

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

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TEN LIVES LOST BY FIRE IN A COAL PIT.

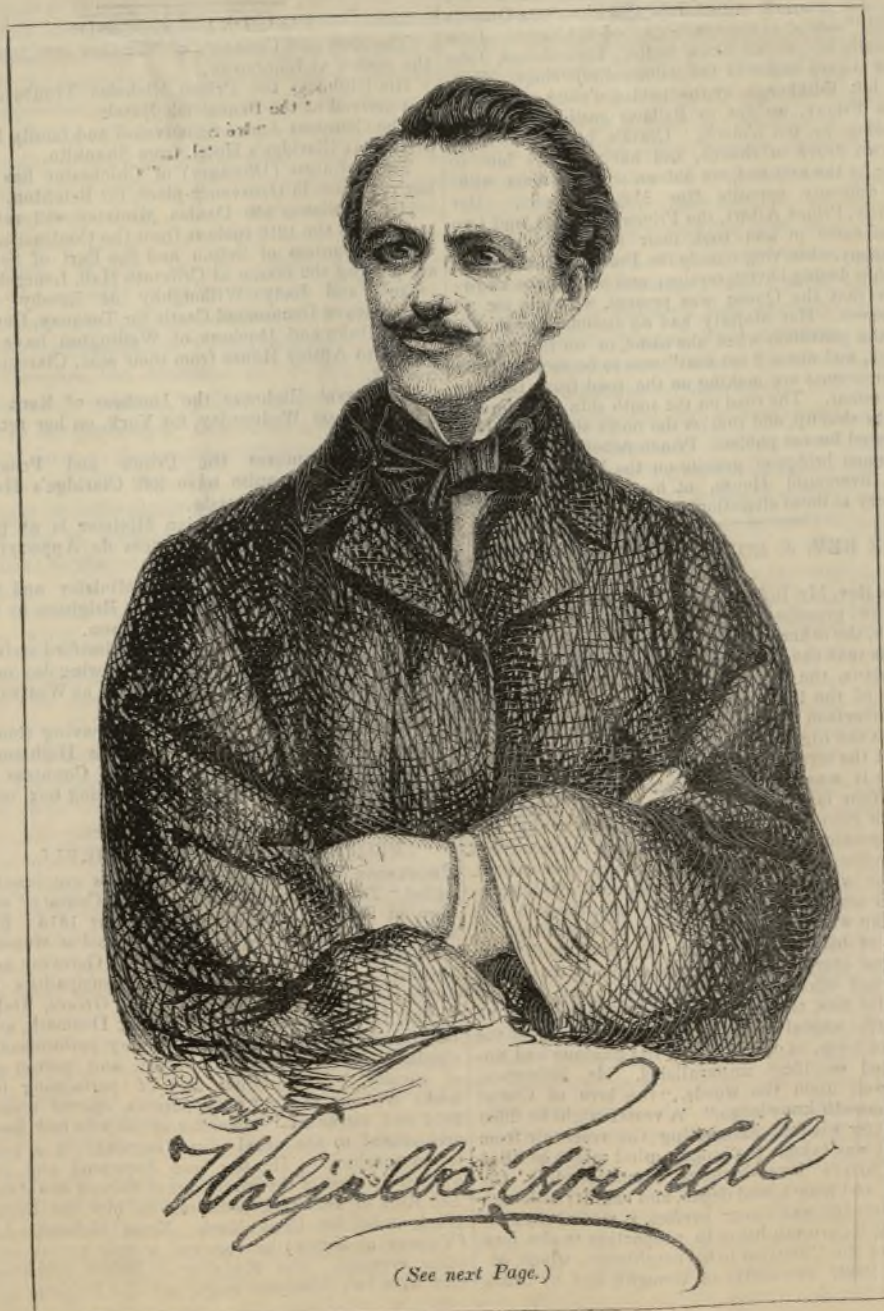
A colliery accident has occurred at "Page Bank," near Durham, which at one time threatened to be very destructive of life. There were on Thursday eighty-six men and boys in the deep coal pit. By some means, not yet discovered, a fire broke out in the shaft. Engines were instantly sent for, but the fire extended to some coal, and the smoke, even when the flames were partially subdued, prevented ingress or egress. The imprisoned miners had death around them in two forms. Fire cut them off from above, water threatened them from below. Of course the greatest exertions were made at the mouth of the shaft, no less than nine engines being engaged in extinguishing the flames. Happily by Friday evening seventy-six of the miners were rescued from their perilous prison alive; but ten had died. Their bodies were brought up. The scene at the pit-mouth exceeded anything that had been witnessed in the north for many years. The following is a picture of the terrible scene as described by eye-witnesses: "At 4 A.M. on Friday, on the completion of the bratticing and canvas in the shaft, the flames burst forth, and for some time stayed further progress. The engines were arranged between the pit and the river. A tenth arrived about midnight from the Black Boy Colliery, but for want of hose was useless. During the night the carts had been kept in constant requisition carrying water, and did good service. About six o'clock additional bratticing and canvasing to the depth of thirteen fathoms, had been accomplished—the flames being subdued—but in consequence of the heat and density of the smoke, the men could not descend the pit to render any assistance to those who were in it, as the shaft was choked with charred timbers, the removal of which was very slowly performed—not for want of energy on the part of the men engaged, who were unremitting in their efforts, but owing to difficulties. At this time there appeared little hopes of rescuing the men alive; but, at all events, it was thought it could not be accomplished before midnight. Strangers from all parts were flocking to the place; anxious relatives were formed in groups round the pit, and here and there were to be seen solitary females rocking themselves in silent grief. The police, under the able superintendence of Mr. Brown, had been upon duty during the whole of the night, and their vigilance was most praiseworthy. At twenty-five minutes past eight the men in the shaft, having reached the depth of twenty fathoms, heard the first shouts of the men in the bottom of the pit. The thrilling sensation of joy at the scarcely-expected sound was such as cannot possibly be described. Repeated orders were given of 'down with the gin—down with the gin.' John Nicholson, of Cassop, who had volunteered to go down from a conviction that the men could be saved, attempted the rescue, but, alas, this hope was cut off as the man returned from the bottom without any or his fellows, and preparations were made for continuing the canvasing. At this juncture great numbers of men from different collieries, in their working attire, came to relieve those who had been toiling all the night and previous day. At twenty minutes to nine bread was provided for the men at the bottom of the shaft, but owing to the intense heat and smoke, could not be sent down the pit. At ten minutes to nine such a strong column of steam came up as to put a stop for a time to all efforts for rescuing the men. About twenty-five minutes past ten a number of men went down. Only two minutes had elapsed

when the signal bell was rung, and the men were distinctly heard talking at the bottom of the shaft by Mr. Thomas Hall, the viewer. At twenty-nine minutes past ten the signal for the 'gin' to bend up was given past the cradle, and Dr. Hawkes was immediately sent for. This gentleman, Mr. Hardy, of Byer's-green, and Mr. C. Allen, surgeon, of Willington, had been on the spot from Thursday morning at ten o'clock, in order to be ready for any emergency. Dr. Cairns was also present. At twenty-seven minutes past eleven, John Nicholson, of Cassop, had the honour of bringing the first boy, whose name was Emmerson, to the bank safely and in good spirits. On this a rivalry ensued among the men—who seemed to deem their own lives as nothing in the effort to save their fellow-men—as to who should go down the pit. Mr. William Hall, under-viewer, was the first who went to the loops. Nicholson reported on ascending that all was clear

of fire and water at the bottom of the pit and was ready for operations. Mr. Nicholas Wood, of Hetton, had now arrived at the sad scene, and gave such orders as his great experience dictated for the treatment of the men down the pit, and which ultimately proved to be valuable and useful. At five minutes past eleven the first man was brought to bank; stimulants and blankets being in readiness for the occasion and used. The boys, who were afterwards brought up, were carried on men's shoulders to the various houses near the pit, which formed, as it were, so many hospitals, at which every attention was paid to those who most needed it. The women on this occasion, as on all others of a like nature, were truly assiduous. At eight minutes past eleven one boy and an aged furnace-man were brought up. The latter, suffering and shivering extremely from cold, had to be carried away, and for some time no hope was entertained of his restoration. At seven-

teen minutes past eleven the order was given by the viewer of the colliery, Mr. Johnson, for some men to descend the pit to render what succour they could to those still remaining in it. On this order being given it was readily responded to by the men, who rushed forward, resolved to brave all dangers, and only anxious to be permitted to go down; but Mr. Cooke, the under-viewer of Whitworth, and Mr. Nelson, two experienced men, volunteered, and were accepted. At twenty-seven minutes past eleven a boy and a man were brought to bank, the latter saying, 'I am all right.' About this time slight showers of rain fell, and the wind was piercing cold, yet the people did not move, so great was the excitement that prevailed. Now that the men were continuing to come up every few minutes, Mr. Greener, agent to Colonel Stobart, of Etherly, set a noble example, which was as nobly followed, in endeavouring by all possible means to restore the men to animation, as they suffered greatly from the cold. A few minutes after twelve the 'blower' (the jet of gas behind the brattice) in the shaft was reported to be very strong. Shortly after this report a young man was brought up, and on the men attempting to take hold of him he exclaimed, 'I can do well enough by myself,' and one man, we are informed, as soon as put into bed called out for 'baccy,' as he had not had a pipe for twenty-four hours. Up to one o'clock in the afternoon, by great exertions, seventeen boys and nineteen men were got safely out. A few minutes after three Mr. Cooke, who had descended at six minutes past twelve, was brought up in a prostrated and enfeebled condition. At two o'clock a great quantity of water had to be thrown upon some smouldering brattices lying at the bottom of the pit, fears being entertained that the flames would burst out again, and so cut off all chance of saving the men and boys, about thirty in number, who were still in a perilous position in the pit. At twelve minutes past two o'clock an aged collier, in a pitiable condition, was brought to bank, when he was immediately recognised by one of his sons, who exclaimed in the ecstasy of joy, with his hands uplifted to Heaven, 'Oh, father!' It may easily be conceived that such affectionate incidents as these, and they were frequent, caused many a tear to flow from eyes unused to the weakness. At this time Mr. William Hall, under-viewer, was brought up lame, having by falling off a bunting sprained his ankle. At three o'clock in the afternoon a man was brought up, who stated that the men and boys, who had now endured thirty-six long hours of suspense in the pit, were beginning to be 'very bad,' and requested some water and stimulants to be sent down to them, and more men to search the workings. Of course this request was immediately responded to by a large quantity of weak brandy and water being sent down. At half-past four the last two of the men who came up alive were brought to bank, making a total, men and boys, of seventy-six persons saved. Mackay, the staitesman, rendered essential service by his unremitting exertions in riding in the loops for several hours at a time. At this time, after the last survivors had been landed, he again descended with sheets and a chain."

A reporter of a local paper thus describes the bringing up of the dead: "At half-past four, when the last of the living had been brought to daylight, a fearful signal was observed to be given by Mackay, the staitesman. It was well understood, and the hopes which had up to that time been kept alive in the relatives of those still in the pit, that those dear to them might be saved, were destroyed. A chain and sheets were given to the staitesman.



(See next Page.)

With these he descended into the dark abyss on his fearful errand. The excitement and anxiety were now painfully intensified. After a longer interval than usual, the signal was given; one dead body had been fastened to the staithe, breast to breast; the rope was raised a yard or two; another corpse was slung to the rope; and now the dreadful load is being drawn up. The women cluster to the pit-mouth, and the bodies arrive. The first is that of a fine boy, about thirteen years of age. There is a beautiful expression upon his countenance, and nothing to indicate that his young life had been taken by a violent death. The body is unstrung, and a stalwart miner carries it with the tenderness and gentleness of a mother nursing her child to the anxious crowd. The child is recognised by its parents and sisters, and cries of agony rend the air. The other brought up is enveloped in a shroud; it is taken from the ropes, and the announcement that it is poor Kellett is made. Renewed wailings startle the spectators as he is borne to his home. This fearful scene is five times repeated. Each time the rope ascends it brings with it two corpses, one of a boy, another of a man. They are placed on stretchers and taken to the crowd to be recognised and claimed, and the repetition of the same frightful scene produces the deepest feeling of awe and horror.

During the night of Friday, after the whole of the men had been got out, the fire blazed away in the shaft with considerable intensity, notwithstanding the engines and water-carts had unceasingly continued to pour down immense quantities of water. The fire was still burning in both sides of the drift, but the chief danger arose from what is termed a "blower" of gas, which came out of the topseam, some six or eight feet below the drift. The rush of gas was so strong that the water had very little effect upon it, and the great difficulty to be accomplished was to extinguish the light, and allow the gas to escape in its fluid form. With this view various expedients were tried, but without effect. The fire continued to burn throughout the whole of Saturday, and early on Sunday morning two explosions of gas took place in the shaft, the first about one o'clock in the morning, and the second about two. It was then resolved to try to knock out the gas by an explosion of gunpowder, and for this purpose a small cannon was procured. After being rammed with powder to the muzzle, a fuze was attached, and it was let down the shaft as far as the "blower." Soon afterwards it exploded with a terrific report, which shook all the houses in the neighbourhood. The rebound snapped the heavy chain to which the cannon was attached, and the cannon fell into the water at the bottom of the pit. Several blasts of gunpowder were afterwards tried, and after some barrels had been expended, the light of the "blower" was knocked out about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. In the meantime, after it had been discovered that there was so much gas, the most careful precautions were taken to avoid an explosion, and painted boards were placed at distances of from twenty to thirty yards around the pit, containing the significant inscription, "No lighted candle can pass here." Thirteen engines were at work on Sunday pouring their continuous streams of water into the pit. The engines were kept at work with the most unflinching energy. An impression prevailed among the men on Friday night that their bodily wants had not been sufficiently cared for by the colliery authorities, and during the night some miscreant cut the hose of one of the engines. It was a most providential circumstance that the fire was sufficiently subdued on Friday morning to enable a descent of the shaft to be made, for, had a few hours more elapsed, the whole eighty-six who were in the pit must inevitably have perished. The whole ventilation of the mine had been destroyed, and no fresh air could be supplied, except what was carried down by the water. Those who had congregated round the bottom of the shaft breathed freely enough; but the men in the works were nearly all found in a comatose state, and presented the appearance of having been drugged. They were perfectly incapable of assisting themselves, but were partially restored by a plentiful application of cold water. Very few, indeed, were conscious of the efforts which were being made to rescue them, for the heavy stagnant air had sent most of them off into a profound sleep, which, but for their timely rescue, would have ended in death. Those in the workings who retained possession of their senses, dare not attempt to make towards the mouth of the shaft, because, being in total darkness, they were afraid of being lost in the intricacies of the mine, or getting into places where they would have been overpowered by the bad air. Those who were found dead had evidently died a painless death, having by an insensible gradation passed from sleep into eternity. The statements of the survivors prove this, for one young man named Grey says that he slept from one o'clock on Thursday until three o'clock on Friday, when he awoke and tried to arouse a companion who had gone off into the same state of deep slumber. In this attempt Grey again began to feel himself overpowered, when at this juncture he was discovered by those who were searching the pit. The fate of George Robson, deputy-overman, was exceedingly melancholy. He had been at the bottom of the shaft up to the time fifty of the men and boys had been got out, and had manifested the greatest anxiety for those who had been under his control. He afterwards wandered off unperceived into the workings, and the impure air had, it is supposed, affected his senses, for when found some time subsequently, he was laid in the water with his clothes off, and his watch under his head, having apparently laid down with the belief that he was going to bed. When Mr. Cooke, the under-viewer, and the four overmen descended the pit on Friday morning, they found several dead bodies in different parts of the workings, but they

were careful not to disclose the fact until all those who were living had been got out, as they very wisely thought it would only have the effect of producing a state of most fearful excitement amongst those who had friends and relations in the pit. Three of the bodies were found lying about fifty yards from the west of the shaft, four were in the north district, and two in the west district. The air was very impure in the places where they were found, and with the exception of Robson, who, it is probable, was drowned, they had all been killed by the "stith" or sulphurous emission from the fire.

THE INQUEST

was opened on Saturday by Mr. D. Trotter, deputy-coroner, at High Page Bank Farm. Witnesses having been called to identify the bodies, the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday week. The Bishop of Durham visited the scene of the catastrophe on Saturday, and administered spiritual consolation to those whose relations and friends had been so untimely cut off; and he also addressed a few earnest observations to those who had been rescued from a terrible death.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL

BALMORAL, Oct. 2.—Her Majesty the Queen, and their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice and Princess Helena, rode to the Falls of the Gaeravalt, attended by Lady Churchill. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred went out shooting, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby, and Lieut. Cowell. His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders arrived at Balmoral, on a visit to Her Majesty. His Royal Highness was attended by Capt. Brunell. Sir Charles, Lady, and Miss Phipps had the honour of receiving invitations to dinner.

BALMORAL, Oct. 3.—Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church, Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Macleod.

HER MAJESTY IN THE NORTH.

We quote the following from the North British Mail:—Having visited Balmoral with a few friends some years ago, we, desirous of driving off town dust, took a run a few days ago, in this direction, and were agreeably delighted to observe many facilities and improvements for travel, by road and rail, which did not exist some years ago. Her Majesty is constantly driving about in a light phaeton, without any attendant, visiting high and low, rich and poor. We were told, and had pointed out to us, the residence of Her Majesty's weaver, where all her Balmoral tartans are made—a small cottage on the roadside, with a "but and a ben," *multum in parvo*. At the weaver's Her Majesty makes repeated calls, being great favourites, and whose tartans, all gifted away in London, are highly prized, as the only true Balmoral tartan. We had also a sniff out of John Blair's—"the Queen's fiddler"—box, as the coach stopped at Crathie. John is really not at all like a fiddler; nevertheless, John must always assist at the Balmoral rejoicings. Having left Edinburgh by the twelve o'clock noon train on a Friday, we got to Ballater easily on Sunday morning by ten o'clock. Crathie being nine miles off, we drove to church, and having got a hint to enter by the east end, we did so, and got seats without difficulty opposite Her Majesty's seat. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and two ladies came in and took their seats without any ceremony, observing closely the Presbyterian form of worship during Divine service; and but for the knowledge that the Queen was present, we could see no difference. Her Majesty had no attendant with her but the postillion when she came, or on leaving the church, and not a "red coat" was to be seen. Great improvements are making on the road from Ballater to Braemar. The road on the south side of Balmoral is to be shut up, and that on the north side of the Dee improved for the public. Prince Albert is building a handsome bridge of granite on the Dee, opposite or near Invercauld House, at his own expense, preparatory to these alterations.

THE REV. J. ROBERTSON BEFORE THE QUEEN.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of the Cathedral Church, Glasgow, preached before Her Majesty in Crathie church, the other Sunday, on which occasion he chose for his text the 3rd chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, the latter half of the 17th verse, the whole of the 18th, and the first half of the 19th. Mr. Robertson first allowed that the blessing asked for was the highest that could be granted. He described the strength even of human friendship, how greatly it was prized, how much valued; it, however, often failed when most wanted. Such was not the case with the love of Christ, which left nothing wanting to cheer in prosperity, to strengthen in affliction; it was a source of happiness so vast, that the whole human race could not exhaust it; and so ample, that with it the happiness of the Christian was complete. No man need feel that by reason of his many iniquities he was cut off from it; it was everywhere; every man was in its centre; it yearned after even the greatest of sinners. He concluded this, the second part of his discourse, by a powerful appeal to his brethren not to reject the proffered boon, to confer which the Saviour had encountered sacrifices unparalleled. Mr. Robertson then dwelt upon the words, "the love of Christ which passeth knowledge." A vessel might be filled with water without exhausting the reservoir from which it was taken; the human mind might be filled with Christ's love without comprehending the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; although the knowledge was never perfect, it was always increasing, its growth being in proportion to the love shown by the Christian to his neighbours, which developed itself by charity of thought, and by deeds

of charity, especially in visiting and sustaining the sick and afflicted. These few notes are so meagre that they can give no idea of the grandeur of the discourse, the effect of which was heightened by the fervour and solemn earnestness of the preacher. He was at first slightly nervous, but as he grappled with his great theme all embarrassment speedily forsook him. Mr. Robertson's description of the humble cottage where the young man, under a lingering illness, threw aside his worldly aspirations, and was sustained in his hour of need by the love of Christ, and of the grey-haired old man, the father, waiting for his summons, was so powerful and so pathetic, that none remained unmoved, and few refused the tribute which the silent tear pays to true emotion.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

