

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



No. 617.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

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## HER MAJESTY'S RETURN.

EDINBURGH, TUESDAY EVENING.—The Queen left Balmoral this morning. The weather, which had been stormy, was now fair, and, although the Grampian mountains were covered with snow, Her Majesty travelled in an open carriage, by Balater and Aboyne to Banchory, a distance of thirty miles. The Queen was received at the Banchory station of the Deeside Railway by Mr. John Duncan, chairman, and Mr. Patrick Davidson, deputy-chairman of the company. Capt. St. George and two companies of the 78th and 92nd Highlanders were present as a guard of honour. The Royal train arrived at the Ferryhill Junction of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway at one o'clock, and was received by the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, Sheriff Watson, Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie, chairman, and Mr. Birnie, Mr. Nicol, and Captain Christie, directors of the company. Captain Brown, with a detachment

of the 93rd Highlanders, were a guard of honour, and there was a large assemblage of spectators. The Queen left at five minutes after one, and touched at Stonehaven. Sir T. Gladstone, of Fasque; Sir J. S. Forbes, and Mr. A. Thompson, of Banchory, received Her Majesty. Captain Fielding, with companies of the 72nd and 94th Regiments, were present as a guard of honour. The Royal train reached Perth seven minutes after four, being exact time. Lord Mansfield, Lady Stormont, the Provost of Perth, Mr. Robert Bruce of Kennet, and a large concourse of persons, were on the platform; the band of the Royal Perthshire Rifles played the Queen's Anthem. The train in passing through Stirling was slowed while a Royal salute was being fired from the Castle guns. The chairman of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway and directors of the Scottish Central Company accompanied the train. The Queen arrived at Edinburgh at twenty minutes after six, being exact time, the mean variation of

the whole distance having been only three minutes. Mr. S. Clarke conducted the arrangements with his usual ability. Lord Stanley accompanies the Queen. The Prince Consort and Royal children are in excellent health. The Queen was received at St. Margaret's Station, Edinburgh, by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, Viscount Melville, the Lord Provost, the Sheriff, the chairman and directors of the North British Railway, &c. The 16th Lancers, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Sussex Militia, and Nottinghamshire Militia, formed the military escort and guard. The Royal party, which includes Prince Alfred, proceeded to Holyrood Palace in closed carriages, reaching there at 6.40. Royal salutes were fired from the Castle and Her Majesty's ship Edinburgh, in Leith Roads.

## ARRIVALS OF THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Precisely at twenty-eight minutes past eight o'clock the Royal train

arrived at the Windsor station of the South Western Railway, under the charge of Mr. Archibald Scott, the traffic manager, with Mr. Beattie, the locomotive superintendent, on the engine, having travelled the distance of 425½ miles in twelve hours, without any casualty. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family were received by Colonel Francis Seymour, Equerry to the Queen; C. S. Cantrell, Esq., mayor, wearing his badge of office; and the borough magistrates and Mr. Madigan, district superintendent. There were also on the platform many of the principal inhabitants to witness Her Majesty's arrival who were admitted through the courtesy of the station master. The Royal party were conducted through the Queen's saloon to the south entrance, where they entered the Royal carriages. Here a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Hume, were drawn up, and received them with the usual honours, the



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF CHARLES IV. AT CARLSBAD.—(See next Page.)



band playing the National Anthem. As the Royal party proceeded to the Castle they were loudly cheered by the throngs which lined the streets, and the bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth their merry peals to welcome their arrival. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Royal children were in excellent spirits, and did not appear fatigued by so long a journey. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice arrived from Osborne at one o'clock yesterday, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, and Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stovin. The Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting to Her Majesty. The Earl of Verulam has arrived as the Lord in Waiting. Col. the Hon. A. Liddell has succeeded Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stovin as the Groom in Waiting. Some of the houses of the Royal tradespeople were illuminated on the occasion, and the town presented a gay appearance as the guard of honour returned to their quarters, the band playing a lively march. The Prince and Princess Leiningen came from Frogmore Lodge to the Castle soon after Her Majesty's arrival. The Court will remain at the Castle until the latter end of November, when Her Majesty will visit Osborne for three weeks, after which the Queen will return to Windsor for the Christmas holidays and reside at the Castle until February.

## FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Viscountess Dangarvan has arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

Lord Rendlesham has left the Clarendon Hotel, for Scotland.

Lady Williams and family have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel.

Lord Henry Bentinck has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Lincoln.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has returned to town from a tour of visits.

Sir Charles and Lady Lamb have left the Clarendon Hotel for Beaufort, Battle, Sussex.

Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton arrived in town on Wednesday from Clumber Park, Notts.

The Count and Countess de Lalaing have arrived at Farrance's Hotel, Belgravia, from Brussels.

Lord Ashburton arrived at Bath House, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, from his shooting box in Scotland.

Lord and Lady Wodehouse and family are passing the season at their seat, Kimberley Hall, Norfolk.

Mr. W. A. Hankey and the Misses Hankey have left the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, for town.

The Earl of Eglinton is entertaining a numerous party at the Viceroy Lodge, in the Phoenix Park.

The Countess Brownlow has returned to town from visiting Sir Edward and Lady Cust at Seacove Castle, Cheshire.

Mr. Secretary Walpole has returned to London from a visit to the Earl of Derby at his seat, Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, who have been in town since Tuesday, left on Thursday for their seat, Broadlands.

The Earl and Countess of Derby are entertaining a succession of distinguished visitors at Knowsley Park, their seat in Lancashire.

Sir John and Lady Shelley and Miss Shelley arrived at their residence in Park-lane on Wednesday evening from Mansfield Park, Sussex.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton arrived at Chesterfield House last evening, from Tunbridge Wells.

The Marquis of Donegal and Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley will shortly leave Grosvenor-square for Harefield House, near Uxbridge.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and the Ladies Yorke have left Wimpole Hall, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley Hall, Lancashire.

His Excellency Count Kietmansegg arrived at the Hanoverian Legation in Grosvenor-place, on Tuesday afternoon, from Germany, to resume his diplomatic duties.

The Earl Granville arrived in town on Tuesday night from Carlsbad, after a tour of the German Spas. The Countess left Carlsbad for Rome the same day that the noble earl left for home.

The Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived in town on Monday. The Prince went in the afternoon to Southampton. The Princess, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, returned to Frogmore.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Prince Vogorides have returned to town from visiting Sir Fitzroy Kelly, at the Chantry, near Ipswich. Madame Musurus and family are still at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury left the noble earl's shooting quarters near Fort William, N.B., on Monday morning, and went to Knowsley Park, Lancashire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde arrived in town on Wednesday from visiting the Marquis of Bristol at Ickworth Park, near Bury St. Edmunds. Lady Harriet de Burgh is staying with the Earl and Countess of Cork, at Marston House, Somerset.

The Royal pack have commenced hunting in the vicinity of the Great Park and Forest, the meets being at the Kennel generally on Tuesdays and Fridays. During the last week they have been capturing several fine red deer in the Great Park, for the purpose of sending them to Swinley for the next year's hunting season. The meets will continue to be at the Royal Kennel until the commencement of the regular hunting in November. Both horses and hounds are in the finest condition, and Davis, the veteran huntsman, as juvenile as ever.

## THE RECENT BALL AT BALMORAL.

The ball given by the Queen to the servants and gillies at Balmoral, is a scene never witnessed elsewhere in the kingdom, as the Sovereign mixes freely in the pleasures and enjoyments of the humblest of her subjects. The presence of Her Majesty on this occasion is not a mere cold recognition of the *fête* by a ceremonious circuit of the ball-room, and a short stay while one dance is performed with the most solemn decorum, but is a free and general commingling with her retainers on a holiday. The whole Court, of course, take their cue from the example of the Sovereign; and lords and gentlemen, though not exactly "soliciting the honour," yet choose their partners freely from among the female domestics of the Royal establishment, and dance away with a vigour and elasticity which would perfectly astound some of the able-bodied but languid "lions" of Belgravia. Prince Alfred might be seen footing it away merrily with a buxom housemaid whom he had selected as his partner; and little Prince Arthur, too, had his favourites among the maids, who might fairly be called, for this night only, "Maids of Honour." Neither the Prince Consort nor the Count de Flanders danced, but the Countess Persigny, with the true vivacity and *esprit* of a Frenchwoman, with one of the young Princes or some of the gentlemen for her partners, entered heartily into the spirit of the *fête*, and danced several times among the servants.

## CARLSBAD.

(See First Page.)

We lay before our readers this week a print of the inauguration of the statue of Charles IV., the founder of the town of Carlsbad (Charles' bath), in Bohemia. The figure is cast in zinc, from the model by the late Herr Max, of Prague. The inauguration formed part of the programme of a festival, got up with great taste and splendour, by Dr. Mannl, of Carlsbad, this year being the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the town. A very large concourse of persons from all parts of the country attended, and the three days during which the festivities lasted passed off with the greatest éclat. The festivities commenced by a procession, headed by 200 young men bearing torches, followed by bands of music; these were joined at the Guild-hall by the authorities of the town and the different guests who were invited, and marched to the spot where the statue was erected. The space round the column was lit up by lanterns with coloured glass, the lights of which were directed towards the figure, and a most intensely bright light, also directed upon it from a distance, produced a most brilliant effect. This ceremony was succeeded by the procession of the clergy, from the church to the mineral spring, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion, and brilliantly illuminated. The first day was brought to a close by a dinner, at which 200 persons sat down; after which, they repaired to the theatre. In the park, on the second day, and during the continuance of the *fêtes*, all kinds of amusements were provided, and the evening closed with a ball. The third day, a public dinner took place, at which every one was welcome, and the day closed with a dance *à fresco*. The town was brilliantly illuminated during the evenings. Few persons who had the satisfaction of witnessing those days will forget them.

## THE DEER FORESTS.

Seldom, if ever, has the oldest deer-stalker looked out from his forest home at a more violent snow-storm than that which, since the 7th inst., has covered the mountains and shut up the deer coeries. Here and there a few of the largest-headed stags have been added to the trophies of the season, but generally there was nothing to be done but, telescope in hand, to spy the herds at distances, where sportsmen could not travel, or a rifle ball reach. In the forest of Ceanacroc, Lord Daer killed a good stag and two hinds on the 8th, and Lord Cowper shot two stags on the 9th, one of them weighing 18st. 4lbs. clean, the other 16st. 12lbs. At Glenstrathfarrar, the Hon. Major A. and J. Fraser shot twelve stags and eight hinds, in two-and-a-half days. At Glenquoich, Edward Ellice, Esq., M.P., and friends, have shot thirty-six red deer. At Stray, A. C. Barclay, Esq., and party, have closed their season's sport by killing twenty-seven red deer, mostly stags. Lord Lichfield and his party at Strathconon have killed forty, including a choice lot of royal heads. In Monor forest, H. W. White, Esq., has shot seventeen stags. Horatio Ross, Esq., and Edward Ross, Esq., his son, have between them killed sixty red deer (fifty-seven stags and three hinds), and seventeen roe-deer, the largest share having fallen to the unerring rifle of the young sportsman. A beautiful specimen of wood stag's head, shot by Major Wardlaw, at Glenaffric, has been sent to be stuffed, and one of the most remarkable heads of the season, shot at Glenmoriston, by J. M. Grant, Esq. Other very choice heads have been sent by Lord Cowper, Mr. Dormer, Erchless Castle, and Richard Bateson, Esq. The following are some additional particulars of Mr. Pryor's sport before leaving Strathvaich: During his short stay he brought down, as we stated in our last, twenty large and fat stags, ten of which fell with right and left shots, only two being in the herd at each time; and a royal stag, with a magnificent head, and weighing 20 stones 10lbs., fell to his last shot. Mr. Pryor had three stalks on the Tuesday preceding his departure, and killed a stag at each stalk.—*Inverness Courier*.

The funeral of the German writer Vanhagen von Ense, who died suddenly on the 10th, while playing a game of chess with his niece, took place at Berlin on Thursday, in the presence of a large circle of persons of high rank, savants, artists, and noble ladies of the society of Berlin. Alexander von Humboldt, General Wrangel, Professor Boeckh, &c., were among the mourners.

## ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

At an early hour, the other morning, our peaceful city was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the following circumstances: About half-past three o'clock in the morning, a carriage, covered with mud, and bearing other indications of a long journey, entered the city, and after several vain attempts to find an hostelry open, ultimately was driven to the White Horse Inn, in Bootham. The carriage contained the chief-constable of one of our riding police-forces, accompanied by a lady, and the object of their pursuit was a fair young maiden (the daughter of a highly-esteemed and influential magistrate) who had been so indiscreet as to elope with a young man far her inferior in station. It appears that the lady had left the abode of her parents for her morning ride, attended by her groom. Instead of returning home after the accustomed exercise, they had made their way to the nearest posting town, and there secured a conveyance to York, where they arrived on Wednesday afternoon. It was in the hope of arresting the fugitives that the gallant chief-constable had proceeded to York, accompanied by a near relative of the young lady. Like all other wise men, when engaged in an important errand, the chief-constable kept his thoughts and knowledge locked in his own breast, and at once proceeded to the domicile of our city chief-constable, who was quickly aroused from his slumbers, and his co-operation was secured. Every effort was made to discover the whereabouts of the missing ones, and the dreaming innkeepers were placed in a state of alarm and wonder at the official visit of such important functionaries at so unseasonable an hour. Ultimately it was ascertained that the fair young lady and her lover had remained in York until 9.38 p.m., when they had proceeded by the south mail train, and it is supposed that Nottingham was the place of their destination. We have not heard the result. It is said that the young lady is possessed of very handsome property in her own right.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

## TWO BROTHERS RUN AWAY WITH TWO SISTERS.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* tells the following story: Mr. Lloyd, a highly respectable farmer of Wycliffe, arrived in this city last evening, in an excited state of mind. He sought out Marshal Gallagher, and told him that his two daughters had eloped on Monday night with two hired men, brothers, and named respectively Chauncey Lewis and Watson Lewis. The Marshal put on his seven-league boots, and commenced walking rapidly round the city, and at last found the enterprising parties at the Franklin House, in Pearl-street. Watson Lewis had already married one of the sisters, and retired for the night. Chauncey Lewis was making arrangements to marry the other sister, when the Marshal appeared and took him and his intended to the police-station. Locking Chauncey Lewis up in the watch-house, Mr. Lloyd took his daughter to the Commercial House and locked her up in a room. Mr. Lloyd, in addition to being an extensive and flourishing farmer, keeps a tavern in Wycliffe. He owns some four hundred and fifty acres of land, and is quite wealthy. His daughters are Mary and Laura. Mary is about twenty years old, and Laura about sixteen. They are splendid looking girls, and are both well educated. The Lewis brothers are uncouth, uneducated, and overgrown specimens of humanity, and can neither read nor write. Chauncey Lewis, the young man who didn't get married, and who passed the night in the watch-house, is a very sleepy and stupid-appearing young man. We doubt if he knows enough to exercise the sagacity of a common Shanghai chicken, and go under cover when it rains. He was released at the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd, and was requested to "scoot," which he hastily did. He promised, with tears in his eyes, never to come within ten miles of Wycliffe again. The married brother, of course, cannot be interfered with. This, says the *Plaindealer*, is the most remarkable case of elopement we ever heard of. It utterly eclipses the Boker and Dean case.

## THE CARDEN ABDUCTION CASE.

The proceedings in the case of "Arbuthnot v. Carden" were resumed at Dublin, on Monday, at Kingstown Police-court. Mr. Jones, a stipendiary magistrate, was examined on the part of the defendant, and positively swore that he believed Mr. Carden incapable of committing any act of violence towards Miss Arbuthnot. The woman Keating, *alias* Douglas, was also examined for the defendant, and deposed that she had no authority from Mr. Carden to offer money to any person for any purpose respecting Miss Arbuthnot, except what was contained in letters found on her person. Miss Ellen Arbuthnot was then called and examined by Mr. Walsh, Q.C. She said: "The last witness came to me on the first occasion, and had an interview of about ten minutes, when she stated that she had been offered a situation as housekeeper to Mr. Carden. Mr. Gough was present at the time, but not concealed. Mrs. Keating purported to have come to know if I recollected a certain promise that I had made to her to place her children at school. I replied that I did not. She said she was trying for a situation as lady's-maid, and I said I hoped she would be successful. Mr. Carden's name was certainly not mentioned. At the second interview I was alone, and Mrs. Keating said she had come to inform me and Mr. and Mrs. Gough also that she had been offered the situation of housekeeper to Mr. Carden, of Barnane, and she wished to know whether it would be offensive to me and to Mr. and Mrs. Gough if she should accept it? I said that I was surprised at her mentioning Mr. Carden's name to me, but that I had not any wish to interfere with her arrangements, at the same time saying that she should never attempt to hold any communication with me again of any kind, and I desired her to leave St. Helen's at once, or I should be under the necessity of desiring the servant

to turn her out. She then went away, and I have not seen her since. Nothing further occurred after the mention of Mr. Carden's name. I should think the interview did not last over five minutes." After a lengthened discussion, the magistrates decided on holding Mr. Carden to bail in the sum of 5,000*l.* to keep the peace towards Miss Arbuthnot.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER.—It is a mistake to suppose that the success of a fortunate gold digger is any encouragement even to his nearest neighbour. When men are working together, the short space of six inches of ground may prove the uncertainty of the results. Gold never runs in any sort of regular veins, but is always found in what the diggers call "pockets."

CHELSEA.—During the days of Oliver Cromwell, the Jews offered to pay the sum of five hundred thousand pounds for certain privileges, including the use of St. Paul's Cathedral, as a synagogue, but this being much less than the amount required by the Protector, the negotiation failed.

MISS L. M.—It is of great advantage to the growth of haycloths, if they are placed for a fortnight in a dark place, when first put into the water, before introducing them to the light. This method enables the bulb to make vigorous root downwards, before shooting upwards, and has the same effect as planting a root in the ground, which is necessarily excluded from the light. The water should be changed once during the fortnight. During its after-growth the root should be occasionally well washed and the water frequently changed.

AN INVALID.—Many parts of Westminster are several inches below high water-mark. Elliot's brewery, for instance, is eleven inches. The highest part, namely Great George-street, is only six inches above. This may account for the influence referred to.

A MOTHER.—Morning is the best season for mental application. The mind is then elastic and vigorous. Nature also wears a cheerful aspect, and all things concur to give a healthy ardour to the spirit of improvement.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We are unable to say whether the Penny Savings Bank is yet established in the town referred to. We hope soon to see them in every town in England.

JESSY.—The large O.P. beads having the appearance of being cut, are not now to be obtained. They have been superseded by the round, which certainly are not so effective. We believe that the profit is greater to the vendors.

WESTMORELAND.—The skirt may be either single or double, as your own taste may suggest. Basques are now less generally worn than they have been; but they are still sufficiently fashionable to warrant you in having the corset made in that style if you prefer it. The proper method of making glycine soap, is a secret of the patentee. We can offer no directions which would afford a fair chance of the success of your endeavours to make it for your own private use. We therefore recommend you not to waste time or money in the experiment. You will obtain the article both better and cheaper by purchasing it in any respectable shop.

ELLEN.—It is now too late in the season to wear Tapore cloaks, except in open carriages, where they are thrown on merely to protect the dress from dust. When used for this purpose, they should be of the bouffant form, and very ample in width. The Tapore silk is not expensive. The price of the cloak must of course depend on its size and the quantity of silk employed in making it. The tread lace you mention are by no means fashionable.

A BELGRAVIAN.—The little chapel on the north side of the road, at Knightsbridge, belonged formerly to an ancient Lazar-house, held under the Church of Westminster.

MRS. H.—Milk kept in a zinc vessel remains sweet four or five hours longer than in wooden or earthen vessels.

LANSDOWNE.—The lowest order of vegetable existence are the fungi, such as the mould on cheese, the rust on the rose tree, &c., &c. It abounds in all the coldest countries of the world, but disappears as we approach the equator.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—The security of Braham's locks depends on the doctrine of combination or multiplication of numbers into each other, which is known to increase in the most rapid proportion. A lock of five slides admits of three thousand variations, and therefore it may require as many attempts to pick it. A lock of eight slides will contain one million nine hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty changes.

A COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT.—During the six months of the Great Exhibition of 1851 being open, 775,000 were conveyed by excursion trains alone in 24,000 extra carriages, all centring in a single focus without the most trifling casualty, or even interruption to business of the London and North Western line.

ELIZABETH.—St. Outhbert was a very popular saint in the north of England, and he was commonly called the wonder-worker. There are more than sixty churches dedicated to him.

MOON ORLON.—We are always happy to oblige. This request shall be kept in remembrance.

ANNA.—The Brioche Cushion may be worked either with or without a border; if without the border, a fringe must be added hanging round which prevents the necessity of any other ornament. If with the border, a thick twisted cord will be quite sufficient.

ISABELLA.—The treaty which William Penn made with the American Indians in 1682, was negotiated under a large elm tree, which grew on the spot now called Kensington, just above Philadelphia. It was blown down in a storm in 1810, at which time its stem measured twenty-four feet in circumference.

M. R.—When partridges are young, the bill is of a dark colour, and the legs are of a yellowish colour. When they are fresh the vent is firm; but when stale this part will look greenish. The plumage on the breast of the hen is light; that on the cock is tinged with red.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The nearest approach of the comet to the planet Venus took place on the morning of Monday last, the 18th inst. The mutual distance of the two bodies was then nine-tenths of the earth's distance from the sun. It is calculated that Donati's comet, after its departure from our latitudes, will not again come within range of the telescope in Europe for upwards of 2,000 years.

The great development of ladies' dresses has necessitated the construction of trunks of extra size to convey them on railways; and as such trunks not only take up great room, but cost much trouble, the railway companies contemplate henceforth charging for them by size instead of weight.—*Galignani*.

The Duke de Malakoff, accompanied by his bride, landed on Friday afternoon at Blackwall Pier, from the French screw steam yacht La Corve, Captain Vicomte de Haveryne. Their Excellencies embarked at Dieppe on Thursday afternoon. The yacht in coming up the river had to bring up at Northfleet for two or three hours. The vessel reached Blackwall-pier about half-past two o'clock, and on the Duke and Duchess landing, they were cheered by a large crowd, which had assembled on the pier. Their Excellencies immediately entered a carriage which was in waiting, and departed for Albert-gate.



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

THE  
LADY'S NEWSPAPER  
AND  
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

OUR SEA-GIRT ISLE.

THE rights and privileges enjoyed by Englishmen are accounted of such inestimable value, that the slightest appearance even of an attempt to endanger them, whether by a foreign or domestic foe, is sure to awaken anxiety and excite suspicion. The peer, the peasant, and all intermediate grades, are each in possession of social and political advantages such as other nations are as yet scarcely hoping for; and as they have been won by the most costly sacrifices, so they must be guarded by the most jealous watchfulness. It is true there are wide social distinctions existing among these classes; yet even the over-worked and under-paid toiler, while he repines at the hard lot which has been apportioned to him—he, too, has advantages not conceded to his class in other countries, and is, moreover, in possession of the means by which they may be extended.

As there is now amongst us an absence of all topics calculated to disturb public tranquility, or absorb attention, our leading men are employing themselves as well as large audiences with a consideration of the rumours which have been revived from time to time, since January last, of the possibility of an attempt being made on our shores by a neighbour at present friendly; and however absurd and groundless they may be, some good has resulted—we know a little better than before, our position and means of defence in such an eventuality. Still it cannot be disguised, there is essential difference of opinion on these points; perhaps we shall arrive pretty near the true state of things by taking a middle course between these various statements. For instance: The Premier, shortly after his accession to office, made a statement to the effect that the national defences were not only in a better condition than they ever were before, but that we were prepared for any emergency; while the First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir J. Pakington), towards the close of last session, assured Sir Charles Napier and the House of Commons that there was no cause for alarm—the navy was in an efficient state, and a formidable fleet could in a very short time be got ready for sea. Apprehension was thus calmed, and the public mind lapsed into its wonted quiescent state; and since the assurance was given, there has been frequently published information about the activity in our dockyards, the erection of martello towers, the repairing of those fortifications along our coasts which were falling into decay, and finally, the equipment of the Channel fleet. But at an agricultural meeting held at Knebworth, Cambridgeshire, recently, Lord Hardwicke, "a Vice-Admiral or Rear-Admiral," and Lord Privy Seal, stated that "he believed the condition of our navy to be weaker than at any former period; certainly absolutely weaker than that of some great Powers near us." In confirmation of his assertion regarding our comparative weakness, his lordship quoted from the *Annual Register* in substance as follows: In the American war of 1782 the British navy consisted of 126 ships, manned by 105,433 seamen and marines; in the French revolutionary war, 1802, we had 120 ships, and 120,400 men; in the war which closed in 1815, 113 ships, and 140,387 men; and in the war with Russia, 1856, only 93 ships, and 67,729 men. Of these latter ships, he says that they went to sea in such a condition as to inflict a positive injustice on the brave officers in command of them; and had it not been for the efficiency of the latter, and the way the men were disciplined, they might as well have stopped at home. The sailing vessels of war, also, he condemns utterly, and here he speaks from actual observation. Her Majesty lately placed his lordship at the head of a commission on naval affairs, and he now gives as the result of a visit to the different ports of the country—when he had opportunities of seeing experiments made—a decided testimony to "the miserable inefficiency of our present ships for war purposes."

Now the wide discrepancies in the statements

of these noble lords is undoubtedly perplexing, and gives us but an indefinite notion of the reality. The Premier might have spoken without sufficient data; but some confidence ought to be placed in the account given by a First Lord of the Admiralty. Yet how to reconcile the positive declaration of the navy's efficiency by Sir John, with that of its shortcomings by Lord Hardwicke, will doubtless remain a mystery, which, probably, a debate in Parliament only can dispel. One thing, however, is certain; the country will not be satisfied until this arm of her service—upon which her safety mainly depends—is placed on a footing which shall enable her, in case of need, to maintain her prestige as a first-rate naval Power. This need not be done in a way to give offence to our highly-sensitive allies; but it must be done effectively—the first law of nature and our position among the nations of the earth, alike demand this.

