERBULPORE DIVISION is settling down, though in the Demough district there are still several bodies of rebels.

"CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—The fugitive rebels, under Tantea Toppee and the Nawab of Banda, when last heard of, had crossed into Meywar by a route impassable for guns. General Roberts was moving so as to cover Nusseerabad and Ajmere.

"G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General."

The following is added in a supplement:—

"In a telegraphic message from Sir R. Hamilton, dated the 8th August, it is reported that General Roberts came up with the Gwalior rebels on the 14th, ten miles from Nathwabza (?), defeated them, took their four guns and four ammunition waggons. The enemy's loss severe in killed, the British casualty few. The enemy fled south. All quiet in the Bombay Presidency."

By the arrival of the mail we have received further details. The following is from the summary of the *Bombay Gazette*. When the last mail left Bombay for Europe, we were able to announce that an expedition under Sir J. Grant had been dispatched to relieve our ally Maun Sing, who had complained that he was besieged in his fortress, Shahgunje,

by a large force under Mehudee Hoossain, and that we were daily in expectation of receiving important intelligence of its movements. The first news that came to hand was contained in a letter from our Lucknow correspondent, dated July 29th, which informed us that Grant met with no opposition in his progress, and that no sooner did the besiegers hear of the approach of his column than 13,000 of them quitted their post and retreated over the Gogra, leaving about 12,000 to perform the double duty of bombarding Maun Sing and opposing the new and formidable antagonist "looming in the distance." From the same source we learned that the protracted siege of Shahgunje had been frequently marked by desperate encounters between the garrison and the assailants. One letter from Mehudee Hoossain to the Begum had been intercepted, in which he stated that the trenches were much advanced towards the fort, that Maun Sing's men were daily deserting, and that possession was expected in a day or two. In spite of this vaunting, however, it has transpired that on several occasions the besiegers had tried to take the place by assault, but had always been beaten back with terrible loss, on one occasion of 1,200 killed and wounded. Still, as the besiegers were being daily reinforced by straggling parties of rebels, it is probable that Maun Sing would have succumbed to his persevering foes if Grant's expedition had not been resolved upon. Our subsequent Lucknow correspondence informs us that General Grant reached and occupied Fyzabad on the 20th of July; that the siege of Shahgunje had been raised; that Maun Sing with his released force joined the British troops on the 30th; and that the rebels had separated into three divisions, one towards Fyzabad, another to Sultanpore, and the third to Tanda, on the Gogra, each division numbering about 3,500 men and a few inferior guns. Our latest accounts from Fyzabad state that the troops are under canvas and in good health, but in the worst possible spirits, in consequence of having had such a long march from Lucknow without any fighting! Our correspondent says: "I saw a letter from the camp this morning, giving a short description of their march and arrival there, ending with a horrid growl that there had been no fighting, and had they come in a few hours earlier they would have bagged a number of Mehudee Hoossain's men." The breaking up of the siege of Shahgunje has had, as might have been expected, a dispiriting effect upon the Begum, who is still at Bounree with her paramour and the other members of what is called her "parliament." There is an immense number of armed rebels still in Oude, and there has been some correspondence lately between the leaders for the purpose of effecting a grand collection of all the forces in a particular spot, to give battle on a great scale to our troops.

As usual, many stories have been circulated during the last fortnight regarding the Nana Sahib, but not one of them has been authenticated; and we dare say the humblest man in the three Presidencies knows as much of the exact whereabouts of the catiff as the Commander-in-Chief or the Governor-General.

The combined offices of Justice—punishment and clemency—are being exercised as heretofore. Chiefs who have allowed themselves to be involved in rebellious schemes, but in whose behalf there are extenuating circumstances, are forgiven and restored to their estates, on surrendering themselves unconditionally; and others, again, who have throughout been faithful to the British raj are honoured by titles, and made still more happy by grants from the confiscated properties of traitors. Prisoners for whom no palliating considerations can be offered by mercy herself, are summarily dealt with. Amongst the latest offerings to outraged humanity was the notorious chief, Ahmed Oolah Khan, who is said by a correspondent of an Agra paper to have confessed before execution, that he had ordered the nose of every man to be cut off whose fidelity to the rebel flag was even suspected.

The Governor-General is still at the head-quarters of the army, Allahabad; the bill for continuing his powers while absent from the Presidency having received his sanction and become law. Nothing is ever heard of Sir Colin Campbell, so that we may expect, when the new campaign commences, to hear of him as a giant refreshed with sleep. In the Punjab all is tranquil. Our Governor, Lord Elphinstone, is still rusticated in the Deccan. The Governor of Madras, Lord Harris, has just recovered from rather an alarming attack of illness, caught when out exercising in the Neilgherries, whither he had gone for the recruiting of his health.

The following extraordinary letter was the other day received by the Mayor of Derby:—"Her Divine Majesty, Zion Holy Ghost, Empress Queen of all nations. Zion Villa, Lowestoft, Suffolk, Sept. 2, 1858. Her Divine Majesty, Zion Holy Ghost, Empress Queen of all Nations—Will thank the proprietors of the Corn Exchange or Town Hall, in Derby, to say if the Corn Exchange can be had to preach in, and on what terms; and if the railway company will put on a carriage, free of charge, to convey her Divine Majesty to and from Lowestoft; and be so good as to let her know as soon as possible." Of course no answer was returned.

A denizen of the smoke covered district, a few miles south of Newcastle, having heard that his landlord, with whom he was particularly desirous to ingratiate himself, had a predilection for nuts, on his last rent day presented himself at the hall with a large bag of those delicate comestibles, of which he bashfully requested the squire's acceptance. The good-humoured landlord—(as who would not be good humoured on receiving his rents!) smilingly accepted the gift; but, on opening the treasure, "Why how is this, Mr. B.," said he, "I find there are only kernels. You must have been at a great deal of trouble in breaking them!" "Aye, aye, sir!" replied the farmer; "aw warrant ye they mead mah jaws wark, and the wife's jaws wark, and all the bairns' jaws wark, afore we we got 'em all cracked!"—*Gateshead Observer.*

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT SHEFFIELD.

PANIC IN THE MUSIC HALL.

A most terrible catastrophe happened at Sheffield on Monday night, six persons being killed, and two others most severely hurt. The accident was precisely similar to that at the Surrey Music Hall, when the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon preached there; and it curiously happens that the building in which this calamity has occurred bears the same name. The Sheffield Surrey Music Hall, which was previously a very capacious structure, has been recently enlarged, reconstructed, and decorated afresh. It is now capable of accommodating some 3,000 persons. It was reopened after the alterations only on Friday evening; and Monday night was therefore the third performance since the reopening. The attractions attendant upon the novelty of the decorations, and a new company of performers, had drawn together a very large audience, and the hall was crowded in every part. The reports respecting the origin of the panic are conflicting; the *Daily News* gives the following account:—

"The catastrophe originated about a quarter to eight in the evening. Madame Marietta, a favourite with Surrey Music Hall audiences, was singing on the stage accompanied by the band, and the utmost silence prevailed throughout boxes, pit, and galleries. In the middle of this lady's song, the panic arose which led to the casualty; but how it originated is as yet a matter of some doubt. The account which is current is that a young man fired a pistol in the gallery; and it is said that several persons are prepared to come forward and state that they saw him do so. It is also said that one of the small chandeliers, which was broken and fell on the stage, was knocked there by the pistol shot; but another version is, that the chandelier was afterwards broken by some persons getting down from the galleries, in order to escape. An idea seems to have prevailed in the place that the large chandelier, pendant from the ceiling over the centre of the pit, was broken and had fallen; but this was unfounded, as the chandelier is uninjured. Another rumour was that there was an explosion of gas. However the catastrophe may in the first instance have been caused, this fact is quite certain, that in the middle of Madame Marietta's song a great cry of alarm suddenly rang through the building, and large numbers of those present rushed towards the doors to escape. Madame Marietta unfortunately partook of the alarm, and ran screaming and exclaiming behind the scenes, thus adding to the fright of the audience. Mr. Youdan, the proprietor of the establishment (who was standing at the bar near the entrance, talking to a gentleman), hearing the noise, rushed on to the stage, and, seeing what was the matter, with great presence of mind proceeded to address the audience. He assured them most emphatically that nothing whatever had happened to cause any danger, that the only ground of alarm was their own feeling of fear, and that if they sat still no harm could occur. His firm and energetic words and demeanour had the effect of calming the audience, and those who had not already left the place resumed their seats. Mr. Youdan also hearing the rumour that a pistol had been discharged, offered to give 5s. to any one who would come forward and point out the person who had done it. As we have said, the audience became quiet, and preparations were made for going on with the performances. Scarcely, however, had order been restored, when the minds of the persons present were again excited by a cry that the building was on fire at the top. Again the panic set in, this time with immensely increased force. Mr. Youdan again essayed to calm the multitude, but this time utterly without effect. For the moment, completely wild with terror, the crowd rushed in every direction towards the doors. Screamings of fright and pain arose on every side, as the masses of people, huddled together in heaps, strove to get before each other on their way from the building. Wherever a door stood in their way, the panels were smashed in, and the glass shattered. In the passages proceeding from the pit and boxes there was comparatively little danger. It was on the steps leading down from the galleries that the most terrible scene occurred. There are several winding flights of only about half-a-dozen steps, at right angles with each other. The scene was frightful. The shouts of the men were intermingled with screams from the women, and frantic entreaties that they might be allowed to escape. One young woman, who is killed, was seen to be precipitated from amongst the crowd down one of the flights of steps. She fell on her head on to the brick flooring. Broken fragments of her comb and her coral necklace were afterwards picked up on the spot where she was killed. Another woman had a narrow escape. She was near to the unfortunate creature who was killed, and had a child in her arms. An inspector of police was standing within a doorway at the bottom of the flight, helping the people down and entreating them to be calm. He saw the woman with the child in the act of being precipitated forward. He caught her with the child as they were falling; and thus their lives were saved. Two young men were killed during the struggle on the stairs. Another was found dead just inside the entrance. In addition to those killed, two young men were very seriously injured; and on being taken up, were conveyed at once in a cab to the Infirmary. These, it is supposed, received their injuries on the gallery stairs, when the greatest crush took place. Both men were delicious, one being literally frantic. Many persons escaped in an almost miraculous manner. Large numbers made their way on to the stage, and hence into the rooms which overlook Workhouse-lane. They got out at these windows and dropped to the ground. Others proceeded into Mr. Youdan's private rooms in the front of the building, and escaped in like manner by taking hold of the window sill and dropping to the footpath. It was more than an hour before the place was cleared of people. There was but little left inside to indicate the fearful catastrophe which had taken place. The broken doors showed the force of the struggle; and on the stairs there were some suggestive mementoes of

the terrible scene. On one spot there was a long streak of blood against the wall, while here and there might be seen a button or piece of cloth torn off in the struggle. The second panic, that the building was on fire, may possibly be explained by a circumstance that has since been discovered. On the stairs of the gallery there was found a woman's velvet mantle, partially burnt. Of course it is not known how this garment ignited; but it seems not unlikely that the smell and sight of it burning gave rise, in the excitable state of the audience, to the panic which caused the mischief. The following is a complete list of the persons killed: Thomas Morton, aged eighteen, grinder, Springwood Inn, Hampden View; Philip Childs, grinder, seventeen, Broad-lane; Alfred Day, grinder, Fitzwilliam-street; Ellen Staley, Gaol-street, Sheffield-moor; Albert Sales, file-cutter, Brightside-lane; John Wigley, Attercliffe-road."

A rumour was current on Tuesday that the accident was caused by the firing of a pistol, and that this was the beginning of a premeditated plan, designed to injure the proprietor. When this failed, it is said, a mantle was set fire to and left burning on the staircase, and a cry was got up that "the staircase was on fire." Several persons, it is alleged, are prepared to come forward and state positively that they saw a pistol fired, and it seems difficult to conceive how the mantle could have been set fire to accidentally, as the gas-lights are all above reach. But on Tuesday afternoon a respectable-looking young man, named Greaves, came to the police-office, and stated that he was the accidental cause of the panic; that he was in the gallery, and smelling an escape of gas, tried it with a lighted match; and that an explosion followed, which was mistaken for the firing of a pistol. In support of this statement he showed his hand, which has certainly been burnt, and according to his statement it was done by the explosion. If this is true, it explains the whole affair. But there are no marks of any violence in the gallery.

THE INQUEST.

On Tuesday evening the inquest on the bodies was opened in one of the refreshment rooms of the Surrey Music Hall. The jury consisted of fifteen gentlemen. William Staley, Mark Morton, Thomas Child, John Dale, and Edward Sales, identified the bodies of the deceased; and a youth named Greaves said: I came to Mr. Youdan's Music Hall last night at a quarter to seven. Whilst I sat down, about five minutes past eight, I felt in my pocket and found a bit of cigar, and said to my mate, whose name was Ledger, "I'll have a smoke." I put my hand in my pocket and got a match, and whilst turning my head to look at Thomas Child, the brother of one of the deceased, I struck the match—a lucifer match like the one produced, and an explosion took place before I had time to look round. It was gas that exploded. I know it was gas, because I smelt it the whole time I was in. Whilst I was there a man came twice and put some white lead on the top of the pipe of the chandelier. The report of the explosion was very loud. It burnt my right hand, and I thought my arm was off. Immediately after the explosion I looked round for Wilfred Ledger, and saw he was gone. I then saw a boy of a decent size jump from the middle gallery on to the stage, and whilst descending he knocked a glass down, and then I ran up the steps to make my escape. I do not know whether the glass was the chandelier or not; there was a great crash of glass. After running up the steps of the gallery and down the entrance steps, about half way down, I felt myself crushed so much that I fell down insensible, and did not recover myself until four o'clock this morning, when I found myself in bed at my father's house. Whilst I could remember there was a great crash going downstairs. There was a man on my shoulder and neck, and I thought him dead. I could not get my breath. I did not see any firearms in the hands of anyone at the theatre. I did not hear any report of firearms. I thought I was shot in the hand before I saw the board between the cushion and the shelf in the front of the seat blown off. All the people in the hall were still until the gas went off. I did not see or hear Mr. Youdan on the stage. He did not come on while I was there. The reason I came to make this statement was because my cousin read to me from the *Telegraph* newspaper, at half-past eight o'clock this morning, an account of the death of several persons at the Surrey Music Hall. When he got to that part about a person firing a pistol, I said it was wrong, and that I would go and tell Mr. Youdan that it was a match and not a pistol. I am quite sure that the explosion of gas near me was the first cause of the panic which seized the people in the hall. The people made for the stairs, and I ran with them, and pushed as hard as I could to get out. Two other persons, Wilfred Ledger and Albert Moss were with me.

The jury then proceeded to view the part where the explosion was said to have taken place. Greaves pointed out a spot in the front row of the middle gallery as that where he had sat, and stated that a thin narrow board which runs along the inner side of the front of the gallery sprang off at one end. It seemed to be his impression that this board had flown off towards the right hand. Wilfred Ledger, however, stated that the board sprang off towards his left hand. The left hand side of the board presented every appearance of having been removed from its place and hurriedly replaced; for instead of being secured with screws as was the other end, it was fastened with nails driven in, as one of the jurymen remarked, in a very unworkmanlike manner. The cloth, too, at the top did not present that evenness and finish which was exhibited in other parts of the gallery. Mr. Flint, gas-fitter, Shalesmoor, who had fitted up the gas, was closely questioned, and stated that he came in the hall immediately after it was cleared, but the board was not in its proper place then. He explained also that the gas-pipe ran along underneath the gallery, and not, as seemed to have been the impression, along the hollow inside on the top where the explosion is supposed to have taken place.

From the main pipe, which runs along under the gallery, a branch is run up through the floor and up the front boarding to supply a branch chandelier. This was at the spot where Greaves stated the gas-fitter applied the white lead, being about a couple of yards from where he sat. One of the jurymen suggested the possibility of the gas having escaped from this pipe and found its way along the top of the boarding, which is hollow. If so, he said this would account for the strong smell and the explosion, because it might escape from the crevices in the wood work, and on coming into contact with the lighted match, would unite with that contained in the hollow woodwork and explode. Mr. Flint, however, said the men only came to see if there was any escape; but found there was not. He denied that any white lead had been used. He also pointed out the fact that there was no blackness to indicate that an explosion had taken place. It was, however, thought that blackness would not be an absolutely necessary consequence in the case of such an explosion as that described.

Wilfred Ledger, aged eighteen, razor smith, West John-street, said: I sat next to the last witness on his right hand side. I saw him strike a lucifer match against the wood in front of him. As soon as he did so the explosion took place. All of us ran. I climbed over the seats and made off. The explosion burst off the board in front of me and caused it to strike me on the belly. I think the explosion did not strike the chandelier. Mr. Youdan came on the stage and called order. I and several other persons took our places again. I think Greaves went away, for I saw no more of him. I did not see any fire, but I heard the people scream and shout fire. There was then more alarm this time than before. Mr. Youdan came into the gallery and told us to leave the hall. He must shut up. We then left. I did not see the crushing; the stairs were nearly clear when I came down. I did not see a pistol or any other fire-arms fired. I am quite certain that no pistol or fire-arms went off. It was only the explosion of the gas, and it made a loud crack. If it had been a pistol I must have known it, for it was close beside me. There was only one report.