H. R. H. PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA.

Admiral his Royal Highness Prince Adalbert of Prussia arrived at Devonport, on Saturday last, in the Prussian steam yacht Grille. On Sunday morning the flagship saluted the Prussian flag with twenty-one guns. On Monday his Royal Highness landed at the yard, where he was received by Mr. James Brown, acting superintendent, in the absence of Rear-Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart., and was conducted by the principal officers of the yard around the establishment. His Royal Highness then went through the tunnel to Keyham, where the officers of that establishment were in attendance. Here his Royal Highness went on board the Orlando and Donegal, and from thence to H.M.S. St. Jean d'Acre, lying off Keyham. The following had the honour of luncheon with his Royal Highness on board his yacht: Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, and Flag-Lieut. Preston; Major-General Eden, Lieutenant-Governor, and Aide-de-camp Mackinnon; Captain Robinson H.M.S. Exmouth; Captain Stewart, H.M.S. Impregnable; Mr. James Brown, master attendant, Devonport Dockyard; Mr. George Biddlecombe, master attendant, Keyham; Mr. John Tucker, R.N., master of H.M.S. Ajax, &c. In the evening the Prince was the guest of the gallant Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, at the Admiralty House, Mount Wise. Among the guests were his Royal Highness Prince Adalbert and four Prussian officers; Rear-Admirals Sir Charles Fremantle, and B. Smart; Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, H.M.S. Impregnable; Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Exmouth; Capt. Rice, Royal Albert; Capt. Frederick, Cleary; Capt. D'Eyncourt, Euryalus; Major-Gen. Eden; Miss Filippi; Mr. Secretary Price, Mr. Preston, flag lieutenant, &c. The Prince and staff left at an early hour, and, embarking on board the yacht, sailed for Spithead. His Royal Highness arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning, and was saluted, on his arrival, by the garrison and Victory with twenty-one guns, which the Prussian frigate Gefion, forty-eight, Capt. Donner, returned.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Earl and Countess of Wicklow are passing the season at Edinburgh. His Highness the Prince Nicholas Troubetzkoy has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel. The Countess André Schouvaloff and family have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Shanklin. The Countess (Dowager) of Chichester has left her residence in Grosvenor-place, for Brighton. His Excellency the Danish Minister will return to town on the 12th instant from the Continent. The Countess of Sefton and the Earl of Sefton are passing the season at Croxteth Hall, Lancashire. Lord and Lady Willoughby de Eresby will shortly leave Drummond Castle for Torquay, Devon. The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have returned to Apsley House from their seat, Claremont, Norfolk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Edinburgh on Wednesday, for York, on her return to Frogmore. Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy and suite have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris, en route to Russia. His Excellency the Austrian Minister is at present in Hungary. The Countess de Apponyi is passing the season at Milan. His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff, are detained at Brighton by the serious indisposition of their infant son. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford arrived in town on Tuesday, and left the following day on a visit to Sir John and Lady Pakington, at Westwood Park, near Droitwich. Count and Countess Persigny, on leaving Count and Countess Flahault's seat, in the Highlands, proceeded on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, at the noble Earl's shooting box, near Fort William.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL, who is not inaptly called "The Magician of the Nineteenth Century," was born at Scopia, in Finland, in the year 1818. For three years he studied at the High School at Munich, and in 1840, made the grand tour of Germany and Hungary. He then visited the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Egypt, India, the Peninsula, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. Everywhere his extraordinary performances obtained for him the admiration and patronage of royalty. His original idea of performing his tricks without the aid of apparatus, opened a new field and attracted the wonder of all who had been accustomed to the usual glitter surrounding a professed conjurer. He has been decorated and rewarded by most of the sovereigns of Europe and Asia. The King of Denmark bestowed on him the Danebuck order for Civil Merit. From Mehmet Ali (Viceroy of Egypt) he received a gold medal, and other presents. The Emperor of Russia presented him with two diamond rings, and the Empress ap-

pointed him her professor and physician in ordinary. The "decorative school of conjuring" had been so long in the ascendant, that it was a hazardous experiment to overthrow the system and come before the public in "plain clothes." Professor Frikell, however, was the "right man in the right place," and his undertaking has been crowned with success. Another peculiarity of Herr Frikell's performance is, that he tells beforehand what the results of his operations will be, and thus exposes himself to the severest test, by putting his audience on the right track to find out the way in which he deceives them; but sharp as the eyes of the audience may be, Herr Frikell is always too quick for them. One great attraction of Herr Frikell is his quiet and gentlemanly manner; at the same time he is full of fun, and the observations he makes during the performance of his tricks, frequently excite roars of laughter. Professor Frikell has given upwards of three hundred performances in London, and his *seances* have been attended by a large number of the aristocratic and noble families of England, and to crown all, he had the honour of receiving the Royal command to give his "Two Hours of Illusions" at Windsor Castle, before Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal (now the Princess Frederick William of Prussia), and all the other members of the Royal family.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KATE—POMONA.—Received, and will be attended to as soon as possible.
MADAME.—Next week.
P. H. W.—The church referred to in the Regent's-park was originally founded as St. Katherine's at the Tower, but the site being required, when the docks of the same name were constructed, it was rebuilt on the spot where it now stands, with its schools and hospital.
A HOUSEKEEPER.—The complaint is a very general one. It is difficult to find any article of food in London free from the base practices of adulteration. Respecting the one mentioned, as it is of daily consumption, a simple test may easily be practised, that is by inserting a sharp point into the nutmeg, from which, if it has not been previously extracted, the oil will immediately ooze out; if it does not do so, it proves that the nutmeg is either bad or that the oil has been taken from it, a process which is now very common.
A CANDIDATE.—Works that have been already exhibited are not admissible into the Royal Academy. The decision of the Council is final. We fear there is no remedy for the disappointment. We strongly recommend a renewed attempt, which may be more successful another year.
NELLY.—The candlestick ornament given last week bends down over the edge of the candlestick exactly where the rounds separate. This of course diminishes the apparent size, as being pendant, it merely hangs down as an ornamental addition.
MARTIN.—You are quite right. The cuff of last week would make an extremely pretty collar for a young lady, if made double the length. It would only require repeating the pattern.
AN OLD ADMIRER.—Please to refer to our paper of three weeks back, and you will find the article required.—We highly appreciate the favour of your kind compliments.
IDA SIDNEY.—We answer your questions in the order in which you put them:—1. About thirty shillings a year. 2. The size of the joint should be regulated by the number in family. 3. Those containing least bone are most economical. 4. The pudding can be made without eggs, but will not be nearly so good as if made with them. 5. About a pint.
ELIZA.—The term *brother* is applied in Scripture to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents, as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban.
MARY JANE.—In Jewish antiquity, the breast-plate was a part of the vestment of the High Priest, and it consisted of a folded piece of the rich embroidery stuff, of which the Ephod was made. It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.
LATRA.—On a bright sunny day the very finest effect of light and shade may perhaps be seen to greater advantage in London than in most other places, but it requires some of the fine old buildings fully to develop its beauty. To an artist the study is most valuable.
A HOUSEHOLDER.—The Electric Telegraph has occasionally been used in cases of fire in the country for summoning engines from the nearest town where they were kept.
MARY JANE.—It is a curious fact, but martins do sometimes use the same nest for several seasons, when it has been fixed in a sheltered situation. These birds display some degree of architectural knowledge, by usually selecting a north east or north-west aspect for their edifices, in order that the heat of the sun may not injure the plaster work of their buildings.
LADY JANE.—The five-pointed star has a peculiar significance among the Mohammedans, and it is very singular that it should also be a masonic sign. Some erudite men imagine that it was one of the signs or symbols of the first Christians adopted by them that they might recognise each other during the days of their early persecutions, and that these were adopted from them by both Jews and Mohammedans without knowing the purpose for which they had first been designed. This five-pointed star is now used as a charm. It is supposed that the Christians used it as significant of the five wounds of the Saviour.
HOLME PARK.—The Froctors at the Universities are second in power, being next to the Vice-Chancellor. Their power extends three miles round the walls of the city of Oxford. They are easily recognised by their dress, which consists of a full gown, with velvet sleeves, and bands round their necks. The bachelor's dress is a black stuff gown with long sleeves tapering to a point, and buttoned at the elbow; the latter, if nobleman, a black silk gown with full sleeves, *cuffed* at the elbows, with a velvet cap and gold tassel; if scholars, the same gown, but of a coarser material, with the cap of cloth and silk tassel; if gentlemen commoners, a silk gown with plaited sleeves above the elbow, and velvet cap; if commoners, a plain black gown without sleeves, but with a long leading string from the shoulder to the bottom of the dress, plaited towards the top.
G. M. A.—To make fritters of game, take any of those parts of cold roasted game which can be cut into thin slices, and dip them into good batter. Then fry them in olive oil or lard. Sprinkle the fritters, when done, with salt and spices sprinkled very fine.
JULIA.—Comets traverse all parts of the heavens. Unlike the planets, the paths of more than half of those that have appeared have been retrograde, that is to say, from east to west. They are only visible when about their perihelion, or nearest point to the earth.
A. F.—Improvements in the art of dying are being constantly made. It is not known who was the original inventor of the process. Dyes are obtained chiefly from the vegetable kingdom.
PRISCILLA.—A fantasia is a musical composition in which the author gives free scope to his ideas, without regard to those systematic rules observed in other compositions.
ERRATUM.—In the song "Come Back to Me," which appeared in our last number, the naturals were accidentally omitted before the bass notes, in third bar of the eleventh line.

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

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THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF
INDIA.

OUR efforts towards the suppression of the rebellion in India are progressing precisely as was expected in this country by those who opposed to the mutiny of the Sepoy troops the determination of the English Government to maintain its supremacy and authority at all hazards; for in the accomplishment of this object none of its immense resources, it was declared, would be withheld. The precise purpose which the rebels originally had in view has not been ascertained up to this time—except, indeed, it be that of a flagrant repudiation of the allegiance to which they had sworn. Unity of aim and object there was none, and herein—when the jealousy of the native chiefs was considered—lay our certainty of ultimate success. From the European discipline to which the Sepoys had been subjected, it was of course known that they were capable of much mischief, and that expectation has been fully realised. Three months from the commencement of the outbreak, matters in India assumed a truly alarming aspect—no less than two-thirds of our native troops being in arms against us. But no sooner did the European troops fairly enter the field against their treacherous competers than began that series of defeats and discouragements which has brought them to their present condition; indeed their last move in this desperate game of rebellion is now about to be—if it have not already been—made, and they will soon have to acknowledge openly, or be compelled to admit tacitly, that they are beaten at all points, and that to them the game is lost.

While the mail which arrived on Monday last brought no accounts of brilliant achievements such as those of Delhi, Lucknow, &c.—simply because there have been no such opportunities for our soldiers—the army has not been idle; the dispersed rebels are being closely followed up, and if anywhere they make a stand, battle will be given them. A large body of these desperate men—maddened and dispirited by repeated defeats—have concentrated somewhere in the neighbourhood of Calpee; but Napier is close in pursuit, and if he succeed in coming up with them, he will, in all probability, soon dispose of them. In Meywer, a number of rebels have made their appearance; and there General Roberts, with 1,100 Europeans, and about the same number of natives, had a skirmish, which resulted in the loss of seven men to the enemy, the rest disappearing precipitately. A disturbance arose in Ulwar, where the Mussulmen attacked the Minister Fyzoolla Khan, two of whose relations were killed; but this was suppressed by the Hindoo population, who drove the rebels out of the place. With these two exceptions, the whole of the Punjab, Rajpootana, and the North-west Provinces are quiet. There are, however, some thousands of rebels still lurking about Gwalior, and a host of dacoits are infesting the village in the neighbourhood; yet nothing beyond the ability of the force at command to overcome, was feared. But in Oude decisive action had taken place. Captain Dawson, with only 400 military police and fifty horsemen, attacked Sundela and defeated Feroze Shah, who commanded a force of 3,000; and at Sultanpore Brigadier Horsford, after a severe engagement, drove the rebels across the frontier. A conspiracy of the 10th Punjab Infantry, in which also the 3rd Sikh regiment was implicated, had been discovered just in time to be frustrated, happily for us. It is believed that the disaffection is not widespread, as, if it were, the consequences might be very serious. The Sikhs have hitherto been the most staunch and reliable of the native troops, and from their warlike character and large numbers—75,000 horse and foot—they would be found no mean antagonists. It would have been additionally gratifying had we received intelligence

that all the chief movers in the rebellion were prisoners in the hands of our troops. Although Narrain Rao (the Nana's cousin), and his younger brother, Madho Rao, have been taken, tried, and convicted, the miscreant Nana Sahib—despised even by the rebel Prince Feroze Shah for his crimes at Cawnpore—is said to have fled to the jungles in despair; while the Begum, and the so-called king of Oude, her son, with others, intend speedily making another, and we hope a final, campaign. Lord Clyde, expects, however, to be prepared with an army of 25,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives, chiefly cavalry, by the 25th of this month, to meet any movement of this kind.

The rebellion being thus far quelled, and its entire suppression believed to be near at hand, the future constitution of the Indian army, as well as the future civil Government of India, is being discussed. Past experience—for which we have paid so dearly—has taught us the comparative worthlessness of the Sepoy. He cannot be relied on in an emergency. He is useful only so long as he is under the eye of his officer, and kept in subjection by superior force; and the more his religious prejudices are indulged, the less is he trustworthy. In common with other Easterns, a concession dictated by kindness he esteems as a proof of weakness, and these and kindred faults will take time to eradicate. A larger proportion of the European military force than hitherto is therefore believed to be contemplated; and now that India is more directly under the control of the Crown, will probably be conceded. The immense superiority of the European soldier over the native—notwithstanding the disadvantage of climate under which he labours in the country—has been manifest throughout the present rebellion, as well as in all previous engagements. But our confidence is not so much in the military as in the civil element of Government. A course of policy such as that pointed out by Lord Stanley, at the late banquet of the Fishmongers' Company, must be followed out. We must look on the natives of India as men who, though politically subject to us, "have a sense of their own rights, and a respect for their own independence." We must also keep within bounds the feeling of national superiority, which the conquerors are apt to feel towards the conquered, or all our efforts for their advantage will be productive of more harm than good. But while the various grievances of the natives should be inquired into, their rights of citizenship secured them, and a veil thrown over the past, as far as is consistent with justice, the country must be open to the efforts of the benevolent and the religious of our country. This is demanded of us as Christians; we may not disregard the command to "Preach the Gospel to every creature," unless we would be unfaithful to our profession. We do not advocate the use of force or Government influence in the propagation of the Christian religion, but simply the right of individuals to preach and to teach it. If this be permitted, and the course indicated above be observed, the future is full of hope for India.

ENGLAND THE QUEEN OF THE SEAS.

THE proudest sovereignty of England is that she is Queen of the Seas. Without that dignified pre-eminence, our little cluster of islands which we call Great Britain, would be just so many small dots in the maps of the world, minute enough to represent their own insignificance. Possessing that title, she girdles the globe with a belt of rule; for the sun never sets on the circling circumference of England's broad dominion.

This sovereignty of the seas which Providence has attached to our island as the brightest jewel in Old England's crown, entails upon us duties which, it appears to us, have as yet been only partially recognised. Our fleets traverse the highways of the ocean; their coming and their going is in ceaseless rotation. Were we not a maritime country, we should soon degenerate into mere tillers of the soil. Being a maritime country, the perils of the deep encircle all our shores. Not a year passes without its record of stranded vessels and shipwrecked seamen. Take the circuit of our fashionable watering-places, and in the midst of all their gaieties you will not find one without its many sorrowful recitals. On such a spot the goodly ship went down; here, and here,

so many of the passengers and of the crew were washed ashore; in such a churchyard a number of the unknown and nameless lie buried in one common grave; there is a monumental stone to some of higher grade in life, to a father whose body the dread sea has not surrendered, and to a son whom it gave back to moulder in his native earth. So great is the amount of the mortality of storm and tempest, that could its victims be numbered, the slaughter of war would scarcely be found to over-balance them. Many a returning vessel arrives to perish on the home shore. Many a yearning heart looks out with longing, loving, yet despairing eyes, on the white cliffs of the shores his foot no more shall tread, while clusters of their countrymen congregate at points and corners of the land with anguished spirits, to watch the fearful issue of those warrings of the elements which swallow up the strong man in his strength, and make widows and orphans of the mourners who are left behind.

We can give but a faint shadow of these sad realities, but even the faintest will show how imperative is the duty of providing against such exigencies as these, springing as they do out of our national pre-eminence, and appealing as they do to our national benevolence. The coming of the equinoctial gales brings also a warning sound, and every consideration makes us anxious to do our share in laying before the notice of the public, the working of the National Life-boat Institution. We should be ashamed to offer arguments in support of so good a cause. One thought of the mind, and one feeling of the heart, convinces and persuades a thousand times more overpoweringly than the best rhetoric. We think that the work of this society ought to be done by Government, but we know that the greatest good is often effected by voluntary effort. It is only necessary that things should be known in England, to count them done. There are already life-boats in very many points along the coasts of the United Kingdom, but we would have the system so organised, that every dangerous locality should be so provided. We think that the men who volunteer into these boats are among the number of England's greatest heroes. We are proud of every one of them. The smallness of the pay places the service beyond the reach of its being undertaken for the sake of pecuniary reward. Each master of a boat has a salary of eight pounds a year, the crew receive either three shillings or five, each man on every separate occasion, according to the exigency of the weather, being also required to test the boat, and keep themselves in practice, once in every three months. Since the establishment of this institution ten thousand four hundred and seventy-five persons have been rescued from a watery grave by means of its exertions. When we reflect how many more have been saved from sorrow, and possibly from destitution—for each of these must have had others whose course of life was bound up in theirs—the good must be greatly multiplied. But the society is cramped in its means of usefulness for want of money. Already it has eleven fresh boats in progress of building, but to take in the leading points along the coast, sixty-four more are required. The cost of the eleven boats now in progress, with their necessary carriages and all requisite appendages, is three thousand three hundred pounds. If the sixty-four more are ever to be provided, public liberality must supply proportionate funds. We do not for a moment doubt the English heart. We trust that when the state of the case is fairly brought before them all classes will—seeing how life may depend upon liberality—hasten to encircle our coast with such means of safety as money may command. The unflinching bravery of our seafaring men will do the rest. Glad should we be to see them better recompensed. Now they have their reward in their own breasts. But, which is unhappily sometimes the case, if they themselves fall victims to the work of mercy, leaving behind wives and children who have been wholly dependent upon them for subsistence, then, we say, that the works of the husband should be paid for to the wife, the works of the father to the children. The man who hazards his life in the cause of humanity, and sacrifices it in the most honourable of mortal daring, should know, as he is buffeting with the winds and the waves, and most of all in the last struggle of mortal agony, as he

loses his hold on life, and perishes in all the strength of his vigorous manhood, that he is leaving those who are nearest and dearest to him, to his country, and that the legacy is accepted as a sacred thing. In every case of this kind we would have the widow assured of some little pension, and each child of some small provision, to keep them from the workhouse and fit them in due time to earn their own daily bread.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THERE is still scarcely a ripple on the surface of affairs at home. Sir Cornwall Lewis makes a small splash, with the kindest intentions dropping a word on Reform, at a country gathering. But his "mite," as he calls it, is, we fear, of the wrong coinage; for he speaks vaguely, desirous of a "real" Reform Bill, increasing the popular character of the Legislature, and yet as inclining to finality. Upon all great questions he thinks that the House of Commons fairly represents the opinion of the country; and he calls upon those who propose to bring forward any systematic plan of reform to state distinctly what is the exact evil they design to remedy. This does, indeed, sound like making progress in a "cautious manner." Yet it is true, as the ex-Chancellor observes, that all our advances in the direction of democracy have hitherto been in the direction of liberty, and doubtless it is devoutly to be wished that future advances should correspond in character. But more than politics, the comet—this week in the height of its splendour—engrosses attention; and astronomical speculations are the order of the day. Meantime, while the star-gazers are busy collecting new facts for their favourite science, the electricians are still experimenting, and with marvellous skill, on the Atlantic cable. It has been determined at once to take up the shore end, and to risk the under-running for some distance out. The last Galway packet brought a rumour from Newfoundland that, after the lapse of a considerable interval, messages had been again received there, although it had been found impossible to return an answer. The fact is singular, if true; but there is little ground to hope what has been inferred from it, that the cable itself is sound, and the electrical machines alone at fault.

We learn by accounts from India that Lord Clyde is again about to take the field with the commencement of the cold weather; and by the 25th of this month an army will await his commands at Cawnpore of 25,000 Europeans, and 10,000 natives, chiefly cavalry—the largest ever yet, it is said, assembled in India. The rebels scattered in gangs must congregate to present a front worthy of attack by this imposing array. Their rendezvous is the great jungle near Jugdespore. Central and Eastern Oude may be considered subdued; but North-Eastern Oude is still in rebellion, while the South, with the neighbouring districts of Azimghur, Allahabad, Benares, and Buxar are disturbed by roaming bands of marauders. The Nana Sahib, with the cowardice peculiar to cruelty, skulks in the jungles, seeking only his own safety.

Outrages continue in Palestine; the latest reported is the murder of an unoffending English lady at Jerusalem, almost within sight of the Consul's flag. Great anxiety prevailed among the European residents. Indeed the whole of Syria appears to be overrun by disorder; were there cohesion in the several parts, there is enough of fiery bigotry to work out most disastrous issues.

The Emperor of Russia stands fast by his project for the abolition of serfdom; and on his recent visit to Warsaw made it the chief topic in his address to the nobles of the several Governments through which he passed. The nobility of the Nijni-Novogorod suffered a gentle rebuke for their "egotistic opinions," and were sagely assured that "selfish views spoil everything that is good;" while in other governments, where the nobility had shown an open hostility to the movement, the Emperor refused to accept the accustomed hospitalities. This great work, involving the reconstruction of the whole social system of Russia, will not be accomplished in a day; and those who address themselves to it will need to be wise as well as urgent in their labour. The friendly greetings at Warsaw are over; Prince Napoleon has sped back to Chalons, and the Prince of Prussia moves again among the intrigues of Berlin. The Czar, it is said, has accepted an invitation to Paris in the ensuing spring, and will at the same time visit our Queen in London.



A Woman's Bargain.

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

CHAPTER IV.

"It is nothing but Henrietta's excessive delicacy that prevents me from seeing her mamma," exclaimed Lionel Kendrick, to himself. "I must have been blind and idiotic, not to have thought of that before. Here have I suffered myself to be put off day after day, for a whole fortnight, and now I find out that it is entirely my own fault. I don't know anything that makes one feel more provoked with oneself than just discovering that you have been volunteering to deprive yourself of some great happiness which only makes you look as though you didn't want it, and didn't value it. Could I expect that a girl of her extreme refinement and even shyness of disposition, would like to say to me, 'Go to mamma if you like.' Why of course she couldn't say it; but I won't suffer myself to be put off one day longer. Why even she must despise my cold indifference if I did."

So again Lionel Kendrick went to the little cottage and told Henrietta that he had come to claim her for his own.

Henrietta was in great alarm. She assured him that her mamma would not listen to him. She entreated him to wait until the time was more propitious.

"Won't listen to me! But she *must* listen to me! You know that she put me on a year's probation, a year in which I was to hold no communication with you either directly or indirectly. It was a terrible privation, but you are my witness how I bore it and kept the terms honestly and faithfully. I complained bitterly enough, but then I knew she was right in one sense, for if I could not bear the absence of a year, how could I be faithful for ever and ever? and besides she had a right to guard her treasure. I felt it all the while, and now that it is over, I say it too. She must think me the coldest icicle that ever hung on a wall, not to have held her to the very hour. She may say to herself, 'Lionel Kendrick is one whole fortnight behind his time, and if he is so indifferent, I am clear from my engagement.'"

"But mamma does not think that she entered into any engagement."

"She could not be so treacherous, after putting me on this year's probation."

"Ah! Lionel, it was only doing as they do in the House of Commons when they say that something or another is to be read again that day six months."

"If any one else had said that of my Henrietta's mother, I would have resented it as vile calumny!"

"Mamma is much against imprudent marriages. She has great cause. My poor sister's was a love

match—but I mustn't speak of that. To tell you the truth, Lionel, she did not think you would have kept in the same mind for a whole year, but supposed that the affair would drop and die a natural death."

"And you, Henrietta, you—what did you think?" He spoke very earnestly almost breathlessly.

Henrietta's eyes drooped under his inquiring gaze. Some gleam of suspicion came across him that she had thought so too, but he drove the idea away as though it were a base injury to be repented of as a great sin. Could he so malign the modesty that cast down those beautiful orbs of heaven's own blue?

So instead of reproaching, he entreated a thousand pardons, with a great expenditure of wild extravagance.

Henrietta was touched by the generous ardour of the frank, open-hearted, young man. "Had the lawsuit only been ended—"

"What difference would that have made?"

"Only a difference in mamma's feelings—she has such a horror of a lawsuit—and then she might not have thought it so imprudent."

"Forget the lawsuit! I am resolved to cast it behind my back, and to act as if there was no such thing as a Court of Chancery in the world. My prospects are not bad, and I am resolved to trust to no contingencies, no ignis fatuus of good fortune, no lottery ticket of life. I have a promise of a little Government appointment, nay, I may say it is already mine; and though it will not give my Henrietta luxuries, it will at least preserve her from want, and love shall sweeten every privation. Love shall be the guardian angel of our cottage. It shall water the flowers, and turn the frugal meal into a feast of nectar and ambrosia."

"Would mamma call it poetical poverty, or actual low, mean, vulgar, poverty?" asked Henrietta, a little anxiously.

"I will tell your mamma that where love is there can be nothing low, or mean, or vulgar. Love is an angelic guest of high degree, whose presence turns the humblest cottage into a right royal palace."

"Mamma would talk to you about tradesmen's bills."

"And I should tell her that with some prudent self-denial we should have no occasion to fear duns at our cottage door."

"Ah! Lionel, believe me mamma will say that she can't listen to such a thing."

"But she is pledged to me!"

"No, Lionel, not pledged; she will never acknowledge that."

"Then say compromised, which is the same thing to honourable minds; but I call it pledged, in the plain meaning of the word. Did she not appoint me a year of probation?"

"You think so, but she does not."

"I will make her see it in a different point of view. I will put it in its true light."

"You must not talk to mamma in that way, indeed you mustn't. You will offend her greatly."

"Never fear! I will speak to her as humbly as a suppliant on his knees, but plainly and manfully too. I hate all crooked policies."

"At least wait until I have spoken to her."

"No more waiting! No more waiting! Besides, do you think I would put my own proud duty upon you? I am come to claim you, and I will do it with my own will, and my own tongue, and my own heart."

As Henrietta looked at the brave, the handsome, the open-hearted young man, she asked herself whether even a cottage might not be endurable, lightened with such a bright and glowing affection.