But during the late Russian war there was a difficulty in procuring hands to man the ships sent out; while how to remedy this in the future is a problem which Lord Hardwicke has not satisfactorily solved. The question is, or soon will be, under the consideration of the Government; and from the speech of his lordship we infer that he will do his best to maintain the system of impressment, should an emergency arise and other resources fail. His lordship said: "There was not a man in England, who was not compelled, by moral law and constitutional right, to give up his blood for the defence of the country, and he was at a loss to understand, that being the case, why merchant seamen should not be compelled to lend their exertions to protect the homes and firesides of England." The duty of every man to defend his home, his family, and his liberty, is so apparent, that we feel confident, in case of invasion, a sufficiently large number of volunteers would be found; but we have a strong impression that the country would not tolerate a repetition of the tyrannous and barbarous system of impressment as practised during the time of the wars against the First Napoleon. Rather let the service be made attractive to seafaring men by increased pay, a fair prospect of promotion, and other advantages, and there will probably be no lack of those best sailors—volunteers.

WOMAN'S SHARE IN SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE great topic of the day is one connected with its closest interests. We refer to the important Liverpool Meeting for the Promotion of Social Science. Let it not be thought a dull subject for our own especial readers. So far from this being the case, we verily believe that every ramification of social science is strictly feminine. We believe that these affect women primarily, and even more than men. The avocations of men carry them in some sense and some degree out of that social sphere of interests which is woman's routine life. Our army, our navy, our commercial operations, draft off multitudes of the stronger sex into latitudes and longitudes where there is no home-roof to cover them, but the gentler frame remains to share all the ills of our social system, and hence surely we may say she derives a right to take an equal proportion in the promised goods of social science.

Our beneficent Maker never created human beings to die of starvation and disease. We desire to say it reverently, but with all the force of strong conviction. It is man's mismanagement, arising out of man's sin, that has done all the mischief. At the present moment, light—strong, powerful light—seems to be breaking over the earth. We turn our eyes towards that glorious illumination irradiating our horizon, and it shows us a path towards a better state of things. We attempt to shake off those chains of habit which have so long held us back from progress. The physician now is changing his vocation; his efforts are not so much to restore health as to prevent sickness. Judicial duties now are not so much to punish crime as to hinder its commission; and Science no longer studies at dead midnight on tower tops to discover astrological mysteries, and the secret of the philosopher's stone, but comes down and walks the earth, like a bright archangel searching into those pestilential corners, and tracking out those noisome drains, looking into the dwellings of the labouring poor, who, because they labour, never ought to be poor, wondering not so much at the inhu-

manity as the ignorance of our forefathers putting a tax on God's air and God's light, inquiring into the poisonous adulteration of food—in short, throwing all energy into that noblest of intellectual aspirations, social science, and so showing to our poor mortal race how they may live longer, and simply, by living longer, live also more happily.

We wish we could pay due honour to all who have done so worthily at this great Liverpool Meeting; but as the feeling must be understood rather than expressed, we pass on to the mention of what has been contributed towards the general good by a lady whose name will henceforth be incorporated in the history of our country—nay, even more, in the history of the world.

We remember hearing from Mr. Sidney Herbert's own lips, that it was at Dusseldorf that he first met with Miss Florence Nightingale, in the hospital where she was busying herself with the good work of endeavouring to improve the condition of its inmates. The Government, of which he was a member, gave to that lady the authority of an official appointment full of responsibility to be rewarded on the other side of the grave. Miss Nightingale and her staff of unpaid and paid nurses went out to the Crimea to labour through scenes of blood and carnage of a character never exceeded in the annals of war. We know better than many how she suffered and how she toiled. The mutilated, the dying, the dead, were all around her; and though swallowed up in cares to relieve those fearful sufferings, and worn out with daily fatigue, change of views in those who ruled at home entailed upon her such a fatigue of explanatory and expostulatory correspondence as to deprive her of the little rest she might possibly have snatched between the intervals of hospital cares. We may, in part at least, imagine how the feeling heart was thus wrung by witnessing scenes upon scenes of mortal death-agony with a brain over-worked the while by great mental exertion. At all events, we know that although Miss Nightingale persevered to the end, she returned to England with her true woman's heart well-nigh crushed with remembrances of the sufferings she had day by day beheld, and with a constitution at least weakened by exertions far beyond her strength.

Since that time Miss Nightingale has devoted heart, and head, and hand to the framing of such sanitary systems as may best serve the interests of the military hospitals. She has worked sixteen hours a day. May she not emphatically be called the *Soldier's Friend*? Not only for her own countrymen, but for those who bear arms in other lands has she laboured with untiring zeal. Already her comprehensive plans are working abroad, while at home they are being universally adopted. In promotion of her views, Miss Nightingale has sent an able paper on the subject to the great Liverpool Meeting, which was read by Dr. Holland. After the experience of many years in the hospitals of all lands and climes, Miss Nightingale comes to the conclusion that air and light are the great restoratives of health. She will not receive the two alarming words "contagion" and "infection" in their ordinary acceptance, believing that these are merely consequences resulting from the withholding of those two great vital principles. Insisting upon their importance, she would have space in every hospital and sunlight upon it. Beautiful idea, and as wholesome as it is poetical. We are reminded by it of a habit of the celebrated Sydney Smith, who, going into dark rooms, would needs draw up the blinds and cry—"Let us glorify the room! Let us let in a little glorification!" Sunlight was his glorification—health-giving, peace-bestowing, soul-inspiring, heart-cheering, sunshine. Oh, that we could see such a glorifying in every hospital, in every blind alley, in every hut taken for human habitation, in the length and breadth of our land! Then would life be lengthened, and social science indeed exalted.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE dispute relating to the seizure of the French ship, *Charles et Georges*, is, we are told, in a fair way of being arranged. There can be no reasonable doubt that the vessel was a slaver—no doubt whatever that she was violating the Portuguese law; and yet, on the mere report that the Portuguese Government had exercised their

admitted right of sovereignty in her capture, the French Government ordered two ships of war to the Tagus, menacing Lisbon with bombardment, if reparation were not made; while proposals to refer the question to arbitration were peremptorily rejected.

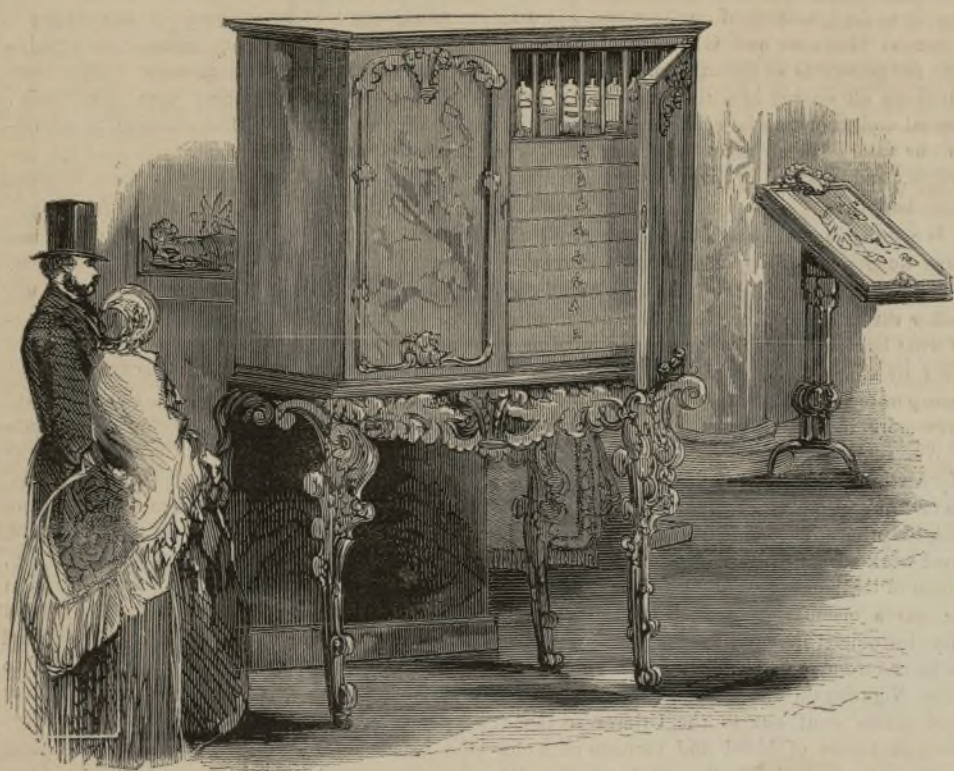
The news from India continues to be on the whole satisfactory, though checkered with isolated outbreaks and attempts at mutiny which set ordinary calculations at defiance, and form, perhaps, the most singular feature in this unhappy revolt. Two of the native regiments which were disarmed at Mooltan by Sir John Lawrence, at the beginning of the mutiny, and have ever since remained quiet, though under constant surveillance, recently broke out into mutiny, killed some of their own officers, attempted to seize their arms—in which, happily, they were unsuccessful—and most of them were cut to pieces. The only explanation of this attempt, which, in the present aspect of the rebellion, amounts to little short of insanity, is to be found in the fact that the Governor of the Punjab, tired of keeping faithful troops inactive to watch doubtful ones, had begun to disband the regiments, and to send them to their own homes in forces of twenty at a time. It is said that the Sepoys conceived the idea that their comrades were removed from them to be assassinated on the road, and that their turn would come next; and hence the attempt to avert their doom. In Central India, the rebel chief, Tantia Topce, had met with a gleam of success in the capture of the town and province of a native chief who was faithful to the British; but his triumph was of short duration. General Roberts, with a flying brigade of English troops, caught him before he had digested the fruits of his victory, and shivered his armament to fragments. In Oude, affairs are settling down.

The news from China is also satisfactory. Kwang, who came to Canton to replace our guest and prisoner Yeh, and who continued his system of opposition to the English, has been recalled; and Keyaling, one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty, has been sent in his place. It is anticipated that with his assumption of power, the petty but irritating attacks of the braves will cease, and that Canton will be as open to the English as Shanghai. Already the Chinese, who were frightened out of Hongkong by the proclamations of the gentry, are returning; provisions are brought in; and the English in the colony are no longer under the apprehension that they will be starved off the island. Part of this altered feeling is, perhaps, to be attributed to a successful expedition made some little way into the interior by our troops under General Straubenzee.

The great home event of the week has been the meeting of the Social Congress at Liverpool. This is the youngest of all our peripatetic associations, yet it has sprung at a bound into an important position among the many voluntary institutions of our country. The first of its meetings was held last year at Birmingham, and left its promoters nothing to desire on the score of success; but the meeting just closed at Liverpool has far surpassed it, both in the numbers that attended and the interest it excited. The most cheering sign of its progress was the impression it produced among the working men of the district. We need not explain that the association professes to deal with questions in which the operative classes are specially interested, and no good can be accomplished in these departments unless they can carry the masses in intelligent sympathy along with them. The spirit and tone of the different speakers at the public meetings were admirably adapted for the attainment of that end. Nothing can be conceived in better taste than the addresses of Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, and other leaders of the association.

Of political movements there have been few. Agricultural meetings still continue to supply the only valves through which our public men can give their opinions to the world. The Earl of Hardwicke, an old sailor, but who at this moment holds the office of Lord Privy Seal, has been attempting to raise an alarm among his neighbours in the Cambridgeshire fens, on the subject of our national defences. Sailors ashore are naturally grumblers, from Sir Charles Napier downward, and Lord Hardwicke must be allowed his privilege; but otherwise we hardly think he has made out his case.





## A Woman's Bargain.

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

### CHAPTER VI.

MRS. MELLISH gave a start of exaggerated surprise. Actresses often overdo their parts. Mr. Seymour knew that she had been walking on his shadow as it fell across her path. He had been looking at its elongations, distortions, and disproportions, and saying to himself that shadows were disagreeable things. So when she turned round in agitated wonder to find him so near, he smiled. The outward expression was one of amiable sympathy; the inward one was withering scorn. It is the disingenuous who detect subtlety by the force of counterpart guile the most readily, and despise it the most thoroughly, and with the least mercy. The simple-minded seldom find it out until they have suffered from it rather severely.

The gentleman walked by the side of the lady for a few moments in silence. It seemed to her a very long while, and she got a little frightened. Then she thought that she must help him in a delicate way. "You have a charming place here, Mr. Seymour. It only wants—" and there the lady stopped and played with her glove, and tried hard to look as if some sudden embarrassment had crossed her ingenuous mind.

"May I flatter myself that you are meaning that the only want is a mistress to the mansion, who might more worthily welcome the friends of its master?"

"Well, I must own—not that any lady would do it better, or even so well—only I was thinking—well, perhaps I was thinking that you would make any lady happy if she only had the good taste to appreciate your value."

"You do me too much honour. Shall I own, my dear Madam, that it was on this very subject I so earnestly desired to speak to you? There must be some sympathy between us, since at the same moment our thoughts were travelling in the same direction."

"Oh, indeed you must not think—I hope I have not said anything that could lead you to suppose that I meant—indeed I wasn't thinking of—of—"

"Shall I be honest enough, and bold enough, to confess that I did venture to hope you were granting me some small encouragement?"