By the Jury: I smelt a strong smell of gas all the time I was there. A man came in and mended the gas pipe behind the chandelier. Mr. Youdan, on the stage, offered 5s. to any one who would tell him who fired off the pistol. I told Mr. Youdan that no pistol had been fired off. He said there had. He was not in the room at the time of the explosion. Between the explosion and the cry of fire about five minutes must have elapsed. When Mr. Youdan spoke to the people I was at the top of the gallery and came back. The cry of fire came from all parts of the hall. When I came back the board was off, as it was to-night when Mr. Flint took it off. After some formal evidence from Mr. Henry Booth, surgeon, and Inspector Linley, the inquiry was adjourned till Thursday week.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

On Sunday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a fire, which resulted in the death of two children, the one a girl aged five and a half years, and the other a boy aged one year and nine months, broke out at the residence of Mr. Roper, corn merchant, Royal-hill, Greenwich. The fire was first discovered by a police constable, who immediately gave the alarm. Mr. Roper, with his wife and infant (Mrs. Roper having only been confined on Thursday last), accompanied by the nurse, in their night clothes, made their escape by the street door. There were left in the house the two children and a nurse girl, about fifteen years of age, sleeping in the front attic. The flames had now gained a complete mastery over the entire building, and although the fire-escape station is not distant more than two minutes' walk, it was at least a quarter of an hour before the fire-escape was brought to the spot. During this time the servant girl of Mr. Roper, who had escaped by the attic window, remained on the roof screaming most frantically, and was only kept from throwing herself into the street by an assurance that the fire escape was coming. A police-constable made an attempt to enter the attic from the projecting shop-front, but the heat was too great, and he was obliged to abandon the attempt. The flames were speedily encircling the girl on the roof, when the machine arrived, and, having ascended, the officer in charge succeeded in bringing her down, but not before she had been considerably burnt about the legs and arms. Soon afterwards the roof fell in, and all hopes of saving the two helpless children were at an end. Every exertion was therefore made to prevent the flames extending to the adjoining buildings, to which the inmates had contrived to escape. When the fire had been got under, a search was made among the ruins, and the bodies, or rather the charred remains, of the two unfortunate children were found together, having fallen through from the front attic with the bed upon which they had been sleeping, into the shop, thus favouring the supposition that death must have resulted from suffocation.

The Lord Mayor elect of Dublin (Alderman Lambert) declined to accept the invitation to meet Cardinal Wiseman at the Mansion House. For this great crime, as it is deemed by the Romanists, Alderman Reynolds proposes that the nomination of Alderman Lambert to the mayoralty shall be cancelled.

In the beginning of August a prosecution was commenced against certain parties in Poitiers for circulating, and procuring signatures to, an address to be presented to the Count de Chambord. For this offence the Count de Curzon, M. de Maille, and four workmen, were tried and convicted on Saturday last, when M. de Curzon was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and M. de Maille and two of the workmen to one month, the others being acquitted.

DARING ROBBERY.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last the premises of Mr. Alfred Lea, of Leeds, dealer in jewelry, watches, and Birmingham ware, were entered by thieves, and a large quantity of goods, to the value of between 400l. and 500l., was stolen. Mr. Lea's shop is situated at the corner of Boar-lane and Albion-street, and the entrance was effected through one of the windows above the premises in Boar-lane. Ingress was obtained in rather a singular manner. Boar-lane is one of the thoroughfares along which the Queen passed on her recent visit to Leeds, and to assist the decoration of the street upon that occasion a long upright post, was erected close to Mr. Lea's shop front. The miscreants had taken advantage of this circumstance, climbed the post and got over a balcony which Mr. Lea had erected in front of a window above his shop. By breaking a square of glass and unfastening the window, the men got into a room from which easy access was obtained to the shop beneath, the only obstacle in their way being a large bulldog, which guarded the door that formed the means of communication between the room and the shop. The animal, however, does not seem to have proved a formidable barrier to their progress, for the men gave it a severe stab in the breast with a knife, inflicting a gash eighteen inches long, which caused its death. They then ransacked the premises, stealing watches, chains, rings, seals, and other articles, estimated to be worth, as already mentioned, between 400l. and 500l. The men also obtained 2l. in cash, but fortunately overlooked a box containing about 200l. After securing their booty the men unfastened the front door of the shop, walked out unmolested, and no clue has yet been obtained of them. The robbery was discovered on Sunday morning by a boy in Mr. Lea's employment, who went to feed the dog, and found the door of the shop open and the animal slaughtered. No person resided on the premises.

PAINFUL CASE.

Two elderly maiden ladies, named Mary and Ann Hayman, of Sidbury, were charged with stealing a furze-hook, belonging to John Cridge, a labourer, of Ottery St. Mary. Mr. Cox, of Honiton, appeared for the prisoners. The prosecutor stated that he lost a furze-hook on the 24th of August, from Buckley plantation, at Sidbury. He had laid it near the last faggot of furze he had cut on the same evening. He left the spot for about ten minutes, and on returning missed the hook. The two prisoners were within a yard of the spot when he first saw them. He followed them through three fields into a lane. He asked them if they had seen his hook in the plantation, and they said they had not got it. He turned and went back and searched for the hook, but he could not find it. He applied to the magistrates for a search warrant on the 25th, to search the prisoners' premises. He went with constable Fuland to their house, to execute the warrant. The policeman found the hook concealed in the outhouse. Mr. Cox, in addressing the bench, referred to the unexceptionable character which the prisoners had always borne, and said that everything depended upon the intention of the parties at the time the property was taken. He did not deny that the prisoners took the hook, and the sole question for the bench was, with what purpose did they take it. The chairman then said that in consideration of the age of the parties, and the very high character they had received from all the witnesses for the prosecution, the magistrates had been desirous of making the punishment which it was their duty to award as light as possible, consistently with the ends of justice and their duty in acting with equal impartiality towards the rich and poor. They therefore ordered the prisoners to be imprisoned in the county gaol for one month, without hard labour.—*Sherborne Journal*.

"A Sufferer" writes to the *Times*: "Colonel Waugh is in London! The writer saw him in a cab, on Sunday, near Hyde-park. My friends are sufferers by the Eastern Bank, having lost all they possessed. Why should this wholesale plunderer be at large while they are starving? Pray use your influence by giving publicity to this, that he may be apprehended and be compelled to disgorge some of his ill-gotten wealth. You will have the thanks of the widow, the orphan, and the ruined soldier."

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Lieut. John N. Maffitt commanding, arrived at Key West on Sunday, the 22nd Aug., from the coast of Cuba. The *Dolphin* sailed from Sagua-la-Grande on the morning of the 21st. At daylight she discovered a sail ahead standing on the same course as the *Dolphin*, which gained on her very rapidly during the day. At four p.m. the sail ahead hauled on the wind, as if trying to get out of the *Dolphin's* course, which caused her to be considered a suspicious craft. The *Dolphin* tacked and stood off in pursuit, hoisting the English colours, and fired a blank cartridge, which not being answered by the other vessel, another was fired at half-past four p.m., and this also being unnoticed, at five p.m. she fired a shot across the bows of the suspected vessel, which had the effect of producing the American flag at her peak; but she still continued on her course, and seemed to be making her best endeavours to escape, when a well directed shot from the *Dolphin* took effect in her fore rigging, causing her to heave-to and lower her colours. On sending a boat on board, she proved to be a brig from the African coast, with 318 negroes. Her crew were instantly confined, and the prize placed in charge of Lieut. J. M. Bradford, and Second Lieut. Charles C. Carpenter, and sixteen men from the *Dolphin*, with orders to proceed to Charleston, S.C. The captain of the slave brig is on board the *Dolphin*.—*New York Herald*.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

It is singular as well as interesting to notice how the same articles, made in different countries, manifests a variety of taste and invention, which, as time progresses, adapt themselves to a fixed standard, which thus becomes nationally characterised. In this way a tolerable judge of lace at once knows at a glance in what part of the world any given specimen may have been manufactured. The Brussels and Maltese are not more dissimilar than the Honiton and Valenciennes. Lace-making is, indeed, a leading feature of feminine industry in many lands. Speaking different languages, attired in different costumes, the lace-maker, sitting at her cottage-door, presents a picture for the painter, whether his summer wanderings carry him abroad or guide him through the sweet scenery of England as his fatherland. These scenes, after the artist's heart, have also their own little touches of romance, as sweet to the fancy of the rustic girl twirling her bobbins, as to the peeress playing with her pearls. Thus, while the village swain carves on the cliff the roughly-shaped initials of his own name, intertwined with those of his future bride, she sits at her cottage-door, and with her skilful play of fingers produces the same design in the most delicate lace-work. There is a strange contrast between this writing on the rocks by man, and this weaving like a spider's web of woman; but in each it is the expression of a pledged faith. The one is left to the mercy of the winds and waves, the other is treasured with all the fondness of feminine care, and both are characteristic.

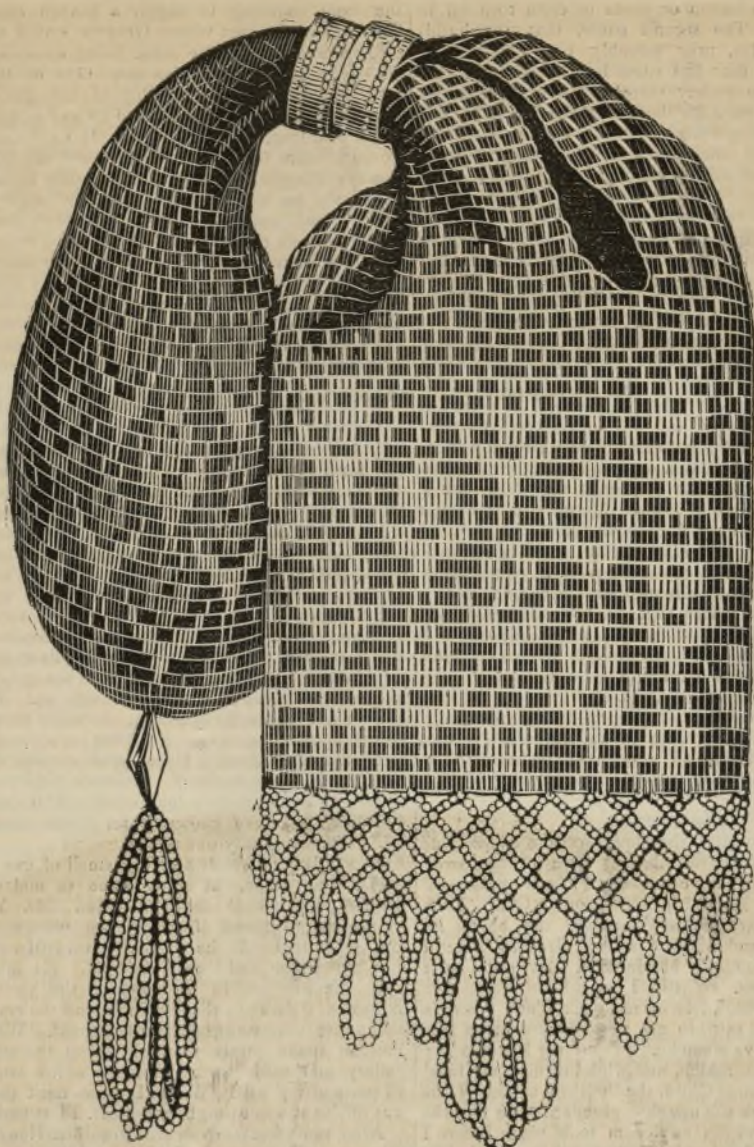
CORAL MAT.

(See opposite page.)

An ornamental mat is both a pretty and a useful article, it being now so much the fashion for drawing-rooms to be embellished with numerous objects in the shape of vases, bronzes, &c., &c.; many of them really requiring a mat to protect the polished furniture, on which they stand, from injury. It is also an appropriate present as a little token of regard, when an elaborate piece of work would occupy too much time, and would be more than the occasion required. The mat we have this week given is remarkably handsome and very easy of execution, the colours being simple. There are a variety of ways in which it may be worked. We give that which we consider the most effective. This is by working the outline of the coral in either gold or transparent amber seed beads, not too small, and to fill up the inner part with a very bright scarlet wool. The ground filled in with a brilliant blue to the outer edge of the centre wreath, and beyond that to the outer edge of the mat, with black. This throws out the pattern with a good effect. White chalk beads may be substituted for the outline if preferred. The most simple way is to work the whole of the coral in scarlet wool, but it does not look so handsome. This mat may either be made up with a fringe or finished with a very thick cord sewn on round it. We recommend it, as being very pretty when completed.

DRAWING-ROOM MAT,
IN CRYSTAL BEADS, WORKED
ON PINK.

Having supplied an ornamental bead mat, in which various colours are introduced so as to form an effective design, we proceed to offer instructions for a second mat, which, with quite a different effect, rivals the former one, and will be preferred by many ladies for greater purity of taste. It is perfectly simple, being formed only of clear white crystal O.P. beads, but its peculiarity consists in the soft, shiny, changeableness of hue which it derives from being thread on pink cotton. This pretty and highly-tasteful effect must be seen to be appreciated. We have added it to the number of our articles this week for the use of one of our young lady subscribers more especially, but we hope it will be acceptable to many more. Fearing that our correspondent might experience difficulty in the former, which involves some care in preserving the pattern, we hope she will find the one of which we are now speaking quite easy of execution, and perhaps feel with us, that it is fully equal to the other in all the characteristics of good taste.



CROCHET PURSE.

To commence; simply cut a round from any plate which may be the size required. String a row of beads on pink crochet cotton, of the coarsest size, using it double, exactly of the length across the centre; return, taking up a bead on the needle and passing it through alternate ones on the pink string to the end; and so repeat backwards and forwards, following the instructions given in our other mat, until the whole is completed. This being transparent, is better not lined. The beads that have been laid aside for irregularity can all be used for the border. The plait should also be thread on pink cotton, only using it single as the beads are smaller. A square mat can be made with still less trouble, as there is no graduation of the edge required. We can cordially recommend this mat as being really elegant, and having a very peculiar effect.

BROAD GUIPURE BORDER.

This open embroidery, known by the name of guipure, is one of the most handsome styles of fancy-work which is now fabricated. There is a richness and beauty in it, which cannot be produced by any other kind of embroidery. The pattern given is very elegant when worked, the effect being much prettier than can be conveyed in an engraving. For sleeves, or for the trimming of a child's dress, it is peculiarly appropriate. A very fine, but not too thin, muslin should be selected, as the whole of the pattern is left in the muslin, and therefore it shows very much. It is entirely worked in outline, which must be carefully traced in cotton, and then sewn over. The centre stars of each oval are cut out and sewn over in the usual way of open work, and an outline surrounds this sprig in the form of a six-pointed star. The scallop outline which forms the oval is worked in two lines, leaving the muslin between, and the spot at the point of each scallop is also left in the muslin, and sewn round in outline—not worked as a hole; from these spots the guipure thread is attached to the centre after the muslin is cut out. The stars between the ovals must be made to unite to them, as the intervening muslin has also to be cut away in these parts of the pattern. The half-wheels are to be worked in the usual way. It may be arranged so as to be applied as a very rich insertion, by leaving out a portion of the design, and making the two scallops with the wheels in the boundary. We are quite sure that any lady who may undertake this pattern will be very much pleased with the result of her labour, as there is a peculiar richness in it which has a very striking effect. It may either be traced and sewn over, or worked in very fine buttonhole-stitch, whichever may be preferred. A fine cotton should be used, the proper size will be No. 24 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*. The guipure threads have a richer appearance when they are worked over in fine buttonhole-stitch. No. 30 of the same cotton should be selected for this part of the work.