At this moment the door opened, and Mrs. Mellish appeared in the entrance. She stood there for a moment perfectly still, as if taken by surprise and not exactly seeing her way. Lionel Kendrick rushed towards her and seized both her hands. "Dear Madam," he exclaimed, all the warmth of his character called into play, "you have come at a happy moment; for of all beings upon earth, it is you, and you only, I am wild with eagerness to see."

As he said this, Henrietta glided through the folding door which opened into the little back parlour, and, sitting down upon a chair, felt as if torn to pieces by the battle that was raging within her heart. In that position she remained an auditor of all that was said in the adjoining apartment, herself scarcely conscious that the little maid who comprised in her own person the whole domestic establishment of the cottage was likewise devouring every syllable.

It took Mrs. Mellish two or three seconds of time to recover from her attack of surprise. She stood perfectly still while thus regaining mental convalescence, and then remained a few moments longer, lost in some fresh considerations which seemed to put in new and vigorous claims. Many times had Lionel Kendrick asked for a welcome before he received one, but at length he was rewarded.

Mrs. Mellish smiled very amiably on the young man as she shook hands with him, and walked into the room.

"You are very good—you set my heart at rest—you know why I am here? You know for what I have come?"

"I suppose I can guess," said Mrs. Mellish, graciously.

"Guess! You know. Did you not put me on a year's probation? That year ended a fortnight ago. I am come to claim *your* Henrietta, my Henrietta!"

"Really!" ejaculated Mrs. Mellish.

"I have kept my part of the engagement, and I am come in the full trust that you will honourably and generously keep yours. It has been a hard trial!"

"To your constancy?" said Mrs. Mellish, with a smile.

"No, but to my feelings. Did you think me brainless and heartless? I must have proved myself both had my faith failed."

"Well, Mr. Kendrick, you were always a favourite of mine, though I thought it right to conceal that weakness. There are so many young men who might be set up as weathercocks that it is refreshing to find one who knows his own mind for a whole year together."

"Dear Mrs. Mellish, I knew that you would not trifle with me. You are too kind—too generous—too just. I have, then, your sanction to our union. I thank you with my whole heart, thousands and thousands of times, for the happiness of my entire life. I will endeavour to prove myself a son to you in every act, and thought, and feeling."

Something in this speech touched the lady as not being quite in good taste.

"Still there are considerations, considerations that must have due attention, before we go further. Prudence requires that. Although my daughter has been cast down from that position of life which all my family had a just right to expect, still I must have a proper confidence in her never being further humiliated. If she can make herself happy on a small income, my feelings," and here the lady sighed like a maternal martyr, "must, I suppose, give place to her inclinations. She pays you a great

compliment, Mr. Kendrick, for you must excuse me for saying that she ought to have looked higher, considering the many offers she has had; but, as I was saying, I leave all that, she knows her own inclinations best; but if she does marry on a narrow income—if she is content to do that, you ought to take it as a great compliment, Mr. Kendrick, as I said before. But still I must be assured that she will be safe from actual poverty. It is a great trial to have a daughter marry into what you must excuse me for calling low-life, especially when she has good blood in her veins. Families feel that, Mr. Kendrick, families feel that!"

There was something in this tone of conversation which rather hacked at the young man's self-love; and yet there was so much justice in it that he felt angry with himself for feeling angry with the speaker. Some people choose such rough roads to a right end, that the people going with them on the journey have often a great mind to turn back again and go the other way.

However romantic Lionel Kendrick might be, he could not help seeing that Mrs. Mellish was right. He arrived at that conclusion just as she reached the end of her speech.

"I am quite aware of my own defects, and of my adored Henrietta's generous condescension in overlooking them. You have forborne to question me respecting that great burden of my life, which clogs me at every step I take—I mean the lawsuit to which I was born, which I inherit from my father, and which I can never abandon for the sake of his honour, which I must justify at any cost. To support this suit, I have set aside my own little patrimony, which just suffices to meet its unceasing drain; and to replace this, I have accepted the mediation of a generous friend who has obtained for me a small Government appointment. If I should ever gain that suit, everything would be different. But I will not think of that! I put that out of the question. Still I have not been quite such a fool as to suppose that we could live on love; and though I know that our little income is far below my Henrietta's merits, I still believe that we may find it sufficient for our modest and moderate wants."

"May I be allowed to ask the amount?" said Mrs. Mellish, with an air of condescension, as if she already looked down upon her son-in-law elect.

"You have a right to know," he answered, with some hesitation, as though he mistrusted the good reception of his announcement. The feeling gave a sort of indistinctness to the words that followed.

Henrietta strained every nerve to catch the sound. She failed, and was wofully disappointed. Could she guess it from what was next said? There was a short silence. Then Mrs. Mellish spoke.

"It is little indeed. Less than I ever thought a daughter of mine would have married upon—but if she likes you—well, I suppose I must not stand in the way of your happiness."

Henrietta knew, without seeing it, that Lionel was kissing her mother's hand. Comprehending that the conference was over, she fled to her own room with a step as light as a fawn; and being summoned down, as she had expected, excused herself from seeing Lionel Kendrick again until the morrow.

That gentleman went away discontented, but full of admiration of Henrietta's maidenly modesty.

(To be continued.)

HOWARD PAUL, in *Patchwork*, relates that he was once invited to a sewing party. The next day a friend asked him how the entertainment came off. "Oh, it was very amusing," replied Howard, "The ladies hemmed, and I hawed."

Death was once found in the pot, and now he has been detected in the snuff-box. Long ago, the destroyer was found in the snuff, but he has since then been discovered lingering in the box itself. In boxes lined with very thin lead, but especially in cases where the leaden lining is thicker, and which are much used by the Paris retailers, a chemical action takes place, the result of which is to charge the snuff with subacetate of lead. This result was suspected by Chevalier, and has been confirmed by Boudet of Paris and Mayer of Berlin, by long and careful experiments. The latter learned chemist traces several deaths and cases of "saturine paralysis" to the patients having taken snuff from packets the inner envelope of which was thin sheet-lead, in constant contact with the powdered weed.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress with double skirt of figured silk—the ground pale grey, covered with a small pattern in mauve colour. The lower skirt is plain; but the upper one is edged with a band of mauve colour silk, and is gathered up at each side by a bow of ribbon, with long flowing ends. The corsage is in the Raphael style; shaped square in front, and edged with a band of mauve silk. The sleeves are loose at the ends, and finished with corresponding trimming. The sleeves are confined at the shoulder by several drawings, forming small puffs, and a bow of mauve ribbon, with flowing ends, is fixed in front of the arm. Chemisette of plaited muslin, finished at the throat by two narrow quilled frills. Under-sleeves of plain muslin, in one full puff, finished at the wrist with a ruche of muslin. Bonnet of *paille-de-viz*, trimmed with mauve colour ribbon and flowers. Parasol of green moire, covered with guipure. At the top a bow and ends of broad green ribbon.

Fig. 2 (Little Girl's Dress).—Double skirt of blue poplin. The upper one is open in front, in the style of a tunic, and is edged round by a *plissé* of ribbon of the same colour as the dress. The sleeves are formed of a frill and an epaulette; the latter slit open in front of the shoulder. The corsage has bretelles crossed in front, and they, as well as the sleeves, are trimmed with *plissé* of ribbon. Short trousers, edged with needle-work. Boots of blue cashmere.

Fig. 3.—Dress with double skirt of mohair, of a brown and white pattern; the corsage is high to the throat, and ornamented with buttons of passementerie. Mantle of black velvet. Bonnet of fancy crinoline, trimmed with green ribbon and flowers.

Fig. 4.—Chemisette of muslin: the front ornamented with puffs and narrow plaits. Round the throat a double ruche, separated by a puffing of coloured ribbon. In front a bow of ribbon with long flowing ends.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The continuance of bright, warm weather gives occasion, at present, to a capricious variety in dress. Out-door costume exhibits a strange mixture of textures, transparent and opaque, of dark colours and light tints—of summer and autumn bonnets. The bournous is seen in close contact with the lace mantelet; and the barege robe with the dress of solid silk or mohair. All harmonise and accord admirably together. Two seasons are passing on in friendly union, though, doubtless they will be soon and suddenly separated by the keen blast of advancing winter.

Among the novelties of the last week, we may notice a robe of emerald green and white silk; the flounces, one green and one white, being disposed alternately. Another robe of the same green silk, with quilles of black velvet, was very rich in effect.

The following *ensemble de toilette* will afford a useful guidance for negligé costume in the country. Dress of barege, of a chequered pattern, in shades of green. The skirt has three broad flounces, trimmed, at some distance from the edge, with a bouillonné of barege, crossed by bands of black velvet. The corsage, which is half high, opens in a point in front. Bretelles, headed by a bouillonné, present the effect of a fichu, terminating in a point at the waist in front and at the back. The sleeves are formed of one deep frill, gathered up in front of the arm, and fastened by a bow of green chequered ribbon. Under-sleeves composed of two large puffs of plain muslin, with wristbands of needlework. Chemisette formed of alternate rows of needlework and Valenciennes insertion. The hair disposed in long ringlets at each side of the face, and confined at the back of the head by bows of green velvet and lappets of black lace. On one arm a coral bracelet, and on the other a bracelet of hair with gold snap.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night publishes several official despatches relating to recent operations in India. The successful attack which Colonel Byng made at Sirsaie, in Goruckpore, is recorded, and so is the share taken by the Hyderabad Contingent under Major Orr in the last operations before Calpee. Letters are published from General Outram, supplying omissions in the record of those who have done service with bravery and skill. Further particulars also appear relative to the fighting at Gwalior.

OSTRICHES IN FRANCE.

The Bulletin of the Société d'Acclimatation publishes a note from Dr. Vavasour on the subject of the Nandou, or South American ostrich, and on the means of bringing it into a domestic state and accustoming it to the climate of France. The South American ostrich, although of the same natural family as those in Africa and elsewhere, differs from them by being of rather smaller stature, and by having three toes on the feet instead of two. They live in numerous bands in the part of South

particularly by the women, to any one who does not evince much intelligence. Although of a generally pacific character, the males sometimes have battles either to defend their own females or to capture some from other hands, and they then give each other most furious kicks, but their movements on these occasions are ridiculously awkward. The force, however, of their kick is enough to break a man's leg, and such accidents have sometimes occurred. Their laying season is in the month of August; their nest consists of a large hole in the ground, which they do not make themselves, but

stomachs. The young ostriches may be readily tamed, for they become familiar in two or three days. They must not be placed in a cage, but allowed to walk about, attaching something to their feet to prevent their going too far. They are fed with little bits of fresh meat, which they will take from the hand. They will walk about round the houses, enter into all the rooms, look with apparent curiosity at what is going on, and occupy themselves with catching flies, of which they are very fond. As they grow larger they go further from home, but they never fail to return at the time when they

are usually fed, or at night to roost. They are very fond of sugar, and will follow a person about to procure it. Dr. Vavasour concludes by stating that the South American ostrich would live without difficulty in the north of France; that there is no difficulty in domesticating it; that it will feed on anything that is given to it, however coarse; that it is of a very strong constitution, and but little sensible to atmospheric changes; and that it scarcely requires any care, space and liberty being all that is wanted. The advantages which might be derived from domesticating these birds would consist in its feathers, which are in great demand, and from the eggs, which would form a good article of food to the people in the country.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

Although Lionel was prepared to see a very handsome woman in Lady Monfort, the beauty of her countenance took him by surprise. No preparation by the eulogies of description can lessen the effect which the first sight of a beautiful object produces upon a mind to which refinement of idea gives an accurate and quick comprehension of beauty. Be it a work of art, a scene in nature, or, rarest of all, a human face divine, a beauty never before beheld strikes us with hidden pleasure, like a burst of light; and it is a pleasure that elevates. The imagination feels itself richer by a new idea of excellence; for not only is real beauty wholly original, having no prototype, but its immediate influence is spiritual. It may seem strange—I appeal to every observant artist if the assertion be not true—but the first sight of the most perfect order of female beauty, rather than courting, rebukes and strikes back every grosser instinct that would alloy admiration. There must be some meanness and blemish in the beauty which the sensualist no sooner beholds than he covets. In the higher incarnation of the abstract idea which runs through all our notions of moral good and celestial purity—even if the moment the eye sees the heart loves the image—the love has in it something of the reverence which it was said the charms of virtue would produce could her forms be made visible; nor could mere human love obtrude itself till the sweet awe of the first effect had been familiarised away. And I apprehend that it is this exalting or etherealising attribute of beauty to which all poets, all writers who would poetise the realities of life, have unconsciously rendered homage, in the rank to which they would elevate what, stripped of such attribute, would be but a gaudy idol of painted clay. If from the loftiest epic to the tritest novel, a heroine is often little more than a

name to which we are called upon to bow, as to a symbol representing beauty; and if we ourselves (be we ever so indifferent in our common life to fair faces) feel that in art at least imagination needs an image of the beautiful—if, in a word, both poet and reader here would not be left excuseless, it is because in our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the sensual. Wouldst thou, for instance, for some vague conception of the shape worn by a pure soul released; wouldst thou give to it the likeness of an ugly hag? or wouldst thou not ransack all thy remembrances, all thy conceptions of forms most beautiful, to clothe the holy image? Do so: now bring it thus robed with the richest graces before thy mind's eye. Well, seest thou now the excuse for poets in the rank they give to beauty? Seest thou now how high from the realm of the senses soars the mysterious Archetype? Without the idea of beauty, couldst thou conceive a form in which to clothe a soul that has entered heaven?—*Sir B. Lytton's New Novel*.

The Hon. Misses Longley, daughters of the Bishop of Durham, were driving in a pony carriage in Auckland Park, the other evening, when the pony took fright, it is thought, at the putting up of an umbrella, and galloped off, upsetting the carriage and throwing the ladies out. Fortunately they fell upon the soft grass by the side of the carriage, and sustained little or no injury. The carriage was broken to pieces.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

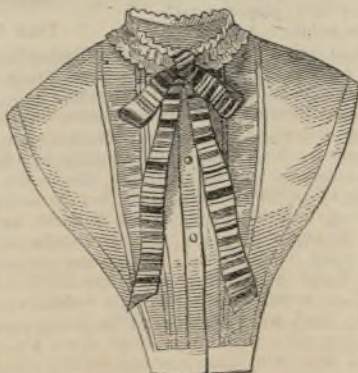


Fig. 4.

America comprised, from north to south, between the frontiers of the Brazils and Patagonia, near the Straits of Magellan, and from east to west between the Atlantic and the Cordilleras of the Andes. They only frequent the open plains, and never enter into the wooded parts of the country. They are commonly found in the plains of the Republic of Uruguay, but are very rare in Paraguay. They generally move about in bands of ten and sometimes twenty females, with a single male, which walks generally at their head, and is besides readily distinguishable by his larger size. They may be seen seeking their food in the midst of horses and cattle, with which they are always on the best terms. In Uruguay and in Buenos Ayres, where these birds are seldom hunted, they show no alarm at man, but come and feed close to houses; but if they see one or two horsemen approach, as if to surprise them, they run off with extreme swiftness. The American ostrich is a very quiet and even stupid bird, and its name, "avestruz," is liberally applied,

use those which the bulls make with their fore feet in order to cover themselves with a cloud of dust, which is a favourite custom of those animals. The number of eggs generally found in those large nests is from twenty-five to thirty, but it is not uncommon to find from sixty to eighty. It is thought that all the females belonging to one band lay in the same nest. It is not true, as has been stated, that these eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun, for both the males and the females have been seen sitting on them, but more frequently the former. The flesh of the young ones is good, though rather strong, but that of the grown birds is disagreeable. The eggs, however, form a very good article of food, and are sought after by the country people for that purpose. The food of the ostriches consists of insects, seeds, and sometimes of small reptiles, such as small lizards, &c.; but they are in general so voracious that they will swallow anything; and pieces of leather, iron, &c., have been found in their

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the Editor, 23, Fleet-street, London.

Poetical Tributes to the Memories of British Bards, and other Poems. By EMMA BLYTON. London: Bennett.

It not unfrequently happens, in poetical works especially, that where an apology for publication might reasonably be looked for, none is given, and occasionally, as in the present case, a preface announces the lack of confidence of the writer in her own powers, when the volume itself might safely be left to work its own way in public estimation. We have read the book with much pleasure. A variety of subjects, full of correct sentiment, and clothed in suitable language, attest the ability of the authoress. We shall select one piece, entitled "Cowper's Grave," and leave our readers to form their own opinion whether it was necessary to propitiate the critic by "pleading youth and a defective knowledge of the divine art:"—

Oh, hallowed grave! dost thou contain a poet's sacred dust?
Heldst thou embalmed within thy shrine the ashes of the just?
Whilst lingering round thy honoured site, sad memories throng the brain,
And wakeful fancy brings to life that much-loved form again.
We gaze upon his child-like brow, imprest with earnest thought,
And mark anon the passing change maturity hath wrought;
Again, his mind's rich produce, breathed forth in mystic tone,
Awakes its echo in our hearts, as once it fired his own;
Again we listen to his voice, yet speaking as of old,
And bless the gentle hand that traced those deathless words of gold.

Cowper!—this narrow track of earth thy spirit hath not bound,
The jewel gone, its casket waits the trumpet's final sound.
Thy frame, too finely sensitive, soon yielded to decay;
The mighty of the earth must fall, its gifted pass away.
We grieve that sorrow's baleful mist so pure a heart should shroud,
That e'er thy clear and beauteous mind was darkened by a cloud;
Bright reason from her golden lamp withholds no flickering ray,
Angelic knowledge now is thine, and heaven's effulgent day.
Thy yearnings for a mother's love no more corrode thy heart,
Her prayers are answered, ye have met—have met, no more to part;
The aching breast, the care-worn brow, alike are free from pain,
And pure and holy thoughts beam now from thy unclouded brain.
Cowper!—the fragrance of that name still dwells in classic halls,
And marble tries to speak its praise within yon sacred walls;
On England's famed poetic scroll it beams a light sublime,
Borne on, with brightening lustre, down the rolling stream of time.
And well may Britain proudly boast, amidst her sons of fame,
A fond alliance with so good, so great a poet's name.

The Courtship of Miles Standish, and other Poems. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. London: W. Kent and Co.

A new volume of poems by Longfellow cannot fail to awaken interest and curiosity. Works from the same pen have been extensively read, and found many admirers in this country. The present volume, however, is not likely to increase the popularity of the author. Seventy pages are occupied with "The Courtship of Miles Standish," which is a story of slender material, and not worked out so as to excite interest. "Miles Standish" is an old Puritan Captain, of the Mayflower pilgrimage. He is also a grey-headed widower, desirous to take unto himself a help-mate in the shape of "the Puritan maiden, Priscilla." So, being more familiar with the battles of Mars than Venus, he deposes one John Alden, a young scribe and poet, to make love on his behalf. Alden loves the maiden on his own account, and while reluctantly urging the suit of the Captain, is made aware of her feelings, by Priscilla very demurely asking Alden to speak for himself. The young Milton of New Plymouth then conceives the heroic notion of sailing by the Mayflower, about to start for England; but somehow very naturally changes his mind. In the meantime a tribe of Indians declare war. The old Captain goes forth with his army of twelve musketeers, and is reported to be slain. John Alden is about to wed Priscilla, when lo! the Captain appears, and very sensibly and prosaically forgives the young couple. Such is the story. It is, or was, capable of some development, in such hands as those of Longfellow. We do not assert that in this poem there are no lines worthy of the author's reputation; but they are few and far between. Miles Standish and Alden are borrowed characters. It is an old and twice-told tale, and it is this time thinly and poorly clad. The idea of an ambassador in love being treated by the fair one as the principal, is trite enough, and has been worn threadbare by dramatist and novelist. Considering the spirit of this poem, we could wish that

its execution had been more worthy of our praise. There is nothing very striking in any of the minor pieces; but we select one of the best, entitled "Haunted Houses:"—

All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.

We meet them at the door-way, on the stair,
Along the passages they come and go,
Impalpable impressions on the air,
A sense of something moving to and fro.

There are more guests at table than the hosts
Invited; the illuminated hall
Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts,
As silent as the pictures on the wall.

The stranger at my fireside cannot see
The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear;
He but perceives what is; while unto me
All that has been is visible and clear.

We have no title-deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates
From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates.

The spirit-world around this world of sense
Floats like an atmosphere, and everywhere
Wafts through these earthly mists and vapours dense
A vital breath of more ethereal air.

Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires;
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires.

These perturbations, this perpetual jar
Of earthly wants and aspirations high,
Come from the influence of an unseen star,
An undiscovered planet in our sky.

And as the moon from some dark gate of cloud
Throws o'er the sea a floating bridge of light,
Across whose trembling planks our fancies crowd
Into the realm of mystery and night—

So from the world of spirits there descends
A bridge of light, connecting it with this,
O'er whose unsteady floor, that sways and bends,
Wander our thoughts above the dark abyss.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

WOMAN'S CONSTANT TORMENT.—DUST.

MAN'S GREATEST PLAGUE.—A woman continually brushing the same.

A SEQUESTERED SPOT.—Tobermory, in Mull, is the place to go to for a rogue who wishes to cheat his creditors by a quiet sequestration.

THE DIFFERENCE OF RACE.—Q. What is the difference between the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—A. Why, that Dizzy writes books, and Derby makes them.

NUTS FOR POOR MEN.—It costs a deal of money to be rich, and it is a question if so much is worth so little? After all, is wealth worth the cost, first in acquiring it, next in supporting it, and lastly, in bearing up under it, when you have lost it?

TELEGRAPHIC ALPHABET.—The Lindley-Murrays of electricity are busy laying down a new alphabet for the use of the submarine telegraph. Mrs. Trimmer says that the foundation of such an alphabet must be principally mutes and liquids.

THE CONFESSORIAL AT ST. PAUL'S.—There is no truth in the report, that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have been prevailed upon by the Puseyite party to introduce the practice of Auricular Confession within the walls of that sacred edifice, and to establish their Confessional in the Whispering Gallery.

JEREMY DIDDLEY AT THE MINT.—"It is not generally known (says a newspaper paragraph) that the whole of the British coinage is raised by atmospheric pressure." The "pressure" must be very great, indeed, when John Bull is driven to make his money by a plan that looks uncommonly like "raising the wind!"

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH.

The extraordinary feat of playing eight games at the same time, without seeing the board, was performed on the 27th ult. at the Café de la Régence by Mr. Morphy, the young American player. Nothing could be more simple than the manner in which this astonishing act of memory and mental abstraction was effected. The portion of the Café de la Régence more particularly appropriated to the use of chess amateurs, was open as usual to the public, and in it sat the eight gentlemen, who consented to be Mr. Morphy's antagonists. The other part of the café, farther on, and in which two brilliant tables are placed, was appointed to the use of the blindfold player, who sat at the end, with his back to the public. A certain line was marked out, beyond which only two gentlemen could pass.—M. Journaud and M. Arnoes de Riviere, who had undertaken to announce the moves on both sides. The latter gentleman officiated for the first four players, MM. Baucher, Bierwirth, Bornemann, and Guibert, and the former for the last four, MM. Lequesne, Potier, Preti, and Seguin. At half-past twelve the combatants having taken their places in the presence of about 550 lovers of the noble game, the play commenced by Mr. Morphy taking the move and signifying that in every one of the eight cases he played KP2. Some of his opponents replied by the similar move, whilst others played differently, so as to lead to what is called irregular openings. The play then went on without interruption for not less than ten hours, during which time Mr. Morphy never took the slightest refreshment. The definitive result was that the blindfold player won six of the games, and drew two, his opponents being vanquished in the following order—MM. Preti (after seven hours and a-half), Potier, Baucher, Bornemann, Bierwirth, and Seguin (at half-past ten). The two players who succeeded in drawing their games were MM. Lequesne and Guibert. At the end of this wonderful exhibition, Mr. Morphy did not appear much fatigued.