"Well, I'm sure—and even if I did—don't you think you, of all people, should make a little allowance for my feelings in such a trying situation!"

"I do know that you would be giving up a great deal. In one sense, you would lose all that I should gain."

Mrs. Mellish tried to understand Mr. Seymour's words, but only puzzled herself in the attempt. "Giving up! Losing!—What does he mean? Why I should only give up my wretched hut and my miserable pension, and I should gain—"

Mrs. Mellish cast her eyes round over the beautiful grounds, until they rested on the handsome hall.

"The place is certainly tolerable," said Mr. Seymour, in a caustic tone. He had followed her looks, and entered into her ideas. He was a man of shrewd observation, and by no means thought too well of the world.

Mrs. Mellish was startled—frightened. She felt as if she had made a false step; as if she had shown something of her inward thoughts. Alas! that the use of language should be to disguise the feelings.

"Of what consequence is the place!" Mrs. Mellish exclaimed. "A woman of any right feeling would look more at the—the—the owner, than the place."

Mr. Seymour met hypocrisy with hypocrisy. "If I speak from my own heart, I should say a cottage with the woman I could love, rather than a palace with one towards whom I am indifferent."

"Exactly my feelings!" Mrs. Mellish exclaimed.

"And do you think that I may venture to hope that Henrietta—Miss Mellish—will not make more objection than is natural to the circumstances?"

"Objection! Why should she object?" Mrs. Mellish spoke in a hurry. Then recollecting herself, she said, "To be sure it will be very painful to her for us to part."

"So natural," said Mr. Seymour, with pathos. "Such a mother and such a daughter! So worthy of each other! So long and tenderly united!"

"Is the man laughing at us?" said Mrs. Mellish to herself. "I wonder if I ever showed any temper at any time, or how Henrietta provokes me sometimes with her irritating way. No, I don't think I ever did either. Surely I shouldn't be so silly."

"Your charming daughter is so soft, so gentle, so sweetly amiable, so like her tender mamma, that I feel I can do nothing better than throw myself upon her generous goodness of disposition."

"Why does he praise Henrietta up in that way?" thought Mrs. Mellish. "Ah! well, I see it's only his nice way of saying pretty things of me;" and so she satisfied herself a little longer.

"Then you think I need not fear dear Henrietta's disapprobation?"

"Don't think of her!" she said a little quickly. "Don't think of her!" he repeated, as though he were inquiring of himself what Mrs. Mellish meant.

"I mean that I will settle all that," said the lady. "You are too good. But might I not hope for some personal assurance?"

"Can I say more?" returned the widow. "Shall I say more? Ought I to say more? Well, you have such winning ways that I suppose I must confess that I will make no objection."

And Mrs. Mellish looked the other way with all her might.

"You are all condescending goodness, and yet

one word from your daughter would be a great satisfaction."

"Why does he harp so upon that string?" said Mrs. Mellish to herself, with a feeling of aggravation.

"She does not certainly wholly repulse my attentions, and yet I find it difficult to bring her to the point."

A vague mist of something wrong came over Mrs. Mellish. She felt for a moment as if her breath had stopped and her heart ceased to beat. Then came the old conviction. She remembered the conquests she had made, the sensation her presence had excited, the admiring looks, and the buzz of observation that used to attend her path, and she said to herself that Henrietta had never won one hundredth part of the same attention that had always followed her own way, and that the idea of any comparison between them seemed ridiculous. Besides, a thing that she had known for twenty years must be true. So reason all beauties—if they reason at all.

"Is it necessary that you should consult Henrietta? Can we not make our own arrangements in a matter so personal, so near our own hearts?" Mrs. Mellish spoke in a soft hesitating tone, looking modestly down on the green grass at her feet the while.

It was well that she did so, for there came over the face of the suitor a dark, sardonic, and yet a surprised expression, as though some new light had broken in upon him that filled him with scorn. "And she supposes, faded simpleton that she is, that I am thinking of making her the mistress of my house, having her to sit at the head of my table! Her head is turned with vanity. She ought to be shut up in a madhouse. She is in a delirium of folly. Women who are flattered out of their senses when they are young, never find them come back again when they are old. She has dragged me into a spider web of difficulties with her egregious folly!"

After a little while, Mr. Seymour resumed the conversation. This time he had resolved to prevent the possibility of further misconception. He would cut, at a single stroke, the numberless knots of the net in which he had got himself entangled. "My dear Madam," he said, and Mrs. Mellish did not at all like the phrase so introduced, "My dear Madam, I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude at the flattering way in which you have had the great goodness of approving of my addresses to your daughter. All that I can say out of the fulness of my heart is, that I shall always endeavour to show you the duty and affection of a son."

Mr. Seymour had been very careful not to hazard a single glance towards the lady while he was making this speech. After it was over, he continued studiously to look another way, to give Mrs. Mellish time to recover herself. The silence that ensued was too harassing to be borne, but he endured it until some strange gurgling and gasping sounds forced him into hastily looking up. Then he saw that every muscle of that once handsome face was working and writhing in a passion of disappointed agony. The chest was heaving, the whole frame was convulsed. For a moment or two she leant against a neighbouring tree; then she sank down upon the grass, and giving way to a hysterical agitation, abandoned herself to an unrestrained storm of physical demonstration. Whatever other explanation of hysterics may be found, the one that most concerns us is just this. The will yields up its ruling power over the body, which being thus abandoned, gives evidence of its own bereavement by the very frenzy of its distorted action. Women who succumb to their own weakness do injustice to themselves. Let them only believe that they can conquer and they will conquer. It is a mistake to suppose that the weak body must have a still weaker mind. Women of the most delicate constitutions often possess great power of intellect. *En passant*, we only ask them to exert it when the occasion comes.

But Mrs. Mellish was not a lady of delicate constitution. The distortions of hysterics are by no means favourable to beauty, but the poor lady had just found out that her faith in that possession was a bauble, and the disappointment was the more bitter because the belief in it had been so long established. Hers was another of those houses built on sand, which the first tide carries away.

She deserved some pity, for her feelings were real and true, and bitter as gall. And yet what a discord broke on the air. Instead of those soft, complacent, honey-sweet, gentle whispers, in which the voice seemed to fear waking up too rude an echo, she now cried vehemently, and laughed frantically by turns. The quiet shades were as much distracted by those miserable mockeries of mirth, as they were by the sobs and wailings of lamentation.

And so, too, was Mr. Seymour. That sudden explosion of vehemence startled, frightened, and disgusted him beyond expression. He stood looking at her as she sat and laughed, and cried alternately, with a sort of wondering displeasure at the exhibition. He did not pity her; he had no pity in his nature. He only said to himself, as he stood and looked at her, "And she had the folly and presumption to think that I might make her my wife! Well, the vanity of these faded beauties is without bounds! And, now what am I to do with her? I wish I could muffle her to prevent her making this bedlamite noise."

It was the noise, however, that brought somebody to his relief. Henrietta, with a heart scarcely less distracted by opposing feelings, had been hovering about not very far from the scene of action. She was the first who came up. Her immediate impulse was to hasten up to her mamma. She was repulsed with violence.

Henrietta and Mr. Seymour stood and looked at each other for a few moments. Strange questions and explanations passed in those glances, yet neither spoke a word. By that time, others of the party had come up. Then Henrietta felt that some explanation was imperatively demanded. She might guess the truth, but others must by no means surmise it.

"Poor, dear mamma," said Henrietta, stooping over her, "it is the heat. Mamma always suffers so much from the heat."

Henrietta whispered a few words in her mamma's ear, which had their effect. That lady covered her face with her handkerchief, and gave over awakening the rude echoes of the place and the impertinent observations of her friends. A chair was fetched, and the poor lady was carried into the house. Now that she had ceased her wild weeping and her still wilder laughing, she had fallen into a moody silence. She was laid upon a couch, but nothing would she answer to the many demonstrations of overpowering solicitude, but that she must go home, she *must* and *would* go home. Henrietta left the room to request that a carriage might be sent for. Mr. Seymour had been waiting for her in the adjoining apartment. "Your mamma will be all the better for being suffered to indulge in a short rest, and I cannot let you go without having your opinion on a few little purchases of mine." He led her into a neighbouring room. Henrietta stopped short a little on one side of a splendid cabinet. It was one that she had admired in town a few days before. He suffered her to see how much he enjoyed her pleased surprise for a little while, before leading her up to it, and opening one of its drawers. From that drawer he drew out a morocco case, and handing it to her, lifted up a long glittering chain, to which a jewelled watch was appended. Then he said, "Am I very cruel to wish to hold the lady of my love in chains like these, and with such a dial-plate to count the hours of her happy bondage?" Then handing the case towards her, she saw that the first object was a plain gold ring.

(To be continued.)

We regret to say that the Duke of Cambridge is again laid up with the gout. His Royal Highness has just returned from Pembrokeshire.

The draft convention between Switzerland and France for the cession to the latter power of the Dappes Valley consists of eight articles. Switzerland is to keep the top of the Dole mountain, on the side of which, next France, the new frontier line is to be traced. The inhabitants of the valley will have the option of deciding individually within a given time whether they will be Swiss or French citizens. Those who may elect to remain Swiss will be treated in all respects on the same footing as other Swiss subjects residing in France. An indemnity of 350,000*fr.* will be paid to the canton of Vaud. It is to be observed that this project cannot be carried into effect without the consent of the canton of Vaud, which formerly demanded a much larger indemnity; it is, however, scarcely doubted that Vaud will now consent to the above terms.



## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of dark figured silk, with two broad flounces. Mantle of Algerian striped cloth; the ground gray, and the stripes violet colour. The hood, which forms a sort of pelerine in front, is lined with violet velvet, and trimmed with fringe and tassels. Bonnet of black chip, trimmed with violet velvet and flowers. Strings of black ribbon, edged with a plissé of violet. Under trimming of blonde and velvet flowers.

Fig. 2.—Dress with double skirt of mohair; the ground light drab, figured with a small flowered pattern in green. The corsage has a basque, trimmed with a plissé, which is edged with narrow green ribbon, and headed by a quilling of ribbon of broader width. The sleeves are trimmed in the same manner. The shawl mantelet is of the same material as the dress, and is trimmed with plissé and ribbon in the manner above described. Bonnet of brown and white crinoline, trimmed with green ribbon and flowers of green velvet.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Many of the newest winter bonnets have falls of blonde at the edge, sufficiently deep to form *violettes*. They are finished with barbes at each side. Feathers will be very fashionable for winter bonnets of a superior style. Few bonnets are made wholly of velvet, but mostly of velvet and silk combined. The ribbons employed for strings and bows present an endless variety of patterns. For strings, nothing is more fashionable than very broad sarsenet ribbon of one colour, with a narrow ribbon of another hue quilled at the edge. For bonnets suitable for a plain style of dress, none are more generally worn than those of black brown, or gray chip, trimmed with velvet. Black chip with violet velvet, or brown chip with brown velvet, are extremely pretty. A bonnet has just been received from Paris made of white silk and trimmed with groseille colour velvet, disposed in narrow plissés. On one side a bow of the same velvet. Strings of white sarsenet ribbon edged with groseille velvet. Under trimming, velvet flowers. Another bonnet made by the same hands, is of green crape and velvet, and has on one side a plume of light green feathers.

## CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Instead of cloaks, casacaques or basquines of velvet or wadded silk are becoming very fashionable for little girls. This very convenient and becoming sort of garment is frequently made of cloth and trimmed with velvet.

Dresses for girls are made with high corsages and most frequently with basques. The skirts may be flounced, or ornamented with quilles of velvet. A very pretty style of trimming for a dress may be formed thus: Three rows of velvet about an inch in width run at a little distance from the edge of the skirt; and these rows of velvet are crossed by others, so as to form squares; the ends of the upright rows of velvet being finished by small loops. The basque should be edged with two rows of velvet, crossed in a similar manner; and the sleeves trimmed to correspond. The corsage should have bretelles of velvet.

A little girl's dress of blue silk has just been made with a draped berthe over the corsage. This style of berthe, which is called the *Antoinette*, is covered with narrow folds or tucks. It forms a point at the back of the waist and is crossed in front. The long ends are rounded and linked one in the other at the back of the waist. The sleeves are finished with three narrow frills, edged with fringe.

Another little dress, made of tartan silk, with quilles of green velvet, has a particularly pretty effect. The corsage is low, and over it there is a *revers*, forming a round berthe at the back, and descending to a point in front of the waist. The short sleeves are sufficiently loose at the ends to show under-sleeves of worked muslin, and a chemise of worked muslin is made high to the throat.

For little girls, hats are universally adopted, instead of bonnets. These hats are of various shapes; but the round, flat brim, slightly inclining downward, is most becoming. At the present season, hats of brown and grey straw are preferred to white straw or Leghorn.

## EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY FRAUD.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 6th instant contains the following extraordinary revelation: "The great topic of the day in all circles is the discovery of one of the most extensive, barefaced, and impudent frauds ever committed on this or any other Government. In this country we are accustomed from our youth upwards to the peculations of the ill-paid Government officials, from the General of an army of 100,000 men on paper, who can only produce a third of that number of effective soldiers when an inspection takes place, down to the keeper of a lock-up-house, who multiplies the number of his inmates to obtain rations and allowances for prisoners who are not in existence. But all these are trifles compared with the disclosures now made, which involve peculations to the value of no less than twelve millions of roubles. Many people ask, with a shake of the head, 'What is the practical use of astronomy?' One answer is, that in this instance science has the credit of having made a

case to be made, with the view to inflict the most summary judgment on the parties inculpated in this nefarious transaction; but as so many persons of the highest rank and importance are compromised in the affair, it is not likely that the investigation will be continued, but, on the contrary, the matter will be hushed up to prevent the public scandal of the real delinquents being exposed, and made to suffer the penalty they so richly deserve for the share they have taken in this atrocious fraud."

## ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SHEFFIELD.

On Tuesday morning, an attempt at murder, which will in all probability terminate fatally, was committed by a man named Thomas Champion, the victim being Henry Grayson, a joiner in the service of Mr. Thomas Fewdsdale, builder, of Wicker. Champion has been a foreman in Mr. Fewdsdale's employment, and it appears that the men have complained of his conduct as arbitrary, and that there had been a series of disputes about him, which had resulted in his discharge.

## THE GHOST OF GENERAL MARCEAU.

The *Gazette de Cologne* publishes the following strange story, which was communicated by its correspondent from Coblenz, and which, it appears, is at present the subject of general conversation in that city: "It is very well known that underneath the Fort Empereur François, near the Cologne-road, the monument of the French Republican, General Marceau, who fell at Altenkirchen, had been erected; the body of the General having been buried at Coblenz, on Mount St. Pierre, where may now be found the principal part of the above-mentioned fort. The monument of the General, which was a truncated pyramid, had been removed when the building of the fortifications of Coblenz was commenced. It was, however, subsequently reconstructed at the place where it now remains, by the express order of the late King Frederick William III. M. de Stramberg, who in his *Rheinischer Antiquarius*, gives a very detailed biography of Marceau, in making mention of this monument states that several persons had alleged that they had seen the General on different occasions at night, long after his death, mounted upon a white horse, and enveloped in a cloak of the same colour (the French Chasseurs), riding towards Mount St. Pierre. It is stated that a soldier, who was on duty at this mount at midnight, has just seen this white spectre, mounted upon a gray horse. Not receiving any answer to his demand, the soldier fired three times at the object. A patrol having come to the spot, in consequence of those shots, found the sentinel extended upon the ground in a state of unconsciousness, and in a frightful paroxysm of fever. He was transported to the hospital, where he became dangerously ill, and throughout his delirium he could speak of nothing but the aforesaid apparition."

## THE WIFE OF FREDERICK THE FIRST.

A bright airy lady, shining in mild radiance in those northern parts; very graceful, very witty and ingenious; skilled to speak, skilled to hold her tongue—which latter art also was frequently in requisition with her. She did not much venerate her husband, nor the court population, male or female, whom he chose to have about him; his and their ways were by no means hers, if she care to publish her thoughts. Frederick I., it is admitted, on all hands, was "an expensive Heri;" much given to magnificent ceremonies, etiquette, and solemnities; making no great way any whither, and that always with noise enough, and with a dust-vortex of courtier intrigues and cabals encircling him,—from which it is better to stand quite to windward. Moreover, he was slightly crooked; most sensitive, thin of skin, and liable of sudden flaws of temper, though at heart very kind and good. Sophie Charlotte is she who wrote once "Leibnitz talked to me of the infinitely little (*de l'infiniment petit*); mon Dieu! as if I did not know enough of that?" She had Friedrich Wilhelm, the rough boy; and perhaps nothing more of very precious property. Her first child, likewise a boy, had soon died, and there came no third; tedious ceremonials, and the infinitely little, were mainly her lot in this world. All which, however, she had

the heart to take up not in the tragic way, but in the mildly comic—often not to take up at all, but leave lying there—and thus to manage in a handsome and softly victorious manner. With delicate female tact, with fine female stoicism, too; keeping all things within limits. She was much respected by her husband—much loved, indeed—and greatly mourned for by the poor man; the village Lutzelburg (Little-town), close by Berlin, where she had built a mansion for herself, he fondly named Charlottenburg (Charlotte's-town), after her death, which name both house and village still bear. Leibnitz found her of an almost troublesome sharpness of intellect; "wants to know the why even of the why," says Leibnitz. That is the way of female intellects when they are good; nothing equals their acuteness, and their rapidity is almost excessive.—*Carlyle's Frederick the Great.*

The reports from Trinity Bay, as to the Atlantic cable, continue unfavourable. The latest telegram is dated October 6, and says that some very good currents were received from Valentia, but no intelligible signals.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

discovery of the greatest importance to the State in a pecuniary point of view. The result of the calculations lately made by the well-known astronomer, Professor Struve, of the University of Dorpat, relative to the true geographical positions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the distance between the two capitals of the empire, is, that the actual length of the railroad is, by astronomical observations, no less than 88½ wersts (about sixty miles) shorter than its nominal length of 607 wersts, or, in other words, that the Government, for whose account the railroad was constructed, has had to pay about one-seventh of the value, or twelve millions of roubles, more than it ought to have paid. As the rolling stock of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway is furnished by an American Company, who are paid for the same at so much per werst, it follows that in this quarter the Government have been paying also a most fearful overcharge. The poles erected along the line to denote the distances have been systematically fixed in the wrong places, so as to mislead both the Government and the public. The Emperor was in the most violent state of excitement on learning the above, and gave immediate orders for the strictest investigation into the facts of the

When Champion entered the workshop of Mr. Fewdsdale, there was nothing extraordinary in his manner. After conversing for some time with the men and apprentices, he went to the unfortunate man Grayson, and told him he understood he was the cause of his being discharged, Grayson said he was mistaken; and Champion immediately, being quite close to him, fired a pistol at him. The bullet lodged in his brain, fired penetrating about four inches. Champion then proceeded to another of the men, named William Kenyon, and fired another barrel of the pistol at his head; but it missed fire. He was then secured by the men in the shop, and the pistol taken from him. It was a revolver with six barrels—one empty and five loaded with bullets. He was at once taken into custody, pending the judicial inquiry. A surgeon was called in to attend the wounded man. He gives not the slightest hope of his recovery. There seems no doubt that Champion intended to kill the whole of the men seven in number, who were in the shop.

THE YELLOW FEVER continues very fatal in the Southern cities of America. On the 4th instant the number of deaths in New Orleans from the disease was 68, and for the week they amounted to 380.



## POETRY.

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.  
A FREE PARAPHRASE OF THE GERMAN.

To weary hearts, to mourning homes,  
God's meekest Angel gently comes:  
No power has he to banish pain,  
Or give us back our lost again;  
And yet in tender love, our dear  
And Heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that Angel's glance,  
There's rest in his still countenance!  
He mocks no grief with idle cheer,  
Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear;  
But ill and woes he may not cure  
He kindly trains us to endure.

Angel of Patience! sent to calm  
Our feverish brows with cooling palm;  
To lay the storms of hope and fear,  
And reconcile life's smile and tear;  
The throbs of wounded pride to still,  
And make our own our Father's will!

Oh! thou who mournest on thy way,  
With longings for the close of day;  
He walks with thee, that Angel kind,  
And gently whispers, "Be resigned:  
Bear up, dear one, the end shall tell  
The dear Lord ordereth all things well!"

J. G. WHITTIER.

## LITERARY EXTRACTS.

## THE FALL OF SATAN IN "PARADISE LOST."

This is not a picture removed to a distance from us, to be looked at with wonder. It is a lesson for each of us. Can we not imagine the poet himself telling us this? Can we not raise our thoughts, to fancy Milton drawing the moral of his astonishing picture? "You are spirits," he might say to us—"the creation of the same hand. Heavenly gifts are yours, and heavenly favours; and notwithstanding the fall of man, gleams, vestiges are yours of heavenly glory. To you the same choice is offered of adhering or of separating yourselves. In you is the same ground of temptation, the same difficulty of adhering, a misunderstood self-love. You too are tempted to enthrone self upon the usurped throne of the Divine Legislator. To obey the law of right—to follow out the law of love, is only difficult because we feel, in every instance of being called upon so to do, that we are called upon to make some sacrifice of ourselves. It is an error—a mistaken feeling. We are called upon to sacrifice not ourselves, but a present inclination, which self suggests. Make the sacrifice—obey, fulfil the law that makes the claim upon you and you will find that you have relinquished a fallacious, for a real good. Follow the false inclination, and you will find that instead of enthrone yourself in the despite of Heaven's King, you have begun to descend steps of endless descent. Be warned by terrible example."—Professor Wilson.

## ILLUSTRATIONS FROM ANTIQUITY.

The Bible comes to us just as it is; for during 1800 years there has been no development, or correction, or alteration of it, or progress: but science comes to us not as a fixed communication from Heaven, like the Bible, but as a series of progressive discoveries, the discovery of to-day improving on the discovery of yesterday—indicating, therefore, imperfection, because admitting of progress. If we have, therefore, one communication which comes down from heaven in all the perfection of its first kindling, and another communication which is gradual, progressive, growing, the presumption must be, if those that make the objection were more modest, that science may be wrong, and will correct itself—not that Christianity is wrong, and the Bible therefore cannot be true. But what are the facts of the case? Every scientific objection that has yet been urged against Christianity has either been shown to be what Strauss would call a myth, or it has been meted itself, and come to worship where it seemed once to contradict. For instance, the Hindoo astronomy was once quoted with immense triumph against the Old Testament chronology, and infidel writers of the last age made abundant use of it; it is now a detected and exploded absurdity. Geology, to which I shall refer by and by, which was so often adduced as disproving the Mosaic account, has proved the truth and accuracy of some of the most prominent assertions in the account of the creation in Genesis. Nineveh has recently emerged from its grave to give its testimony. It seems as if what the rich man wanted, not one man risen from the dead, but a whole buried city has emerged from its sepulchre, and proclaimed in the very heart of the world, till the accents are now reverberating through Christendom, "Thy word, O God, is truth!" The long hidden hieroglyphs on the Nile, which, when first translated, imperfectly, were quoted as if unfavourable to Christianity, now that the key of Champollion and Young has opened them up, are found to contain the facts of the Exodus; and the story of the second book of Moses, instead of being a myth, as sceptics rashly concluded, may be read, not in the book they do not like—the Bible—but on the stones and granite on the banks of the Nile at the present day. The confusion of tongues at Babel—which was a standing joke with scepticism, the whole story being scouted as a source of an idle fable—is proved a fact from external sources. The most eminent ethnologists, linguists, students of ancient lore, have investigated the subject, including a very able scholar, but bigoted priest, Dr. Wiseman—for because he is a Romanist, deeply plunged in superstition, and determined at all hazards to spread it, we must not refuse to concede what is true, that he is a scholar, a linguist, a competent antiquarian, who has, in an able book, "The Connexion between Science and Revealed Religion," in which the Papist peeps out now and then, but not very prominently nor very often—collected all the statements of the most eminent ethnologists. And what is their testimony and his summary? That all the languages of the world have affinities enough to indicate one parent as the origin of them all, but they have dislocations enough to indicate that some great fracture has taken place in their history and transmission. What is this but science and research coming to the conclusion that the tower of Babel and the confusion of tongues is not a myth, but a sober, historical fact?—Dr. Cumming.

HOWARD PAUL, in his *Patchwork*, tells the following good story of an old darkey who was endeavouring to explain his unfortunate condition. "You see," remarked Sambo, "it was in dis way as how it was—leastwise as far as I can remember. Fust my fader died, and den my muder married agin, and den my muder died and my fader married agin, and somehow I doesn't seem to hab no parents at all, nor no home, nor nothin'."

## COMIC EXTRACTS.

## [FROM PUNCH.]

## THE HUSBANDS' BOAT, A MARGATE MELODY.

See! what craft Margate Harbour displays,  
There are luggers, and cutters, and yawls,  
They sail upon sunshiny days,  
For land-sailors aren't partial to squalls.  
There's Paterfamilias takes out the lot  
Of the progeny he may own,  
But the Saturday Evening boat has got  
A freight that is hers alone.  
By far the most precious of craft afloat,  
Is the Saturday Evening "Husbands' Boat."

There are husbands with luggage, and husbands with none,  
There are husbands with parcels in hand,  
They bring down to wives whom they lately have won,  
Who pretty attentions command.  
There are husbands who know whate'er time it may be  
Their wives on the jetty will wait  
For that Hymeneal argosy,  
With its matrimonial freight.

Oh! the most precious of craft afloat  
Is the Saturday Evening "Husbands' Boat."

But the Monday Morning is "Monday black,"  
That when at school we knew,  
For the husbands to business must all go back,  
And the wives look monstrous blue;  
So loud the bell rings, and the steamer starts  
On her way to Thames Haven again,  
And amid those who leave are as many sad hearts,  
As there are amid those who remain.  
Coming or going of craft afloat,  
The most prized one is the "Husbands' Boat."

## A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A dividend now-a-days.

A FOGGY REFLECTION.—How does it happen that when a Bill becomes *due*, the Acceptor is often *missed*?