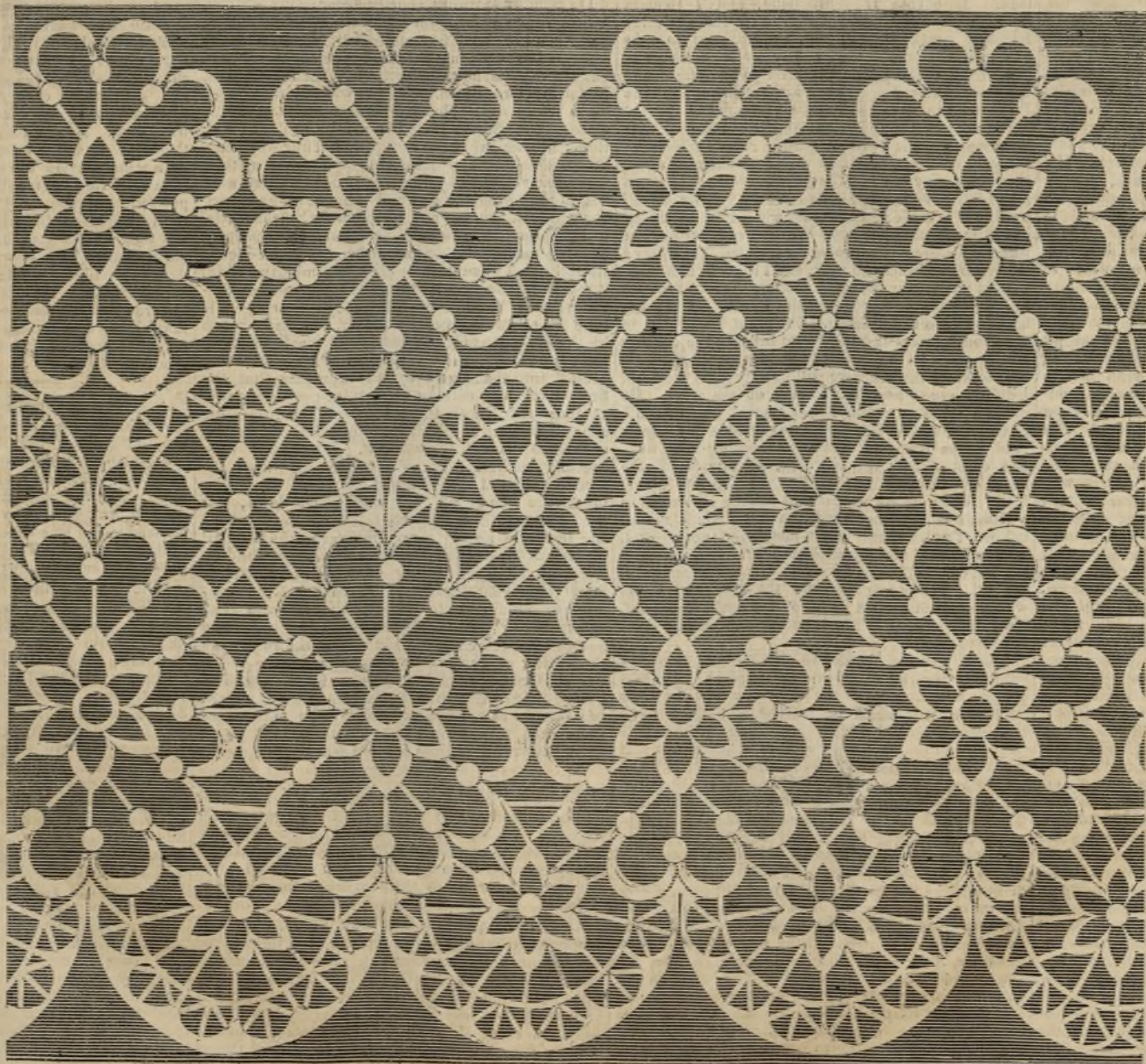
CROCHET PURSE,

IN TWO COLOURS.

The prettiest effect is often produced by the most simple arrangement, both of colour and form. This purse, although extremely easy of execution, is strikingly pretty when completed. As crochet is now so thoroughly understood by all ladies, it is perfectly unnecessary to fill our pages with copious directions, the very appearance of which would entirely prevent any ordinary mind from undertaking, in the name of amusement, anything so abstruse. Our columns are appropriated to more interesting matter. Besides this, long directions for crochet are not required, as a good illustration and a little understanding are alone necessary to produce any of the simple forms of this sort of work. Any two colours which contrast well together may be selected for this purse. A deep maize and ruby are now two colours very much in favour in many kinds of fancy-work. Violet and crimson have a good effect, or blue and scarlet look well together. In working the pattern in one colour and the ground in another, the silk must of course be carried behind in the usual way until it is again wanted. Gold thread, instead of coloured silk, for the pattern, adds very much to the richness of the purse. The fringe and slides must be selected to suit the materials of which it is composed. This will be found, when completed, to be a very pretty article.

INSERTION FOR
FRENCH SLEEVE,
IN STRIPED MUSLIN.

A very pretty arrangement for the introduction of needlework embroidery is now much used in Paris. It is to work a pretty insertion between the stripes of a clear muslin for sleeves and other articles. The same idea is also applied to handkerchiefs, which are extremely pretty orna-

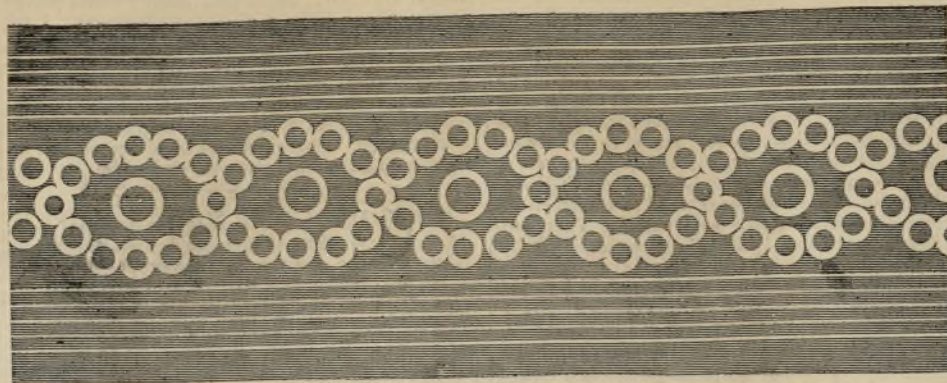


BROAD GUIPURE BORDER.

mented in this manner. The muslin and the insertion must of course be selected to suit each other, as the spaces between the stripes are made in various widths. The thickness of the bars sets off the pattern to great advantage, and the effect is really good. If a pretty striped muslin suitable for the purpose cannot be readily obtained, tucks, carefully run, can be substituted. This is a style of trimming likely to be very general. In working on clear muslin a rather fine cotton should be used, No. 30 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné* will be found the best that can be chosen.

A RAMSGATE EXCURSIONIST.

We receive a strange story from Calais, in the local newspaper of which it has been printed. The *Echo du Pas-de-Calais* tells us that on the 3rd of September a stranger arrived there by the night train, and requested a permit to embark for England. As, however, he had no passport or papers, except a shooting license granted by the Prefect of the Loiret, he was not allowed to leave, but was ordered to remain in the town until inquiries could be made concerning him. The name inserted in his license was Pesty, of Beaune-la-Rolande, and his dress and manners indicated that he was of a respectable position in society. He took up his residence at a good hotel, dined at the table d'hôte, which was frequented by several public functionaries, and hired a gun to shoot in the environs. In the evening of the 5th he requested permission to be allowed to go the next day in a steamer which was to convey a number of excursionists to Ramsgate, and as the special commissary of police had not received any reply respecting him from the Ministry of the Interior, he



INSERTION FOR FRENCH SLEEVE, IN STRIPED MUSLIN.

allowed him to go, on his pledging his word of honour to return in the evening. The commissary, nevertheless, took the precaution of directing an inspector of police, named Meunier, who went with the excursionists, to keep a close watch on him. No sooner had the excursion steamer, which was the *Vivid*, sailed, than the special commissary received a despatch from Paris, informing him that Pesty was accused of murder and robbery, and directing him to arrest him at once; at the same time warning him that he was of great strength, and carried fire-arms. The commissary immediately sent a despatch to Meunier at Ramsgate, ordering him by all means to bring back the man to Calais. Meunier, who in obedience to his instructions, had kept a watch on the

man, now remained close to him, though without letting him suspect anything, and even got into conversation with him. Pesty, with the other excursionists, saw all the sights at Ramsgate, and quietly returned with them at night. Meunier contrived that his man should be one of the last to disembark, and in passing through the passport office, the special commissary who with several policeman, was in waiting, had him seized so suddenly that he could offer no resistance. He was searched, and a loaded pistol was found on him. He was then placed in a small room, of which one of the sides was entirely glazed; and all at once he dashed through the glass and fled. He ran towards a gate opening on the port, and several police-officers, headed by Meunier, went in pursuit of him.

He found the gate closed, and made a sweep towards what is called the Bassin du Paradis. Arrived on the quay of the basin apparently distracted, he plunged into the water. A well-dressed, nautical-looking man, who was strolling quietly along, seeing him, threw off his coat, jumped in, and succeeded in rescuing him. Pesty, who was insensible, was carried into a druggist's shop, where restoratives were applied, and he recovered, after which he was lodged in gaol. The person who saved him was Captain Juvelet, of one of the mail packets. Pesty is accused of having murdered a sheepdealer from whom he had purchased 200 sheep, his object being to avoid payment for them.

An order has been issued that none of the Palace ladies are to go out shopping, and all merchants have, according to the Hatt, been warned not to lend money or goods under any circumstances. A large quantity of jewels bought on credit have been returned, with a fair compensation, to those who furnished them, so that the price of diamonds, which had risen lately to a fabulous height, has fallen considerably. All the buildings which can remain without being destroyed by the approaching rains have been stopped, and those which cannot are to be covered in temporarily, and then likewise deferred till better times. The commission named to inquire into the expenditure and debts of the Palace and Civil List have likewise not been idle, and have come on the traces of the most impudent speculations. All those who approach the Sultan say that he is quite another man. He who was conspicuous, above all, for the mildness and indolence of his character, has become active and energetic. He shows himself master for the first time.—*Letter from Constantinople.*



CORAL MAT.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

A correspondent of the *Northern Whig* makes the following singular statements:—

"Having just arrived here from America, I consider it right to mention a circumstance which, I think, merits some attention from the British public. On the 10th of August last I took my passage on board the American ship *—*, New York, Captain *—*, master, bound for Liverpool. When a short time on board, I discovered, no little to my surprise, and, indeed, much to the terror of several nervous passengers, that I was in company with a party of lunatics. This may astonish your readers, but it is quite true. As they entered the ship, their ghastly visages, staring eyes, and unmeaning looks, unmistakably indicated that the intellect was gone. There were about sixteen of them. It will naturally be asked if some Yankee asylum had disgorged its unhappy inmates. This, I understand, was literally the fact. These poor creatures, who, perhaps, long since emigrated to the blessed country of the stars and stripes, and had spent the vigour and strength of their days in enriching the republic, have been at length sent home to remain a tax upon this country, or an insupportable burthen on their unhappy relatives, although they contracted their frightful malady upon American soil. The passengers suffered much uneasiness and annoyance during the whole voyage, as these maniacs had no person to look after them, but were allowed to range through the ship, both day and night, rummaging through the berths of passengers, as I suppose in quest of food, and screaming and yelling in a most hideous manner. Of course, having no person to take charge of them, their persons were foul and filthy, and their actions disgusting in the extreme. It is a crying shame that these madmen and madwomen were suffered to wander unguarded among the other passengers. If the United States is to return its lunatics to this country, it should charter a vessel specially for that purpose, and not mix them unprotected among sane people. It was a fearful sight to see these miserable wretches conveyed from the ship in a cart up the streets of Liverpool. My history of them ends here. During the passage acts too odious even to contemplate were committed among themselves and some of the seamen. Surely some inquiry ought to be made into this strange affair; for I can positively say a more horrible and a more disgraceful occurrence has seldom happened. The captain denied all knowledge of their being lunatics. Let this be so or not, he can, at all events, give some explanation of this mysterious business."

ACCIDENT ON THE SANTANDER RAILWAY.

Particulars of an accident on the railway now in course of construction, by Mr. Mould, in Spain, have been handed to us by a correspondent. It appears that the 30th ult. was the day fixed for running an engine through the first section of the railway; accordingly, on the day previous (29th) Messrs. Jee, Mould, Sewell, &c., took up an engine by way of having a preparatory trial before taking the directors through. On that day they went up to within a mile or two of the termination of the section, and were obliged to leave the engine there, on account of an embankment, over which they had to pass, not being completed. By the following morning it was finished, accordingly Mr. Alfred Jee, together with his brother and the rest drove the engine over this point, and arrived safe at the end of the section. They then returned to Santander, put on a few carriages, and took up the directors and some people belonging to the town, in all amounting to some thirty or forty persons. They went on safely enough until arriving at the embankment before mentioned, which, being newly made, had somewhat subsided, displacing a joint-chair, and deranging the line of rail. The engine ran off and upset on the high side (about twenty feet high, and on the lower a good deal higher, with a deep river running close alongside). Mr. Alfred Jee (who with his brother Moreland, and Mr. James Livesey, driving, were on the engine) it is supposed was killed instantly, his brother lying beside him, not dead, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery, and Mr. James Livesey (a brother of Mr. John's) was under the driving wheel of the engine nearly an hour before he could be extricated. The remainder of the passengers, including Mr. Mould, his son, and Mr. Sewell, escaped with contusions more or less serious. The principal sufferers were removed to Mr. Mould's house, which was close at hand.—*Carlisle Journal*.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.

Captain Mowbray Thomson, one of the two officers who escaped from Cawnpore, writes to the *Times* complaining of the many inaccuracies in Mrs. Murray's account of the massacre. Premising that it is "not for him to conjecture by what means this poor woman has been induced to give utterance to such a version of our troubles at Cawnpore as she has done," he proceeds to make several important corrections, amongst them the following: "Mrs. Murray is represented as saying that to the best of her knowledge there were lots of provisions in the garrison, and insinuates that General Wheeler might have held out for a fortnight longer. Yet I know that two persons died of starvation; a horse was greedily devoured, and some of my men were glad to feed upon a dog. Our daily supply of provisions for twenty-two days consisted of half a pint of pea soup and two or three chupatties (or cakes made of flour), these last being together about the size of an Abernethy biscuit. Upon this diet, which was served to all without distinction, — officers and privates, civilians or soldiers, — the garrison was reduced to a company of spectres long before the period of capitulation, and when this took place there were only four days' rations at the above rate of supply, in stock. I do not believe that General Wheeler manifested the slightest desire to capitulate.

I know that he opposed it heartily, and only succumbed upon the strong representations of the second in command, an officer exemplary for his courage—the very life sinews of our beleaguered band, but wholly inexperienced in native character. The younger officers were at the time advocates for resistance to the last; but looking back calmly upon all the perils of those never-to-be-forgotten days, and considering that which I am sure mainly influenced the decision, viz., the horrible exposure of multitudes of women and children—I much doubt whether the slightest censure should rest upon either of my senior officers for the steps taken. They were all brave men, and I should be most unworthy of the preservation so wonderfully extended to me if I did not retrieve their memory from undeserved reproach. During the whole period of our straits in the entrenchment, there was not one instance of defection through cowardice. The very children seemed inspired with heroic patience, and our women behaved with a fortitude that only Englishwomen could have shown."

A PRETENDED MARRIAGE LICENSE.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Monday, two well-dressed young Germans entered the court, and addressing Mr. Beadon begged to know what redress they had against a very cruel fraud practised upon them. The spokesman said his friend had paid his attentions to an English lass and was accepted, and the wedding-day fixed for Sunday last. Being desirous of doing what was right as well as genteel, the bridegroom elected inquired of a person whom he had a slight acquaintance with, how and where he could procure a marriage license. This person took him to a man who, as he said, furnished these licenses. A bargain was struck, and on 1/4s. being paid, a paper purporting to be a license was handed to him. On Sunday last the bride and bridegroom and bridal party made their appearance at St. George's Church and presented their license to the clergyman. As soon as it was inspected the bridegroom, to his great disappointment, was told that he had been imposed upon, and that the license was waste paper. The party left the church, of course much mortified at the result of their visit. Applicants wished to know whether they had any remedy against the man who got the money from the bridegroom? Mr. Beadon asked if the man was known? Applicant said he had no doubt he could give such a description of the man as would lead to his apprehension. The chief clerk (Mr. Leadley) inquired why the parties did not go before the registrar to get married without expense and trouble, in place of getting married by license? The applicant said he wished to have the marriage ceremony performed in the most respectable and binding manner, as he was a foreigner. Mr. Beadon said, if he could find the man who defrauded him, he might give him into custody. The applicants thanked the magistrate and left the court. In the course of conversation the pretended license was produced. It was a small scrap of paper covered with unmeaning hieroglyphics, and signed with an unintelligible name.

THE SKITTLE SHARPER AND THE FLAT

At the Southwark Police-court a few days ago, a singular-looking man, named William Smith, was charged with defrauding Eli Willis of five shillings, in the skittle-ground attached to the Friar public-house, Friar-street, Southwark. The prosecutor, a young man residing at Greenwich, said that on the previous day he came up to London on business, and soon after leaving the railway terminus a man came up to him and asked him the nearest way to the Monument. He told him he was a stranger in London and hardly knew. The man then said that he was a countryman, and came out from Kent. Witness told him that he also came from Kent. They conversed together along the Borough, when the man asked him to have a glass of ale, and they entered a public-house. Another man then came in and joined in conversation with them, saying that he had just come from the diggings with plenty of money, and he did not know what to do with it. They all left the house and went to the "Friar," in Friar-street, when the prisoner came in and called out, "Have you seen a lady here with a light bonnet and a green veil?" They told him they had not, when he said he was a countryman, and that he had been with a female who asked him to treat her to a pair of gloves; that he gave her a sovereign for that purpose, and that he promised to meet her in that public-house to give him the change. He also said he had 200/ about him, and he did not mean to be done by the London swells. One of the other men told him he had plenty of money, and he would bet him five to four that he would throw a 14lb. weight thirteen yards. They then all entered the skittle-ground, when they asked witness to play at skittles. He said he should not do so. One of them bet him sixpence that he would knock all the pins down at one throw. Witness accepted the bet, and won. After that the prisoner won five shillings from him, and finding he had no more money, they wanted him to stake his watch. He refused, but told them he would pawn it. They all left the house for that purpose, but meeting a constable, he gave the prisoner into custody. The other fellows ran away.—Magistrate: What do you charge the prisoner with? —Prosecutor: Why, robbing me of five shillings.—Magistrate: Nonsense. You say that you won sixpence, therefore how can you have been robbed? Had you won five shillings I dare say you would have pocketed that, and said nothing about it.—Prosecutor: I don't know about that. I could see they were sharper, as they wanted me to stake my watch against 5/.