THE FAMILY OF SMITHS.

At the Thames Police-court, on Monday, on Mr. Selfe taking his seat upon the bench, he put into the hands of the reporter present two letters he had received—one from Mr. John Thomas Smith, the Mayor of Melbourne, now staying at Morley's Hotel, and the other from Mr. Horn, his secretary—in relation to the application of a woman named Margaret Hall. Mrs. Hall, who is the wife of a mechanic, and the mother of a family, is the daughter of an aged woman named Smith, an inmate of Captain Cook's Almshouses in Shadwell, and she stated that her brother, John Thomas Smith, who was educated in a Sunday-school in the neighbourhood of Stratford, was formerly an apprentice to the sea service, and subsequently chief mate and captain of a ship; but he left England about sixteen years ago and settled in Australia, and that she heard no more of him until about three weeks ago, when the Mayor of Melbourne, who announced himself as John Thomas Smith, waited upon her, announced himself as her long-lost brother, kissed his niece, her daughter, and invited her to Morley's Hotel, to which place she proceeded next day, with her eldest daughter, son, and mother. She saw the mayor and his secretary, and her mother was asked if she could recognise the features of the mayor as her son. The old woman replied that she could not recognise a single feature, and he then dismissed them with a contribution of two guineas for the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, and a sovereign for the boy, who is being educated in that institution. Mrs. Hall expressed a belief that the Mayor of Melbourne was her brother, and that finding her and her mother very needy, had repudiated them. If he was not her brother he had no right to kiss her youngest daughter and attempt to kiss her eldest daughter in Morley's Hotel. Mr. Selfe promised to write to the Mayor of Melbourne, and let Mrs. Hall know the result of his inquiries. He now said it appeared to him that Mrs. Hall was labouring under some delusion, as would appear from the letters to which he called the reporter's attention. The letter from Mr. Smith was as follows:

"Morley's Hotel, Oct. 2, 1858.

"Sir,—As my secretary, Mr. Horn, was with me on the occasion of my visit to Mrs. Hall, I have requested him to communicate with you on the subject of your note of this day's date, to remove the impression you appear to entertain that there may be some foundation for the statement of Mrs. Hall, that I am her brother. I called on Mrs. Hall, in consequence of her letter forwarded to me in Melbourne, in order to remove the impression she appeared to have entertained, and I most distinctly informed her that I was not her brother, and upon a second occasion, when she called upon me with her mother, I also assured both of their mistake. I stated then, as I do now, that I was born in Sydney, New South Wales, and that my mother (who died some three years since) was also a native of that colony, and that this is my first visit to this part of the world. I was born on the 27th of April, 1816, in Phillips-street, Sydney, New South Wales, and have been for the last twenty years a resident in Victoria. I distinctly informed Mrs. Hall of the object of my visit to her, which was to assist her in every way possible, on my return in November next to Melbourne, to find her brother; and I informed her of my knowing a person in that colony of the same name. I gave her my card, so that she might find my address in London, and give me all the information in her power with regard to her brother, in order to aid me in the search, and but a few days since Mrs. Hall's mother wrote to me again on the subject if I was her son, when I instructed my secretary to write her back that I was not, that I had assured her before I was not, and that she must not write to me again. I can only account for this annoyance from the fact of my having given the old lady's son a sovereign on the day he called with his mother, to buy him books, and giving the mother 2l. towards the Sailors' Orphans' Home, to which she begged a donation. Mrs. Hall's claim to relationship is but one of four that has reached me since my arrival, and, singular, all the claimants are in needy circumstances. Mr. H. will furnish you with any other information you may desire.—Yours, obediently,

"J. T. SMITH, Mayor of Melbourne.

"To H. S. Selfe, Esq., Thames Police-court." The secretary encloses a formal declaration of the Mayor's respecting his birth and parentage.

THE WEEDON INQUIRY.

The Weedon inquiry has been attended by some remarkable disclosures, and in reference to certain transactions under examination, the Commissioners have received such perplexing statements as to warrant Mr. Selfe's suggestion that they had better hold their sittings in "Labourer-vain-street." Mr. George Munro, the assistant military storekeeper, was examined on Saturday. According to this gentleman, all the elaborate apparatus of bookkeeping at Weedon was mere make-believe and moonshine. There were neither receipts nor issue journals from which to post the ledgers. There was no attempt to ascertain whether vouchers ever existed. In the store department the receipt, inspection, custody, and issue of the various stores for each branch were all in the hands of one person, without any kind of check on his correctness. In the contract branch there was the same laxity, with every facility furnished to any clerk who might be in collusion with a contractor by merely altering or adding a figure to cause such contractor to be paid for articles that never came near the storehouse. With respect to the alleged delivery of boots by the Messrs. Isaacs, Mr. Munro was driven upon the following naïve recommendation: "I would suggest that Messrs. Isaacs be requested to furnish a statement of all the boots they have sent to the depot,

as that, in my opinion, is the only way we have of checking the accounts." The following series of questions and answers, taken from the report of the evidence, brings out the salient absurdities of the whole business into strong relief:—

"As I understand you, Isaacs have really been paid?—We cannot possibly say. They claim for certain quantities delivered on certain days, but we have no corresponding notes of their having gone in. It will be seen by the report that the stores went direct to the inspectors, and that the only record was Mr. Ray's book.

"But the person who received the hampers acknowledges them?—Yes, he acknowledges to have received them, but he says he had other notes for which he has no corresponding delivery, and that he took the boots to meet the other notes, which was a regular practice.

"But how came the other notes into his possession?—The other contractors sent in their notes sometimes without the boots.

"Then, in order to clear this up, you now wish to have a statement from Isaacs of the deliveries?—Yes.

"Then you have to ask the contractor what he has sent in, the same way as Commissary-General Adams said they had to ask the regiments what they had received?—It is the only way."

On Saturday, a telegraphic message was received by Captain Gordon, the chief military storekeeper, from the Under-Secretary of War, requesting him "to have the goodness to call on" one of the witnesses "to report, for the information of General Peel, upon what authority he made" a particular statement now affirmed to be inaccurate. This message, with its correction of the inaccuracy, having been handed to the Commissioners, the room was cleared, and on the readmission of the public the Chairman, after some preliminary observations, strongly protested against the interference of the War-office:—

"I wish to say that I and my fellow Commissioners are exceedingly indignant that the War-office has thought proper in any way to interfere with the witnesses whom we call before us. We come here under a commission from the Crown, and we consider that we are also representatives of the public, who are deeply interested in this inquiry. We call all such witnesses before us as we may think proper to call. We consider that, not only is this establishment in some degree under trial before the Commissioners now assembled, but that the establishment at the War-office is also on its trial. We are by no means satisfied by our inquiries that this establishment is alone to blame in the revelations that have been made, and we desire the War-office will not take the liberty of interfering in any degree with any evidence or with any witnesses we may call before us. We will not have them intimidated in any way, and we now declare that we feel it exceedingly that they should have made any inquiries as to any evidence given before this Commission until they saw it reported under our own authority."

Mr. Selfe: I entirely concur in what Mr. Turner has said.

Mr. Turner: I will add that I hope no officer or servant in this establishment, high or low, will be in any way intimidated, punished, or censured for any evidence he may give before the Commissioners.

Mr. Selfe said he was substantially very like intimidation to call on a witness to give an explanation of the evidence he has given before the Commission.

Colonel French said he agreed in the remarks that had fallen from the Chairman, regretting only that the communication from the War-office had not been made direct to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners on Saturday adjourned their proceedings till Wednesday, when they sat again in London.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company publish a report on the state of the Atlantic cable, which has been prepared by Mr. Henley, the electrical engineer. He states that the results of his experiments lead him to the conclusion that the cable has been seriously injured about 300 miles from Valentia. He expresses an opinion that the fault existed in the cable before it was submerged, and that it should have been tested in water during its manufacture. He has put his large magnetic machine in operation with a view to transmit messages to Newfoundland, but he will not know whether they have been received until intelligence comes from the colony by the ordinary route. He does not believe that the defect will be found near the shore, but he recommends that fifteen miles of the cable should be taken up and tested. Any attempt to raise the cable in the deep soundings would, in his judgment, cause its destruction. Finally, Mr. Henley does not despair of making the cable workable, provided that it does not get worse, by transmitting signals slowly, by having delicate receiving apparatus, and by adopting means for neutralising the earth current. Professor Thomson has partially succeeded in the latter object, by throwing into the receiving end of the line feeble currents of different values. The *Cork Reporter* says: "Newspapers and letters received in town by the Propeller, via Galway, to 21st September, state that a message had been received on that day from Valentia, through the cable; adding that we were hardly prepared to hear, 'with a better current than ever.' They did not appear to know to what to attribute the cessation in communication previously, but inclined to the opinion that the instruments hitherto used involved great uncertainty in the working, which appears to be the opinion of many scientific men at this side of the water. Mr. Hughes, the distinguished American electrician, was on his way from the United States to Newfoundland, to co-operate and assist the English gentlemen in charge of the batteries and instruments in Trinity Bay, by his great scientific knowledge and experience. The above intelligence coming from a reliable source is calculated to raise some hope that the defects, whatever they are, or wherever existing, may yet be remedied to some extent."

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The news from India relates chiefly to the progress made towards the extinction of the revolt, which is thus sketched by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, under date of "August 21st":—

"Proceeding southward we have an 'army' of rebels who, after flying over half Rajpootana, have broken into Maywar. There General Roberts, who, with a strong force of 1,100 Europeans, 350 of whom are cavalry, 750 natives, and 400 sowars, has at last come up with them. He had apparently, however, left his cavalry to guard his camp, for the only result of the skirmish was a loss of seven men to the enemy. By the latest accounts the rebels were at Povien, and supposed to be marching either to Joudhpore or Oodeypore. . . In Ulwar there has been a disturbance. The Mussulman population of the city rose on the 7th of August and attacked the Minister Fyzoolah Khan. Two of his relatives were killed, and his own life was threatened, but he appears to have called on the Hindoo population, and driven the rebels out of Ulwar. With these two exceptions the whole of the vast territory included in the Punjab, Rajpootana, and the North-West Provinces, as far south as Allahabad, may be said to be free from danger. There are some thousands of rebels hovering about Gwalior, and gangs of Jacobins keep up a feeling of uneasiness everywhere, but there is no enemy a police regiment is not competent to manage. In Oude itself several important successes have been gained. Captain Dawson, with 400 military police and 50 horse-men, attacked Sandela on the 11th of August. Sandela is the old cantonment about twenty-five miles north-west of Lucknow. The enemy, who were commanded by Feroze Shah in person, are officially estimated at 3,000 strong, with five guns. They were, however, defeated with the loss of 100 men; and a native noble, with 700 followers, was put in possession of the town. I told you Maun Singh had written for aid from Fyzabad, and that Sir H. Grant had been despatched to his assistance. The relieving force arrived at Fyzabad and occupied the city, the Sepoys flying towards Sultanpore. Following up the blow, Sir H. Grant on the 9th of August despatched Brigadier Horsford, with a portion of his troops, to attack Sultanpore. That officer arrived on the 13th inst., and, after a brief but severe engagement, drove the rebels across the Goomtee, and shelled Sultanpore. This also was evacuated, part of the fugitives making towards Azimghur, and part doubling back, in the hope of reaching Gonda. Thither a large division of the Fyzabad Sepoys had previously fled, and, as they are all nearly destitute, and all demand pay, the unlucky Rajah of Gonda is at his wits' end. So keenly is he oppressed by the depletion of his treasure that he has written to Lucknow to beg for terms. It is questionable if he will obtain them, but the recent victories have produced an extraordinary effect, the country between Lucknow and Fyzabad, and Fyzabad and Sultanpore, submitting at once. Central and eastern Oude may be considered therefore quelled. North-eastern Oude is still rebel, while the south and neighbouring districts of Azimghur, Jounpore, Allahabad, Benares, Buxar, and Ghazepore are disturbed by the broken fragments of the Oude armies. . . All these broken gangs skulk gradually southwards to what is now their rendezvous, the great jungle near Jundespore. They have plundered Musreegunge, threatened Arrah, and attempted to attack Doonraon. Lord Clyde, however, has ordered a collection of 5,000 men by the cold weather to finish the Shahabad affair. Confined as the Bhojporees are by the angle formed by the Soane and the Ganges, both unforgivable, they have little chance of escape. The remainder of Bengal is perfectly quiet. You will perceive from this account that it is only in one section of Oude that anything worthy to be called war at present exists. The embers, however, are scattered, not extinguished, and the Commander-in-Chief is doubtless wise in concentrating the great army he intends to lead in the cold weather. By the 25th of October an army of 25,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives, chiefly cavalry, will be collected at Cawnpore."

One incident had excited some alarm—the discovery of a mutinous conspiracy among the 10th Punjab Infantry at Dera Ismael Khan, happily in time to frustrate the execution of the plot. Several other corps are implicated; amongst them the 3rd Sikhs, the Police Battalion, and a Punjab battery. They were to have combined with the disarmed regiments at Mooltan and elsewhere, and to have marched on Lahore. The evidence before the court of inquiry goes, however, to prove that there is no wide-spread disaffection amongst the Punjab regiments, and that the mutineers are all cis-Satlaj Sikhs. Mr. Russell, writing from Simla, says, that though the affair has been exaggerated by some, it has given rise to much uneasiness:—

"At the dead of night two companies of Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers were marched into the fort of Lahore, and all natives on duty were relieved. The principal significance and danger of the conspiracy was to be found in the fact that they are Sikhs—even though they be of Malwa—who have been conspiring against us. A Sikh rebellion now would be all but fatal to our empire. It is but nine years since they were our most deadly foes, as they have just been our best allies. Our danger arises from their inactivity. The army trained by Runjeet Singh's lieutenants could not rest till they had crossed the Satlej and invited defeat, simply because they had nothing else to do. The army raised by John Lawrence to save India may be equally restless, and there is reason, indeed, to believe that Prometheus is afraid of his own creation—not afraid in a cowardly sense, but alive to the dangers which may arise from an undesirable exercise of his giant strength. They are well mixed up with our own regiments, and they are without artillery, but still they muster 75,000 horse and foot. Now they are gorged with plunder, and so far are contented. But every step must be watched, and it must not be

forgotten that Sikhs were often the foremost and bloodiest, as being the most daring and resolute, in the late mutinies. The disarmed 39th Native Infantry, which was to have been re-armed by the conspirators in the event of success, is ordered to Sealkote, where it will be stationed probably between the cavalry and the guns of the brigade stationed there."

Of the principal rebels Mr. Russell gives the following account:—

"Although Tantia Topce is still at large, his family are in our hands. The Nana Sahib is separated from his harem and the female relatives of the Peishwa whom he protected, and has retired to the jungles in despair. He has apparently abandoned all active share in the councils of the enemy, and now only seeks his own safety. The Mussulmans view him with horror, for he has murdered women and children, and Prince Feroze Shah has not hesitated in his public proclamation to assign those massacres as chief among the causes why Heaven has inflicted defeat after defeat upon the armies of the Faithful. The Nana has still a considerable following, estimated at 2,000 men, of whom the greater part are cavalry, stationed all around his hiding place, and at present there is little chance of our securing him. He is accompanied in his dreary seclusion by that minister of all evil, Azimoola Khan, once the pet of some London drawing-rooms, and of some English ladies, and by many others of his immediate dependents. The Begum, Mumtaz Khan, her Minister and confidant, and Birjis Kuddr, the so-called King of Oude, her son, are active in their intrigues; and Meehudee Hossein, Nirpat Sing, Omer Sing, Raheem Ali, and others, are active in levying men and preparing for the campaign in which they must meet their doom."

Mr. Kavanagh, who made himself so famous as the guide of Sir Colin Campbell into Lucknow, has again distinguished himself under very trying circumstances: "He had been selected by the Chief Commissioner for the civil charge of the district of Muhiabad, the town being protected by a military police regiment and eighty Sowars under Captain J. Dawson and Lieutenant French, of the 53rd Regiment, who were preparing for a siege. On Mr. Kavanagh's arrival he pushed out a police station nine miles further west, but the Sandeela insurgents came down on the 30th of July 1,500 strong, with two guns, and surrounded the twenty police, who aided by three Lumberdars and forty Zemindars had thrown themselves into a fortified house, which served as a thannah, or police station. Mr. Kavanagh had warned the neighbouring Zemindars that, if they failed to aid the police in their hour of danger, they would meet with swift and certain punishment, as in case of assault they would be promptly assisted. The attack began at nine a.m., and at twelve at noon Mr. Kavanagh and Lieutenant French started with 500 military police, half of them natives of Oude, and forty Sowars. By two o'clock they had reached a ridge from which they could see the Zemindary force engaged with the enemy. The enemy opened fire on them from one gun, and sent out a body of skirmishers to check the advances of the relieving force. French led his infantry right at the village to which the enemy were posted, and Mr. Kavanagh, placing himself at the head of his little body of horse, went straight at the enemy's cavalry. The latter broke and fled, and the infantry took to flight, as French neared them, with such rapidity that our Sowars only cut up thirty or forty of them. In a few moments the enemy had disappeared, losing a few more in a gallant sally of the beleaguered police and Zemindars. We lost one man and eight horses, and Mr. Kavanagh's horse was wounded by a sword cut. This little affair has also produced a good result; the Zemindars of the district now voluntarily maintain a force of 400 matchlockmen to protect the police thannah at Ruheemabad, and Mr. Kavanagh rode within four miles of the enemy at Sandeela without obstruction a day or two afterwards."

The farewell season of Mr. Charles Kean, as manager of the Princess's Theatre, opened on Saturday evening with the farce of *Dying for Love* followed by the *Merchant of Venice*. The latter play will be performed for a fortnight, and will then be withdrawn, for the revival of Shakspeare's historical tragedy of *King John*.

On Friday, the new Copyhold Act came into force. There are various amendments in the new law as to voluntary and compulsory enfranchisements and the extinguishments of heriot. An award by the copyhold commissioner is to have the same effect as a conveyance. There are also several enactments in regard to the crown estates of copyhold and customary tenure. The Act is to be considered with the Act of 1852.

Miss Creasy, an English lady, has been brutally murdered in Jerusalem. She left her residence, near the Damascus Gate, on the evening of Friday, the 3rd September, with the intention of proceeding to the British Consul's encampment. Under the impression that she was at the Consul's, her absence appears not to have occasioned any anxiety to her friends until the afternoon of Monday, the 6th. On Tuesday, tidings reached the Consulate that Miss Creasy was missing, and nowhere to be found. Immediate search was made in every direction, and on Thursday morning, the 9th, her remains were found, in an advanced state of decomposition, lying in a field near the Consul's ground, but some distance off the path. A deep wound was found on the temple, occasioned, no doubt, by a stone, as one was found close by the body covered with blood. The little property which she had about her—a ring and the contents of a small bag—had been taken away. After this discovery, the Europeans living outside the walls under tents immediately broke up their encampments and returned to their homes within the city. The bearing of the native population towards the Christians, especially Europeans, has been such as to create deep anxiety in the minds of the residents.

THE DUDLEY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

After numerous adjournments, the jury empanelled to inquire into the causes of the collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway on the 23rd of August, met again on Tuesday. No fresh evidence of importance was adduced; and the jury, after consultation, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Cook, the guard. The following appendix—not very cleverly worded—was also agreed to by nine of the jury, and dissented from by five: "The jury, in giving their verdict in this very important inquiry, feel they are called upon to deliver their opinion, and in the performance of their duty to the public to pronounce their opinion, as to the general management of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, derived from the official evidence that has been produced before them on this occasion—namely, that of gross insubordinate conduct on the part of their station-master, in the apparent unconcern of the higher authorities thereto, that sufficient care is not used in selecting the materials, such as chains, shackles, &c., and also as to quality and in workmanship. That from the apparent irresponsibility of officials of the company, from the highest to the lowest, it is the opinion of the jury that a sufficient number of servants are not employed at their various stations for the safety and comfort of the public. The jury also censure in the strongest terms the practice of allowing the public to ride in the second-class break carriages, where the break is exposed to the use of passengers, and unprotected by any servant of the company." The coroner stated that he could only receive the verdict of manslaughter, and could only enter that on the requisition. He accordingly issued his warrant for the apprehension of Cook, who, being in attendance, was immediately taken into custody.

TERMINATION OF THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

The strike of the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, which has excited so much interest in the South Yorkshire district, and which has lasted upwards of eighteen weeks, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, the terms being such as to satisfy both masters and men, without any giving way on either side. The strike, which has caused an enormous expenditure by the masters, and which has also cost the Miners' Association upwards of 2,000l., has been the means of introducing several novelties upon the mode in which strikes have hitherto been conducted—the living in camps, and the most recent being the attack by a body of strangers upon the dwellings of the men at work in the pit. Several men have also been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for taking part in the proceedings. On Friday evening two of the proprietors, Messrs. Wilson and Marshall, received a deputation of the turnouts at the request of the latter. The men having previously arranged with the "black sheep," about twenty of that body were present. After some discussion an agreement which had the consent of the "black sheep" was drawn up. It was to the following effect: The men to go on at the old terms (before the introduction of the fifteen per cent. reduction), and the men working in the pit to draw lots with the turnouts for the places to work in; proceedings against the eight men in custody charged with being concerned in the late outrage to be dropped; the turnouts to pay one-half of the expense of repairing the damage done by the attack on the houses on the 24th ult. No partiality to be shown, nor the leaders to be singled out or sacrificed. On Saturday the men took their tools down the pit, agreed on their respective places of work, and on Monday morning the pit resumed its former busy appearance.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.

An atrocious attempt at murder was made in Birmingham, on Tuesday, by a plane iron maker, named William Smith. His victim is a young widow, with two children, named Mrs. Owen, residing in Cheapside. It appears that about three months ago Smith became acquainted with Mrs. Owen, to whom he seems to have become even violently attached. His visits to her house were frequent; they were in the habit of walking out together, and were apparently on the best possible terms. Up to Friday matters remained in this state; but on that day it is said Mrs. Owen rejected his addresses, and declined to continue the intimacy. Smith was violently enraged against her on account of this rejection, and upon her refusing to see him when he called on Saturday he was heard by several persons to utter threats against her. On Monday, however, he managed to see Mrs. Owen; a reconciliation seems to have taken place, and in the evening he accompanied Mrs. Owen and her little daughter to a photographic establishment, and had coloured portraits of them taken. Subsequently they all returned together to Mrs. Owen's house. He remained there during the evening, and indeed all night, and, it is said, was perfectly sober. About eleven o'clock, a girl named Jane Hummins, who is a fellow-workwoman with Mrs. Owen, and lodged in her house, left for the purpose of going to a party, and at that time the two lovers appeared to be on the most friendly terms. It seems that Mrs. Owen subsequently retired to rest, leaving Smith lying upon the sofa. Early in the morning the girl Hummins returned from the party, and saw him there; coming down stairs about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, she found Smith and Mrs. Owen sitting on the sofa by the fire, while coffee was being prepared for breakfast. They were talking good-temperedly, but the girl noticed something in Smith's manner which she did not like, and accordingly urged Mrs. Owen to make haste to go to work. Smith upon this became angry, and a violent quarrel arose, of a character so noisy as to attract the attention of the neighbours, who heard Smith declare that he would cut Mrs. Owen's head off. Some of them interposed in a friendly way, and a good understanding seemed to be restored between them. This peaceful state

of things did not, however, continue long. Mrs. Owen proceeded to her chamber for the purpose of dressing to go out, when suddenly Smith started up, and without uttering a word rushed up stairs after her. In a moment after, the girl Hummins heard a fearful shriek. She instantly dashed into the bedroom, and there saw Mrs. Owen stretched on the floor in a pool of blood, and Smith standing over her cutting her throat with a razor. With great presence of mind Hummins sprang upon the attempted murderer, and after a struggle succeeded in wresting the weapon from his grasp. At the same time she raised an alarm by screaming; but Smith, evidently bent upon the commission of murder, drew a knife from his pocket, and made a second attack upon his unfortunate victim. Mrs. Owen, however, had sufficient remaining strength to break away from him, and had reached the stairs in her flight, when she was met by a police-constable, who took her under his protection. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and it was found that serious wounds had been inflicted, and that the main arteries had narrowly escaped injury. While the surgeons were attending upon her, Smith sat upon the end of the sofa upon which she was laid, and affected to be intoxicated. This, however, was mere pretence, as upon the constables removing him to Alcester-street station he walked well and spoke rationally. He said that it was jealousy which had led him to the commission of the crime; that he had seen Mrs. Owen walking with a man on the preceding afternoon, and he burst into tears as he spoke.