UPPER-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—Q. Give an example of the degrees of comparison. A. Positive, teach; comparative, teacher; superlative, tea-chest.

The *Rose of Castille* is, as at present performed, the sweetest opera yet known; for in it besides the *Rose* itself, we have two *Pynes*, one *Mellon*, and a little *Honey*.

ALL A MATTER OF TASTE.—A woman will tolerate tobacco-smoke in a man she likes—and even say she likes it; and yet, curiously enough, how she dislikes it in a man she dislikes!

NOTE ON NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.—A "British Householder," in the *Times*, remarks that, "On the south-east coast of America the Cumberland, 70, drags her slow length along." The Admiralty should change the name of that vessel, and call her *Cumbersea*.

PLEASANT ANECDOTE.—There is a new theological book called "Lectures on the Early Fathers." It was being read by a young student in a family in Gower-street, the other morning, while the breakfast bacon and other advantages were getting cold by reason of the mistress of the family not coming down until long after the regular hour. "There should be a supplement to this book," said the saucy lad, as his mamma bawled into the room. "We must have *Lectures on the late mothers*." Maternal affection, charmed with his wit, gave him an extra lump of sugar in his tea.

## MISS "ELLEN'S" MARRIAGE FRAUD.

From time immemorial, in matters of love and matrimony, the daughters of Albion have been represented as the prey of the foreign spoiler; it is the "sallow sublime sort of Werther-faced man" who, in the "Fudge family" or out of it, has been fatal to the peace of the British spinster. The "blanche Meess" is the legitimate victim of gentlemen copious in beard, rich in ribands and crosses, but scantily furnished with cash balances at their bankers. This time the tables are turned, the wrongs of British womanhood are avenged, and we behold a Gallic gentleman becoming the prize of an English adventuress.

The facts of the case, when eliminated from the mass of irrelevancy with which it is the nature of a French process to encumber them, are somewhat as follows: Miss Alice Ellen B— is the heroine of the tale, and M. Cheri de X— is her hero. For some mysterious reason the parties throughout are only designated by the initials of their surnames. As "B—" may quite as probably stand for Brown or Batcher as for Belgrave or Bellamont, the lady, it may be, is a gainer by this reticence. Let us call her "Ellen," and her lover "Cheri." In the autumn of 1856 Madame C—, a resident in Pau, came with her husband to Ledbury, in Worcestershire. Ellen's father was, and it seems still is, a small farmer, occupying land in the neighbourhood of that town. That they were people of sufficiently humble position is plain, from the fact that one sister was barmaid at an inn in Worcester, and another in service with a private family in the same town. Madame C—, an invalid, wanted a companion; Ellen was recommended for the place, and proving qualified, returned with Madame C— to Pau, where she remained till October, 1857. It was in the June of that year that she first saw M. Cheri. Cheri was the only child of a gentleman of ancient family who owned land in the immediate neighbourhood of the old capital of Bearn. The grandfather of Cheri was physician to Louis XVI: his uncle, in the days before the great Revolution, had been an officer in the body-guard of Charles X.—then M. d'Artois. The family was better than the estate. A chateau, 120 acres of land, including woods and vineyards that yielded annually seventy barrels of wine—such was the property of the old Bearnois gentleman. Cheri, the hope of the house, had been well educated; the bar was his profession, the post of *Sous-Prefet* the ultimate bound of his ambition, and the not improbable reward of his industry. Such were the parties.

In June, 1857, they first met. It was the day of the *Fete Dieu* at Pau. Since that Easter-morning when Petrarch at Avignon first beheld his Laura—and long before—the festivals of the Church have been the trusting time for lovers. Cheri going to Madame C— to witness the procession from a window, saw the young English *dame de compagnie*, was introduced,

and fell in love. It was a genuine passion—of that there can be no doubt. As long as Ellen remained in Pau the lovers met frequently, almost daily. When, in the October of 1857, the girl returned to Ledbury, an active correspondence was kept up. Cheri's passion grew with absence; he could no longer conceal his attachment from his father, and desired his consent to the union. This consent the old gentleman naturally enough declined to give, till satisfied as to the lady's means and position. Cheri's grandmother was deputed to make the necessary inquiries. The letter which she wrote to the young lady is a model of polite yet business-like frankness. The exact position of her grandson is stated with entire unreserve, and a similar confidence is requested in return. This request was complied with and this frankness responded to, by a letter which was a very masterpiece of fraud—a tissue of base lies from one end to the other. This daughter of a small farmer, with one sister a housemaid and the other a barmaid, with no property in the world, and no expectations except a probable legacy of 30*l.*, assured the French lady, by return of post, that she had 4,000*l.* in ready money—a garden and two fields which would sell for 900*l.* more—a large fortune coming from an aunt—three sisters, all well married, one to a physician, another to a barrister, and a third to a chemist: her *trousseau*, she added, was already, nothing was wanting except that her beloved Cheri should come at once to England and make her his. These plausible and wicked lies were believed. The old gentleman was satisfied: Cheri started for England with a friend, who, like himself, was utterly ignorant of the language. The marriage was celebrated at Ledbury with imposing splendour. The Worcester barmaid acted the physician's wife with brilliant success, and took the young couple to and from church in her own carriage—in all probability the surreptitious loan of the ostler. An odd little circumstance occurred with regard to the parson's fees. They were paid by a cheque on Coutts's signed by Ellen only. The cheque was returned, but only, it was said, because it wanted the husband's signature. This being supplied, and no more heard about the matter, Cheri was of course confirmed in his belief as to the balance of 4,000*l.* Besides how could he doubt? There was a railway receipt (forged) for his wife's luggage, which had been sent on to the Paddington Station—enumerating among other articles a pianoforte and two horses, one white and the other black—particular pets of Mamma's, her own wedding gift to her beloved child. Had Cheri been disposed to doubt, here was proof to confirm an infidel; but he was all hope and confidence and love, and away he whirled with his Ellen to spend the honeymoon at Malvern.

At that charming retreat a little hotel bill for 50*l.* was soon run up, payment was asked, and a cheque on Coutts's tendered and taken. When presented for payment, the short answer was, "No effects." The undaunted Ellen was not beaten yet. Producing a mass of papers, which she made Cheri and his friend believe to be title-deeds, she induced that unhappy friend himself to go up to town to present the dishonoured cheque in person. Then the bubble burst; the faithful *Achates* had a narrow escape of being arrested. The luckless Cheri was committed to Worcester Gaol as a foreign swindler. Had it not been for the zealous and disinterested exertions of almost the only performer in this strange tragedy—who is not anonymous, and whose name it is right to mention to his credit—M. Brunier, of the *Panion Hotel*—there is no saying how poor Cheri's troubles might have terminated. Rescued by M. Brunier's exertions he hastened back to Pau. The woman had the audacity to follow him there and claim him as her husband. The father, acting under legal advice, served her with a citation to show cause why the marriage should not be annulled.

The cause came on to be tried before the Civil Tribunal at Pau. The facts came out substantially as we have stated them, nor was there much difficulty in the application of the law. The express provisions of the Code Civile, Art. 170, left the matter entirely free from doubt. On the general principles of jurisprudence, the rule may be taken as settled, that the validity of marriage, except in cases of polygamy and incest, is to be judged of by the laws of the country where the marriage ceremony is celebrated. According to this rule, as the marriage between Cheri and Ellen was celebrated in England, and regular according to the law of England, there would, on the general principles of jurisprudence, have been no possibility of declaring it void. But the 107th Article of the French Code substitutes express legislation for the vagueness of general rules, and declares positively that a marriage celebrated abroad between French subjects, or between a French and a foreign subject, shall be void, or voidable, in the same cases as they would be, if celebrated in France. Now a marriage contracted in France by any Frenchman under the age of twenty-five, is *ipso facto* void if celebrated without the consent of the father. Cheri was under twenty-five; his father, the court found, and rightly found, had never consented to the union, for a consent obtained by fraud is no consent in law; and the tribunal was therefore enabled, without violating the strict letter of the law, to pronounce a judgment which was certainly in entire accordance with the equity of the case. The marriage was adjudged to be void, and Cheri was declared to be free from the consequences of the contract into which he had been so scandalously entrapped. Had this young Frenchman been a mere fortune-hunter the satisfaction caused by this result would have been of course considerably modified; but this was not so; the case on his side was one of sincere attachment. Even when writing from the prison at Worcester to the woman from whose fraud he knew himself to be suffering, he declares it is she and not her fortune that he has married—that his own means are sufficient for their maintenance, and that he has nothing to ask, except that she will tell him the whole truth. Such is this very singular case. Who is Miss Alice Ellen B—, of Ledbury? The name ought to be known, not indeed for honour,

but for infamy. The state of the French marriage law which has thus been disclosed, can hardly, it may be hoped, operate as a warning, for we cannot believe that there is another Englishwoman to be found who would disgrace her country by such a base and unwomanly fraud as that which was practised on this young French gentleman by Miss Alice Ellen B—, of Ledbury.—*Daily News*.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The concluding meeting of the congress at Liverpool was held on Saturday, in the Concert Theatre, Lord J. Russell presiding. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland not having been able to obtain the Government document necessary to his leaving Ireland in time to attend the meeting, sent his paper on jurisprudence, which Lord John now read. Mr. G. W. Hastings afterwards read the report of the council of the results of the Congress, which, on the motion of Mr. W. Cowper, seconded by Dr. Farr, was adopted. Lord Brougham referred to the great services rendered by the officers of the association, and especially by Mr. Hastings, their very able, talented, and energetic secretary. He (Lord Brougham) had been referred to as the founder of the association, but he believed that it was in the mind of Mr. Hastings that the felicitous idea first originated. Amongst the many advantages the National Association was calculated to confer, not the least was the communication it established between the upper and the working classes. This had commenced auspiciously at the present meeting in Liverpool, and he hoped it would be continued by the working men forming from amongst themselves a social science committee. The noble lord also observed that the association was deeply indebted to the press, especially that part of it—viz., the cheap press of Liverpool, which was more directly the means of conveying a record of their proceedings to the working men, for the accuracy and fulness with which the proceedings had been reported, and included that body in the vote of thanks.—The Earl of Shaftesbury seconded the motion, and, in reference to the second part of the noble and learned lord's proposition, observed that during his life he had been brought very much into contact with members of the press—with those who filled the high offices of editors and managers, and also those who discharged the responsible and onerous duties of reporters; and he could bear testimony to their activity, intelligence, and faithfulness. If he might be excused for doing so, he would remind the editors and conductors, the great giants of the press, that they had the greatest engine in their hands ever wielded by man since the creation—they had in their hands the greatest power of doing good, but they had also the greatest power of doing evil. They had, consequently, resting upon them the greatest responsibility, and he knew no one single thing of a subordinate character for which as Christian men they ought more to pray day and night than that the conductors of the press might be animated by a true, a high, a holy spirit, and governed by a desire to advance the temporal, the moral, and the spiritual welfare of all their fellow-creatures. (Cheers.) That being the case, a free press, instead of proving in the least degree a vexation and an annoyance, was, without exception, the greatest blessing that could be conferred on any people, without which there could not be a free people, and with which, if allowed to spread itself far and wide, in the course of a short time there would not be an enslaved people on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) The resolution was unanimously carried.—Mr. Hastings acknowledged the resolution in an appropriate speech, in which he referred to the valuable aid he had received from Mr. Melley, the indefatigable local secretary, and other local officers, but for which the meeting at Liverpool could not have taken place. Thanks were afterwards voted to Mr. George Melley and the local officers, to the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool for the use of the hall, to the inhabitants of Liverpool generally for their assistance, to the several presidents of departments, and to Lord John Russell, as the chairman of the meeting.—In acknowledging the compliment paid to him, the noble lord said it was extremely gratifying to him—when some people seemed to think that from his great age he was altogether worn out and incapable of exertion—to find himself complimented upon his energy by a still hale and energetic noble friend (Lord Brougham) near him, who said he had known him from a boy, and by another learned friend (Professor Pillans), who stated that he remembered when he (Lord John) first entered the university—that was when he was about seventeen years of age. (Cheers and laughter.)

We (*Salisbury Journal*) are sorry to learn that on Thursday last, as the Earl Nelson was shooting in the grounds of Trafalgar-house, his gun, which was loaded at the breach, by some accident exploded, injuring one of his hands. We are glad, however, to hear that the noble lord is not likely to sustain any serious permanent injury.

At a *soirée* recently held in connexion with the Boston Athenæum, speeches were made by Mr. Ingram and Mr. Adams, the representatives of the borough. Mr. Adams made an allusion to the forthcoming Reform Bill. He had understood Mr. Ingram to be of opinion that the franchise should have an educational basis, and he declared that to be his own feeling. Mr. Ingram called the attention of his hearers to some educational considerations, and said he thought it would be desirable for the post-offices throughout the country to become the medium of receiving small investments from the working classes, in the way of savings banks, the money to be guaranteed by the Government.