They said I was sure to win, and I should have half. (Laughter.)—Magistrate: You

did not do that, I suppose?—Prosecutor: No, I should think not; but I told them I would pledge my watch, and stake a couple of sovereigns. I did not, however, mean that.—Magistrate: Go about your business. If you had won, you would not have said anything about it.—A policeman herewith proved the prisoner to be a very notorious skittle-sharper.—Magistrate: I cannot help that, he must be discharged. The prisoner then rushed out of court as quick as his legs could carry him.

THE BLACK ART IN SOMERSETSHIRE.

A few days ago, while a train was stopping at Maiden Newton Station, a carrier from Beaminster got in, and addressing the whole company said: "One of my horses dropped dead this mornin'. I'd only bought un a vartnight ago, and I wouldn't ha' took 20/ var'n last night. Just ader that another was took bad, and we had to move un, and he's lying at the point of death this mornin'. And more'n that, there's two bezide took wi' the cold chivers, and do seem as if they'll vollow th' others. And now (with a nod of Lord Burleigh) I'm going somewhere!" A stolid-looking countryman on the opposite bench here bent over, and said mysteriously, "You're going to her?"—Carrier: "Yes, I'm going to her. Them hosses is done something, and I'll see the rights o't. I know who 'tis, too. It's a ooman. Ill warrant she don't sleep Zunday night."—Stout, respectable, practical gentleman, deprecatingly: "What! do you think your horses are bewitched?"—Carrier: "Think! I do know ut. Why, d'e mean to say that a man could have four hosses die in one day, wi'out nothing done to um? There's no more the matter wi' them hosses than there is wi' you or I."—Practical passenger: "You'd better go to a veterinary surgeon."—Carrier (contemptuously): "Veterinary surgeon be blowed. Veterinary surgeons is humbugs in the'as cases. I've opened the hoss myself, and there ain't nothin' the matter wi' un, and nobody can zay there is. You gentelmen be respectable, and I be but a poor man, but I know what's wrong, and I'll get something to stop ut." The carrier proceeded to tell us that he was going for advice to "Mother Somers," at Somerton, whose occult powers he had tested on a former occasion. He lost some cwt. of cheese once, and on going to Mother Somers to ask her about it, she said, before he got inside the threshold, and before he had time to say a word to her—"There, it's no good for you to ask me about those cheeses, for you'll never get them again;" and sure enough he never did get them again. At the next station he got out on his road to the "wise woman" at Somerton. The stolid-looking countryman, an acquaintance of the carrier, repelled their suppositions indignantly, and favoured them with several stories of Mother Somers's achievements. He had once consulted her himself when he lost a coverlet. "She showed me who 'twas took it. They was two on um. I saw their features like in a glass. I zeed um as clear as I zee you."—Passenger: "Well, did you accuse them of stealing it?"—Countryman: "No, not I; I didn't 'scuse um, but I told um I knowed they did it." A little while afterwards the coverlet mysteriously found its way back, and no one ever discovered how it was returned. A passenger: "Does he think Mother Somers will charm back the life into the dead horse?" At this the countryman chuckled mightily, "No, but she mid stop the rest." Mother Somers, the "wise woman" of Somerton, is a well-known character. Old Hannah—that is her name—is a maiden of uncertain age, and with a countenance that only a complimentary person would term plain. She lives alone in her own house, dresses fantastically, and keeps as a guard of honour seven remarkable black cats. The country folks sometimes come long distances to consult her on emergencies, and she is believed to make a very fair income by the exercise of her strange talents.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM-SHIP.

It is already well known that the proprietors of the *Leviathan* or Great Eastern steamer have for some time been in difficulties, so great as to prevent them from finishing the vessel. At length, however, an arrangement has been made which affords a prospect of this great national project being ultimately carried to a successful issue, though by other parties than the present proprietors. A company has been formed in the city to purchase and finish the vessel, and work her between London and America. This association is called the British and American Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company. It has been got up by a number of commercial gentlemen, one of whom is Mr. Hughes, the late superintendent of Messrs. Scott Russell and Company's yard, and, in fact, of the building of the *Leviathan* throughout. After a series of negotiations with the original company, arrangements have been made for the purchase of the vessel for 250,000/., being less than one-third of the amount she had cost, viz., 800,000/., and less than the material would fetch if the vessel were broken up, and sold by auction in "lots." The company has been registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856-57. The capital is fixed at 500,000/., in shares of 10s. each, of which 2s. 6d. is to be paid on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, and the remaining 5s. in instalments at intervals of two months. It is intended to finish the vessel between this and the spring, and if there is any time to spare, she will be used for the purpose of exhibition. It is then proposed to place her on the route between Liverpool and Portland, United States, the port to which the Canadian mails are at present carried.

Mysterious rumours are again afloat concerning a stifled revolt in the French army of Africa. Military authorities are very close upon the subject, but the belief exists of a conspiracy having been discovered in a regiment stationed at Constantine, and its refusal to obey orders, at all events, is considered certain.

SHOCKING DEATH.

Mr. James Lord, of Liverpool, late partner of a firm of timber merchants there, and part owner of the *Red Jacket* and other vessels, met with a shocking death on the 26th ult., in Canada. A gentleman writing from Toronto on the 30th ult., to a friend in Manchester, says:—"On Tuesday last your friend Lord was killed on the Northern Railroad, in a dreadful manner. He had gone out with a party to Lake Simcoe to fish, and when they arrived at Bell Ewart, the lake port, they all got off the carriages and went on the boat. Lord, fancying that his carpet-bag had not been taken off the cars, went back, and by an unaccountable accident was crushed to death. There is a platform at each end of American railway carriages, by which you get off and on. There are steps leading to it from the side. The train had gone to the side of the wharf and was going back when Lord jumped on board. He was backing down the platform steps, behind one of the carriages, when the train came beside the elevated platform in front of the station-house. The width between this carriage and the platform—don't confound the carriage platform with it—is thirteen inches. Not seeing that he was near the platform, he got squeezed into the space, which gradually narrows to six inches. His body was twisted round into this narrow space ere the train stopped. Imagine how a stout man like him must have been crushed. As he was pushed up this space he cried—'Oh, oh, oh!' but his death followed almost instantaneously. The party with whom he was, with a heartlessness that is, thank God, not often equalled, left him there and went on with their sport."

PULMONARY DISEASES.

Mr. Simon's report to the Board of Health (preparatory to that of Dr. Greenhow) shows that pulmonary affections, including phthisis, cause very nearly one-fourth of the annual mortality of England. Every 100,000 of the population yield, on the average, 552 victims annually to this deadly class of disease. This death-rate is far from uniform; the district death-rate varies from 216 to 999. In the northern division of England the rate is only 463, in the north-western (adjacent) it is 683; in Hereford and Cumberland it is 435, and in Lancashire 706. There are various forms of pulmonary disease. Phthisis, or "consumption" proper kills on the average, in England alone, more than 50,000 persons a-year, 8,000 more being annually registered as dying of scrofula and *tubercles mesenterica*. Phthisis deserves especial study, not only because it so fearfully peoples the realms of Pluto, but because it is the type of a great family of diseases, whereof the other members are hitherto less perfectly registered than it. A further reason for the most jealous criticism of the mortality from phthisis is the tendency of tubercular disease to become hereditarily transmissible. "Whatever tends to increase tubercular disease among the adult members of a population, must be regarded as assuredly tending to produce a progressive degeneration of race." District death-rates by phthisis generally (without distinction of age or sex) range from 134, 144, 165, 173, and 183, to 390, 407, 409, 421, and 445. The female death-rate ranges from 156 to 517, and the adult female death-rate (by phthisis) from 229 to 588. These figures testify to the operation of purely local causes in the production of tubercular disease. The most important of these local causes Dr. Greenhow shows to consist in the industrial relations of the people. In proportion as the population, male and female, are severally attracted to in-door branches of industry—*cateris paribus*—their respective death-rates by phthisis are increased. Imprisonment (as at Millbank) is found to develop tubercular disease to a great extent, the proximate inducing (physical) causes being bad ventilation, sedentary occupations, want of active bodily exercise, and a listless or dejected state of mind. It is most probable that the disease is not annexed as of necessity to manufacturing pursuits themselves, and that it is not a necessary appanage of such employments, but that it is due to defective ventilation and other removable "accidents" of the system. Hence the importance of sanitary inquiry on the subject. Common non-tubercular disease is rife among the labouring classes. High death-rates in this case depend on the local pursuit of particular branches of trade. The mining of lead, tin, and copper, the manufacture of cutlery, pottery, and certain textile fabrics, are provoking causes of such disease by mechanically irritating the air passages, and by diffusing grit, or dust of flax or cotton, which are inhaled. Abrupt changes of temperature are another infallible cause. The large death-rates of 1,298 and 1,440 belong to the chief lead mining districts, where the female death-rates are only 717 and 779. Infants are peculiarly susceptible of pulmonary disease. 23,000 children, under five years of age, annually die of inflammations of the respiratory organs, besides 4,000 deaths from pure phthisis. These 27,000 deaths are so unequally distributed as to range from 213 in the healthiest to 2,897 in the unhealthiest district of England.

The *Dumfries Courier* states that the other Sunday, while some persons were passing the church near a farm in the parish of Dryfesdale, they were surprised to observe the farmer at work, mowing grass on a meadow, while two of his sons were each engaged with a horse working among turnips in a field adjacent. On being asked the cause of their working on Sunday, the farmer and his sons declared that they had not been keeping a reckoning of the days of the week, and were not aware that it was the Sabbath-day, their farm not being within "sound of the church-going bell." On learning the mistake that had been made, the scythe was thrown down and the horses were unyoked, while labour was suspended till another day.

MISCELLANEA.

The *Era* gives currency to a report very generally current that Mr. A. Wigan will become lessee of the Princess's Theatre, on the retirement of Mr. Charles Kean in July next.

A steam-boiler in the foundry of Mr. J. Mann, of Thorne, near Holt, Norfolk, exploded a few days ago, and killed a lad named Cooper. The poor youth was frightfully bruised and scalded.

From Germany we hear of the arrival at the Isle of Rugen of Mr. Carlyle, who is travelling over the battle-fields of Frederick the Great, to collect materials for his history of that monarch.

The Gleaston Miller schooner of Ulverstone, on the voyage from Swansea, has gone ashore on the Main in Bardsey Island Sound, under high rocks. The master and mate were drowned, and two men saved.

An Admiralty order has been received at Chatham Dockyard directing that all the officers, clerks, and workmen belonging to that establishment who have arrived at the age of seventy years are to be superannuated forthwith.

We (*Perth Courier*) understand that the Rev. Mr. Campbell, lately of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, has recently joined the Church of Rome. This is the second, we think, of "the clergy in residence" who have taken this step.

A memorial has recently been presented to Lord Malmesbury by the proprietors of salt mines in Cheshire and Worcestershire, who "respectfully entreat that free admission of British salt be made a stipulation in our future dealings with the Chinese authorities."

The *Edinburgh Daily Express* reports that a boy, about nine years of age, residing in the Canon-gate, a few days ago so injured his back by attempting to accomplish the feat of standing on his head, that death terminated his sufferings last Saturday evening.

Sir Harvey Bruce has addressed a long letter to the Orangemen of the county of Londonderry, on the subject of his retirement from the office of Grand Master, which he resigns in the hope that "his successor may inspire them with the confidence which he has unfortunately failed to do."

An accident occurred at the Exminster races last week. The front seat of the grand stand, which was crowded with spectators, gave way, and precipitated a large number of persons to the ground. Five or six individuals were very seriously injured.

Accounts from Toronto, of the 28th ult., state that Mr. George Brown had been re-elected to Parliament for that city after a severe contest. His success restores him to the seat he vacated a few weeks previous by accepting the office of Premier in the short-lived Brown-Deion Ministry.

The Government of Denmark has issued writs of summons to the Houses of Parliament to meet at Copenhagen on the 4th of October, whereas the usual period is the 1st November. This step is taken to collect the sense of the country as to German aggression, against which it is determined to rally the whole strength of the kingdom.

A despatch has been printed of Sir E. B. Lytton to the governors of the Leeward Islands respecting recent riots in Antigua. The purport of it is to impress upon the island the great importance of raising and maintaining, from local resources, such a force as will by its presence guarantee the safety, dignity, and internal peace of the colony.

The dispute which has arisen between Austria and Prussia on the subject of the garrison of Radstadt, appears likely to be arranged. A letter from Berlin announces that Austria is disposed to give up her pretensions of furnishing the garrison of that fortress with troops, to the exclusion of Prussia.

The commission formed by the French Minister of State for reforming the diapason has sent a circular to the directors of foreign theatres and orchestras, asking them what pitch they generally use, and requesting useful suggestions. In order to afford time for replies to arrive, it has adjourned its sittings for the present.

Another miracle is announced in the *Tryol*. A Marie de Moerl de Halten blasphemously pretends that she suffers on Fridays all the pangs endured by the Saviour on the cross. Some twenty years ago this spinster discovered red marks on the palms of her hands and on her insteps. The sores have broken now out into open wounds, from whence the blood spurts forth every Friday.

A considerable portion of the brick work of the tunnel in course of construction between Hampstead and the western portion of the Finchley-road, in connexion with the Hampstead Junction Railway, has given way. Although in all probability a portion of the line will be opened in May, yet it is more than probable that its completion will be delayed for more than six months.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale and Mr. Gibbs, arrived at Edinburgh on Saturday morning by the night express from London, and proceeding at once to Stonehaven by the mail train, posted thence across the country to Banchory, and by Aboyne to Balmoral. His Royal Highness occupies a suite of apartments which have been prepared for him on the north side of the New Palace.

The Mayor of Melbourne, who has arrived in England to congratulate Her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal, has been several times elected chief magistrate of the capital of Victoria. He is a born colonist, and is about fifty years of age. His riches are chiefly derived from land purchases. At an early period of his career he bought a piece of land for 16s. in Victoria, which now brings him

in 800l. a year for ground rents. Another piece of land, which he purchased for 80l., has been offered 2,000l. for. His fellow citizens, just before his leaving Melbourne for England, subscribed 600l. and presented it to him, to purchase a piece of plate in the mother-country, to be kept as an heirloom in his family.

At a meeting, on Monday, of the vestry of the parish of St. George the Martyr, elected under the Metropolis Local Management Act, there was a discussion as to the propriety of the proposed public park in Southwark. Ultimately a resolution was carried to the effect that as it "would be of no utility to the inhabitants of that parish, the vestry oppose the formation of it by every means in their power."

A memorial has been sent to Lord Derby, signed by the secretaries of the Church, London, and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, and many other influential names, including those of some of the first houses in Lombard-street, protesting against the opium traffic, and urging upon his lordship's Administration "the noble task of clearing the national conscience" from its guilt.

M. Henri de Pène, the contributor to the *Paris Figaro*, who was so dangerously wounded by Lieutenant Hyenne, in the duel near Versailles, about four months ago, has taken up the pen again, and writes a letter to the *Brussels Journal*, *Le Nord*, from the baths of Naheim, in Germany. M. de Pène states that he has completely recovered from his wounds, and is now restored to perfect health.

The South Yorkshire Book-hawking Association have just completed their second year's operations, and, from the accounts appended to their report, it appears that during the past twelve months 123l. has been received for books sold by their hawkers. A union between the dealers of Doncaster and Pontefract has just been effected, by which the circuit of the book-hawker's labours will be enlarged without any increased expenditure on the Doncaster district.

Two large cotton spinning mills in the commune of Maromme, near Rouen, one occupied by M. Piel, and the other by M. Fleury, have been burnt down. The fire broke out in the establishment of M. Fleury, and it is supposed that the machinery got hot from its rapidity of motion, and set fire to some of the loose cotton. The loss is estimated at 300,000l. It is remarkable that a waterwheel which connected the two mills was not injured.

A *soirée* has been given to Mr. J. B. Gough at Edinburgh. Several of the leading Temperance Reformers of Scotland were present, and expressed great indignation at the charges recently preferred against Mr. Gough. That gentleman's reception was most enthusiastic, and in the course of his speech he announced his intention not to require from Dr. Lees payment of his costs, amounting to 1,000l., but to pay them out of his own pocket.

Some labourers and quarrymen near Landudno, North Wales, discovered, on Friday, the body of a young lady under the Great Ormshead, which had apparently been lying there for some weeks. It was found under the point of rock called Porthyrhelli, from which a lady fell and was killed about three years ago, and in the present case the deceased may have met a similar fate. No person has been missed from the neighbourhood, and it is thought she must have been a stranger.

On Monday Mr. A. C. Sherriff, the general manager; Mr. Wilson, engineer; and Mr. Harry, another officer of the line, were engaged from an early hour in the morning in experimenting between Round Oak and Brettell-lane stations, with a view to ascertain the difficulties that a guard would experience in stopping a train of seventeen carriages and a van, in the event of their breaking away from others at the former station, and running down the incline towards Brettell-lane.