PRECOCIOUS DEPRAVITY.

At the Bow-street Police-court, on Saturday, William Painter, a boy aged about twelve years, whose appearance was that of the most abject misery, was charged with robbing his mother. The complainant, a poor but decently-attired woman, said the prisoner was her son. On the previous day she left her home, in Lincoln-court, for the purpose of earning a little money by shelling walnuts in Covent-garden Market, and on her return she found the room door had been broken open, and a tippet, a shawl, and other things had been stolen. She immediately suspected that her son was the thief, and accordingly she informed the constable of her suspicions, telling him, at the same time, where he would most likely find the boy. Until he was taken into custody that morning she had not seen him since the previous day; but that was not an unusual occurrence, as of late he had frequently absented himself from home, and she had discovered he was in the habit of passing the night in the dark arches of the Adelphi, in company with a number of other boys as bad as himself. She had tried all the means in her power to induce him to alter his bad behaviour, but her efforts had been of no avail, and she confessed he was "her masterpiece." So bad had he become, that it was impossible to keep a thing at home worth a penny. His sister came home from her situation a few days ago, and during the short time she was there he stole several articles of wearing apparel belonging to her, and sold them. The police constable who took the boy into custody said he told him that he had spent the money, for which he had sold his mother's clothes, in bread, apples, and other things. Another constable also said he knew the boy to be one of the most troublesome of the numerous young thieves that infested Covent-garden Market. When he was ordered off by any of the officers, he instantly turned round, and after using the most filthy and disgusting language, ran away, but only to another part of the market, where he would hang about until he could pick something up, with which he would make off for the day. Mr. Jardine: It is a shocking thing that one so young should have become so thoroughly depraved. All I can do at present is to remand him for a week, in order to ascertain whether anything can be done towards getting him into some school or reformatory. The mother, after thanking the magistrate, left the court crying.

M. Mirès, it is said in the Paris journals, has bought of M. Paulin, the Paris publisher, 20,000 copies of the "History of the Consulate and the Empire," by M. Thiers, in order to distribute the same, as prizes, to the subscribers of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*.

Edward Thurgood, surgeon, Camden-town, and John Riley, an agent, were brought before Alderman Sidney, at Guildhall, on Tuesday, for further examination relative to a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Charles Christie, distiller, Liverpool, out of whisky to the value of more than 300l. The publication in the papers of the facts elicited at the former inquiry has had the effect of bringing out a flood of information regarding the two prisoners, which may prove useful in securing the ends of justice. The evidence taken on the present occasion has tended to considerably strengthen the charge, and on the case being again remanded the accused were in default of bail sent to prison.

The *Friend of India* mentions a very interesting circumstance with regard to the village of Malliana, about a mile from Meerut. A native convert to Christianity was compelled to leave his books there, when the outbreak occurred, in the house of a man who had sheltered him. This man read the books, was struck with them, and read them to his family daily. A knot of listeners was formed, and as soon as peace was restored, the audience sought the aid of a missionary. More than forty persons have been baptised in consequence, and the converts commenced building a church at their own expense. Government has, of course, come forward to assist. The example has had good effect. At Kaukar Kairah, a neighbouring hamlet, the villagers assembled and besought a convert, who was about to leave with his family, not to depart, stating that, though not prepared to embrace Christianity, they regarded it with favour.

THE
WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY
MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

If we could trace the process by means of which the various articles which minister to the occupation of the Work-Table are prepared for their usefulness, we should see how many of our fellow-creatures spend their lives, and we should also find a great deal interesting matter for reflection. One of these we will bring before the notice of our own readers. In one of the most romantic portions of Dorsetshire, where green wood hills and grassy vales alternate, runs the little stream of Lym, scarcely worthy of the name of river, yet useful in its way, because it does the work of steam, and keeps in motion the machinery of those establishments by which the raw silk is spun ready for the weaving into those rich fabrics which are the pride of luxury in all civilised lands. Entering, the visitor finds that the plain, unadorned building is divided into three floors, in each of which the work is carried on by women, girls, and children, under a general superintendence of the principal and his delegates. We are not intending to go through the process, in a description which, at best, must be insufficient to convey even a slight idea of the progressive operations, but merely to express our satisfaction that the means of subsistence are thus afforded to a number of the women and the children of a neighbourhood, without hard labour and close confinement; and to mention a little trait of manners which appears at once significant and amusing. Gradations of labour go on in every floor; the upper one being occupied by the children, the middle one by the young girls, the lower one by the adults, the machinery being worked by the little shallow river falling in tiny cataracts over the shelving stones below. In the midst of the noise of its motion suddenly rises up the sweet strains of those childish voices, hymning the Divine praise. The effect of those sudden bursts of sacred song is very touching. Some pious verse of thanksgiving, some recognition of the Saviour, wakes up, at a given signal, at certain intervals throughout the day, seeming as if calling down blessings from heaven on the spirit, while the hands are busily occupied in labouring for daily bread.

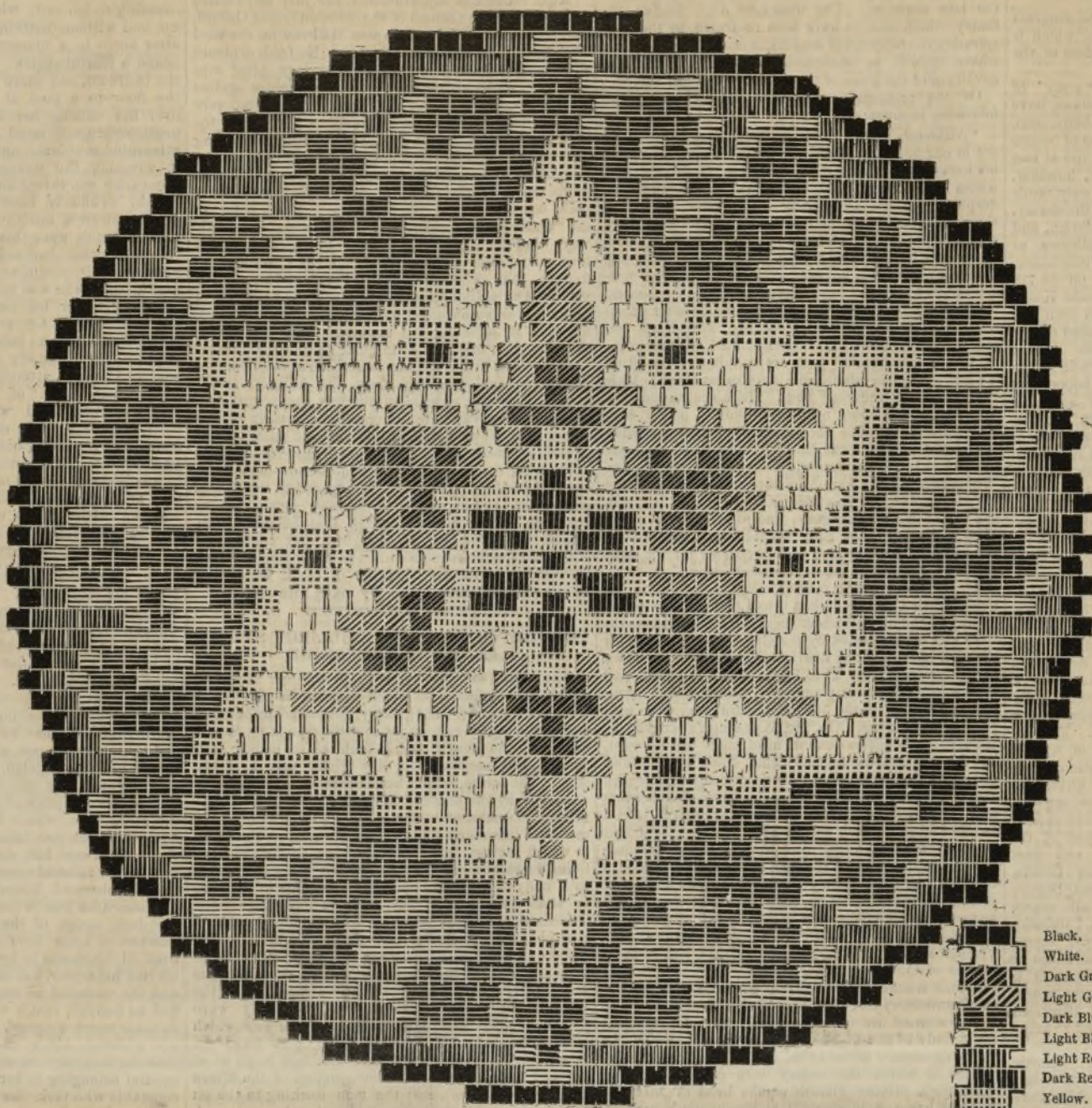
But we have a trait of a different character to speak of, which may well take the uninitiated by surprise. Suddenly, in the absence of the principal, one of the young troop advancing and kneeling down, dusts the shoes of the visitor. Not a word is said, but it is quite expected to be understood, being neither more nor less than a request from the whole room for money. Descending from that upper chamber, the same ceremony is to be expected in each, the quaint relic of old ways being too pleasant to be abandoned.

We mention this amusing little remnant of former manners because it is in a fair way of being abolished. The head of this little colony, considering the "custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance," has put his interdiction upon it, and he has a right to a voice in the matter, since he is training up his juvenile establishment, as far as he has the power, "in the way that they should go."

DRAWING-ROOM MAT,
IN COLOURED BEADS.

The great durability of the bead mat, as well as its bright and sparkling appearance, makes it still continue in favour as an ornament for the drawing-room. In fact, a tasteful mat is not only useful as a resting-place for any of those numerous articles of taste with which it is now the fashion to adorn these apartments, but while increasing their effect is itself also an additional decoration.

Although these mats are very easily made, they yet require a degree of care and patience, which, if denied, greatly diminishes their advantageous effect, but, if bestowed, are abundantly rewarded. In fact, though the work is light and slight, it cannot be done well



DRAWING-ROOM MAT, IN COLOURED BEADS.

in a hurry, and this simply because it is necessary to select the beads of an equal size. It is to be regretted that these O.P. beads are manufactured with so little care, their irregularity being extreme, and causing no trifling trouble.

To commence the mat given in our illustration, the beads must be counted across the central line, and these are to be strung on a double thickness of crochet cotton, taking Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 6, and placing each bead, in due rotation, according to the design, returning in the same way; taking one bead on the needle, passing the needle through the second bead of the original line, and so continuing to the end of the line; returning back again in the same way until the half of the mat is

completed; then taking up the other side, and working in the same way. On commencing, a round should be cut in stiff paper, and the work laid upon it from time to time, so as to adjust the size during progress. On the equality of the size of the beads depends the regularity of the work. It is only in diminishing the length of the rows, so as to form the curve, that a shorter bead should sometimes be taken on the thread, this being always the last bead. Some slight irregularity of the margin cannot be avoided in forming the edge, but this is entirely concealed by the ornamental border. This border is formed by a double loop of beads. The part where this is attached is covered by a plait of smaller sized clear crystal beads,

Black.
White.
Dark Green.
Light Green.
Dark Blue.
Light Blue.
Light Red.
Dark Red.
Yellow.

formed of at least six lengths, in a treble plait of two and two, which not only conceals the defective line, but adds to the ornamental appearance of the mat. The whole work is made much firmer by being laid on a round of cardboard, lined with silk.

NEW FRENCH TRIMMING
FOR UNDER-SKIRT.

We have always a pleasure in introducing to our readers such articles as may be new in the world of fashion, and yet are products of the Work-Table. Much taste and labour have been bestowed on the under-skirt, which has now for a long time been an especial object of toilette-attention; the length of the dress making it necessary that it should be frequently raised from the ground, thus displaying those ornamental borderings on which so much time, taste, and labour have been expended. There is now a new fashion introduced in Paris, which is tasteful and yet simple, and we have an additional satisfaction of presenting it to our subscribers, because it is less elaborate and requires less expenditure of labour than most of its predecessors. The bottom of the petticoat is run in tucks; these may be carried deeper if preferred, but the bands must be arranged to correspond, as they must project beyond the tucks at both ends; this can easily be accomplished by working an additional star or two of the pattern. Some skirts trimmed in this new style have these bands edged with Valenciennes lace, about half an inch in width, or a narrow open embroidered border; either of these add very much to the ornamental effect, and give a skirt thus trimmed a most novel and fashionable appearance. The best cotton for embroidery is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*. For this purpose No. 20 will be the right size.

DRAWING-ROOM
CURTAINS,

IN NETTING AND DARNING.

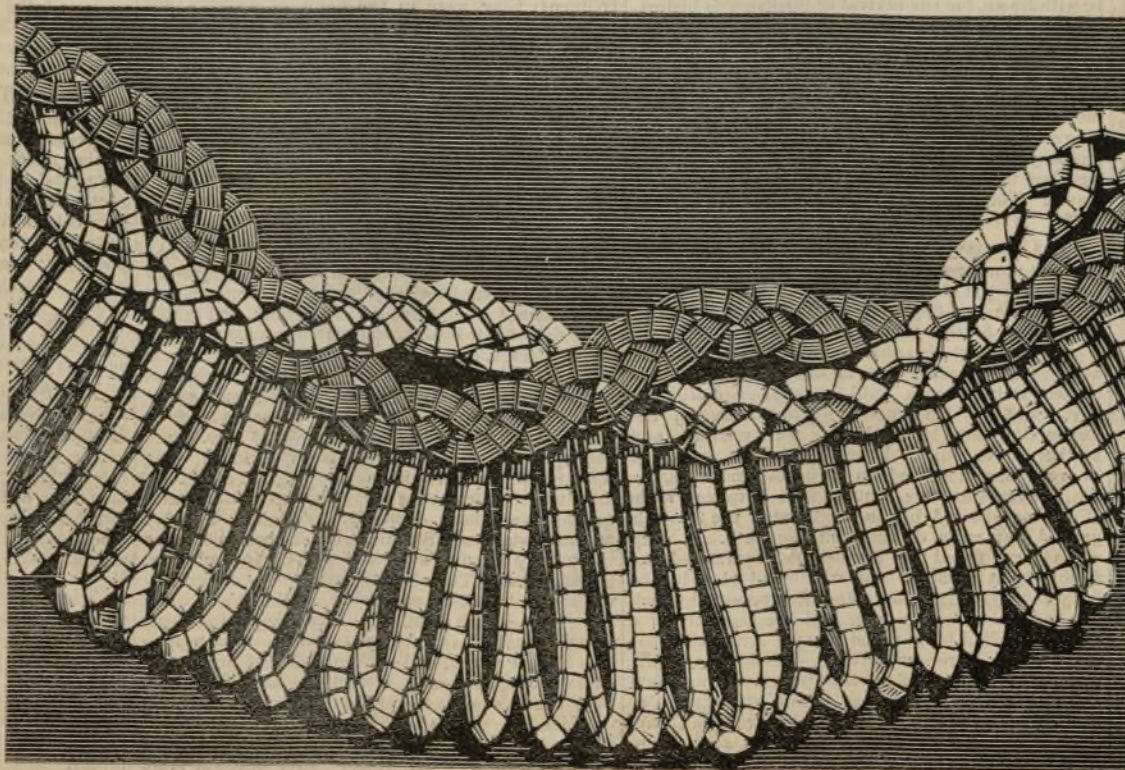
The only materials required to produce some of the most elegant of modern drawing-room curtains are simply two kinds of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s cottons, namely, their superior six-cord crochet cotton, Nos. 10 or 12, and their knitting cotton, taking also either No. 10 or No. 12, the first of these for the netting, and the second for running the pattern. We mention the two gradations, so that a lady undertaking the work may choose between them. The mesh should be one third of an inch in size. We recommend the flat mesh, as the netting is generally more regular than that produced on the round.

The netting for this pattern must be on the square. We gave the mode of producing this in a former number. The pattern must be darned in all the same way of the thread. It is most destructive to the beauty of the work when the runnings cross in different ways, and this shows much more when the curtains have been washed than when they are in progress of working. It is a good plan to have the netting washed, stiffened, and starched before the running is commenced, as when the web is limp it pulls every way, and there is great difficulty in making the work appear regular. The edge of the curtain looks extremely well finished with a pretty daisy fringe.

Ladies who do not like to undertake so great a work as netting an entire set of curtains, can purchase the net, which is manufactured by machinery, and which is a very good imitation, though not so durable.

We may also mention another pretty mode in which this pattern will be found useful. It is by netting a stripe sufficiently wide to admit this border, running it in, exactly in the same way, and then sewing it on to a width of muslin. The effect thus produced is extremely good, and the labour greatly diminished.

CHOICE OF BOOKS.—Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books, also, may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important and meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.—*Bacon.*



BORDER TO MAT.

RIO DE JANEIRO
IN 1858.

The *Sunderland Times* gives publicity to the following frightful narrative, drawn up by Captain Edward Robinson, of Sunderland, commander of the ship Raleigh, of South Shields: "I arrived at this place in the beginning of May, 1858, being sent to bring home a vessel, whose captain died of yellow fever; little did I think, before leaving home, that I should have witnessed the sufferings of so many of my fellow-creatures that were bad of this dreadful epidemic. I was told it would be all over before I arrived, but I found that, so far from that being the case, its ravages were unmitigated. In the street that I lodged in, five in one family were buried from the house in one day. The Rio journals were publishing in their columns 'No cases of yellow fever to-day.' One ship at the port had seven captains dead before she could be brought out of the place. The vessel, the Raleigh, of South Shields, that I have come home in command of, had her captain, chief officer, second officer, and four of her crew, stricken down by disease. On the day before the captain died I visited him at the hospital. I there witnessed such sights as I hope never again to see—poor sailors in the height of the fear-



DRAWING ROOM CURTAIN, IN NETTING AND DARNING.

ful malady, with the black vomit, vomiting dark fluid like coffee. I shall never forget the looks they gave me, and how their poor dull eyes brightened as I gave them a word of comfort, and told them they would get better. Next day, when I returned to see them, I found the whole gone—the captain and six of his crew, all dead and buried. Still, 'No cases of fever,' say the Rio journals. The number carried off by the yellow fever from February to May, 1858, amounted to 1,609, upwards of 600 of the deaths being among English sailors. The presence of a plague fever is not to be wondered at, the state of the town being a disgrace to civilised people. All manner of filth is to be met with in most parts of the town. Dead animals and filth I cannot describe meet your eyes and offend your senses almost everywhere."

AN UNPLEASANT COMPLIMENT. — Mr. Pitt being in company with the late Duchess of Gordon, who spoke the Scotch dialect in the broadest manner, she told him that some of her family had gone to France, and was asked by him why she was not of the party. She said, in answer, "That it was very awkward to be in a country and not know the language." "Why," said Mr. Pitt, "your Grace has not found any such inconvenience in England."



FRENCH TRIMMING FOR UNDER-SKIRT.

PATERNAL NEGLECT.

A respectable young woman, named Frances Johnston, was a few days ago brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having attempted to commit suicide, by precipitating herself from the parapet of London-bridge, into the River Thames, on the 26th of March last. It appeared in evidence that in falling, she struck against one of the buttresses of the bridge, and so injured herself in consequence, that upon her being conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, after being dragged from the river by the captain of a Citizen steamboat, it was found necessary to keep her there, under medical treatment, for six months, her hip being dislocated, one of her arms, and some of her ribs fractured, besides other bodily injuries. Before the Lord Mayor, she stated that she had been driven to thoughts of self-destruction by weakness of her mind, arising from the conduct of her father, and as her elder sister stated that their mother was dead, and that their father had since refused all aid to his family of seven children, and that during the whole of the six months he had never visited the poor girl at the hospital, the Lord Mayor at once despatched an officer to Mr. Robert Johnston, of 63, Gracechurch-street, to request his immediate attendance at the Mansion House. In reply to this message Mr. Johnston sent back his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and expressed his willingness to come if a summons were issued for his attendance, but not otherwise. The Lord Mayor then directed the unfortunate sufferer to be conveyed to the infirmary of the City of London Union, and as she thus became chargeable to the parish of St. Benet, Mr. James Abbiss, churchwarden of that parish, in the City of London Union, consequently applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. Johnston, under the Vagrant Act, charging that he being a person well able to work and to maintain himself and family, had neglected to maintain his daughter Frances Johnston, whereby she had become chargeable to the parish.

Mr. Johnston, an elderly and respectable-looking grey-haired man, without any marked peculiarity of feature, now appeared before the Lord Mayor and Alderman Cubitt. Upon defendant taking his station at the foot of the table,

Mr. Sleight said he wished to explain that his client, in the message which he sent back to the Lord Mayor, had no intention of disrespect to him.

Mr. Bowring, for the City of London Union, then stated the grounds of complaint, and called Frances Johnston, who was assisted into court, and sat during her examination. She said: I am eighteen years old. I am daughter of the defendant. I have brothers and sisters by the same mother older than myself and a younger brother. For the last week I have been in the City of London Union Workhouse. I shall go back there again when I leave this court. I lived with my father last in February, 1857. I left him then and lived for some time with my brother Robert and sisters. At that time my father suggested to me a mode by which I might maintain myself. He said I might go on the streets. (Sensation.) That was the time I left my father, and went to live with my brothers and sisters. Afterwards I went to live with a person named Williams, and waited in his shop. I had food and lodging in the house, but no clothing. I got money for that from my brother and sisters. I lived at that place till last March, when something happened which made it necessary for me to be taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where I remained until I was removed to the City Union Workhouse—a period of six months. I was confined to my room all the time there. My father never called to see me all the time. His shop is at 63, Gracechurch-street, and the hospital is just over London-bridge. My mother is dead, but she left no property, and I have no means of maintaining myself beyond what my brother and sisters may give me. I am not now able to return to the shop, and do the work I have been accustomed to.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sleight: My brothers and sisters were brought up in my father's house. They were not sent to school by my father to my knowledge. I was not educated by my father, but was sent to school by my aunt, my mother's sister, who is now dead. I believe she also sent the other children to school, and my mother fed and clothed us. Up to the time my mother died she did not, to my knowledge, carry on business on her own account. She and my father did not live happily together. They lived apart, but in the same house. I don't know that he allowed her 150*l.* a-year for her own use. I think he allowed her something for a few weeks. My mother died in 1856. I was living in the same house with my father at the time, but in a different part. My father paid the rent. My mother died in October. In November I do not recollect that my father wrote a letter to me asking me to suggest some arrangement for my future support.

Mr. Sleight read a letter, but it was addressed not to witness but to her brother Arthur.

Witness: I do not remember receiving such a letter as that after my mother's death. I mean I never received such a letter. The letter now produced is not, I think, in my handwriting; but I cannot swear it is not. I do not know whose writing it is. I do not believe it is my writing. I know Mr. Robert Wyatt, who was a friend of mine and my mother's. At the time of my mother's death, I do not remember seeing him. I did not communicate to him that I had received a letter from my father with regard to my future prospects. My name is Frances Louisa, but I am not generally called Louisa. My brother Arthur and myself left my father's house together. We did not tell my father we were going to leave. We took away some furniture in a cart, without saying anything about it to him. The furniture belonged to my aunt. From that time to the time of the unfortunate occurrence which brought me here, I did not see my father, nor write to him, nor communicate with him directly or indirectly.