## THE INDIAN REBELLION.

By the arrival of the Bombay Mail we have details of the destruction of the 62nd and 69th Regiments of Native Infantry in a revolt, when about to be disbanded. The *Bombay Standard* says:—

"What has just occurred in the Punjab will, we think, still further help to uproot from the mind of the old Indian the insane conceit that we can ever again trust a Sepoy army. At the commencement of the mutiny (May, 1857) the whole of the troops then in the Punjab were regarded as so disloyal that the great bulk of them were disbanded, and accordingly a heavy force of Europeans has been kept from active service to maintain a guard over some 15,000 mutineers, who only waited the opportunity of becoming murderers. Of these the 62nd and 69th Native Infantry, with a considerable body of Native Artillerymen, were left at Mooltan under the surveillance of the 3rd Bombay Europeans, and 150 Royal Artillery. Seeing how vain it was to dream of re-arming them, Government had at length resolved to have them disbanded, despatching them to their homes in small parties of twenty at a time. The order was read out on parade and seemed to afford general satisfaction, the men being pleased to have some prospect of returning under any circumstances to their families. A report just after this got into circulation, that the measure had been adopted with the view of getting the men detached in parties and cutting them to pieces on their way to Lahore. The improbability of the thing itself, or the fact that there were troops enough at Lahore to have despatched them to a man on the spot, seemed never to have occurred to the poor credulous wretches, who always believe the more willingly the more monstrous the report. On the morning of the 31st of August, the rumour ran that their apprehensions on this point were such that they had determined not to quit cantonment. All the guards were put on the alert, and early in the forenoon it became known that an attack had been determined by the mutineers, the firing of the mid-day gun to be the signal. The 69th, armed with clubs, pieces of wood, fragments of their beds, or anything they could lay their hands on, rushed from their lines howling like fiends, and made direct for the artillery barracks, their object being to obtain possession of the guns. A volley from the carbines of the artillerymen and drivers gave them pause. The Native Artillerymen and 62nd made a dash at the same time towards the stable guard immediately opposite the guns. They managed to possess themselves of a considerable number of muskets, and then joined the 69th. The former corps had gone close up to the Irregular Cavalry, obviously expecting them to join. In place of this they were at once charged and cut to pieces by their expected friends—a squadron afterwards followed in pursuit. By this time the 3rd Bombay Europeans were rapidly arriving in parties, when a general fusillade commenced, and the rebels began to decamp in all directions; 350 were at once laid dead on the field, 100 were captured and shot. We had not at the same time wholly escaped. At the first burst, five men of the Royal Artillery were killed, as was Lieutenant Mules, a gallant and popular officer, adjutant of the Bombay Europeans, who had pushed ahead of his men, and his revolver missing fire, he was clubbed to death. Brigadier Farquharson and some fifteen Europeans were wounded. Some hours seem to have been lost before the pursuit was commenced. Half the fugitives had gone southward in the direction of Bhawalpore, the remainder north-westwards towards Lahore, hemmed in, however, on both sides by the rivers Chenab and Sutlej, bordering the Barea Doab. The pursuing party consisted of detachments of the 6th Irregular Cavalry, 11th Punjab Infantry, and mounted police. The Bhawalpore party, on being hotly pursued, separated into two bodies, 100 of them taking refuge on a marshy island. Here they were watched all night. Next morning forty six were captured and afterwards executed, twenty-eight were drowned, sixteen escaped for the time, but for the time only. The other portion, about 300, were pushed into a bend in the river. Here they kept together in parties, fighting desperately to the last; 250 were killed or captured, and fifty driven into the river; the whole 400 being thus accounted for. There were about 300 who took the direction of Lahore. They succeeded in crossing the Dewannah Canal, and took refuge in a recess in the Sutlej; they managed to escape from this, and were able subsequently to defeat a portion of their pursuers. The villagers had now risen to support us in all directions, and on the afternoon of the 5th the remainder of the mutineers were surrounded and extinguished. Of the whole of the 1,431 who were at Mooltan, 450 were disposed of at first, 700 in the pursuit—1,150 in all; 125 declined to join, the remainder will speedily be accounted for."

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail, we have news from India to 9th September. Intelligence of the passing of the India Bill had reached Allahabad, but no proclamation had appeared; it was not expected by the officials for another month. Measures would be taken to make the issue simultaneous in all three Presidencies, and in almost every great city. The change had excited little interest among the natives. "They were anxious," says the *Times* correspondent, "for a moment, about their Company's paper, and, in common with many others, I received from two wealthy native friends a request that I would give them a distinct assurance of the solvency of the Queen. Once reassured on that point they ceased to inquire, and I question if the change—the most important ever made in India—forms even a topic of conversation." In respect to the war, the general position is thus sketched by the same correspondent:—

## PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

"The rebels, some 5,000 strong, chiefly cavalry, and commanded by Tantia Toppe, have crossed the Chumbul in their retreat, and seized Jhalra Patun, a little

town to the extreme south of the Kotah district. They are trying to force their way back to Central India, but the distance is great; General Roberts is close behind, and they will be met at all points. There are no more fortresses to be seized, and the army of Gwalior must either dissolve or melt into the crowd of half-armed, half-disciplined, aimless ruffians, who are disturbing the Sangor territory. These latter are said to have reoccupied Garraçota, a statement not officially confirmed, and which, even if confirmed, is of little importance. The anarchy will last till the Commander-in-Chief can send troops, and then it will disappear as if it had never existed. A band, some 1,500 strong, recently robbed a mail near Sangor, and tried to steal some commissariat carts. Captain Finch, with 200 of the 31st Native Infantry, eighty sowars, and a few policemen, attacked them, took seventy-two prisoners, and saved the carts. In any other country, and even in India, at any other time, dacoities of this kind would be put down by the police. So again, you will doubtless receive accounts of disturbances in Etawah, Goruckpore, and the Doab generally. They are much to be regretted, as indicating the utter disorganisation of our regular machinery, but politically they have not half the importance of an Orange riot in Belfast. The war, as a war, is confined to Northern Oude, the Gonda districts, the route between Oude and Shahabad, and Shahabad itself. The former is to be settled in the forthcoming campaign, and the latter at once. Meanwhile Central Oude is settling down, and I have seen letters from Mr. Montgomery stating that the country, the moment our troops have passed through it, becomes as tranquil as if no rebellion had occurred. Maun Singh, however, is giving a great deal of trouble. He professes warm friendship, but will obey no order, take no advice, and, above all, will not go to Lucknow. He is playing a game which is too fine for his intellect, and I suspect has nearly worn out the patience of the Governor-General. In Shahabad affairs do not improve. The Camel Corps, under Colonel Turner, on the 20th of August, cut up a party at Buleah, and Brigadier Douglas, on the 21st, hunted another body, who had seized a European officer at Russarah, into the Gogra. The centre of the guerilla warfare, however, the wedge-shaped territory between the Ganges and the Soane, is still unapproachable. The Commander-in-Chief, however, has issued orders for the collection of a force adequate to the work. Three European regiments will be posted so as to prohibit flight across the base line of the triangle, while two regiments of Sikh Irregulars are sent to hunt the rebels through the jungle. This plan, if carried out, must succeed in the end, but Shahabad and Behar have been for eleven months practically in the hands of the rebels.

## RESTORATION OF LUCKNOW.

"I mentioned in my last letter that Mr. Montgomery was endeavouring to improve Lucknow. I have since received a more minute account of the reforms by which he is restoring the most beautiful city in India to more than its ancient splendour. The earthworks constructed by the enemy are being removed, and the trenches filled up. All houses shattered by our artillery are pulled down, and new broad roads traverse the city from end to end. A broad esplanade has been built on each side of the Goomtee, and no inhabitant is allowed to throw anything into the river. The fortifications, which are very extensive, are built on the plan suggested by Colonel Napier; they commence at the iron bridge, which is protected by two guns, and defended by a detachment of Europeans, who are housed in the neighbouring barracks, just erected. Between the iron and stone bridges a great wall has been thrown up, so that, in the event of an *émeute*, the garrison would be protected from a fire from the city as they passed from post to post. At the stone bridge is the Mueche Bhawan fort, which has not, as reported, been destroyed, only one magazine having been blown up on the 1st of July, 1857. The old fort is enlarged and improved, and will be mounted with a battery sufficient to destroy the town. From the fort to the Chabagh Bridge on the Cawnpore side two broad straight roads are being cut, which will be commanded by our guns from end to end, thus securing communication with the Grand Trunk-road. The great Imaumbarra of Asoph-ood-Dowlah and adjoining mosques have been taken into the fortification, but improved and rendered healthy by the destruction of the hovels which interrupted the view. The Kaiserbagh and all the palaces are carefully preserved, but they have been irreparably injured, and the great hall of audience, into which no European was allowed to enter, is now crowded twice a week by some 500 soldiers, who are amused by theatrical entertainments, very fairly performed. The city is 'intensely' quiet, and Mr. Montgomery has introduced a regular patrolling police, on the London model, with a European superintendent and a native Christian inspector to each division. Strict rules, too, have been introduced for cleanliness, and necessities—things totally unknown in India, where the people are still primitive—have been planted all over the city, and fines inflicted for any refusal to use them. In short, Mr. Montgomery is using his power wisely, and in another year will have turned the Indian Sodomy into the most European of Asiatic cities. His achievement is the more remarkable because we have as yet sadly neglected our Indian cities. Even Calcutta has not a wharf, a jetty, a crane, an avenue, a pavement, a gutter, or a system of drainage. We have only just introduced gas, and still drink water brought up in goatskins from ponds in which everybody bathes, and which are usually covered with slime.

## THE ARMY.

"The last telegram from Allahabad announces that the 69th Native Infantry and 62d Native Infantry, disarmed at Mooltan, had risen, murdered the Adjutant of the Bombay Fusiliers and four artillerymen, and made off. These men were mentioned in the evidence given on the trial of the mutineers in the

10th Panjabees at Dhera Ismail Khan. They can do little harm without allies, but the movement justifies Sir J. Lawrence's determination to dissolve the disarmed regiments in the Punjab. They are to be discharged at the rate of twenty a day, and marched to their homes under police surveillance. They are busy, it is said, corrupting the Sikhs, and the Chief Commissioner will bear the anxiety no longer. One or two regiments, supposed to be faithful, are to be re-armed—a dangerous expedient, and one which will probably be abandoned on the news of the outbreak at Mooltan. Discharge is perhaps hard upon the men if they are faithful, but it is certain that they knew of the conspiracy going on, and equally certain that they would not march against their comrades. Their discharge will release four European regiments greatly wanted for other work. Some slight steps have also been taken towards reorganisation, but they are very inadequate. The system of promotion to command by seniority has been abolished. No colonel will be appointed who is not thoroughly qualified by ability, tact, and knowledge of and regard for the natives. Unfortunately, as the regiments have mutinied before, the order for improving their colonels comes a little late in the day. It is, however, applicable to the smaller presidencies, where it will create some sensation. Hitherto the command of a regiment, though not in theory a right of the senior, has in practice been as much his own as his private property. Mr. Peacock has also introduced a bill giving colonels the power to degrade or dismiss any native officer or Sepoy, to order unlimited extra drill, with a pack or without, and to inflict seven days' solitary confinement. Meanwhile the Bengal army is extinct, and not one of these rules applies to the miscellaneous crowd of 'levies,' 'horse,' 'Sikhs,' 'Panjabees,' and 'hill men,' who have supplanted it.

## QUARREL WITH JUNG BAHADOOR.

"A very unpleasant quarrel with Jung Bahadoor has just terminated. The worthy Grand Cross had for some time entertained an extreme dislike of the Resident, Colonel Ramsay. It arose apparently in this way: About two years ago Jung, in a fit of dignity, made his brother, Bum Bahadoor, Premier, retaining only the command of the forces. He wished to be regarded as something higher than a mere Minister. As he retained all substantive power, he perpetually interfered, and at last grew seriously angry because Colonel Ramsay, according to the precedents of seventy years, looked to the Chief of the Durbar for replies. Instead, however, of frankly expressing his dislike, Jung, when at Allahabad, suddenly produced a list of some thirty charges against Colonel Ramsay, the least trifling of which was that the Colonel did not venerate the Hindoo religion enough. The Governor-General, perhaps taken by surprise, ordered words to be said which meant, or which Jung understood to mean, that the Resident should be recalled. Colonel Ramsay was accordingly recalled to Allahabad to answer for his conduct, and Jung returned to his hills boasting loudly that he had done what no Indian Prince had ever succeeded in doing. Colonel Ramsay, on his arrival, explained the charges so completely that there was no alternative but to restore him, and he was accordingly sent back. On his arrival at Patna, however, he received a letter from Jung Bahadoor, forbidding him to enter Nepal. In explanation, the Nepalese reiterated his charges, and pleaded the Governor-General's promise. A long correspondence followed, and at length the Governor-General, while, as he said, fully exonerating Colonel Ramsay of all blame, would not force on the Nepalese Durbar an envoy personally distasteful. His lordship was in the right, in so far as we could not quarrel on such a point, but it is the first time the Indian Government has ever been in such a position.