The marriage of the Duke de Calabria, hereditary Prince, and the Princess Mary of Bavaria, younger sister of the Empress of Austria, no longer admits of doubt. On the occasion of it, the King will, it is said, accord a complete amnesty to some political offenders, and commute the imprisonment of others to confinement on the island of Procida. His Majesty has left Ischia by steam, and has gone to Caserta by way of Gaeta, thus avoiding his capital.—*Letter from Naples.*

A correspondent states that "A commission has been appointed to trace the passage through the life of the Great Napoleon, and every house inhabited by him on his road to the Tuilleries is to be marked by an inscription bearing the date of his occupation by him. The first thus proved is No. 5, Quai de Conti, where the following inscription is about to be put up: 'Historical souvenir, No. 1795, the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, on his leaving the school of Brienne, inhabited a room on the fifth story of this house.'"

During the half-year ended the 30th of June last, 143 persons were killed and 175 injured, from all causes, on the railways of the United Kingdom. Ten passengers were killed and ninety-seven injured from causes beyond their own control, while ten were killed and twelve injured owing to misconduct or want of caution. Eight servants of companies were killed and thirty-three injured from causes beyond their own control, while sixty-five were killed and twenty-four injured owing to misconduct or want of caution. There were three cases of suicide.

The Duke of Cleveland, although entered upon his seventy-first year, is still to be found at this season pursuing his moorland shooting with the same avidity as ever. His grace, however, is showing this season the first indications of failing strength, for he is pursuing his sport on a pony. Hitherto his stalwart frame has enabled him to accomplish what very few men could equal. His own moors, extensive as they are, were not considered sufficient for this purpose, and he has for many years rented a large tract of moorland belonging to John Bowes, Esq. (about 10,000

acres), over all which he has regularly shot. The rate at which he was wont to travel over the heather has proved anything but pleasant to follow by many of his friends who joined him, and very few would venture to try his pace the second day.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Sir E. Lytton has made arrangements for opening a bank at Vancouver's Island, and ultimately in British Columbia. He has also suggested a plan for uniting a fortnightly postal communication to New Zealand and South Australia via Panama, with a postal service by the same route to Vancouver. Mr. Brew, of the Irish constabulary, who served with great distinction in the Crimea, has been appointed to organise a constabulary police in British Columbia. Two chaplains have been sent to the colony by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The *Armagh Guardian* reports a melancholy death. Mr. Mallon, of Mullyards, had an only son named Francis. Fastened to a beam in his father's house, the boy, who was just ten years old, had a swing, in which he used to seat himself by standing on a form. The other day there happened to be a halter thrown over the same beam; when the boy was about to adjust himself in the swing, the form on which he was standing upset, and in falling to the ground the head-stall of the halter became entangled round his neck. There was no person in the house at the time, and the poor boy, unable to extricate himself, was rang led.

A letter of the 1st September brings news of the decease of Mr. Gardner, Her Majesty's Consul for Moldavia. The deceased, who had been nearly twenty-three years the agent of the British Government in the Moldavian capital, was such a general favourite that half the inhabitants of the city attended his funeral. Among the persons who followed the corpse to the Protestant burial-ground were the Kaimakan, Prince Vogorides, the civil and military authorities, and all the consuls. By a special order of Government, all public business was suspended throughout the principality, and it was requested that the expenses of the funeral might, as a mark of regard, be defrayed by the nation. The offer was accepted, and it is well that it was, as the widow is very ill provided for. The funeral service was read over the remains of Mr. Gardner by Mr. Colquhoun, the British agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, who went post haste to attend his colleague during his last moments.

The *Alta California*, of July 10, contains a letter from a German physician, Dr. F. Lichterberger, at Fort Langley, on Fraser River, giving a detailed account of the death of a miner by petrification, consequent upon drinking a mineral fluid known as water of crystallisation—a solution of silica—found in a geode. Geodes are rounded masses of quartz, containing cavities lined with crystals; and varying in size from a few inches to sometimes two feet in diameter. The unfortunate man whose death is recorded, in striking one of these geodes, broke off a piece, leaving a cup, which, according to the statement of a companion, contained about half a pint of the fluid above named. With a jesting remark about the crystal, the thoughtless man swallowed the whole of the fluid at a draught. In a short time its effects began to manifest themselves, death soon followed, rigor mortis immediately supervened, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that the whole system had become petrified.

Mr. J. Townsend, M.P. for Greenwich, made his first appearance in the new and somewhat eccentric character of an actor, at Rochester Theatre, on Thursday night, the character selected by him being the Duke of Gloucester in *Richard III.* The theatre, long before the rising of the curtain, was crowded in every part, and among the audience were a number of the honourable gentleman's constituents, who had come for the purpose of witnessing the *début* of their honourable member. On Mr. Townsend making his appearance on the stage he was vociferously cheered by the audience, which he acknowledged by repeated bows. There was nothing strikingly original in Mr. Townsend's Richard, but his delivery of many of the impassioned speeches of the crafty Duke occasionally elicited loud applause. At the close of the performance Mr. Townsend was called before the curtain, when it was expected that he would have addressed the audience, who appeared desirous that he should do so; he, however, merely bowed his acknowledgments and retired. Mr. Townsend is announced to appear in the character of Othello.

We alluded some weeks since to the determination of the Emperor of the French to discontinue to the sons of the late Duchess of Orleans the marriage income she enjoyed during her lifetime. The stern measures taken by the Emperor thoroughly to alienate the territorial property of the exiled house are well known, as also how completely the Emperor carried his point. But it is by no means so certain that the success of his Imperial Majesty in this matter has been as real as the world fancies it has. In graver affairs week instruments are sometimes chosen to confound the great and mighty ones of the earth, and hereafter it may turn out that a simple English lady has been the means of frustrating some portion at least of the most cherished plan of the Emperor. The lady, who is connected with a great banking firm, is much respected for her amiable and benevolent character; and, at her instigation, the bankers have become the real purchasers (whoever may be so nominally) of the most cherished and historical portion of the property belonging to a branch of the House of Orleans; we purposely avoid saying which; and it will be seen, if ever a proper time should come, and when it could be done with safety, that one member at least of this Royal House will reappear in something of the old territorial splendour attached to the name.

A distinguished member of the Bar was walking through the Strand, when he felt a twitch at his pocket. Instinctively he turned round, and collared a lad in the act of abstracting his pocket-handkerchief.

Pulling along his prisoner, he was making his way toward the nearest police-office, when he suddenly called to mind the probable inconveniences of the adventure. "Confounded bore," he murmured; "kept in town to attend the Old Bailey sittings—stinking court—saucey counsel—attorney's bill—better have let the fellow go." His grasp relaxed as the last words were uttered in an audible tone, and the lad extricated himself by a jerk, dashed down a dark passage, to the real relief, although to the well-simulated disappointment of his captor.—*Examiner.*

James A. Jones, of Ouachita, in Arkansas, a defeated candidate at the recent election of a member of Congress, has published an address, in which he says: "We evidently cast our pearls before swine. We magnanimously, and at a considerable sacrifice of our habitual self-respect, offered to serve a people who had no appreciation of the offering. We can't help it. We didn't make the people, and are not under contract to supply them with brains. If they were wilfully blind to our merit, the fault is theirs. We did our duty, and our conscience is easy."

The latest intelligence from Victoria contains a statistical return of no little interest to ladies. By the last returns of the registrar-general of the colony we perceive that the numerical preponderance of men over women amounted to the astounding sum of 134,000 in a population of 470,000. In other words, there were only about 168,000 women to 302,000 men, and this population was becoming even more unfavourable, as the gold fields still acted as a magnet to the adult male labour of the world. Now, these 134,000 unhappy bachelors consist mainly of men earning nearly the best wages in the world. An acre of land can be purchased for 20s., and what more obvious to the well-paid workman than that the only things necessary to a reasonable amount of earthly felicity are a cottage, a garden, and a wife? Are statistics always uninteresting to fair readers?

The whole of the 5,000 reinforcements of cavalry and infantry selected by the Government to proceed to India have now been despatched, the last of the detachments having embarked at Gravesend on Thursday, on board the *Blervie Castle*, 600 tons, Captain G. M. Hardy. During the present summer reinforcements of upwards of 10,000 men have been despatched to India; the whole of them are armed and equipped with the Enfield rifle, and are in other respects fit to take the field immediately after landing. With the exception of the two regiments of the Line ordered to embark on the 18th instant, the war authorities do not intend forwarding any additional reinforcements to India for the present, unless any unforeseen emergency arises, in which case there are at the present moment at least 5,000 troops immediately available.

Some further experiments have been made at Chatham for the purpose of testing the superiority of the Lancaster rifled musket, as used by the corps of the Royal Engineers, over the Enfield rifle in use by the troops of the Line. Eight non-commissioned officers belonging to the Royal Engineers, and a similar number selected from the 2nd Battalion of Infantry, were chosen to fire at the targets, the range, as on former experiments, extending from 350 to 600 yards. The muskets used by the two branches of the service were exchanged on the ground, the Royal Engineers taking the Enfield rifle, and the non-commissioned officers of the Line receiving the Lancaster rifled muskets from the Royal Engineers. The superiority of the Lancaster rifle was most decided, as in the comparatively unpractised hands of the battalion non-commissioned officers the average number of "points" made was 14-00, while with the far superior firing of the Royal Engineers only an average of 12-75 "points" could be arrived at with the Enfield musket.

It is curious to calculate the frequency with which the letter C occurs as the initial of names at present remarkable. There are Cawnpore and Cherbourg, to say nothing now of Cronstadt and the Crimea. The Commander-in-Chief in India is Sir Colin Campbell, raised to the Peerage under the title of Lord Clyde, and the Governor-General is Lord Canning. The Duke of Cambridge is the Commander-in-Chief at home. The new title of Sir John Yarde Buller is Lord Chauran Ferrers. Lord Chelmsford is the Lord Chancellor, succeeding Lord Cranworth. The Chief Justices are Lord Campbell and Sir A. Cockburn. Of the remaining judges there are Cresswell, Crompton, Crowder, Channell, and Coleridge, just retired. Mr. Cairns is the Solicitor-General. The Lord Mayor is Sir R. W. Carden, and amongst the aldermen there are Copeland, Carroll, Carter, and Cubitt. Mr. Chambers is the Common Serjeant, Calcraft is hangman.

It is ever a pleasing duty of a Journalist to introduce to his readers some new discovery calculated to benefit that vast portion of our fellow creatures, which has the strongest claims upon our sympathies. It is with this feeling that we call the attention of invalids to the following Extracts from Dr. Barry's interesting Report of Cures without Medicine (Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption and Debility, by Dr. Barry's Revivants, Arabic Food.—Cure No. 52,422.—Bridgesboro, Frintley, April 3, 1854. "I have suffered these thirty-three years continually from diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, ringing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, which have been removed by your Revivants Arabic. My lungs, liver, stomach, head and ears are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.—JAMES ROBERTS, Wood Merchant." Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Gattiker; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Ingram; Dr. Stuart de Decies; the Dowager Countess of Castletown; Major Gen. Thomas King; and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure and failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In cisterns, 11b. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 8lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. The 12th. Cisterns are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post Office Order. Barry & Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations: The Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Neville, for imitating "Dr. Barry's Revivants Arabic Food."

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

THESE islands are situate in the Indian Ocean, between 6° 50' and 9° 50' N. lat., and 92° 50' and 94° 10' E. long. The group consists of nine large islands and several smaller. The largest of these is called Great Nicobar, and is some twenty miles long and eight wide at its broadest part. Little Nicobar is not more than half this size. The islands in this group best known are Noncowry and Nicovari, which are only separated from each other by a strait, forming one of the best harbours in India, and in which vessels of the largest tonnage may safely ride. The islands are rocky, but covered with vegetation, although, owing to the few inhabitants—probably not more than 3,000 or 4,000—but few spots are cultivated. The climate is very unhealthy for Europeans, owing to the dense forests, which cover large tracts of their surface. The soil is very fertile, and produces some of the most delicious tropical fruits in abundance. The fruits consist of cocoa-nuts, papayas, bananas, limes, tamarinds, betel-nuts, and a species of bread fruit. The inhabitants cultivate yams and other roots. The pine-apple grows wild, producing fruit of the most exquisite flavour. The woods produce excellent timber. The sea abounds with fish, shell-fish, and turtle. The inhabitants construct their houses near the sea-shore on piles some feet above the ground; in very many cases the tide flows under them. The inhabitants on the coasts are of Malay origin, but the aborigines are of the Australian race of negroes, which race is found on many of the islands of the Indian Archipelago and the Andamans. Some attempts were made by the Danes to form a settlement there in 1756 and 1768, but they were obliged to abandon it on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. Amongst the vegetable productions of these islands we may notice the Pandanus, or Screw Pine. This curious tree throws off shoots from its stem, which, on reaching the ground, become roots, and form a support for the stem; the tree usually growing in loose sandy soil. One species of this tree is famous for the delicious scent yielded by its flowers; the perfume which is made from them is still celebrated all over Asia, and has been so for ages. In times of scarcity the under-shoots are eaten either raw or boiled. The roots are very tough, and are used for making baskets, and the leaves serve for ropemaking and sacks. Our engraving gives a view of part of a forest of these curious trees.

INTERIOR OF A HOUSE IN CEYLON.

(See opposite Page.)

OF all the possessions of the British nation in India, none is in so thriving a condition as the island of Ceylon. It is one of the few places in which a spirit of improvement animates the native population, who exhibit an aptitude for receiving instruction in matters which concern their welfare. The island came into the possession of the English Crown in 1796, after being in the hands of more than one European nation. The first mention of it in European history was made by Onesicritus and Nearchus, two of Alexander's generals, who, Pliny states, mention elephants; and Megasthenes speaks of pearls and gold as productions of the country. In the time of Claudius, a diplomatic mission arrived at Rome, and further information was collected respecting its people, towns, and trade, from which it appears it was then in a very flourishing condition. Christianity was early introduced into Ceylon—some say by St. Thomas; but later writers think that it was first introduced by the Nestorian Christians. In the sixth century, churches still existed, but when the Portuguese visited it there were none. The Portuguese were the first of modern European nations who had any settlement on the island. They were invited to assist the King in suppressing the wars with which the interior of the island was torn. They subsequently took possession of the maritime districts, which they held for 150 years, when they were expelled by the Dutch. These latter attempted to subjugate the interior, but were unable to carry out their designs, owing to the sickness of the troops. In the war with the French, the British took possession of Trincomalee in 1782. It was shortly after retaken, and again came into the hands of the Dutch, with whom it remained till 1796, when it was taken by the English, and formally ceded to them by the Treaty of Amiens. In 1815, the whole island came into the possession of the British by the invitation of the native chiefs, who deposed the then King on account of his barbarity, he having caused the wife of his Prime Minister to pound her own child to death in a mortar. The English—unlike their predecessors, whose sole aim was to monopolise the trade of the valuable products of the country, without any endeavour to ameliorate the condition of

the people—have introduced efficient laws, and extended the commerce of the island, which is now one of the most thriving places in our possession. The productions of the country are most varied, consisting of pearls, precious stones, spices, coffee, oil, wheat, and other grain, and the edible birds' nests so much prized in China are also productions of Ceylon. Ceylon is the principal seat of the Buddhist religion; but Christianity is making its way amongst the people, and both English and Americans have several stations for missionaries, and the cause of the Gospel seems to prosper. We give a view of the interior of a house in Ceylon.

CHLOROFORM IN DENTISTRY SUPERSEDED.

Mr. Snape, dentist to the Chester Infirmary, writes to the *Times* respecting the American discovery of the painless extraction of teeth by means

my experiments, which have been many and various, I will not occupy your space or burden your readers, but, with your permission, will simply give the results. Any kind of electro-magnetic battery will answer that will produce a smart vibratory motion in the hands and arms. The patient grasps in one hand a hollow metallic handle attached to one of the poles of the battery, the other pole is attached to the extracting instrument by means of thin copper wire, which can be twisted and untwisted *instantly*, and by wearing a nicely fitting silk glove the operator is perfectly insulated. The following directions also will, I trust, be serviceable: My present experience shows that the current should not be applied to a tooth with an abscess at the root, to a loose tooth, or to fangs imbedded in spongy gums, as the pain in such cases appears to be increased. When the sides of a tooth are decayed nearly or quite to the gum, the tooth and surrounding parts should be rendered as dry as possible by

THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND.