Mr. Sleight: What made you do the rash deed which

you did in March, when you had a home and everything about you?

Witness, who spoke indistinctly, was understood to say that she was miserable because she could only get clothes by asking her brother and sister for them.

In answer to other questions, she said that her mother had lived unhappily with her father, and that after her mother's death her father said he should require her (witness) and her sister to pay 5*s.* a-week for their room in his house.

Mr. Sleight said this was the most painful investigation in which he had ever been engaged, and he had spoken to the defendant, who was willing to make an arrangement to support the witness for the future.

The Lord Mayor said the question was one beyond that of maintenance, an idea which the British public after the father's conduct, would entirely discard, and maintain the children themselves. (Applause.) The question was whether the defendant, by his brutal and inhuman conduct, had driven his daughter to attempt her own life.

Mr. Jos. Abbiss proved the fact of the last witness having become chargeable to the parish of St. Benet, Gracechurch-street. He also stated that he had called upon the defendant, and asked whether he would contribute towards the support of his daughter. In reply he said he had been the best of husbands and the best of fathers. He said, "I will do nothing but what the law compels me to do."

Police-constable White, 3, said: On the 27*th* March I went to defendant and saw him at his residence in Gracechurch-street. I told him she was at St. Thomas's Hospital, and why she had been taken there. I told him that I understood she was his daughter. He said, "My name is Johnston. I married her mother, but I have nothing to do with it." I told him she was almost at the point of death, and he asked me what authority I had to go to him about it. I told him I considered it my duty to do so. I went to him the other day to ask him, in your lordship's name, to come here, but he declined to come unless he was summoned. He seemed to treat the case as a matter of indifference.

Henrietta Johnston was next called. She said: I live at Mr. Woolmer's, 73, Aldersgate-street. I am daughter of the defendant. I am the eldest child but one. Some years ago my father told me to go on the streets as a means of living. He said the girls had better all go, and that my brothers had better go and steal.

Defendant (excitedly): Oh, my lord, I can't stand that.

Another question was then put, but before it could be answered defendant sank down on the floor as if in a fit, and it was found necessary to remove him into the fresh air.

Mr. Sleight then applied for an adjournment, alleging in addition to this painful occurrence, that his client, through Mr. Buchanan, who had instructed him, had not had time to make the necessary inquiries, and that he was instructed to give the fullest contradiction to the imputation cast on the defendant's character.—Mr. Bowring did not oppose the application, but it was hinted that the fit of defendant was simulated, or, if not, solely the result of excitement. Mr. Bowring submitted that a medical man should be called in.—A messenger was sent to see how he was progressing. Upon his return, the Lord Mayor said, "He is able to come, but he says he won't come."—Mr. Sleight: Let Mr. Buchanan go to him, and then, if he doesn't come in, I'll go out.—Mr. Buchanan was leaving the court, but just then the defendant made his appearance, and being accommodated with a seat for a short time, the case went on.

Henrietta Johnston then said she was prepared to swear that what she had before stated was correct. She went to see her sister at the hospital. When at home witness never saw her father treat her sister kindly, but latterly she had not been in the house, for her father would not let her go in. He shut the door, saying she should never go in while he paid the rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sleight: "I left my father's house about three years ago. My father and mother occupied separate parts of the house. There was some talk about an allowance, but after a week or two he left it off. I cannot say that my father did not contribute anything to their support. My father told me some time years back that my brother had better go and steal. He said in a passion, "You had better all go on the streets, and your brothers had better go and steal—that's what you will all come to." He never spoke to us except when he was in a passion. The letter produced is not in my sister's handwriting, and I can't say whether it is in mine. If so, it must have been a long time ago."

Amelia Johnson: I know my sister Frances's handwriting. The letter now produced is not in her handwriting. It is my own writing. I remember my brother Arthur showing me a letter he had received just after my mother's death from my father, and my sister Frances telling me that she had received a similar one, and I afterwards saw it was a letter addressed to her in her father's handwriting. That letter spoke about some arrangements to be suggested by her to her father with regard to her future prospects in life as necessary in consequence of her mother's death until she could secure constant employment. Subsequently I had some conversation with my sister about the subject-matter of that letter, to which an answer was returned through Mr. Wyatt. I believe Mr. Wyatt had left the letter for my sister at the house. As I recollect it, the letter asked either for a premium to put her apprentice or for sufficient for her to live upon until she could maintain herself. I frequently visited my sister while she was in the hospital.

By Mr. Bowring: I received the letter produced (asking 5*s.* a week for rent of the room) from my father, and quitted the house shortly after in consequence. The only advice I heard my father give to my sister Frances was that she had better go on the streets. That frequently occurred; but of course we never followed that advice.

By Mr. Sleight: We never knew what my mother had of my father. My aunt carried on business for

herself, and he used to have goods of us to supply to his correspondents, and he puzzled us with the accounts so that we could never tell how much we had of him. I do not remember how much money we asked my father to let us have to assist us in carrying on the business after my mother's death.

By Mr. Bowring: Mr. Wyatt acted as a friend between my brothers and sisters and my father.

Mr. Sleight then applied for an adjournment, in order to enable him and Mr. Buchanan to consult together, in order to consider what steps they should take to meet the extraordinary imputations which had been thrown upon defendant's character.

The Lord Mayor said defendant had had ample time to meet the case, and unless some special grounds were urged, he saw no reason for an adjournment. There was the fact that he had refused and neglected to maintain his daughter, and that could not be got over, so that there could be no good end served by adjournment.

Mr. Sleight, bowing to that decision, said he had done his duty in endeavouring to justify the defendant against the imputations which had been thrown upon his character, and which had placed him under the public ban. He did not dispute the liability of his client to support his daughter nor would he seek to impugn the testimony of the witnesses. Still he hoped the Lord Mayor would not adjudicate upon the matter, but be content to rely upon the undertaking of the defendant to do his duty to his daughter for the future, and not commit him, as he undoubtedly had power to do, under the Vagrant Act. In conclusion, the learned counsel expressed his regret, and that of Mr. Buchanan, that they were concerned in such a case.

The Lord Mayor, in a most feeling address, said he could not, consistently with his public duty, do otherwise than inflict the utmost punishment which under the Vagrant Act he was empowered to do, viz., one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

The sentence was received with applause, and the defendant was taken below and afterwards to Holloway.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE BY THE BURNING OF A STEAMER.

On Saturday night a telegram was received at Southampton from Bristol, announcing that the ship P. Pemberton, of Virginia, had arrived at Bristol and reported the destruction, by fire, on the 13*th* of September, of the steam-ship Austria, from Southampton to New York, accompanied, it was feared, with great loss of life. The P. Pemberton fell in with the Lotus, bound for Halifax, which had on board eighteen of the passengers of the Austria, and it was stated on board the Lotus that there were fifty others in a French barque. The Austria was a fine screw steamship, of 2,500 tons and 600-horse power; she was built last year at Greenock, and had made three or four voyages to New York. She belonged to the Hamburg and American Company, and was commanded by Captain Heydtman. She left Hamburg on her last voyage on the 1*st* of September, and Southampton on the 4*th* for New York, with between 400 and 500 passengers, principally German emigrants. She was nine days out, and usually makes the voyage in twelve days. It is feared that, with the exception of the passengers picked up as above stated, the remainder have perished. Captain Heydtman jumped overboard and was drowned.

COINING OF TURKISH MONEY.

It will be recollected that a short time ago the Sultan issued a decree, calling in a great portion of the old Turkish coins at a premium. In consequence of that decree an extensive scheme has been got up in this country, for the wholesale manufacture of piastres for the purpose of defrauding the Turkish Government. A young Frenchman, described as a commercial traveller, was, on Tuesday, brought before Mr. Barcham, at Southwark, charged with causing to be manufactured a coining press and sixteen dies, to be used in carrying out the above-mentioned fraudulent design. The order had been given to Mr. Davies, die-press maker, of Blackfriars-road, who, suspecting something wrong, informed the police of the matter. The prisoner was remanded; and just before the magistrate was leaving the bench, another man was brought into the court in custody, said to be the other prisoner's father, charged with complicity in the transaction. A Greek merchant and two Frenchmen have been apprehended in Birmingham on a similar charge.

Mr. Manns, the musical director of the Crystal Palace, had his benefit concert on Saturday. The bill of fare comprised no less than twenty-eight pieces, including selections from Mendelssohn, Weber, Purcell, Balfe, Bishop, and Verdi. Among the vocalists were Madame Radersdorff, Miss Louisa Vining, Miss Stabbach, Miss Laura Baxter, Messrs. Braham, Santley, Weiss, Montem Smith, and others, the Orpheus Glee Union, and a chorus selected from the Royal Italian Opera Company. The number of visitors at the Palace was more than 8,000.—With respect to general arrangements, the directors are making vigorous preparations for a winter campaign. The issue of half yearly tickets, at half-a-guinea each, has commenced. The tropical warmth of the far north end is, by the aid of some potent enchanter, to be brought down to the temperate zone of the transept, and even promises considerably to temper the entire atmosphere of the building. The concerts will go on all through, and at intervals attractive exhibitions of various kinds will diversify the entertainments. There will be a great chrysanthemum show in November, and at the close of the same month an exhibition of singing birds. During the winter a series of entertainments of a scientific character will be given in the tropical department, and Professor Pepper, late of the Polytechnic Institution, has been engaged to conduct them.

BOYN-HILL COMMISSION.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Oxford to the Archdeacon of Berks, and the other Commissioners of the Boyn-hill case:—

"Lavington-house, Petworth, Sept. 30.

"Gentlemen,—I have received the report of your Commission of Inquiry into the charges brought against Mr. West, and heartily accept as my own the decision at which, after a full examination of the matter, you have arrived. In thus formally adopting your decision, I wish, for the sake of my diocese at large, to add a few words on the general subject of confession. As I have already stated in writing to Mr. Shaw, I hold it to be a part of the wisdom and tenderness of the Church of England that she provides for any parishioner who in sickness shall feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter being moved to make special confession of his sins; and that she also provides for those who before Holy Communion cannot quiet their own consciences being invited to open their grief to the minister of God's Word. In making this special and limited provision for troubled souls, I hold that the Church of England discounts any attempt on the part of her clergy to introduce a system of habitual confession, or, in order to carry out such a system, to require men and women to submit themselves to the questioning and examination of the priest. Such a system of inquiry into the secrets of hearts must, in my judgment, lead to innumerable evils. God forbid that our clergy should administer, or that our wives and daughters should be subjected to it. I am sure that any attempt to introduce it would throw grievous difficulties in the way of that free ministerial intercourse with our people which, for their sakes and for the efficiency of our ministry, it is all important to maintain open and unsuspected.

"I am, &c., "S. OXON.
"The Commissioners of the Boyn-hill Inquiry."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN SHETLAND.

Another of those sad boat casualties which so often occur in the North, and are so frequently attended with loss of life, has taken place in Shetland, resulting in the drowning of two men. A Dourosness crew were engaged in the herring fishing, and after hauling their nets and setting sail for land, the boat being well laden with herrings, she was struck by a heavy sea, which threw the boat on her side, in which position she remained, the sail preventing the boat from either totally upsetting or righting. The crew all got on the boat, but in about an hour after one of them let go his hold from complete exhaustion, and was never more seen. The other three continued to hold on by the boat for about four hours, one of them assisting his father; but no aid appearing, the young man was compelled to let go his aged parent, in order to preserve himself. The old man immediately sank beneath the waters. In this perilous condition the two remaining men continued, tossed about at the mercy of the waves, and clinging to the wreck of their boat for nearly six hours after the accident occurred, when the crew of a smack, passing at some little distance, heard cries, and their attention being directed to the locality whence they issued, they observed the two men, and instantly came to their rescue. Getting them on board, a work attended with great difficulty, from the exhausted state of the sufferers, and of danger, from the state of the sea, they put their vessel about, and soon after landed the men at the Kirkabister Lighthouse. The man who helped his father so long was not expected to live after coming ashore; but we are glad to say he has greatly recovered, and has gone home on horseback.—*Northern Ensign.*

The partnership between Messrs. Rarey and Goodenough has been severed; "and while the latter," says the *Illustrated London News*, "has returned to Canada, laden with a cool ten thousand as his moiety after deducting expenses, the master spirit has taken a journey to Sweden, and proposes seeing Lapland before he returns. It is surprising how the system takes everywhere."

The official advertisement sheet of the Spanish Government, called *Diario de Avisos*, contained a few days ago an advertisement requesting four men who, armed with short carbines, in the month of June last, robbed seven passengers in the Prado, to "present themselves before the judge of the northern district of Madrid, or to take up their temporary abode in any of her Majesty's gaols." The official sheet of Seville contains an advertisement to the like effect addressed to some bandits who have been exercising their profession in that province.

THE GREAT GLOBE.—A new feature of interest has been added to the many attractions which are to be met with by the visitor at this place of popular resort—namely, a magnificent diorama of China, representing the cities of Pekin, Canton, Nankin, the Treaty ports, and the coast and cities of the country generally. These several places are represented in twenty-six tableaux, and the correctness of the delineations may be relied upon, as they are taken from drawings and sketches made by Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, Colonel Anstruther, Lord Cochrane, and other persons of note on the occasion of their visit to China, in the course of the late war in that country. At the present time, when not only the ports of China are opened to us for the purposes of trade and commerce, but when we are permitted to travel through the inmost parts of that hitherto unknown country, and to instruct the natives in the great principles of the Christian religion, such an opportunity of becoming acquainted, by means of pictorial illustrations, with the important places as that presented by this diorama, is a desideratum that cannot be too highly appreciated by the public.

MISCELLANEA.

Three persons have been fined at Highgate, in the penalty of 20*l.* each, for conspiring to obtain a situation by means of false characters.

Earl Fitzwilliam has presented 200*l.* for the purchase of a pulpit or altar cloth for the new church of St. George, Doncaster.

The Grand Duke Constantine is shortly expected in the Mediterranean with some of the ships-of-war under his command.

The Venezuelan government has surrendered ex-President Monagas and family, and his minister, Gutierrez, in accordance with the demands of the French and English.

From Bavaria we learn that on the first day of the Legislative Session, the King dissolved the Chambers, the Opposition being in a majority. New elections will shortly take place.

On Sunday, the whole of the regiment of the Royal London Militia, now in training, attended divine service at the cathedral of St. Paul. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Lupton.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., President of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, and a deputation from the Committee, transacted business on Monday at the Foreign-office.

His Imperial Majesty Faustin I. has, it is said, given orders for 600 rifles to be made in France for the use of a battalion of Light Infantry of His Majesty's Imperial Guard of Hayti.

Sir Duncan McGregor has retired from the post of Inspector-General of Irish constabulary. He is to be succeeded by Colonel Woods, some time Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P. for North Durham, has been attacked by symptoms of nervous excitement of so serious a character as to occasion the deepest anxiety to his nearest relatives.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte returned to Inverness on Friday from his northern tour. He went south shortly afterwards, having waited on the Rev. Mr. Macgregor to have another consultation about Gaelic.

The Royal Mail steam-ship Pacific, which left St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 24th ult., arrived in Galway Bay early on Friday morning, having made the passage of the Atlantic in six days.

Count Persigny left Inverness on Friday morning, and proceeded to Achnacarry House, on a visit to Lord Malmesbury. The London Correspondent of the *Nord* anticipates the speedy return of Count Persigny to London as French Ambassador.

We read, in the *Gazette of Silesia*: "We spoke lately of the reply made by the Prince of Prussia to the municipality of Breslau. We should add that his Royal Highness made the remark, 'that unquestionably Prussia ought not to rest where she is, but that she must make progress.'"

In Mexico the Liberals are gaining ground, and, by the last advices, were about to concentrate their forces on the capital. The American minister in Mexico intended demanding his passport, and the British minister was to protest with him against the contributions levied.

New writs have been issued for the election of members of Parliament for Guildford, Reigate, and Leominster, vacant in consequence of the late members, Mr. R. D. Mangles, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, and Mr. J. P. Willoughby, having become members of the Council of India.

The Guards' Memorial is to be erected in Waterloo-place, on the north side of Pall-mall. The monument itself will consist of four large figures, to be cast out of Russian guns taken at Sebastopol, and the pedestal is to be of granite. Mr. John Bell is the sculptor.

On Wednesday afternoon the coroner for the City of London held an inquest at St. Thomas's Hospital, touching the death of Martha Dixie, who resided in County Terrace-street, New Kent-road, and committed self-destruction by swallowing a large quantity of oil of vitrol. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

Mrs. E. Hayes, wife of the Solicitor-General, died on Wednesday morning at Killincarrig House, county of Wicklow. Her death resulted from tetanus, the consequence of an accident she met with about a month since, when her clothes caught fire, and she was dreadfully burnt before any effective assistance could be obtained.

An extraordinary affair has occurred at Strassburg. An innkeeper, named Linck, cast a large quantity of phosphorus into a well, with the intention of poisoning his neighbours; but what his reason for the atrocious act could be is not known. The police hearing what he had done, went to arrest him; he, however, on seeing them approach, hurried to a hayloft and blew out his brains.

Mr. Douglas Ward, a medical student, was out shooting at Castle Bromwich, with a friend, Mr. Chattock. On returning, Mr. Chattock held his gun forward for the purpose of wiping the lock, as rain had fallen during the morning. It suddenly went off, and the whole of the contents lodged in poor Ward's back as he was standing a little in advance. He fell, and died within a few hours.

The marriage contract of Marshal Duke of Malakoff, engraved upon vellum, will be, it is said, a masterpiece of the calligraphic art. On the binding will figure the arms of the marshal and his bride, the settlements being drawn up according to the law of community of property between husband and wife. The contract is highly advantageous to the bride elect, and confers on her a large jointure. The mar-

riage will probably be celebrated in the chapel of the Senate; but if the Emperor and Empress, as is asserted, should decide on being present, it is not impossible that the ceremony may take place in the chapel of the Tuileries.

A widely different version of the story told by Wareham, the man who charged his wife with making two several attempts to murder him while asleep, has been given by a witness to the magistrate at Westminster. It appears that the assaults had been reciprocal, and that the husband was quite as much to blame as his wife; they were both bound in sureties of 10*l.* to keep the peace toward each other for twelve months.

The liquidators and committee of the Western Bank held a meeting at Glasgow, on Monday, and resolved to make a call of 100*l.* per share in addition to the call of 25*l.* already made and partially paid. The necessity for this call arises from the affairs of Macdonald, Monteith, Pattison, and Wallace having turned out much worse than anticipated, and from the large sums consumed in paying interest. The call is payable on the first of November.

At the Ilford Petty Sessions, on Saturday James Lish and William Saville, labourers, were brought before a full bench of magistrates, on remand, charged with stealing a copper coffin from the family vault of a coppersmith in Stratford church, from which place a leaden coffin had also been carried off. Several witnesses capable of giving important evidence were in court, but were not examined, the case being again adjourned for the proper completion of the investigation.

A letter, just received by Sir John Barrow, from Captain McClintock, R.N., commanding Lady Franklin's yacht, conveys the gratifying intelligence that he has safely crossed the middle ice of Baffin Sea, and is in a fair way of successfully accomplishing the object of his enterprise. Letters from Dr. David Walker, the surgeon and naturalist of the expedition, give the most cheering account of the health and happiness of all on board, notwithstanding their winter's campaign in the middle ice.

The *Levant*, a Brussels journal, which devotes its columns more particularly to Oriental questions, announces, upon the authority of an Alexandria correspondent, that not only will the English not evacuate Perim, but that they are about to form an important naval depot in the Isle of Camoran, in the Red Sea; adding that Camoran, which lies between Locheia and Hodeida, has a magnificent harbour, a rich soil, and excellent watering, besides being the centre of the best pearl fisheries in the Red Sea.

A letter from an officer in the Philippine Islands states that everything is ready for the expedition to Coochin China, and that the Spanish soldiers, excited by the sermons of Father Gainsa, who has described to them with every detail all the torments inflicted on the missionary priests, are eager to be led against their barbarous enemies. The regiment of Ferdinand the Seventh has had the image of the Virgin of the Pillar embroidered on its standard, and blessed with great religious pomp.

The negotiations between the Holy See and the Grand Duchy of Baden for a Concordat have been broken off, the Holy See refusing to submit to the conditions which that Protestant Government wishes to place on the hierarchical influence of the Pope in its country. The Wurtemberg Cabinet is endeavouring to smuggle the Concordat into the kingdom, for it has already fulfilled several of the stipulations, although the Convention has not yet received the sanction of the Chambers.

A Valencia journal states that a man named Damian, having been imprisoned for three days for disrespect to an image of San Roque, which is much venerated in the village of Onda, province of Valencia, was so much exasperated against the rustic magistrates of the place that he went and gave both alcaldes a severe beating, knocked the justice of peace down and nearly killed a lawyer. On the civil guards attempting to arrest him, he made such resistance, though completely unarmed, that the guards killed him on the spot.

We very much regret to state that the Earl of Derby is suffering from a severe attack of gout at Knowsley. The gout is a bitter enemy of the Premier's, for, though others may suffer more frequently, none can do so more severely. In Lord Derby's case it not only seizes the feet, but the arms also, and the present attack, which has now lasted about a week, equals in virulence that which kept the noble earl so long confined to his house in St. James's-square in the height of the parliamentary session.

On the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of the Earl of Eglington, at Ardrossan, there was a firing of cannon. One of the cannon was insufficiently sponged; and whilst a young man of the name of Kean, a carpenter, was engaged in sending a shot home, the other person employed incautiously lifted his finger from the touch-hole, which allowed the powder to ignite, and Kean was blown from the cannon's mouth a distance of two yards. His breast was completely riddled, and other parts of his body shockingly mangled, and his clothes on fire. Death speedily ensued.

A day or two ago there was a "row" in the great theatre at Trieste during the representation of *William Tell*. The opera was so badly given, and the scenery so beggarly, that the audience indulged in remarks which were anything but flattering to the director, singers, orchestra, and chorus. As the tumult continually increased, the police interfered, and gave orders that the curtain should be dropped. The mandate was obeyed, and, as the gas was gradually turned off, the audience had no choice but to leave the house.

In 1856 there were produced in the United Kingdom 66,445,450 tons of coal, valued at the pit's

mouth at 16,663,862*l.*; 24,257 tons of fine copper, valued at 2,983,611*l.*; 3,555,377 tons of pig iron, valued at 13,845,508*l.*; 73,129 tons of metallic lead, valued at 1,755,096*l.*; 6,177 tons of white tin, valued at 821,541*l.*; and 614,108 ounces of silver from lead, valued at 153,470*l.* In 1857, 10,444 colliers arrived in the port of London, and the total quantities of coal brought to London both by sea and by land amounted to 4,368,708 tons.

The two Barneses, son and mother, charged with conspiring to defraud Mr. Peters in the sale and purchase of pictures, were again, on Saturday, placed at the bar, at Guildhall, before Alderman Wire. Mr. Peters, however, was still absent; and the Alderman, while expressing himself confident that a compromise had been effected, said it was hopeless to expect a jury would convict in the actual state of the evidence, and he ordered the discharge of the accused.

The practice of resting the pen behind the ear, when not in actual use, a manoeuvre performed by clerks with such professional rapidity, and such unerring regularity and ease, as if it were really "the right thing in the right place," has at least antiquity to recommend it. According to Mr. Wilkinson, the scribe of ancient Egypt would clap his reed pencil behind his ear, when listening to any person on business; as the painter was also in the habit of doing when pausing to examine the effects of his painting.—*Notes and Queries.*

"The example of the Duke de Malakoff," writes a correspondent of the *Continental Review*, "appears to be contagious among the Marshals of France. At present there is a great noise in Paris about the marriage of Marshal Canrobert, not like his colleague, with the daughter of a hidalgo, but with the fair daughter and heiress of one of our richest ironmasters in Champagne. The province of Champagne, besides its renowned wines, furnishes marriageable daughters of superior quality. Of this fact we have a proof in another marriage in high life. M. Magne, the son of the Minister of the Finances, is to be married at Rheims to a tocher of four millions."

The inquest on the two children who perished in the recent fire at Greenwich was resumed on Friday. Mrs. Roper underwent a long examination at the house of her father. Several other witnesses were also examined, and a further adjournment till Wednesday took place. While the inquiry was proceeding, in consequence of the suspicious nature of the evidence, Mr. Roper was taken into custody at the instance of the Kent Fire Insurance Company, on a charge of attempted fraud; and on Saturday was examined before the magistrate of the town. An adjournment took place, preparatory, doubtless, to his committal for trial, the prisoner being admitted to bail in two sureties of 100*l.* each, and himself in 200*l.*

A letter from Lahore says that a very curious sign of the times, "if so it may be called," has been remarked in several quarters. "There is an undoubted spirit of inquiry abroad among the natives regarding the strange phenomenon lately presented to them of a handful of Englishmen coming victorious out of such a strife as that we have lately witnessed, with such tremendous odds against us. They begin to ask themselves, Is this the result of the interference of the Almighty in our favour? You will have heard of a whole village near Meerut being converted to Christianity a few months ago. I know a lady who has been forced by the importunate solicitations of her Mohammedan servants to explain the Bible to them, and regularly undertake their education. This is a sort of thing quite unheard of."

"I once," says M. Trouseau, "had two brothers for clients, who were twins, very rich, and both directors of *maisons de jeux célèbres*. They were so like each other that I did not know them apart. But more than this, they had a remarkable pathological similitude. Thus, one of them, whom I saw at Nèsthermes, suffering from a rheumatic ophthalmia, said to me, 'My brother at this moment must have an ophthalmia, like mine.' And as I dissented to this, he two days afterwards showed me a letter from his brother, who wrote, 'I have my ophthalmia, thou must also have thine.' However singular this may appear, it is perfectly true; I have witnessed similar facts. These twins were also both frightfully asthmatic."—*Medical Times.*

Nearly ten years ago a gentleman named Hartley died, and bequeathed, by will, upwards of 100,000*l.* to the corporation of Southampton, to be expended in measures to promote the intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of that town. The will was disputed by distant and dubious relatives of the testator, and litigation has been going on up to the present time in the Court of Chancery. It has ended in a compromise, at the recommendation of the counsel engaged on both sides, and the litigants have withdrawn their claims for 22,500*l.*, thus leaving about 78,000*l.* for the corporation; but of that sum, however, the law costs have to be deducted, amounting to nearly 35,000*l.*, and legacy duty amounting to nearly 4,500*l.*, so that all that remains to carry out the wish of the testator is 39,780*l.*

On Wednesday afternoon an inquiry was held at the Royal London Ophthalmic Institution, Moorfields, on the body of Daniel Phoeby, aged eight years, who died from the effects of chloroform. It appeared that the deceased had been taken to the institution for the purpose of being operated on for the cure of squinting, and while waiting his turn he saw another boy come out of the operating-room with his eyes bleeding, which alarmed him very much. He was then taken in and chloroform administered, but it had to be applied three times before insensibility was produced, and immediately after the third application the boy died before the operation could be performed. There were three medical men, including the house surgeon, present. Evidence having been given, the

jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict that the deceased had died from the effects of chloroform, and suggested that some alteration should be made in the establishment by which the patients who had been operated on might not come in view of those in waiting, as had been the case in this instance.

Robert Montgomery, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The Seville newspapers mention the arrival of Lord Cardigan in that city. His lordship's yacht, the beauty and fittings up of which seem to have much pleased the public, is minutely described in the local papers.

Her Majesty's commissioners appointed to ascertain the best site for a harbour of refuge in the Bristol Channel, visited Bristol on Friday, in Her Majesty's ship Banshee, and on Saturday held a sitting at the Guildhall.

The deaths in London, which had fallen considerably below 1,000 in the previous week, rose in the week ending last Saturday to 1,021. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,284; and as the number now returned occurred in an increased population, and the average, if raised in proportion to that increase, becomes 1,412, a rate of mortality diminished to the extent shown by a comparison of these numbers, will appear an eminently favourable result. If, however, the excess of deaths that arose in epidemic seasons is withdrawn from the above average, the comparison will still give a reduction of 240 to show that the present time is unusually healthy. Last week the births of 861 boys and 865 girls, in all 1,726 children, were registered in London.

A magnificent diadem has just been designed and mounted by Mr. C. T. Hancock, of Bruton-street, for the Princess Woronzoff, of Russia. The ornament is one every way worthy of a Princess, the stones of which it is composed being remarkable for lustre and brilliancy, while their arrangement and the skill and taste with which they have been set are in the highest style of art. The diadem, which is so formed as to be convertible at pleasure into a necklace or bracelets, consists of nine brilliants of enormous size, each surmounted with brilliants of smaller dimensions, and connected by elastic jointed chains composed of stones of the same material, the whole being set in silver. The workmanship is in every respect masterly, and no description could convey an adequate idea of the brilliancy and splendour which the entire ornament presents to the eye. Its value is upwards of 20,000*l.*, and we understand the diamonds have long been heir looms in the Woronzoff family.

On Sunday morning (says the *Plymouth Journal*) the worshippers at St. Andrew's Church were not a little surprised and amused at a remarkable circumstance that occurred there to a lady who was blessed with a superabundance of the present fashionable expander. For the advantage of the attendants, the churchwardens have had placed about the church, in convenient corners, tins to receive the drainage from umbrellas in wet weather. On Sunday morning, a lady, swollen *à la mode*, while passing one of these tins, happened, by an unlucky chance, to seize one at the bottom of her dress, and as she passed along it beat on the ground with the same kind of noise as a dog that is tail-piped. The sounds attracted the congregation, many of whom laughed heartily, and the churchwarden left his pew to ascertain the cause of a noise so unusual, but he was preceded by the verger, who had hastened to the lady's assistance, and removed the annoying connexion.

The Copyright Congress, held at Brussels last week, M. Rogier, Minister of the Interior in the chair, has arrived at the following conclusions: "1. International admission of the right of literary and artistic copyright, with or without reciprocity. 2. The establishment of a uniform law, that protection to the producer of intellect may be universal. 3. Complete equality between native and foreign authors. 4. A simplification of the formalities required for an author to publish his work in a foreign country. That is to say, that the fact of his having complied with the requirements in his own country shall be sufficient. 5. Dramatic works and musical compositions to be placed on the same footing as literary works, as regards copyright. 6. An author's or composer's right over the representation or performance of his works. 7. Works of design, painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving to be placed on the same footing as regards copyright as works of literature. 8. An abolition, or at least a reduction, of Customs dues on works of genius."

The most extensive conflagration that has occurred at the east end of London, since that a few months ago in the London Docks, happened shortly before four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The premises in which the fire commenced were in the occupation of Messrs. Westropp, extensive ship-riggers, and Messrs. Bell and Wright, also ship-riggers and manufacturers, carrying on independent business in the West India-road, Poplar, near the West India Docks and close to the railway. The discovery seems to have been made by one of the workmen living in an adjoining house seeing smoke pouring forth from one of the stores. The engines were quickly brought to the scene of the conflagration, and water having been obtained, the firemen set their machines to work; but in spite of the most strenuous exertions of all present, the work of devastation continued, and at length the heat under the railway arches became so intense that the brick-work began to crack, and one or two of the bricks in the crown of the arches dropped out. This of course put an end to any train passing up or down, but the damage was soon repaired. By ten o'clock the firemen, by dint of great perseverance, managed to stop the further spread of the flames. The total loss will be very considerable. The origin of the misfortune could not be ascertained.

REINHARDSBRUNN.

Or the many beautiful spots which Germany offers, the district which comprises the small principalities of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Gotha presents many points of great interest. It comprises the towns of Erfurth, Weimar, the Werrthurg, Eisenach, and Gotha, the capital of the Dukedom of Saxe-Gotha, the future sovereignty of the second son of Queen Victoria. The town of Gotha is very prettily situated, and is a place of some industry. The principal building is the Duke's palace, a fine erection, occupying three sides of a quadrangle. It contains, besides the Ducal residence, a gallery of paintings, of much value, and a museum, containing specimens of art and geology, and other branches of natural history, of great variety, some of very great value. At some short distance from Gotha, a road leads to Wallershausen, and from thence to Reinhardsbrunn, the summer residence of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha. The palace is situated in the most delightful spot, surrounded with wood and meadow. The palace is a fine building. The principal front looks towards the west, and has a very imposing appearance. The ground-floor contains the dining-rooms and saloons. The floor of the former is of marble, and the sideboards are of oak, richly carved. The audience-chamber is on the first floor, as is also the private apartments. A building connecting the palace with the former offices, adorned with columns, forms the main entrance. The palace contains several portraits of the ancestors of the family, and many things worth seeing. The property formerly belonged to the Abbot of Reinhardsbrunn. The monastery and the buildings belonging to it were destroyed during the Peasant War. The monks and their abbot were received at Gotha, where they were entertained for some time, and the brotherhood received each twenty-five florins to be enabled to learn a trade. The property, however, was never restored to them, although they made an appeal to the Court of Weimar. It thus came into the hands of the Elector John, and subsequently to the Ernestine branch of the family. The neighbourhood presents many interesting spots, among which we may mention Tiefstein, the ruins of the Schauenburg, Shustein, and Inselberg.

VISCOUNT EVERSLEY and the Hon. Misses Shaw Lefevre have returned to Heckfield-place, Hants, from a tour of visits.



REINHARDSBRUNN.

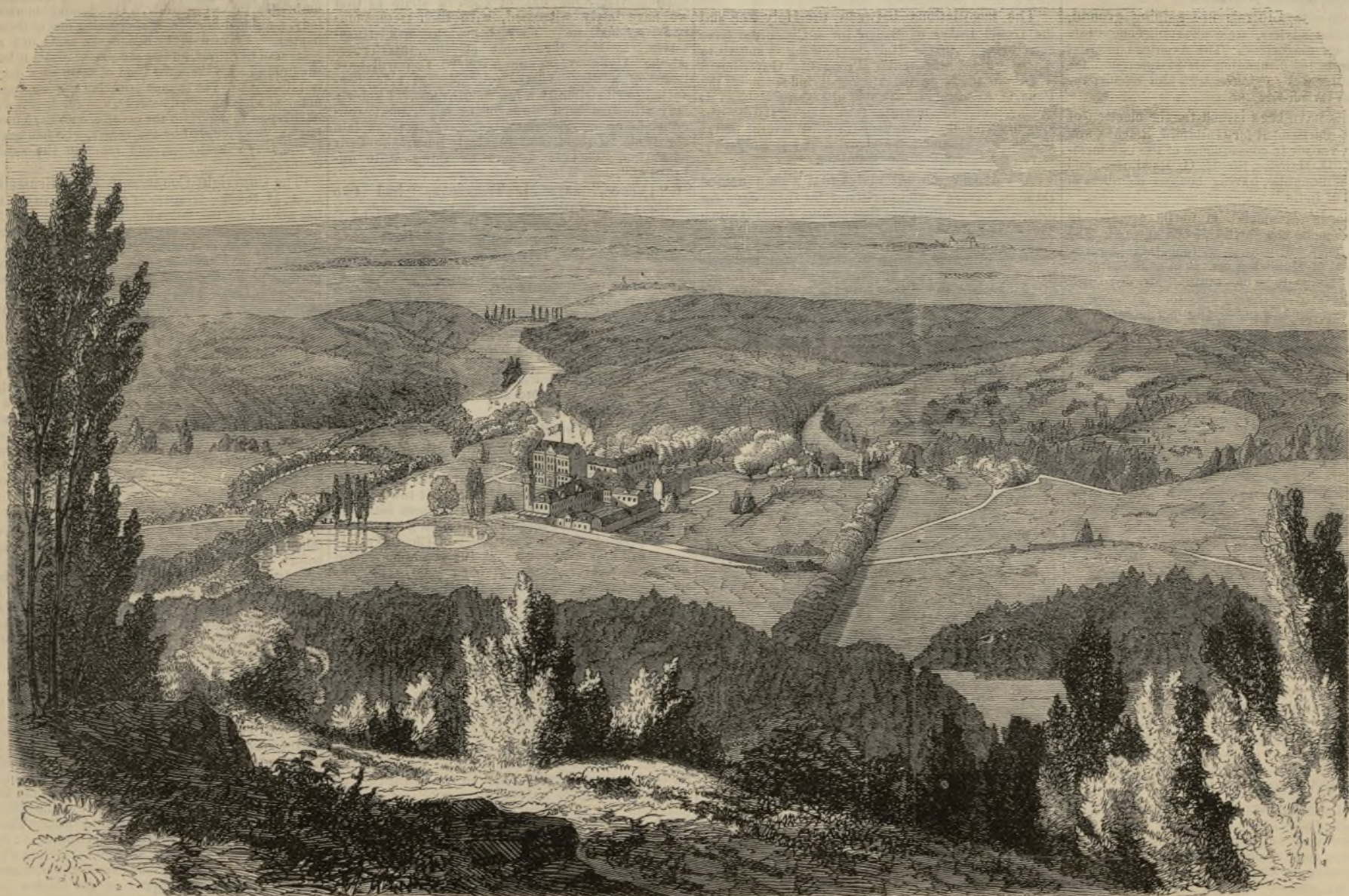
MADEIRA.

ABOUT 400 miles from the north-western coasts of Africa, lies the island of Madeira, the great resort of invalids suffering from asthma and consumption, the climate, from its equal temperature during the year, rendering it a place admirably suited to persons suffering from those complaints. The temperature rarely exceeds seventy-three or seventy-four degs. in summer, except when the wind from the desert blows, when it is sometimes as high as ninety degs., and sixty in winter. The island is composed mostly of basalt. Its surface is very rugged and mountainous, some of the highest points reaching to the height of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The island is very fruitful; producing at different elevations, the fruits of Southern Europe and the tropics. To the lover of botany this island presents a great field of research, and which, in addition to the rich and delicate fruits of the tropics—the sugar cane

olive, the banana, &c.—affords an endless variety of plants, among which we may notice the gigantic heath, which sometimes reaches the height of from twenty to thirty feet, and the bulberry, which grows nearly as tall. The laurel also attains a great size. In the damp valleys are some ferns of gigantic proportions, with leaves ten to twelve feet long, and others (the *Pteris Aqualina*) growing from three to six feet high. The views obtained from the heights are most beautiful and varied, but require patience and endurance to attain to sufficient elevation. The only town upon the island is Funchal. The situation is picturesque, the houses rising one above the other, terrace fashion. The streets are very steep, consequently walking is not an exercise much in practice. The usual mode of locomotion is the palanquin, borne on the shoulders of two strong men. This carriage is only used for the town and its immediate vicinity, a somewhat

lighter mode of conveyance borne by men than the palanquin being used for long journeys. Some of the principal streets are descended by a sleigh, guided by two men. Numerous boats and skiffs are to be found on the sea-shore for pleasure parties on the sea. It being so great a resort for English, English living is the rule of the place. The population of Funchal is about 20,000, that of the whole island about 100,000. The inhabitants are principally descendants of the Portuguese settlers. The profession of medicine flourishes here, affording plenty of practice to English and Portuguese physicians. There are several handsome shops, and a library, in which English and Portuguese works are to be had, also English, French, and Portuguese newspapers.

A CONTRADICTIONARY MAN.—On finding how egregiously this humour of opposition possessed him, and that nothing could be started but he threw himself into a pugilistic attitude, I could not resist the temptation to play a little on his foible by gently giving the conversation a *curve* when he had made some strong assertion, and so coming round to an appearance of agreeing with him: no sooner done, than I immediately found he was quite as ready to maintain nearly the opposite of his former position. In short, his tongue, like the point of a weathercock, boldly veered round, and faced the prevailing wind, no matter what quarter it might blow from. In very weariness I thought it advisable sometime to nod a seeming acquiescence in what he said; and I almost think he would have quarrelled with my *nod*, if he could; but whenever I attempted to modify his statements into something near what I could agree with, I was favoured with a defence (not very valid, I admit), of my own formerly expressed opinions. Among other things I happened to remark that I thought it curious that after such immense researches, in all parts of the world and among the most sagacious of the medical profession, into the nature and causes of the cholera, so little light had been thrown upon the subject. He, of course, did not think it at all strange, and said (what was true enough) that the real causes of almost all diseases are difficult to ascertain. I admitted the justice of the remark: and said that, perhaps, considering that, we ought to wonder that medicine had made so much progress, than that it had made no more; he was disposed to doubt that observation, and thought that "considering their long and patient researches" (just what I had started with in relation to a particular case!) much more might have been done by the unlucky doctors.—Correspondence of R. E. H. Gregson, Esq.



FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

LIFE-BOAT STATIONS.

At this period of the year, when the equinoctial gales will soon be upon us, it will be useful to give a list of the life-boats in connexion with the National Life-Boat Institution stationed on different points of the coast of the United Kingdom:—Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland—Boulmer, Alnmouth, Hauxley, Newbiggin, Cullercoats, Durham—Saltburn, Whitburn, Seaton, Carew, Yorkshire—Middlesborough, Redcar, Filey, Bridlington, Hornsea, Norfolk—Cromer, Mundesley, Bacton, Palling, Winterton, Caister, Yarmouth, Suffolk—Lowestoft, Pakefield, Southwold, Thorpeness, Aldborough, Kent—Walmer, Dover, Dungeness, Sussex—Camber, Rye, Hastings, Eastbourne, Newhaven, Brighton, Dorset—Lyme Regis, South Devon—Teignmouth, Cornwall—Penzance, Sennen Cove, Padstow, Budehaven, North Devon—Appledore No. 1, ditto No. 2, ditto No. 3, South Wales—Llanelly, Tenby, Fishguard, Cardigan, North Wales—Aberdovey, Barmouth, Portmadoc, Rhyl (Tubular), Anglesey—Cemlyn No. 1, Holyhead No. 2, Rhoscolyn No. 3, Penmon No. 4, Llanddwyn No. 5, Moelfre No. 6, Lancashire—Lytham, Isle of Man—Castletown, Ireland—Newcastle Dundrum, Groomsport, Drogheda, Skerries County Dublin, Wicklow, Arklow, Cahore, Wexford, Kilmore, Ardmore, Youghal, Ballycotton, Westport. Each life-boat is supplied when required with a transporting carriage. Every kind of store, including cork jackets for each man of the crew, is also provided for the boat. Each life-boat of the institution has a master or coxswain attached to her at a salary of £1. a year, and a volunteer crew who are paid either

5s. or 3s. a man, according to the state of the weather, every quarter they are required to go afloat in the boat for exercise. The institution is also now building eleven life-boats which, with their transporting carriages, gear, and boat-houses, cannot cost less than 3,300l. From reports which the society has received from officers of the Coast Guard and other competent persons, it appears that in order to complete practically the number of life-boats on the coasts, sixty-four additional life-boats are required. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the first establishment of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, by its life-boats and other means, and for rescuing whom the committee have granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, is 10,475. Who can contemplate this large number of lives saved from a watery grave without heartfelt satisfaction? And to those who have directly, by their individual exertions, or to others who have indirectly, by their subscriptions, contributed to that happy result, that satisfaction must be greatly enhanced. The operations of the institution may be thus briefly stated: Since its establishment it has expended upwards of 25,000l. on life-boats and their appurtenances, and has voted seventy-nine gold medallions and 603 silver medals for distinguished services for saving life, besides pecuniary rewards, amounting to 10,699l. A glance at the important facts we have just given must convince everyone that, if the truly national and philanthropic operations of the Life-boat Institution are to be carried on successfully, as hitherto, it is very important that the public should extend to it their support, which we trust will be given in a liberal manner.

EDUCATIONAL SPEECHES AT SALISBURY.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Hants and Wilts Adult Education Society, and the Conference of Institutions in union with it, was held at Salisbury. The Right Hon. T. H. S. Estcourt, M.P., president of the Poor-law Board, in the chair.

Mr. ESTCOURT, in the course of his speech, said that for fifty years past they had had the State and individuals competing and doing all they could for the purpose of establishing schools, and at this moment nearly a million of money was annually paid out of the public purse for that purpose, and yet they could blink at the result, viz., that at the time when ideas were beginning to take the place of mere sounds, and the mind was beginning to carry away something like substance, they found that almost the whole body of scholars were withdrawn from their ken and discipline and knowledge, and were taken off, necessarily he was going to say, to work. They ought, therefore, on that account, to feel much indebted to those gentlemen who had founded this society, and did their utmost for its support, and thereby drew attention to the present unhappy state of things, and endeavoured to provide a remedy. What that remedy should be, has been and will be the subject of controversial discussion, from which, it is to be hoped, the public will be able to collect something like practical results. (Hear, hear.) He was not so presumptuous as to wish to put in his oar amongst them, but he would take the liberty of stating what he thought they could not do, and what they ought not to attempt to do. He was persuaded that anything like an attempt to catch hold of the youth of both sexes after they had left school in an artificial

manner—that was, by holding inducements of pecuniary profit or interest to them than those their own minds would induce them to take on the subject of education—would end in failure. Such a course was tempting to the clergyman, who has, with infinite labour, established a school, and also to the lay squire, who was anxious to promote the welfare of the people on his estate, as an inducement for them to leave their natural employment and attend to their mental culture; but he was persuaded that anything of the kind would only be of a temporary and exceptional character. What, however, they ought to do, was to establish the means of giving both sexes instruction, after the usual period of their attending school, without interfering with their ordinary occupations, through the instrumentality of their relatives, friends, and employers. As an instance of the difficulties that at present existed in keeping the children of the agricultural labourer at school, the right honourable gentleman said that, about a year ago, he was desirous of doing something to promote education in his own parish, and, as an example, wanting one boy on his farm, he thought he would take two, so that the two should make one boy as regarded the work—one being at school and the other at work alternately—a kind of Castor and Pollux—one in heaven and the other on earth—but what was the result? Why, he was sorry to say, that after about three or four months' trial he found that they preferred earth to entering the gates of paradise; or, in other words, that they preferred digging in the soil of the earth to that of the fields of knowledge—(hear, hear)—and they left his employment as soon as they found another master who would employ them in the sole cultivation of the



GIGANTIC HEATH (MADEIRA).



BANANA (MADEIRA).



LAUREL (MADEIRA).

soil. (Hear, hear.) The alternate system would not answer, and they had no right to expect success from it, because it was an attempt to interfere in an artificial manner. The only enduring mode by which they might hope to effect the continuance of the education of boys and girls, after the period when they left school, would be by producing in their minds a desire for it, either because it would promote their interests, or to give them pleasure; and, to speak plainly, he saw no other mode of doing it than by the establishment of evening schools, where, for a slight emolument, working men of some little education would be willing to attend and instruct those requiring it, which, in his district, was extensively done.

The Bishop of SALISBURY said he entirely concurred in all that had been said by the chairman. He fully approved of night schools for the labouring population. To make them attractive, they must not view them simply as schools, but as a place where they might obtain interesting information. By that means they might induce them to accept that training and information, which they probably would refuse if they put the school too much forward.

In the course of the proceedings a discussion ensued relative to competitive or standard examinations for the attainment of the object in view, and whether education alone would raise the moral status of the humbler classes, and if not, what other measures were necessary; in which Archdeacon Hony and other gentlemen took part.