Just as this century drew to a close, various circumstances concurred to produce a change in men's minds. It was a universally diffused belief, that the world would come to an end when a thousand years from the Saviour's birth were expired. The year 999 was therefore looked upon as the last which any one would see. And if ever signs of approaching dissolution were shown in heaven and earth, the people of this century might be pardoned for believing that they were made visible to them. Even the breaking up of morals and law, and the wide deluge of sin which overspread all lands, might be taken as a token that mankind were deemed unfit to occupy the earth any more. In addition to these appalling symptoms, famines were renewed from year to year in still increasing intensity, and brought plague and pestilence in their train. The land was left untilled, the house unrepared, the right unvindicated; for who could take the useless trouble of ploughing or building, or quarrelling about a property, when so few months were to put an end to all terrestrial interests? Yet even for the few remaining days the multitudes must be fed. Robbers frequented every road, entered even into walled towns; and there was no authority left to protect the weak, or bring the wrong-doer to punishment. Corn and cattle were at length exhausted; and in a great part of the Continent the most frightful extremities were endured; and when endurance could go no farther, the last desperate expedient was resorted to, and human flesh was commonly consumed. One man went so far as to expose it for sale in a populous market-town. The horror of this open confession of their needs was so great, that the man was burned, but more for the publicity of his conduct than for its inherent guilt. Despair gave a loose to all the passions. Nothing was sacred—nothing safe. Even when food might have been had, the vitiated taste made bravado of its deprivation, and women and children were killed and roasted in the madness of the universal fear. Meantime, the gentler natures were driven to the wildest excesses of fanaticism to find a retreat from the impending judgment. Kings and emperors begged at monastery doors to be admitted brethren of the Order. Henry of Germany and Robert of France were saints according to the notions of the time, and even now deserve the respect of mankind for the simplicity and benevolence of their characters. Henry the Emperor succeeded in being admitted as a monk, and swore obedience on the hands of the gentle abbot who had failed in turning him from his purpose. "Sire," he said at last, "since you are under my orders, and have sworn to obey me, I command you to go forth and fulfil the duties of the state to which God has called you. Go forth, a monk of the Abbey of St. Vanne, but Emperor of the West." Robert of France, the son of Hugh Capet, placed himself, robed and crowned, among the choristers of St. Denis, and led the musicians in singing hymns and psalms of his own composition. Lower men were satisfied with sacrificing the marks of their knightly and seigniorial rank, and placed baldricks and swords on the altars and before the images of saints. Some manumitted their serfs, and bestowed large sums upon charitable trusts, commencing their disposition with words implying the approaching end of all. Crowds of the common people would sleep nowhere but in the porches, or at any rate within the shadow of the churches, and other holy buildings; and as the day of doom drew nearer and nearer, greater efforts were made to appease the wrath of Heaven. Peace was proclaimed between all classes of men. From Wednesday night till Monday evening of each week there was to be no violence or enmity or war in all the land. It was to be a Truce of God. . . . And now came the dreaded or hoped-for year. The awful Thousand had at last commenced, and men held their breath to watch what would be the result of its arrival. "And he laid hold of the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him for a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled; and after that he must be loosed a little season."—(Rev. xx. 2-3.) With this text all the pulpits in Christendom had been ringing for a whole generation. And not the pulpits only, but the refectory-halls of convents, and the cottages of the starving peasantry. Into the castle also of the noble we have seen it had penetrated; and the most abject terror pervaded the superstitious, while despair, as in shipwrecked vessels, displayed itself amid the masses of the population in rioting and insubordination. The spirit of evil for a little season was to be let loose upon a sinful world; and when the observer looked round at the real condition of the people in all parts of Europe—at the ignorance and degradation of the multitude, the cruelty of the lords, and the un-Christian ambition and unrestrained passions of the clergy—it must have puzzled him how to imagine a worse state of things even when the chain was loosened from "that old serpent," and the world placed unresistingly in his folds. Yet, as if men's minds had now reached their lowest point, there was a perpetual rise from the beginning of this date. When the first day of the thousand-and-first year shone upon the world, it seemed that in all nations the torpor of the past was to be thrown off. There were strivings everywhere after a new order of things. . . . The first joy of their deliverance from the expected destruction impelled all classes of society in a more honourable and useful path than they had ever hitherto trod.—*White's Eighteen Christian Centuries.*



FOREST OF SCREW PINES IN THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

of the electric current. He says: "At the time I received the first information, having by me an electro-magnetic machine, which I had purchased more as a philosophical toy than for any practical purpose I bought a pennyworth of thin copper wire and set to work. My first experiments were upon poor and ignorant people, who, when asked whether they felt the operation, answered in the affirmative. Not myself recollecting at the time the distinction between sensation and pain, I concluded that my experiments were failures, and waited with anxiety the appearance of the American journal, which I received about the time of the melancholy accident from chloroform at Epsom. I then again set to work in earnest with the same apparatus, and the results were faithfully given in my former letter; from that time I have been inundated with letters from every part of the kingdom and from the continent, inquiring how the new agent was to be applied. With the details of

means of French bibulous paper; fangs when the gums are not spongy, may be extracted with the forceps after being treated in the same manner."

It is well known that the appellation of the "Blue Stocking Club" was given to a club formed by Mrs. Montague, which had for its object the substituting the pleasure of rational conversation for the amusements of the card table. The name of "blue stocking," however, is applied to those who, without the stimulative of genius, aim at profundity of learning for mere ostentation, wanting the faculty which true talent carries of subverting and availing itself of cultivation. We are not, therefore, sorry to hear that a new club with this old title is being formed under the auspices of the Hon. Mrs. Norton and some literary ladies, who are determined to found it afresh upon a solid basis.



VIEW IN ONE OF THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.—(See opposite Page.)



INTERIOR OF A HOUSE IN CEYLON.—(See opposite Page.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have decided on prolonging their stay at Biarritz a week beyond the time originally fixed, and the manoeuvres at the camp of Chalons will therefore take place later. Their Imperial Majesties were present, on the 5th inst., at a religious ceremony at the mouth of the Adour, when the Bishop of Bayonne invoked the Divine blessing on the works of the new breakwater just commenced. Biarritz is crowded, and among the visitors are Count Walewski and Prince Stirberg, late Hospodar of Wallachia. The Empress is quite in her element; she walks about like a private individual not more noticed than any other casual sojourner, and unrestrained by ceremony or etiquette. She and the Emperor walk about the heights unattended by court or courtiers; it is said it is easy to see that they are more happy than at the Tuileries or St. Cloud.

M. Léon Chevreau, the Prefect of the Sarthe, has issued the following circular, dated "Le Mans, September 6," which seems intended to extenuate the bad effect produced by the former circular of July 30, against the hawking of Protestant Bibles:—

"Gentlemen,—I have been asked whether the clauses of the circular of 30th July last, relating to hawking about publications connected with non-Catholic forms of worship were to be applied to all hawkers without distinction; I hasten to say that a negative reply cannot be doubted. On this subject the terms of the Ministerial circular of the 22nd May last leave no uncertainty. The Government does not intend to prevent the doctrines of any sect from being distributed by hawkers. Translations of the Bible and a great number of other Protestant books have been inserted in the official catalogue which constitute the rule for the surveillance of hawkers. After attentive examination by the permanent commission, it has been decided that these publications, which are highly moral, do not depart from the reasonable limits laid down for religious controversy. It has been admitted that they contain nothing of a nature to irritate the public mind, or to awaken passions which do not belong to our day. They may, therefore, be stamped conformably to the detailed indications of the official catalogues. What the Government wishes to prevent is that foreign societies, disposing of extensive resources, should send agents into our country charged to produce agitation. It is with that idea that it has prescribed to the Prefects to make minute inquiry as to the origin and antecedents of the individuals who apply for a hawker's license. It is in that sense, gentlemen, that it will be proper to interpret and apply the instructions which I gave you in my circular of the 30th July last.—LEON CHEVREAU."

M. Dupin has made his usual speech at the annual agricultural meeting of Clamecy (Nièvre). It contained nothing startling. The first part of his speech consisted of practical remarks upon agriculture. He congratulated his hearers on the marked improvement in their department, which, twenty years ago, only sent 1,500 oxen annually to Paris, and was now able to furnish 20,000. He afterwards gave a sketch of the Cherbourg fêles from his own observation. Speaking of the imposing spectacle when the Queen of England was saluted by "a thousand cannon" from the ships and forts, the Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation says, in a note printed in the *Moniteur*, "Sir Charles Napier estimates the number of cannon in the forts at 2,000; so much the better if they are there!" He makes a back-handed hit at MM. Roebuck and Lindsay, by observing that the attitude of the French sailors manning the yards was devoid of all trick—steady, business-like, and worthy of sailors.

A letter from Chalons states that every preparation is being made at the camp for the reception of the Emperor, who is expected there about the 18th.

SPAIN.

The expedition against the Riff pirates, which is to embark at Ferrol, will be commanded by General Prim. This, it will be remembered, is the soldier who represented the Spanish army at Lord Raglan's headquarters in the Crimea.—A semi-official paper states by authority, in answer to certain periodicals that have denounced the introduction into Spain of anti-Catholic books and pamphlets, that any persons found guilty of attempting to pervert the habits and creed of the Spanish nation will be punished as the law directs—that is, with hard labour for life. The publications referred to are said to be smuggled into Spain from Gibraltar.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne of the 6th states that the Cantonal Council of State of Ticino, which is the executive authority, has decided that it will not only refuse the *placet* to the Lombard bishop for any act of authority in the canton, but will not even grant him permission to make a simple pastoral visit within its territory, and will even employ forcible measures to prevent him from doing so. This decision has been approved of by the Federal Council. As far back as the 9th of June, the Grand Council of the canton recommended the energetic measures that have been taken in order to triumph over the hostility of the Holy See, but, as negotiations were then pending, it was not considered expedient to act on the recommendation.

ITALY.

The Italian journals publish a letter addressed by the Comptroller of the Customs at Palermo to the Director of the Customs at Catania, in Sicily, informing him that the Government had received information that a quantity of fulminating grenades, having the form of fruit, and packed up in boxes as preserved fruit, had been sent to Malta, and that they were to be introduced into the Neapolitan States, "to accomplish grave attempts against public order." The letter therefore recommends the Director to be on the

watch, and endeavour to seize these dangerous missiles.

An arrangement has been entered into by Sardinia and Russia, under which the latter Power is to lease for twenty-two years the port and harbour of Villafranca. This advantageous position has been lent to Russia at a yearly rental of four millions of francs per annum. The purpose for which the use of Villafranca is ostensibly required is for trade by steamers between that port and Odessa; it will be as well, however, not to lose sight of the fact that Villafranca is admirably well suited to become a Mediterranean Cronstadt or Sebastopol, situated within ten miles of France, and affording anchorage in its harbour for thirty ships of war.

RUSSIA.

"Negotiations have been opened," says the *Presse*, "between the court of Rome and the cabinet of St. Petersburg for settling the religious situation of the kingdom of Poland. Some journals, animated with unusual zeal for the Holy See, had announced that the orthodox Greek Church was about to form a fusion with the united Greek Church, and consequently to recognise the supremacy of the Pope. That illusion was to be of short duration, as it is now stated that the united Greeks are, on the contrary, disposed to quit the bosom of the Church of Rome, and take refuge in that of which the Czar is the head. Defection is general in the diocese of Chelm. The clergy have set the example, and it is eagerly followed. The Slavonians of Turkey formerly abandoned Christianity by thousands, and became followers of the Koran. We should not be astonished to see those of Poland abandon the Pope, who can do nothing for them, in favour of the Czar who reigns over them."

Accounts from St. Petersburg, September 1, state that another powder magazine has exploded seven miles from the capital; 1,200 pounds (near 40,000 pounds) of that combustible killed 100 workmen and shattered all the vicinity. This occurred at Okhta. Paulowski, a village and villa of Duc Constantine, had taken fire, and all was in ashes. Hundreds of houses had been burnt at Moscow by clandestine fabricators of lucifer matches, that industry having been so highly taxed that contraband factories had been set up with this result. Forests were still in flames, and the smoke was intolerable in the streets of Petersburg. The common peat or turf bogs were set on fire by the unusual heat of the sun.

TURKEY.

A letter of the 1st inst., received by the *Constitutionnel*, brings some curious details concerning the scene that preceded the dismissal of the Sultan's brother and sons-in-law from their high official functions. Abdul Medjid seems to have displayed a vehemence, and a degree of violence, which none expected from him. A Council was to be held at the Porte, presided over by the Sultan, at which was to be read the Imperial *Hatt* concerning the new measures of economy. At the Porte were assembled all the ministers and great officers of the empire, awaiting his Highness, and quite unprepared for the storm that was to burst forth. They were, doubtless, taken much aback when, on alighting from his carriage, the Sultan walked straight towards the Council Hall, taking not the slightest notice of the high functionaries assembled to receive him. His countenance wore an expression of great irritation and anger, and during the reading of the *Hatt* he gave many signs of impatience, and cast at his Ministers glances by no means calculated to tranquillise their minds. The reading over, the Imperial anger burst forth, and several of the Ministers, and especially those connected by marriage with the Sultan, heard themselves loaded with reproaches, to which they dared not reply. Their master charged them with being the enemies of his throne, and with labouring to work his ruin. Some very strong language, indeed, seems to have been employed. Mehmet Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law and Minister of Marine, was so stung by the invectives hurled against him that, according to a correspondence from Constantinople, his soul rebelled and he could not hold his peace. "Let your Majesty," he is reported to have said, "have me brought to judgment; if I am guilty, my head belongs to you." But this reply, humble though it was, provoked such an outburst of fury, that the Captain Pasha was fain to bow his head and be mute. According to a private letter, the son of Redschid Pasha was likened by his Imperial father-in-law to the unclean beast, and was told that he was following in the steps of his deceased father, who had nearly ruined the Empire. In short, all, it appears, had their turn, and fled in terror from the council board, and, on the following day their dismissal was officially published.

A letter from Cairo, of August 20, says: "A few days since we had here a great *razzia* of magicians and prophets, very many of them (their chief is among the number) are detained in prison. This measure has been resorted to in consequence of a prophesy of the chief, announcing that Said Pasha was near his end, and that Ibrahim Pasha would succeed to his throne. The Viceroy has some reason to be alarmed when he remembers that the death of Abbas Pasha was prophesied some short time before the murder. Seventy-six magicians, besides those in prison, are banished, by order of Said Pasha, to a town called Tosogbet, on the banks of the Blue River, in the Soudan."

UNITED STATES.

The citizens of New York were by the last accounts still absorbed in their rejoicings at the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. The grand celebration was to commence on the 1st September, the day the Arabia sailed, and to conclude on the following day. The committee of arrangements had issued a formidable programme of the proceedings, including religious exercises, processions, speeches, banquets, fireworks,

and a general illumination. The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—

"The enthusiasm has been kept up by the arrival of messages from the other side and divers incidents of smaller importance. The crew of the *Niagara* have walked arm-in-arm through the streets in procession, and been treated to a champagne dinner. A jeweller has bought up the remnant of the cable, and is selling it in pieces of four inches in length at half a dollar an inch, every piece being accompanied with a lithographed certificate of genuineness, signed by Cyrus Field. As usual, the thieves and swindlers are profiting by the popular excitement, and sham sailors are going round, hailing from imaginary *Niagaras*, and selling pieces of sham cable. All the quack doctors, eminent cutlers, world-renowned clothiers, and imitable perfumers, are puffing their wares under cover of the cable in some shape or other. One of them offered 500 dollars to be allowed to send a message across, next after the Queen's, offering Her Majesty a bottle of wonderful scent, with an outlandish name, 'Cyrus W. Field's' name is stuck up everywhere; it appears on some pretext or other in every column of every newspaper. Portraits of him, good, bad, and indifferent, are in every shop window and every weekly newspaper, and one lucky daguerrotypist is reaping a golden harvest by selling them at a dollar each. I met him and his brother on a railway in Massachusetts the other day, at a little wayside station where the up and down trains stop for dinner. As soon as it got abroad that he was on the platform the carriages were emptied in the twinkling of an eye, and all poured out to get a sight of 'the man of the time.' At several of the celebrations, orators, and even preachers in the pulpit have compared him to Moses and to Columbus. Such popularity was never before seen."

With respect to the "revival," the *New York Observer*, of the 26th instant, says: "This work of the Holy Spirit is moving on in its mysterious and amazing power. It is still progressing. We speak of it advisedly. Events seem to be clustering thick upon us which betoken a still greater advance to be made. The incidents of this great revival have been as interesting during the last week as any which have transpired since the beginning. We have more and more evidence that the Church in all her branches is being roused from inaction and comes under the power of the ever-blessed Spirit. The North and the South, the East and the West are feeling the heavenly influence. We hear glad tidings from many quarters. Requests for prayer flow in from every part of the land."

The United States' brig *Dolphin* had captured a brig with 318 Africans on board, off the coast of Cuba. The yellow fever at New Orleans was advancing with rapid strides. The deaths on the 30th ult. reached 92. This terrible epidemic continued without abatement at Charleston.

Considerable excitement existed at Kansas in consequence of the recent arrivals from the gold regions of Pike's Peak confirming the existence of the precious metal in abundance in that locality. A second Fraser River excitement was apprehended.

Advices from Vancouver's Island to the 28th of July were not conclusive either as to the extent or richness of the Fraser River gold region, but the miners were of opinion that when the state of the river permitted them to pursue their labours the yield of gold would be unlimited. There was, however, a falling off in the number of persons arriving at the new diggings.

In the week that ended on Saturday, the number of deaths registered in London was 1,060, of which 521 were the deaths of males, 539 those of females. There can be no doubt from the comparisons made, that London enjoys an improved state of health at the present time. Last week the births of 777 boys and 760 girls, in all 1,537 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1,668.

Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, with his assistants, was engaged at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Saturday in placing the banner, sword, and other insignia of his Majesty the King of Portugal over his stall, as the newly-elected knight of the most noble order of the Garter. There was also placed at the back of the stall a brass plate, on which is engraven the arms of his Majesty, surrounded by the Garter and motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," with the following inscription: "Du très-haut, très-puissant, et très-excellent monarque, Pedro V., Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Duc de Saxe, Chevalier du très-noble ordre de la Jarretière. Dispensé des cérémonies d'installation par lettres patentes datées du xxvime. jour de Juin, MDCCCLVIII."

The body of the person found drowned at Fairlight, near Hastings, proves to be that of Edward B. Watson, formerly of Greek-street, Soho, London, a linen draper, who retired from business about two years ago. He had pawned his watch, gold eye-glass, and studs, at Bourner's, and sent the duplicate to a cousin's at Yarmouth, named Crow, but there is no evidence that poverty led to his unhappy end. Mr. Charles M. Thorpe, of Bexhill, had known deceased as a visitor at Bexhill for some years, and Lawrence Burgess stated that about fifteen months ago he left the drapery trade in Soho. Elizabeth Daniels, of Bexhill, said: I have known deceased by the name of Edward B. Watson. The last time I saw him was at Bexhill on Sunday, August 22. His appearance and manner were then very strange. I have not seen him since.—Superintendent Jeffery: I think he had made a proposal to you, which you had refused?—On a previous occasion he had.—Coroner: He had made proposal of marriage, had he not?—He had. Examination continued: He left me in a very strange manner, about a quarter-past seven on the evening of Sunday, the 22nd ult. The last I saw of him was when he was going across the fields.—The jury returned an open verdict, Found Drowned.

THE POTATO CROP.

The *Banner of Ulster* says: "The decay in the native esculent, which must now be regarded as unmistakably hereditary, if not perennial, is making melancholy ravages in nearly every quarter of this district, and, so far as we can learn, throughout a much wider division of the country. As has happened for two or three years past, the cruffle—the best of the table varieties of potatoes, now suffers more severely than any other description; while the largest and best grown tubers are found most tainted. Potatoes so injured are to be had in almost any quantity in this market, at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per cwt., for pig-feeding, for which they are rapidly bought up, and are encouraging the rearing of young porkers. Pickled cruffles sell so high as 4s. 8d., and even upwards, per cwt. White rocks, cups, M'Mullans, and other sorts in general use in Belfast, are not so much diseased as the foregoing, but are all more or less blighted. Shipments from this port to England, Wales, and Scotland are moderately brisk." In connexion with the spread of the disease, the *Northern Whig* contains a communication from Mr. Samuel English, land steward to Mr. Stafford Gorman, Broom Mount, Moira, which may be interesting to the agricultural community. He states: "I have tried for several years the effect of peat charcoal in preserving potatoes affected by the disease with the greatest success, and can testify that peat charcoal sprinkled among them instantly stops the rot, takes away the bad smell, and renders them sweet and wholesome food. I tried the experiment of keeping potatoes which were diseased for two years in peat charcoal, and planted them the third, and they produced a good crop. In storing potatoes in general it is most efficacious, as it preserves the sound potatoes from being infected by the tainted ones, some of which are unavoidably left among them. Nor is the peat charcoal lost, as I mix it with other manures when the potatoes are removed."

BAPTISM OF A SPIRIT-RAPPER.

Miss Margaret Fox, one of the notorious family who originated the Spirit-rapping dispensation, was yesterday baptized, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, into the Roman Catholic Church, and the Catholic authorities having uniformly denounced Spirit-rapping as an invention of the Devil, it is to be presumed that Miss Fox has made full confession and unreserved renunciation of her share in the Rapping business. She was the youngest of the sisters, and probably had little active participation in its invention, though undoubtedly she contributed largely to its success. The Fox family consisted of the mother and three sisters, one of whom, Mrs. Fish, was a widow. Their Rapping performances commenced at Hydesville, an obscure village in Wayne county, N.Y., near Palmyra, and within a few miles of the spot where the Mormon apostle, Joe Smith, found the Golden Bible. For some time their art was the wonder of that neighbourhood, and crowds were wont to collect, chiefly on Sundays, to witness its exercise. But somehow the miracle grew unpopular, and the family removed to Rochester, where their peculiar gift soon began to attract attention. Strange stories were told of secrets revealed, and fates foretold. Each of the sisters was a medium, through whose agency the spirits of the dead conveyed information by alphabetical raps on the floor and upon tables. Committees of leading citizens were appointed, who reported that they heard sounds, but could not tell whence they came. To be sure there were not lacking statements of fraud discovered and exposed. But the public ear was never open to this side of the question. It craved miracles, and got them in abundance. The extent to which spirit-rapping has been carried, not only in this country but in Europe, is one of the greatest marvels of the century; and the phenomena which were at first developed by this family are still a puzzle to philosophers. The Fox women were persons of very ordinary capacity, though not lacking in a certain kind of shrewdness. Doubtless they were surprised, far more than anybody else, by their own success; and if they permitted themselves to play upon the gullibility of their followers, we can hardly blame them very severely. Hundreds of thousands have been carried away by the delusion of spirit-rapping; and, in view of that fact, we certainly should cease to wonder at the spread of Mormonism, or the infatuation of those who burnt witches at Salem.—*New York Times*.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The arrivals of both English and foreign wheat, are moderate. The trade opened without animation to-day, and a part of the supply was taken by our millers at the prices of this day week, but part remained unsold. The sale for foreign was in retail, without alteration in value. Flour was without change. Beans and peas were rather cheaper, and barley fully as dear. The arrivals of oats are moderate, and we have an inactive trade, and the prices of this day week hardly supported. The arrivals on the coast have been but few, and the business is chiefly in Indian corn, at late prices.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s. d.		s. d.
Hetton	18 0	Cassop	16 6
Wylam	14 0	South Hetton	17 9
Haswell	18 0	Bells	15 6

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
ASTON.—September 11, the wife of Joseph Keach Aston, Esq., barrister-at-law, St. George's-square, Belgrave South, of a son.
BESWICK.—September 9, at Walmer, the wife of Capt. Beswick, Deputy Battalion, of a son.
GOODY.—September 12, the wife of Henry Goody, Esq., solicitor, Colchester, of a son.
HALL.—September 9, at Queen's-square, Bath, the wife of Capt. Henry Hall, of a son.
HARPER.—September 9, at Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. H. D. Harper, of a son.
JONES.—September 13, at Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, of a daughter.
LLOYD.—September 9, at Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. Julius Lloyd, of a son.
LOCHEE.—September 14, at Canterbury, the wife of Alfred Lochee, Esq., M.D., of a son.
MACKAY.—September 11, at Hertford, the wife of Allan Douglas Mackay, Esq., M.B., Oxon, of a daughter.
MEREWETHER.—September 9, at Coleshill, Warwickshire, the wife of Major W. L. Merewether, of a son.
ROSS.—September 8, at Pavilion-buildings, Brighton, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Ross, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
CROUCH.—CONSTABLE.—September 9, at St. Saviour's Church, South Hampstead, by the Rev. J. P. Fletcher, B.D., Charles William Crouch, B.A., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Sarah Marianne, only daughter of Henry Constable, Esq., of Oakley Villas, Adelaide-road, and Great Tower-street, City.
CUMING.—COXWORTHY.—September 8, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Pimlico, by the Rev. J. H. Snowdon, M.A., Edward Wm. Cuming, Esq., Capt. 79th Cameron Highlanders, to Julia, second daughter of Ferguson Thomas Coxworthy, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General to H.M.'s Forces.
DREWE.—VINCENT.—September 9, at St. Andrew's, Sussex, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Rev. S. Drewe, Esq., of the Grange, Devonshire, to Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. Vincent, Rector of St. Andrew's.
FIELD.—WEST.—September 9, at Graysby, by the Rev. Charles Turner, Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Field, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Madingley, to Eleanor, widow of the late Rev. C. A. West, and eldest daughter of the late Dudley C. C. Elwes, Esq.
GREATREX.—WILLIAMS.—September 11, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Hugh Weightman, M.A., Edward Malcolm Greatrex, Esq., 18th Hussars, to Eleanor Margaret Williams, relict of the late John Williams, of Melbourne, Australia.
LANOTTE.—BURGES.—September 8, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. J. Brownrigg, Charles Wyndham Lanotte, H.P., 21st Fusiliers, to Emily Child, daughter of Samuel Burges, late Captain of Royal Invalids, Royal Hospital, Dublin.
WALKER.—WALKER.—September 7, at St. Michael's Church, East Teignmouth, Devon, by the Rev. T. B. Simpson, M.A., Leven Alexander Grande, son of Lieut. Leven Charles Frederic Walker, and grandson of the late Admiral Walker, C.B., and K.T.S., to Diana Henrietta, fourth daughter of the late Lieut. James Melville Walker, 16th Lancers.
WEEDON.—MILES.—September 13, at the Chapel, Charterhouse, London, by the Rev. Charles Rowland Dicken, M.A., William Weedon, Esq., solicitor, Reading, Berks, to Elizabeth, second surviving daughter of John Miles, Esq., M.D., Charterhouse.

DEATHS.
CLAYTON.—September 8, at Clifton, Gloucestershire, deeply lamented, Henrietta Brown Clayton, relict of General Browne Clayton, of Carbury, county of Wexford, Ireland, only child of Sir Richard Clayton, Bart., of Adlington Hall, Lancashire.
DAVIS.—September 11, at her residence, Upper Harley-street, Maria, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Bodycott Davis, aged eighty.
FITCH.—September 10, after a protracted illness, in the sixty-first year of her age, Eleanor, wife of Lieut.-Col. George Fitch, and relict of the late William Braine Elmy, D.C.L., formerly of York-terrace, Regent's-park.
FORREST.—September 8, drowned off Ventnor, Isle of Wight, by the capsizing of a boat, G. G. Forrest, Esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House, aged twenty-three, third surviving son of the late Captain Thomas Forrest, C.B., R.N.
KER.—September 8, at Orington-square, Julia Seymour Buccleuch, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Campbell, of Ilay, and Lady Charlotte Campbell, and wife of Mr. Stewart Ker.
KING.—September 12, the Rev. John King, aged sixty-nine, for thirty-seven years Incumbent of Christchurch, Hall.
MONRO.—September 11, at Cowes, Charlotte Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. Horace Monro, Vicar of Korry, Montgomeryshire.
SMYTHE.—September 13, at Acton Burnell, Shrewsbury, Edward Joseph, the infant son of Sir Frederick and the Hon. Lady Smythe.

Advertisements.

Now Ready,
Price 1s., free by post on receipt of 12 Postage Heads,
THE LADY'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK FOR 1859.

In addition to the ordinary information for the coming year there are detailed facts for each Month, while the numerous illustrations, which are of the most *recherché* description, include Allegorical Designs of the Months—Portrait of Buchanan, the President of the United States—Christening of the Imperial Infant of France—Portrait of Leopold I., King of the Belgians—The Coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Austria—Views of the Principal Continental Watering-Places, &c., &c., &c.
Published at the "Lady's Newspaper" Office, 82, FLEET-STREET, LONDON (E.C.)

TO MINISTERS, STUDENTS, AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

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

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

DR. HARRIS'S LAST WORK.

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

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

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

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

"A thoroughly good book, and no one can read it without being instructed, impressed, and benefited."—Methodist New Connection Magazine.
London: William John Johnson, 121, Fleet-street (E.C.)

EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S DENTIFRICE 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. Manufactory, 125, Rue St. Martin, Paris.

FAMILY MOURNING.

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 Satinets.—Black Paramatas and Patent Crapes.—Black Coburg and Circassian Cloths.—Black French Merinos and Black Alpaca, Dresses and Dressing Gowns, Widows' Caps, Collars, and Collarettes, in and quantity, at 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



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

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Under the Management of Mr. Backstone.
On Monday and Tuesday, THE RIVALS. After which the new Ballet THE DAUGHTER OF THE GUADALQUIVER. With PEREA NENA. To be followed by THE BALANCE OF COMFORT, with MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. On Wednesday and Thursday, the revived Comedy of THE WAY TO KEEP HIM. PEREA NENA. THE BALANCE OF COMFORT. AND MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. On Friday and Saturday, VIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE! With PEREA NENA. GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW, and BRADSHAW. AND SHOCKING EVENTS.

MR. CHARLES KEAN'S FAREWELL SEASON, as MANAGER of the ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, will commence on SATURDAY, the 2nd of OCTOBER NEXT, and conclude on SATURDAY, the 30th of JULY.

MADAME TOUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.

BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET.—New Addition. Their Majesties the King and Queen of HANOVER, and the PRINCE ROYAL; their R.H. the Prince and Princess Royal of PRUSSIA. THE PRINCESS in her magnificent Bridal Dress of Honiton Lace, the admiration of every one. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan.—Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from 11 in the morning till 10 at night, brilliantly lighted at 8.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA PRIKELL, Kipling Hall, KING WILLIAM-STREET, Charing Cross.—TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS.—For One Month only, previous to Professor Prikell's departure on a Provincial Tour. Every Evening, at Eight. Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.

STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA, is thus obtained, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with a low price, and with colour rendered it impossible for the consumer to get a high price. The Lancet (Longmans, p. 318), states of Horniman's Teas: "The green not being covered with Prussian blue, &c., is a dull olive; the black is not intensely dark." Wholesale and good Tea is thus secured. Price 3s. 8d. 4s., and 5s. per lb. London Agents:—Purcell, 78, Cornhill; 23, Throgmorton-street, Bank; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's Churchyard; Dodson, 99, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets, by Horniman's Agents in all parts of the Kingdom.

THE HAIR. BATCHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE.

Original Packets, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. each. This Dye is admitted to be, beyond comparison, the Best in the World. Churcher's Toilet Cream for perfuming, adorning, and softening the Hair, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Churcher's Restorative for the Hair, 3s. 6d. Hovenend's Extract of Rosemary, a delightful and healthy Wash for the Hair, 1s., and 2s. 6d. Also the new and exquisite perfume Efflorescence, Price 3s. 6d.
R. Hovenend, Wholesale Perfumer and Dealer in Combs, Brushes, &c., No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, (the doors east of the Pantheon), and 57 and 58 Crown-street, Finsbury-square (E.C.)

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR.

Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured, by P. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES 10s. and 15s., COMBS 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices, 32, BASING-HALL-STREET, London; where may be had, gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists, and Perfumers of repute. Agents:—Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Savory and Moore; Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Titchborne-street; Saunders, 315a, Winter, 205; and Kennedy, 166, Oxford-street; Hovenend, 5, Great Marlborough-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Burbridge, Newgate-street; and Gillingwaters, Islington, and Holborn.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.—COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause. Price 2s. Sold by all Chemists in the world; or will be sent free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 69, CASTLE-STREET, Newmarket, Oxford-street, London.—A complete Toilet Guide sent post free for 4 penny stamps. "It completely restored my hair."—Miss Davis. "My whiskers are now growing freely."—H. Merry, Esq.

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.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 & 320, STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, are giving the highest price, in cash, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes, Regimental Epaullets, Boots, Books, Linen, Plate, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Goods. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on at any time or place, by addressing as above.
N.B.—All parcels from the country, either large or small, the utmost value remitted by Post-office Order the same day.—Established 48 years.

PAPER HANGINGS and DECORATIONS.

The largest and best Stock in London, in French and English Designs, commencing at 12 yards for 6d., is at CROSS'S, 22, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, Marylebone, near the Polytechnic Institution.
N.B.—Estimates given for House Painting and Decorating in every style.

CABINET FURNITURE, BEDDING,

CARPETS, DAMASKS, FLOOR CLOTHS, &c., &c. Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, Stuffed, all Hair, 12s. 6d. each; Walnut or Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, 18s. 6d.; Settees to match, from 70s.; a large stock of Iron Bedsteads, from 14s. 6d.; Washstands, with Marble Tops, Carved Trusses, 21s. An Illustrated Book of Designs and Furnishing Catalogue, by the aid of which parties can easily estimate the cost of furnishing a house completely, may be had gratis on application, any single Article being obtainable at the Prices quoted therein.
HOWITT and Co., 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, HIGH HOLBORN.

MECHI'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, London.—Bronzes, Vases, Pearl and Ivory Work, Medieval Manufactures, Dressing Bags and Dressing Cases, Toilet Cases, Work Boxes and Work Tables, Inkstands, Fans; the largest Stock in England of Papier-Mache Elegancies, Writing-desks, Envelope Cases, Despatch Boxes, Bagatelle, Backgammon, and Chess Tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the Work and Dressing Tables: best Tooth Brushes, 9d. each; best Steel Scissors and Penknives, 1s. each; the usual supply of first-rate Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops, Needles, &c., for which Mr. MECI'S Establishments have been so long famed.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

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.
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, PICCADILLY, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

When you ask for See that you get it. As inferior kinds are often substituted.

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.
17, ADAM-STREET, Adelphi, Strand, London.

CHAPPED HANDS.

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 2s.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

NEW-ROAD, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE is the only medicine that strikes at the root of all diseases. This has been proved by an experience of thirty years, during which time upwards of 400,000 cases of cure have been effected. The Hygeian agents throughout the world are unanimous upon the Hygeian system of medicine introduced by James Morison, the Hygeist, who not only taught the public how to cure their own ailments, but also rescued the world from the dangers of false medical doctrines. The monument lately raised to his memory, by a penny subscription, sufficiently attests the importance of his discoveries.

CORNS, Bunions, Painful Excrescences,

Defective Toe-Nails, Bad Legs, &c.—Mr. J. EISENBERG, Surgeon-Chirodrist, may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Legs and Feet, daily, from 1 till 5, or, by appointment, at 134, NEW BOND-STREET.

The following is an EXTRACT from the

Second Edition (page 158) of the Translation of the Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopoeia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acidity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better or no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say, it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloe pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

WAX FLOWERS.—The Cheapest House

in London for Materials for the above Art is HOLT'S Artists' Colour Manufactory, 80, GOSWELL-ROAD (near the Angel, Islington). Prepared Wax, in sheets, 6d. per dozen, 5s. 6d. per gross; Colours, 6d. per bottle. Brushes, pins, wire, &c., equally low in price. Also Holt's Exhibition Box of Water Colours, containing ten superfine colours, three good brushes, and Indian Ink, for 1s. only; by post, 1s. 8d. Every requisite for Diaphani and Pictochamale

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

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. Warehouses, 9, GREAT ST. HELEN'S CHURCHYARD, Bishopsgate-street.

EPPE'S COCOA.—This excellent Preparation

is supplied in 1lb. and 1/2 lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 9d.—JAMES EPPE, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 32, Old Broad-street, City; and at the Manufactory, 399, Euston-road. Each packet is labelled as above.

DAVIES'S FINE BRITISH WAX CANDLES.

1s. 3d. per lb.; British Sperm, 1s. 5d.; Genuine Sperm, 2s. 0d.; Transparent Wax, 2s. 2d.; Best Wax, 2s. 6d.; German Wax, 1s. 3d.; Botanic Wax, 1s. 0d.; Patent Sperm, or Wax, 1s. 0d.; Composite, 8d., 9d., and 10d.; Moulds, 8d.; Store Candles, 6d. and 7d.; Palmer's Metallic, one or two wicks, 9d.; Magnums, 9d.; Yellow Sperm, 38s., 42s., 46s., 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.)

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR

is celebrated over the whole world for its useful and sanitary properties, and its delightful and refreshing aroma. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. RIMMEL'S LOVE'S MYRTLE and BRIDAL BOUQUET are the leading Perfumes this Season. RIMMEL'S TABLE FOUNTAINS, to play Plain or Scented Water, from 10s. 6d.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists; and by EUGENE RIMMEL, 96, STRAND, London; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

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 Sickening 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 myself and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49, 832. 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-cross, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gathering, 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."—Cure No. 46, 814. Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea."—Cure No. 52, 612. The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart, of many years' nervous irritability, bile, and indigestion."—Cure No. 54, 812. Miss Virginia Zegers cured of consumption, after having been a long time 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."—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."—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, Shireburn."—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, Cheapside; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 43, 150, and 198, Oxford-street.

NURSE LILLY'S ROYAL FEMALE 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, &c. Young persons will find great benefit from taking these pills.

In boxes, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. each; the 2s. 6d. boxes contain three small ones. Should any difficulty occur in obtaining these pills in remote places, enclose 15 or 36 stamps to the proprietor, PAGE D. WOODCOCK, LINCOLN, and they will be sent free by post to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-church-yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kerdol, Christ-street, Poplar; and all the principal medicine dealers in town. By Raimes and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the kingdom.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

—Marvellous cures of scalds, stiff joints, paralysis of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the bones, sinews, and muscles, have been accomplished by Holloway's Ointment. It is the only unguent which produces any impression on these complaints. The Pills also work wonders. The Ointment and Pills should be both used at the same time, for the action of the one is greatly assisted by that of the other. Why should any human being suffer from the above-mentioned maladies, when Holloway's Ointment and Pills are to be found in every city and town in the world. These noble medicaments are composed of rare balsams, and are as benign and safe as they are powerful and efficacious.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.
JAMES SPENCE and Co., 77 and 78,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Are now showing a fresh delivery of
SILKS,

- as follows:—
1. **BLACK DUCAFES,**
1s. 9d. per yard.
2. **RICH SPITALFIELDS BLACK GLACES,**
Wide-width, very bright and stout, 2s. 6d. per yard.
3. **COLOURED AND BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES,**
7s. 6d. and 8s. 11d. per yard.
4. **2,000 YARDS RICH CHECKED AND CROSSOVER**
STRIPES.

In all the new autumn Colours, 25s. 6d. the Dress, wide-width.
5. **THE NEW TWO-FLOUNCED ROBE.**
In Black and all Colours, 52s. 6d.—usual price 73s. 6d.

Special attention is requested to the
BLACK BAYADERE FLOUNCED-SKIRTS,
at 2l. 12s. 6d., including Bodice.

Observe the Address:
JAMES SPENCE and Co.,
77 and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.
N.B.—Patterns sent post free on application.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—
The World-wide noted **ALPINE KID GLOVES,** 1s. 6d. a
Pair, Black, White, and Coloured. The very best **PARIS KID**
2s. 7½d. A Sample Pair for Post for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London (W.)

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

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

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY, BRAIDING,
&c. The newest Designs on the best Muslin.
Ladies' Jackets, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Caps, &c.
Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Caps.
D'Oyleys, Cushions, Fish, Chair, and Bread Cloths.
Slippers, Smoking Caps, &c.
Price List Free. A Collar for 5 stamps.

The "Queen" Collar, price 1s.; Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.;
The Princess Royal, 9d.; Sleeves, 2s.,
Are new and beautiful Designs in best Muslin.
Address, Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, GOODGE-STREET, Tot-
tenham-court-road, London (W.)

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

STAYS, BODICES, PETTICOATS.
Self-Adjusting Elastic Stays and Bodices 3 11 to 12 6
Family and Nursing Stays, Self-Lacing 8 6 — 25 0
The new Reversible Linsey Wolsey Balmoral
Watch-Spring Petticoats, in all Colours 5 11 — 30 0
WILLIAM CARTER, 22, LUDGATE-STREET (E.C.)
Engravings free.
N.B.—Quilted Lustré Eider Down Winter Petticoats.

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

FORD'S General Mourning Establishment,
42, OXFORD-STREET (two doors west of Newman-street).
THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK IN LONDON.
Good Fast Black Coburgs 6d. wide width.
Fine French Twills 5½d. & 10½d. —
Ditto Alpaca Lustres 6½d. & 8½d. —
Groat's Patent Fast Black Crapes 1s. 6½d.
Ready-Made Skirts 8s. 9d.
Fashionable Silk and Crape Bonnets, from 4l. 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-
NET, all Trimmed with Patent Crape, are specially suited to the
requirements of respectable Families desirous of procuring, at
the cheapest rate, for ready money, Mourning Attire of a super-
ior kind. Patterns post free. Estimates given for Household
Mourning, and any quantity made ready for wear in 24 hours.
T. FORD'S Economical Mourning Warehouse, 42, OXFORD-
STREET, London (two doors west of Newman-street).

**ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEEDLE-
WORK REPOSITORY.**
IMPORTANT TO LADIES!—NOVELTY IN NEEDLEWORK.
Mrs. MEE informs the Nobility and Ladies of Great Britain and
Ireland, that she has REMOVED her principal BUSINESS from
BATH to LONDON, and her Show-rooms contain everything that
is novel and elegant in Needlework. Mrs. Mee has just brought
out a New Work which is greatly admired, is extremely easy of
execution, and a beautiful effect produced. She has ready in it the
following articles:—Cushions, Ottomans, Banner Screens, Hand
Screens, Blotting-book Covers, Mats, Sachets, and Table Cover
Borders. Mrs. Mee calls attention to her New Turkish Cushions
and Mosaic Patterns; also, beautiful Collars, in quite a new
style, commenced with braid and embroidery; and she trusts,
from her great experience, and the many years she has devoted
to the study of the art of Needlework, the Ladies of London and
its vicinity will honour her with their patronage and support.
Ladies in the Country sending a Remittance with their Orders,
will receive them free of carriage; and any commands she is
favoured with, will have her own immediate attention.
Lessons given in Paper Flowers and Leather Work; also, in
every kind of Embroidery, and the best Materials kept for all.
SHOW-ROOMS, over VERREY'S, 229, REGENT-STREET,
London.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.—
FIVE PER CENT. paid on Sums received on DEPOSIT.
Interest Half-yearly. Higher Interest for long periods.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West (E.C.)

BANK of DEPOSIT, Established A.D.
1844.—3, FALL MALL EAST, London.
Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine
the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of In-
terest may be obtained with perfect security.
The interest is payable in January and July.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

NEW GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND Co.),
59, 60, 61, 62, OXFORD-STREET; and 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET,
SILK MERCERS and GENERAL DRAPERS.

Respectfully announce that their New Premises, with those in the rear, are devoted exclusively to every description of GENERAL
MOURNING, which is sold at the same small ready money rate of profit as in the other departments of their Establishment.
Good Black Silks, from 1s. 11½d. per yard; rich Gros Royal, Badimères, 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.

ALLAN AND CO.,

69, 70, & 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

Having finished their usual stocktaking, have REDUCED several lots of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, with a determination to
effect a speedy clearance, to make room for their autumn and winter stock. They have several lots of very rich Silks, wide width,
29s. 6d. the dress of 10 yards, any length of the silk cut for children's dresses or flounces, at 2s. 11½d. per yard, the usual price
being 4s.; also, several lots of rich Ribbons, reduced from 1s. per yard to 6½d. In all the new patterns and fashionable colours; a large
lot of founced Muslin Robes, at 3s. 11½d., usual price 12s. 9d. Parasols, Shawls, Mantles, all spring and summer goods equally reduced.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX.

HAYWARDS, Lacemen to the Royal Family, 81, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Pantheon. (Established 1770.)
FLOUNCINGS, BRIDAL SCARFS, and SQUARES, in Brussels, Honiton, Point d'Angleterre, Swiss, and other Laces.
BRIDESMAIDS' MANTLES, MOUCHOIRS, Embroidered PETTICOATS.
Black, Real, and Imitation, LACE FLOUNCINGS of superior quality and design.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully solicited to examine the present magnificent Stock.
From their long-established connexion with the most eminent Foreign and British Manufacturers, and exclusive attention to this
branch of business, Messrs. Haywards are enabled to offer the greatest variety of Fashionable Novelty at the lowest prices, saving
to purchasers all intermediate profit.

81, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Pantheon.

LADIES' SKIRTS, STAYS, AND BODICES.

10, NEW-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

A large and fashionable Assortment, in the most improved Styles, at the following Reduced Prices:

CHINOLINE SKIRTS	s. d.	s. d.	WHITE and COLOURED BODICES	s. d.	s. d.
Do. with Puffs	5 11	0 0	Do. with Puffs	3 6	8 6
MOREEN SKIRTS in BLACK or DRAB	7 6	10 6	PARIS WOVE CORSETS	4 11	10 6
IMPROVED JUPON STEEL DITO	5 11	7 11	The Newly-invented EUGENIE CORSET, with		
	3 11	10 6	Patent Front Fastenings		12 6

NURSING STAYS, BELTS, &c., in great variety.

Mrs. G. BANTON, 10, NEW-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Orders by post promptly executed.

TRIMMINGS, PLUMES, AND FRINGES.

STRINGER AND BIRD,

68, NEWGATE-STREET

(Late with Hutton and Co.)

Have on hand a well-assorted Stock of

FRINGES, VELVETS, AND FANCY TRIMMINGS,

Suitable for the Autumn Season.

THE NEW FRENCH PLUME FOR BONNETS and HATS, in ALL COLOURS, PLAIN and MIXED.

Free by Post, 2s. 9d. each.

FURNITURE FRINGES in ALL WIDTHS.

CURTAIN GIMPS, CORDS, TASSELS, &c., in ALL COLOURS.

Special attention to Orders by Post.

Patterns sent free.

LADIES VISITING THE SEA-SIDE,

Travelling, or otherwise exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find the application

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

most refreshing to the face and skin, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immedi-
ately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples,
Flashes, and Discolorations fly before its application, and give place to delicate clearness, with the glow of beauty and of bloom.
In cases of sunburn, or stings of insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.
CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor" are on the Wrapper, and their signature, "A. Rowland and Sons," in red ink at
foot. Sold at 20, HATTON-GARDEN, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND

Are at all times to be obtained of

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET,
CITY, LONDON.

The Public should buy while they can, at the following Prices:—

BLACK TEA	3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d.
GREEN TEA	3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d.
COFFEE, WARRANTED PURE	1s., 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d.

PHILLIPS and Co. send all goods Carriage Free, by their own vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City;
and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value
of 40s. or upwards.

A General Price Current is published every Month, containing all the advantages of the London Markets, and is sent free by post,
an application to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, London.

Sugars and Colonial Produce are supplied at Market Prices.—See General Price Current.

WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.'S

IMPROVED PATENT CABINET MANGLE.



2 ft. 4 inch wide PRICE: £4 10s.

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

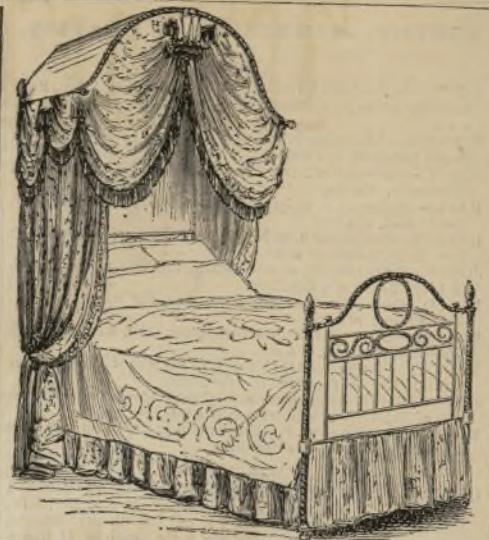
TESTIMONIAL.

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

Rose-bank, Hampton-court, July 10, 1855.

RICHARD CLAY.

WILLIAM DRAY AND CO., MANUFACTURERS,
SWAN-LANE, UPPER THAMES-STREET, London.



BEDS, MATTRESSES, & BEDSTEADS.

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

The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he
is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the pre-
sence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those
which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establish-
ment the most extensive in the kingdom. £ s. d. £ s. d.
Feather Beds from 1 5 0 to 8 0 0
German Spring Mattresses 2 8 0 — 7 0 0
Patent Rheocline Beds 2 10 6 — 6 6 0
Horse-hair Mattresses 0 16 0 — 5 0 0
Wool Mattresses 0 7 6 — 4 9 0
Flock Mattresses 0 6 6 — 0 18 0
Best Alva and Cotton Mattresses .. 0 6 6 — 0 19 0
Sheets per pair 0 7 6 — 2 6 0
Blankets each 0 3 0 — 1 4 0
Toilet Quilts 0 4 0 — 1 7 6
Counterpanes 0 2 6 — 0 15 0
Portable Folding Bedsteads 0 11 0 — 4 15 0
Patent Iron Bedsteads, Dovetail }
Joints 0 14 6 — 9 0 0
Ornamental Brass ditto 2 10 0 — 20 0 0
Children's Cots 0 15 6 — 5 0 0
Bed Hangings, in every variety, p set — 0 10 6 — 10 0 0

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

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE

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

BEDSTEADS of every Description, both
Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding
complete.—J. MAPLE and Co., 145 to 147, TOTTENHAM-
COURT-ROAD.—An Illustrated Catalogue gratis.

FIVE THOUSAND PIECES MAGNI- FICENT CARPET, at 2s. 4d. and 2s. 10d. per yard.

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

DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAM- BULATORS? See T. TROTMAN'S PATENT SAFETY- FOLDING and First-Class PERAMBULATORS of all kinds.

The new Patent Perambulators so much in use are folded and
unfolded in a moment, and may be hung where you would hang
your stick or your hat. All kinds on view.
Patent Safety Carriage Works, HIGH-STREET-GATE, Cam-
den Town (N.W.)

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.



PATENT CORN FLOUR.—

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR,
for most delicious preparations, Blancmange, Custards, Puddings,
Cakes, and all the purposes of arrowroot; also, the most agree-
able diet for Infants and Invalids.
See Lancet weekly reports from Dr. Hassall, Dr. Letheby,
London Hospital; Dr. Muspratt, Liverpool.
Sold by Grocers, Chemists &c., in packets, with recipes, 11b.,
8d. Paisley: 77 A, Market-street, Manchester; and 23, Iron-
monger-lane, E.C.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The Cheapest

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

Oak and Ivy Trimmings. The Trade and Decorators supplied.

A LADY'S TOILETTE cannot be com- plete without ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The cheapest

and best house at which to obtain them is the Maker, H. WRIGHT,
15, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road (W.), where they
can be selected from a well-assorted Stock of the very best
French and English Patterns, in wreaths, sprays, roses in dozens,
buds, leaves, grasses, &c. Ladies' own Flowers re-mounted in
the prevailing style. Bridal and other orders with despatch.
Feathers cleaned, dyed, and altered. Buds, bugles, &c. The
Trade supplied.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING, at

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

Mantles and Children's Dresses.—Country Orders attended.

London:—Printed for the Proprietors, by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON
at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of
London; and published by the said WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON,
at 23, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1855.