—The Hon. S. BESR said he was of opinion education alone would not raise the moral status of the humbler classes. Their social position must be improved. They must be provided with better cottages; and to enable them to participate in that benefit there must be a corresponding effort to put the payment of wages on a sound basis, so that the labourer might be able to pay his increased rent, and to put the

skilled labourer and man of integrity in his proper position.

After some further discussion of an interesting character, the proceedings terminated.

THE LAST STORY OF A PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A few days ago, a lady of fashionable appearance alighted from a carriage, and entered a large drapery establishment, not one hundred miles from the Elephant and Castle, where she selected a parcel of goods to the value of nearly 100l. When her purchases were completed, she stated that she had forgotten to bring her cheque-book, and desired that one of the young men would accompany her home with the goods, when she would hand him a cheque for the amount. Not liking to entrust the business to any of his numerous employees, the wary proprietor himself stepped into the carriage with the lady, and was rapidly driven to Peckham, where at a large and respectable looking-house, they alighted, and the goods were taken in. The lady then politely ushered the anxious and wary linendraper into the drawing-room, desiring him to wait for a brief moment until she fetched the cheque-book. The brief moment passed, and many more also, but the lady did not make her appearance. Half-an-hour elapsed, three-quarters, yea, an hour had gone by, and still the fashionable debtor did not come. Meanwhile, the worthy draper became anxious, frightened, furious, and, rising up, vigorously applied the bell-rope. This brought in a man-servant, who was instantly attacked with a string of questions as to the lady and the goods. The man replied in a gruff and commanding tone, that unless he (the draper) behaved himself in a milder manner, he should be placed under restraint, for that he, the speaker, had positive instructions to confine all lunatics

who were intractable. "Who are you and what is this place?" were next asked by the panting creditor almost in one breath. "This is a private asylum for lunatics, and I am the keeper," coolly observed the man, "and unless you can manage to draw it mild, I shall put you into the strong room." The horrible truth was out. The fashionable lady had forged two physicians' certificates, had prepared the proprietor of the asylum for the reception of his customer, by stating herself to be his wife, and by ingeniously indicating the form his madness took, and after purchasing the goods, had driven to this place, and lodging her customer had departed, cunningly returning the parcel containing the property to the carriage, and thus hocussing both the draper and the proprietor of the asylum. The driver of the carriage must, of course, have been in "at the game." —Morning Star.

PARISIAN CAB-DRIVERS.

Complaints are often made that hackney coachmen and cab drivers are in the habit of extorting money under pretence that they have gone over a greater distance, or, if engaged by time, that they are longer employed than they really have been. A Paris engineer has invented a machine which purports to remedy this inconvenience. The apparatus is described as simple, strictly exact, kept in order without expense, and as protecting the interests both of the hirer of the carriage and the proprietor. It is called the "kilometric reckoner." Its principle is to measure the distance gone over, and the speed with which it is performed. To prevent fraud the "reckoner" is solid, and cannot be opened, and, once in its place, has no need of being wound up. A drawing represents it as composed of a principal dial in which are fixed three other plates. The hand of the dial is fixed at the proper place for

the hirer of the carriage, and indicates the number of kilometres gone over and the time the coach stops at the order of the traveller. While it stops, a pendulous motion is substituted for the motion of the carriage equal to eight kilometres or five English miles an hour, as if the carriage were in motion. The inventor further proposes that the tariff shall state the fare per kilometre, that for the first kilometre being at a higher rate than the others. As a check on the fidelity of the driver, a bell strikes when the coach is hired to indicate that the hand of the dial is at its proper place. When the fare is about to discharge the coach, a list of prices fixed inside corresponds with the figures of the dial, and indicates the amount due to the driver at the arrival of the hand at each figure. The "reckoner" comprises in its mechanism an outer sign, which tells whether the carriage is engaged or not. In the latter case the apparatus remains fixed, whether the carriage is moving or remains stationary. As soon as the sign of its being free disappears the kilometre hand moves for the account of the coachman, so that he has no longer any interest in saying that he is engaged. The three plates fixed in the principal dial present to the coach owner an account of the operations of the carriage. They tell the number of kilometres passed over by the carriage while engaged, the number of kilometres it might have gone over while it was stationary, and the number of times the carriage was engaged; so that the coachowner by the triple inspection of the reckoner, ascertains the money actually received by the driver, and the work performed by the horses.

A small yacht called the Christopher Columbus has just arrived at Southampton from New York. She is only forty-five tons burden, and is scarcely bigger than an Isle of Wight wherry. She has been brought across the Atlantic by a man and two boys.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Since the advent of M. Delangle to the Ministry of the Interior, no warning has been given to any Paris journal. It is only lately that the *Patrie*, a paper which, though not official, is in its leanings entirely governmental, congratulates M. Delangle on his having availed himself of a law long fallen into desuetude, by requiring the insertion of an official answer to a journal instead of inflicting a warning. The *Patrie* inferred that argument and not force was henceforth to be resorted to, in order to counteract the errors of the press. A provincial journal of some consequence, the *Gironde* of Bordeaux, has now, however, been visited with a warning, which purports to emanate solely from M. de Meunier, the Prefect. The grounds of the warning given to the *Gironde* are stated in the document to be, that the article in question contains "a direct and excessive attack against the laws which regulate the press"—that it represents the present law as "an instrument of oppression and tyranny"—that it "exceeds the limit of discussion by agitating a question which ought to remain beyond the limits of controversy, and insults the law and the Administration, which is found to act upon the law. An African journal, called the *Echo d'Oran*, has also been warned, for some strictures upon the municipality of the town. The *Moniteur* contains a circular which is a death-warrant to a multitude of minor journals in Paris. By a return to the strict letter of the law, and contrary to a long received practice, no newspaper not stamped will be hereafter allowed to insert advertisements. Hitherto the stamp has only been exacted for political journals; very many, the names of which are little known, have enjoyed a wide circulation, steering clear of politics, but giving gossip and piquante personalities. The extinction of some of these will scarcely be a social evil; but the principle is despotic and bad.

An Imperial decree appears in the *Moniteur* of Saturday, prolonging for another year the free admission of corn into France. So little was it known that such a decree would be issued, that the *Constitutionnel* of the same day published an exceedingly long article expressing satisfaction at the re-establishment of the sliding scale, and adducing arguments to prove that protective duties alone are suitable to the present state of France.

The Emperor and Empress have returned from Biarritz. They arrived at St. Cloud on the 29th of September. The Emperor presided, on Saturday, at the Tuilleries, at a Council of Ministers, and afterwards set out for the camp of Châlons.

The *Moniteur* takes care to inform the world that "the Emperor of Russia gave a distinguished reception to Prince Napoleon at Warsaw, and accompanied the Prince back to his residences." It is stated as certain that the Emperor has been invited to visit France, and has accepted the invitation, and that both London and Paris will be honoured with his presence next spring. Moreover, it would appear that Prince Napoleon has been invited to return with the Czar to St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The Plenipotentiaries met on Saturday at the office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to exchange the ratifications of the convention concluded at Paris on the 19th of August last.

It is stated that from the estimate supplied by a commission appointed for that purpose, the sum required to complete the works still to be executed at Cherbourg is 80,000,000*fr.*, comprising the rebuilding a part of the fortifications, which are to be brought further inshore. It appears that the enlargement of the fortress of Vincennes has been definitively decided on. The ground necessary for the establishment of a new park of artillery is about to be purchased. It will be the finest in Europe.

The *Nord* of Brussels states that two French ships of war have left Toulon to make a hostile demonstration in the Tagus against the King of Portugal, on account of the refusal of the Portuguese Government to pay an indemnity for the seizure of the Nantes merchantman, George Charles, by the authorities of Mozambique.

M. Dupin, Senator and Procureur-General at the Court of Cassation, has erected a chapel to the Virgin on one of the mountains of the Morvan, called the Bouquet, facing the Chateau of Ruffigny (Nièvre). This act was performed in compliance with the last wishes of the late Madame Dupin. The chapel was consecrated on the 27th of September. The Empress has presented to the chapel a suit of sacerdotal vestments embroidered with gold.

SPAIN.

The permission which the O'Donnell Government granted to the Spanish so-called Progressista party to hold an electoral meeting in Madrid has not been extended to the Democratic party. The reason is that this party has of late been given to threatening language against the Court, and to praises of physical force as the best means to redress the grievances of the people. The conclusion is, that if language of this kind were to be allowed at public meetings in Madrid, it would be actually dangerous. That clouds are again gathering in Spain has been visible for some time, but that a violent conflict between the parties would promote the cause of liberty in that military country is extremely doubtful.

In Madrid a Royal decree makes havoc in the college system of Spain. The chairs of living languages are suppressed, and practical science is to be pursued instead of English and French.

ITALY.

The Russian "Olessa Steam Navigation Company" took possession of the harbour of Villafranca on the 20th ult. The rumours abroad have drawn forth Count Cavour. The *Courier du Dimanche* gives the following analysis of a circular addressed by Count Cavour to the representatives of Piedmont at Foreign Courts, on the occasion of the cession to the Russian

Steam Company of certain buildings in the port of Villafranca: "The Cabinet of Turin commences by declaring that the concession to Russia of the old convict establishment is gratuitous and temporary; that the premises are to be transformed into a depot for fuel and stores. The Sardinian Minister complains subsequently of the ill-intentioned reflections of the English press with respect to his Government, especially noticing the appreciations of the *Globe*, *Morning Post*, and *Morning Advertiser*, which accused Sardinia of having ceded one of its best ports to Russia, to the detriment of her own interests and of those of England. Count de Cavour calls the attention of the Sardinian diplomatic authorities to a note in the *Piedmontese Gazette*, re-establishing the facts which had been misrepresented by ill-informed correspondents. By that explanation, as well as by what was written to the Piedmontese Legation when the French Government was questioned as to the request of Russia, it is evident that there had been no cession of the port of Villafranca; that the pretended cession is restricted to the gratuitous concession, liable to be convoked at a determined moment, and to the use of the convict establishment at Villafranca, long unoccupied. The Minister cites the precedent of a similar concession to the United States in the Gulf of Spezia. Agreed to many years ago, that concession is still in force; and no objection has been made on the point by foreign journals. Finally, Count de Cavour concludes by recommending to the representatives of Piedmont in foreign countries to rectify, in conformity with his circular, the facts with reference to which they may happen to be interrogated in the conversation with statesmen."

Letters from Rome state that the arguments of General Goyon at head-quarters have gained the day, and the French troops, instead of being withdrawn from Rome to Civita Vecchia, as had been confidently asserted, are to be immediately reinforced in the Eternal City by the addition of seven companies of the 20th battalion of the redoubtable chasseurs-à-pied, the other three companies of the battalion remaining as a depot in France.

PRUSSIA.

Differences of opinion on the subject of the regency have created a dissension in the Cabinet at Berlin. According to the *Daily News* correspondent, the probable result will be that the present Ministers of War, Religion, Commerce, and Finance, will retire. A long and interesting letter from the *Times* correspondent throws light on the position of affairs in Berlin, which for many months has been a focus of intrigue. This year, it must be borne in mind, the old Chambers, elected under the influence of the Kreuz party, expire. The Prince has expressed his desire that the elections shall take place free from Government influence. The Ministerial organs have denied this, and the Prince, indignant thereat, has verbally stated his wishes to the Ministers.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander, on his journey to Warsaw, had to pass through the governments of Tver, Kostroma, Jaroslavl, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, and Moscow. In most of these his Majesty addressed the representatives of the nobility, speaking chiefly of the topic of the day, the situation of the peasant class. He urged the abandonment of "selfish views." It is said that the Emperor has convoked an assembly of the nobles to sit at St. Petersburg and deliberate on the abolition of serfdom.

TURKEY.

There is a strong rumour of Mehemed Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law, coming again into the Ministry as Minister without a *portefeuille*. If this rumour turn out true, it cannot but be considered as of bad augury. It indicates that Palace influence is again gaining ground, and that the influence of the Ministry is on the decline. That there is great movement in the Palace is certain, and likewise that there are signs of a reaction. The *Daily News* correspondent writes: "The Palace-building operations on the Bosphorus which were suspended for a while during the first blush of the Sultan's hot zeal for economy, have been resumed at every single point where the lavish expenditure was in progress. I am also assured that whilst an ostentatious reduction of 10,000,000 piastres has been made in the salaries of the high officers, and in the other administrative outlay of the several departments of the Government, no less than 13,000,000 piastres has been added to the allowances of the married Sultanas and the other Imperial pensioners of the Civil List."

News from Tripoli, of Sept. 18, states that Turkey having neglected to send the money to pay the troops, a battalion whose pay was in arrear had revolted, and made an attempt to bring over the other troops. The mutineers have been put in irons. While these events were taking place the Europeans sought refuge at their respective consulates. The Governor, after order was re-established, demanded reinforcements.

An Italian paper, published at Alexandria, states that there had been fresh troubles at Jeddah, and relates an incident which had occurred in the Red Sea. The Yemen, a steamer belonging to the house of Pastre, somewhere on the coast of Abyssinia, took on board a number of pilgrims. When the steamer was out at sea these fanatics attacked the crew, and mastered them. At a fortunate moment an English steamer, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, appeared in sight, and before the massacre which was intended could be begun the crew was relieved from its perilous position.

Ismail Pasha, the special commissioner appointed by the Porte to inquire into the murders and outrages at Jeddah, arrived at Suez by the Egyptian Red Sea Company's steamer Gabarri on the 16th ult., on his way to Constantinople. He had with him some thirty-six prisoners convicted of having been concerned in the late outrage. Captain Pallen and M. Sabatier were awaiting the arrival in the Red Sea of

the French frigate, but would probably find their occupation gone when that should take place.

A letter from Beyrout, of the 16th ult., describes the country throughout Syria to be in a state of great agitation. There are continual disturbances in many localities, the Turkish Government exercising scarcely any authority in that province, where the Christian populations live in perpetual fear of the Mussulmans. The roads in Syria are unsafe for travellers, in consequence of the number of brigands who infest them. They advance to the very gates of the town, and when any are captured they escape unpunished. The Emir Kafil, son of the Kaimakan, was attacked by a band of robbers on passing the river, and owed his escape solely to the number of his escort.

CHINA.

Advices from Hongkong are to the 12th of August. The Governor-General of the province of Canton had received news of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and had immediately announced it to the Cantonese. The Earl of Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour both left Shanghai together, on the 30th July, for Japan direct. The Russian envoy remained at Tien-sin. A large number of Russian ships and steamers were in the vicinity of, or on their way to, the Pei-ho. In consequence of the great inconvenience felt by foreigners, as well as Chinese, from the edicts of the Mandarins ordering the people and servants away from Hongkong, an address, numerously signed by the British community, had been presented to Sir John Bowring, requesting him to take the matter into consideration, and with the assistance of the senior naval officer to adopt some measure that would counteract the orders of the Mandarins taking effect here. A proclamation had in consequence been issued, warning the Chinese authorities of the retribution they were likely to bring upon themselves for their evil intentions towards the colony. Heang-shan and Sun-on were the principal places whence the orders were issued. A party was sent in the gunboat Starling to distribute the proclamation at Sun-on. About half-a-dozen of the party landed with a flag of truce, but while proceeding towards the town they were met by a large body of armed men and had to retire. While pulling away one man was killed by a discharge from a galling.

UNITED STATES.

The famous Dred Scott is dead. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says: "The name of Dred Scott is imperishable, for it is the title of a great step taken in behalf of American slavery, which will be followed by others, or else will have to be reversed by the slow but sure progress of free principles. But Dred Scott, the individual, the negro of African descent, and, therefore, not a citizen, is no more. He died at St. Louis on Friday last, at a very advanced age. Nearly all his years were passed in obscurity, and his greatness was thrust upon him as the sands of life were fast running out. Ten years ago he brought the suit for his freedom, which was finally determined by the Supreme Court at Washington at the December term of 1856. What the majority of the judges decided, beyond that they had no jurisdiction of the case in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, has been variously and inconsistently interpreted. But the decision has gone into politics, and is destined to exert a powerful influence on the country, even if it is not made the basis, as it probably will be, of further judicial decisions. Thus the name of Dred Scott will be kept before the American people, and will doubtless figure on the pages of history to the end of time."

We find in the *New York Herald* the following telegram: "The Balloonist Thurston.—Adrian, Mich., Sept. 17.—Mr. Thurston, the aeronaut, who was carried off by his balloon yesterday after his descent, and after the basket and netting were removed and the balloon had become inverted, he himself holding on to the uninflated portion, and seated on the valve board was seen yesterday at a quarter past one p.m., high up in the air, in the direction of Malden, C.W., as ascertained by compass bearings by parties observing him."

The elections were being prepared for by the meeting of conventions of the different parties in each State, to agree on a list of candidates, or "platform," as it is called. Seward was the man spoken of as the Republican nominee. General Walker had departed, with Colonel Natzier, for Aspinwall, on, as was supposed, a new filibustering expedition. By the news from Utah to the 20th of August, Brigham Young, it was reported, still kept himself hid, fearing the vengeance of the Mormons, who are greatly incensed against him in consequence of some revelations concerning his business transactions with the saints. The Mormons were returning to Salt Lake City, and were resuming their ordinary avocations. The young English girl taken from the Mormons has been given up to the British authorities. Yellow fever continued to prevail with great virulence at New Orleans. The deaths during the thirty hours ending at noon on the 20th numbered 107. The Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, had appointed the 23rd ult. to be observed there as a day of humiliation and prayer. The Russian steam-frigate General Admiral, which has been in course of construction at New York, for a year past, was successfully launched on the 21st ult., in the presence of several thousand spectators. The vessel is said to be unequalled in substantial construction by any vessel afloat, no skill or expense that could be made available having been spared in her construction. The Niagara had sailed with the captured negroes taken from the Echo, for Africa. A duel was fought at New Orleans, on the 18th ultimo, between Mr. Wood, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. Brabazon. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither party being hurt. A duel was also fought on the 17th, near Richmond, between Mr. Jennings Wise, editor of the *Inquirer*, and the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, member of Congress from the Wheeling districts. Mr. Clemens, who was the challenger, was wounded in the thigh.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—Supplies of English wheat were of only moderate extent this morning, yet the trade continued to rule dull, and millers were unwilling to buy except at a decline from last Monday's rates, which being resisted by factors, the greater part of the samples were held over. Arrivals of foreign wheat are liberal, and business is limited, at the prices of last week. Flour sells slowly without change in value. Fine maiting barley supports late prices; all other descriptions are 1*s.* per qr. cheaper. Beans 1*s.* per qr. lower. Peas unaltered. Arrivals of oats are again heavy, and the market is depressed by the large quantity offering. Prices are generally about 6*d.* per qr. lower. We have further large arrivals of cargoes on the coast. Wheat has maintained its value. Indian corn and barley sell at the late reduction.

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Hetton	18	0	Tees	18	0
Wylam	14	6	West Hetton	16	9
Haswell	18	3	Riddell	15	9

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BREWER.—October 1, at Bernard street, Russell-square, the wife of the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D., of a daughter.
BUTLER.—October 5, at Chester-square, Lady Rachel Butler, of a daughter.
CHUTCHLEY.—October 4, at Cliftonville, Belfast, the wife of Colonel Charles Churchley, of a daughter.
CORNWALL.—October 4, at Uley, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Alan Kingscote Cornwall, of a son.
DE MONTEZUMA.—October 4, at New Bridge-street, the wife of Chevalier Leonidas Marcondes de Montezuma, of a son.
GRAVES.—September 29, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, of a daughter.
GRAVES.—October 3, at Devonshire House, Battersea, the wife of the Rev. Robert Graves, of a daughter.
HOOD.—October 1, at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, the Lady Mary Hood, of a son.
ORAM.—October 4, at Dacre-park-terrace, Lee, Kent, the wife of W. E. S. Oram, Esq., H.M.'s War Department, of a daughter.
ROLLO.—October 3, at No. 13A, Upper Brook-street, the Right Hon. the Lady Rollo, of a daughter.
SHAW.—October 3, at Reading, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby Shaw, of a son.
WHITTINGHAM.—September 30, at 25, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Whittingham, C.B., 4th King's Own, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COVENTRY.—PENRUDDOCKE.—September 29, at Christchurch, by the Rev. Zachary Nash, John Coventry, Esq., of Burgate, Hants, to Wyndham, fourth daughter of Thomas Penruddocke, Esq., of Winkton, Captain of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.
FORBES.—HERRING.—September 30, at the Parish Church, Uttoxeter, by the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, assisted by the Rev. H. Abad, David Forbes, Esq., M.D., of Sudbury, Derbyshire, to Mary Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Herring, C.B., 87th Bengal Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S.
GLYN.—MILDMAY.—October 5, at Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, by the father of the bride, Pascoe Charles, son of George Glyn, Esq., M.P., of Stanmore Park, Middlesex, to Horatia Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Carew St. John Mildmay, Rector of Chelmsford.
HAZLEDINE.—LAPSLIE.—October 1, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, by the Rev. F. H. Sewell, M.A., Rector of Linfield, Sussex, the Rev. W. Hazledine, Assistant-Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., to Maria Katharine, widow of the late W. F. Lapslie, Esq., and only surviving daughter of the Rev. Borroughs Thomas Norgate, M.A., of Park Lodge, Streatham, and niece of Miss Norgate, of Undercliff, St. Leonard's.
LEWIS.—LAMBERT.—October 2, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. H. M. Searth, Rector of St. Mary's, Bathwick, Chas. Edward, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Lewis, of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Staunton Lambert, formerly of Crag Clare, county Galway, and granddaughter of the late Lord Kirkcubright.
MEEK.—WILSON.—September 29, at Hornsey Church, Middlesex, by the Rev. Richard Harvey, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Canon Residentiary of Gloucester, George Meek, Jun., Esq., Capt. in the Royal Sussex Militia, only surviving son of George Meek, Esq., of Brantford, Balcombe, Sussex, to Fanny Amelia, only daughter of Josiah Wilson, Esq., of Stoney House, Stamford-hill, Middlesex.
PRYCE.—ELLIS.—October 2, at St. Mary's, Wanstead, by the Rev. W. P. Wigram, James Everard Coulthurst Pryce, Esq., H. M. I. S., fifth son of Captain Henry Pryce, R.N., to Caroline, youngest daughter of Robert Ellis, Esq., of Tredegar House, Bow, Middlesex, and of Cowper's-court, Cornhill.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON.—October 2, at Datchworth Rectory, Herts, Harriet, widow of the late William Fergusson, M.D., Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, aged seventy-seven.
GARDINER.—October 2, at Dartmouth House, Blackheath, of diphtheria, Robert Macleod, aged six years—and on the same day at Melbourne, Escher, Dudley Charles Lynedoch, aged seven months—sons of Lieut.-Colonel Gardiner, R.A.
GOOCH.—October 5, at Arlington-street, Caroline Jane, fifth daughter of the Rev. William Gooch.
LAMBERT.—October 1, at Fittle-place, the seat of Viscount Gage, Alfred Henry, sixth son of Sir Henry Lambert, Bart., in his nineteenth year.
MANLEY.—October 1, at Westbury House, Barking, Essex, Captain John Manley, formerly of H.M.'s 66th Regt., in the nineteenth year of his age.
TREVELYAN.—October 1, at Brook-street, Bath, Harriet, Sasana, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Walter Trevelyan, Vicar of Henbury and Rector of Nettlecombe.
WHITTINGTON.—October 4, at Hampstead, after much suffering, Paulina, the wife of the Rev. Richard Whittington.

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

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TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Newly invented and Patented application of Chemically prepared WHITE and GUM COLOURED INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES.

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These Pills can be procured of any respectable medicine vendor, in boxes at 1s., 1d., 2s., 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; or should any difficulty occur, inclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), pre-paid to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

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