## DEATH OF FIVE HUNDRED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"Another unpleasant affair of a different kind has also ended. Since the arrival of the forces in October last, it has been customary to place the women and children in dépôt at Dumdum, the artillery station five miles from Calcutta. In March, Colonel Reid remonstrated that he was overcrowded, but still there was great difficulty in providing for the women, and they were sent in till at one time the number rose to 1,800 women and children. The station is too near Calcutta, recruits were carelessly located in the station, arrack cost about seven farthings a-bottle, and what with vice among the bad, and drinking among the depressed, the station was soon in a fit state for an epidemic. The hot weather came, the rains bringing almost universal dysentery among the children—for whom no space was allowed—and in overcrowded barracks, filled with stench such as a fortnight ago drove out orderly officers sick to fainting, 500 women and children died. The action of Government was very creditable. The moment the facts were known, Mr. Henry Ricketts, Member of Council, drove to the station, inspected the barracks, and on his return wrote a minute, which produced an instant official commission of inquiry. The women are to be scattered, but the mischief has already been accomplished.

## EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

"A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta at 3.30 P.M. on the 24th of August. Earthquakes in Bengal are always slight, but this one shook the houses visibly, and is said by the natives to have been more severe than the one of 1842. The Supreme Court was shaken to such a degree that judge, bar, and prisoners rushed pell-mell out of the hall together. Yeh, in his great house at Alipore, was so frightened that, for the first time since he has been in Calcutta, he rushed into the open air.

## CHOLERA IN THE CASHMERE VALLEY.

"I have just received official intelligence of the outbreak of cholera in the Cashmere valley. The Maharajah reports that upwards of 100,000 of his subjects have perished in a few weeks. No burst of disease so tremendous has ever been known, even in India. It is jumping, as usual, from station to station.

At Rawul Pindee six deaths have occurred in the convalescent dépôt. In Murree six Europeans are dead; in Jullunder thirty-six cases—thirteen fatal; cause everywhere supposed to be drought, but the disease is marching on the plains."

A service message, dated Allahabad, 6th September, says: "At Gwalior four Sepoys of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, Hindoos of Oude, being instigated by a Brahmin to induce their regiment to join the Nana, informed their officers, pretended to join the plot, were introduced to several conspirators, and induced them to come near cantonments and show to the Havildar-Major a perwannah from the Nana. As arranged beforehand, two officers appeared, and the conspirators were seized. Other arrests also have been made by the Political Agent at Gwalior, and the perwannah, which bears date May last, is in his possession. . . . From Sultanpore, Oude, we hear that nearly all the rebels are at Juggdespore, twenty miles from Sultanpore, on the Lucknow road. They number about 5,000, and are said to have eight guns. In the fort of Amethree there are reported to be 1,000 men and twenty-two guns. The rest of the rebels have gone either to their homes or to Byawarra. The boats had arrived at Sultanpore, and the bridge would probably be ready by the 2nd."

## ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The new warrant for the Army Medical Department has been sanctioned by Her Majesty. The following is an abstract of the most essential parts. There are to be four ranks for the future: 1. Inspector-General. 2. Deputy-Inspector-General. 3. Surgeon, staff or regimental. 4. Assistant-surgeon. Relative military rank: assistant-surgeon as lieutenant; ditto, after five years' service, as captain; surgeon, as major; ditto, after twenty years' service, as lieutenant-colonel, but junior of the rank, and then called "surgeon-major;" deputy-inspector-general as lieutenant-colonel; ditto, after five years' service, as colonel; inspector-general as colonel; ditto, after five years' service, as brigadier-general. Inspectors and deputy-inspectors to be obliged to retire on becoming sixty-five years of age; assistant-surgeons, surgeons, and surgeon-majors, on becoming fifty-five years of age. All can claim retirement on completing twenty-five years of full-pay service, on seven-tenths of their full pay. Honours, widow's pensions, and all other advantages, are now granted to medical officers as to military officers of corresponding rank. The following are the rates of full pay: Assistant-surgeon, on appointment, per diem, 10s.; after five years' service, 11s. 6d.; after ten years' service, 15s. Surgeon, on promotion, 15s.; after fifteen years' service, 18s.; after twenty years' service (styled surgeon-major), 22s.; after twenty-five years' service, 25s. Deputy-inspector, on promotion, 28s.; after twenty-five years' service, 30s.; after thirty years' service, 34s. Inspector-general, on promotion, 40s.; after twenty-five years' service, 45s. Half-pay: An increased rate, if obliged to retire on account of sickness, or on attaining the ages of fifty-five and sixty-five. But if retirement is claimed at the twenty-five years' service, seven-tenths of the rate of full-pay the officer is in receipt of. Although the rank of first-class staff surgeon is abolished, every surgeon of twenty years' full-pay service in any rank arrives at the new relative grade by seniority, is called surgeon-major, and ranks with lieutenant-colonel. It will be seen that this is an immense boon to the Army Medical Department.

## TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT MILAN.

A letter from Milan, of the 9th instant, relates the following occurrence: "Two years ago a young and rich Sicilian fell in love with one of the sisters Ferni, the well-known violinists, and one day asked their father whether he would give his daughter to a young man possessing an income of 20,000*l.* a-year. Ferni replied he would do so with pleasure, provided the suitor obtained her consent. The young man went away without saying anything farther; but a short time ago Ferni received a letter from him, asking him whether he was still of the same mind. This letter remained unanswered. Ferni repaired to Milan with his two daughters to give concerts at La Scala; but they had not been long there, when the Sicilian called upon them at the Hotel della Bella Venesia, and repeated his suit. Mdlle. Virginia, who was the object of his passion, told him frankly that she was resolved not to marry. 'Is that your fixed resolution?' asked the Sicilian. 'It is,' replied the young lady, on which the Sicilian rose, cast three letters in Virginia's lap, and then stabbed himself with a poniard. The consternation of the Ferni family may be imagined; surgical aid was instantly procured, but there are no hopes of saving the young man's life. One of the letters above-mentioned was addressed to the police of Milan, informing it of his intention to commit suicide, in order to prevent any suspicion of murder; the second contained his will, leaving half his fortune to Virginia, and the other half to one of the public institutions of Naples; the third letter was addressed to his mother, announcing that he could no longer live without her he loved. This event has created a great sensation at Milan."

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison have taken Covent-garden for three months, and commence operations therein at Christmas. Mr. Lumley has gone to Paris, and Mr. Gye has departed for Italy.

At the Southwark Police-court, on Friday, the two Frenchmen, named Beverly, who are father and son, were re-examined on a charge of seeking to defraud the Turkish Exchequer, by means of a coining press and sixteen dies. A large amount of correspondence was read, showing the prisoners' complicity in the transaction with another Frenchman, named Bois-serolle, who is in custody at Alexandria, and will be brought to this country. The prisoners were committed for trial.



# THE WORK-TABLE.

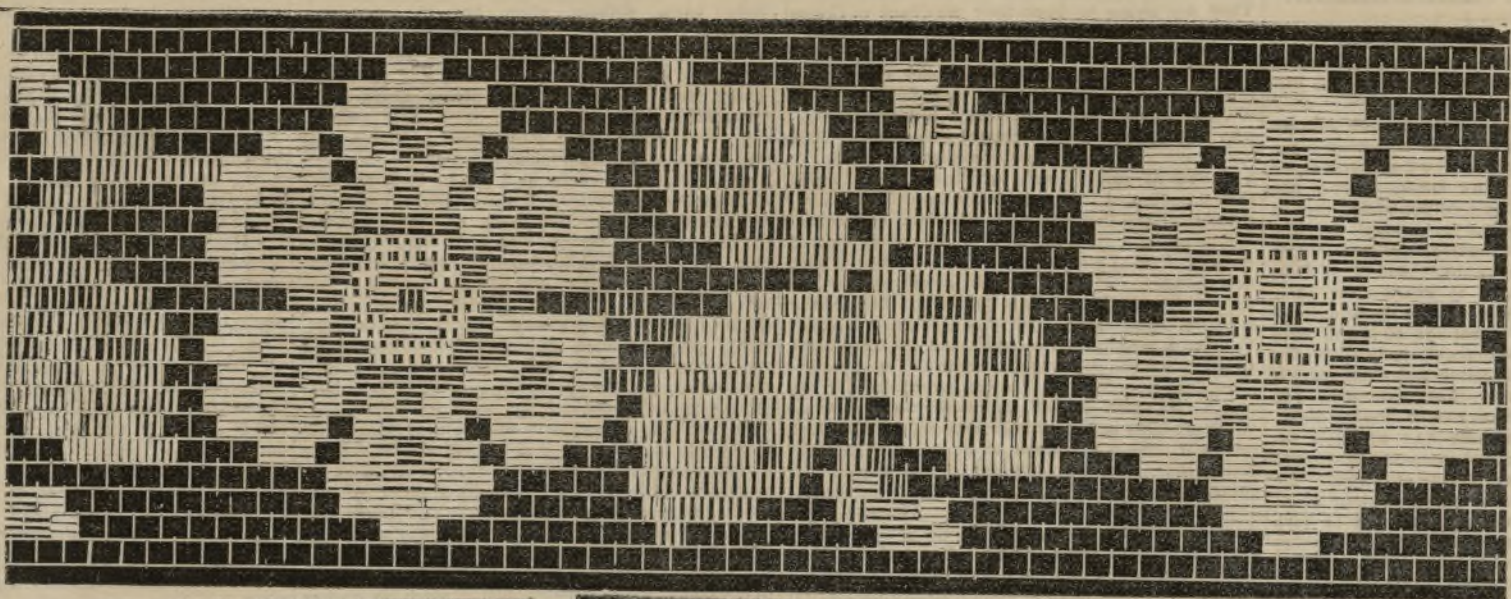
CONDUCTED BY  
MDLLE. ROCHE.

In some parts of the world, the Jewish wedding is still conducted after the model of those Scripture examples recorded in the pages of Revelation. The bridegroom is called the king; the bride, the queen; the bridesmaids are ten in number. It is a point of etiquette for the bridegroom to come from some quarter from whence he has been least expected, attended by his young men, and, presenting himself as suddenly as can be managed, go in to the bridal.

It is so much matter of notoriety that the Work-Table should minister to the bridal-show, that we need scarcely have adverted to the fact, excepting to speak of a particular instance interwoven in the Jewish bridal. The bridegroom, at the commencement of the ceremony, is conducted to a place covered with a canopy. This canopy consists of rich silk, emblazoned with embroidery, full of appropriate symbols and Hebrew mottoes, and bearing a mixed reference to the personal attachment and the overshadowing of Divine protection. The tender yearning of the heart towards the Holy City, and the fearful dread of committing the great sin of forgetting Jerusalem in the indulgence of earthly felicity, still predominates, and verses from the Old Testament are traced out by the diligent needle, to remind the happy couple who stand pledging their mutual faith beneath the costly canopy, that to remember the city of David must still be paramount to every other joy. This splendid appendage to the matrimonial ceremony is considered as an honour to the bride when worked by her own hands. After the king, for the time being, has been placed under its protecting shadow, the bride is brought, attended by a choir of the minstrels and sweet singers of Israel, and having been led a seven-times repeated circuit round her future lord, is at last stationed at his left hand. Before the ceremony has made much progress, the face of the bride is for a few moments unveiled, that no Leah may be substituted for the beloved Rachel, and the ring being placed upon the finger and the crystal glass of the good wine tasted by the officiating Rabbi, and then by the young pair, the rest of the generous juice of the vine is poured out upon the ground, and the goblet crushed beneath the foot of the bridegroom, in token that whatever may be the joy of that day's ceremony, there must be mingled with it a mourning sorrow for the desolation of Jerusalem.

## FLOWER BORDER, IN BEADS.

The durability as well as the glittering brightness



FLOWER BORDER, IN BEADS.

of glass beads has brought them into general acceptance and favour. It is a great recommendation to use materials which time has not the power to injure. We should find it very difficult to mention any other substance possessing this peculiar and valuable property. It is no wonder, then, that these articles should be in such great demand. We should like to know the reason why they are supplied from foreign countries when the manufacture of glass is considered to have arrived at greater perfection in England than in any other country. We suppose the ladies reap the benefit of receiving them from abroad by having to pay a much less sum for them, as they are now sold at remarkably cheap prices. The purposes to which they are applied are very numerous, which has caused more care to be bestowed in the arrangement of the patterns. They are now formed so as to produce the most beautiful as well as the most artistic effects. The smaller sorts are introduced into almost all large pieces of wool-work with very great success. The large O.P. beads are used alone. The design we have given is a border in these beads, arranged in the different colours of the various flowers.

It forms a very handsome border for a table, or for the front of a hanging What-Not, which articles are both extremely ornamental for a drawing-room: a rich fringe suspended at the edge adds greatly to the beauty of this article. It is necessary, in commencing any work formed of these beads, to be careful that the thread on which they are strung should be particularly strong, and that the interior of the beads should be so well filled up with it as to prevent any divisions or looseness of the work. No. 4 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Boar's Head Crochet Cotton will be the best for this purpose. Care should likewise be taken to select the beads as nearly of the same size as possible, leaving all the irregular ones to be used up for the fringe, which does not require such perfect regularity.

## EMBROIDERED UNDER-SLEEVE.

As winter approaches, the close sleeve will become more general. These not only admit, but require, decoration, as they would give a very heavy appearance to the dress, if not relieved by embroidery. They are now rendered especially hand-

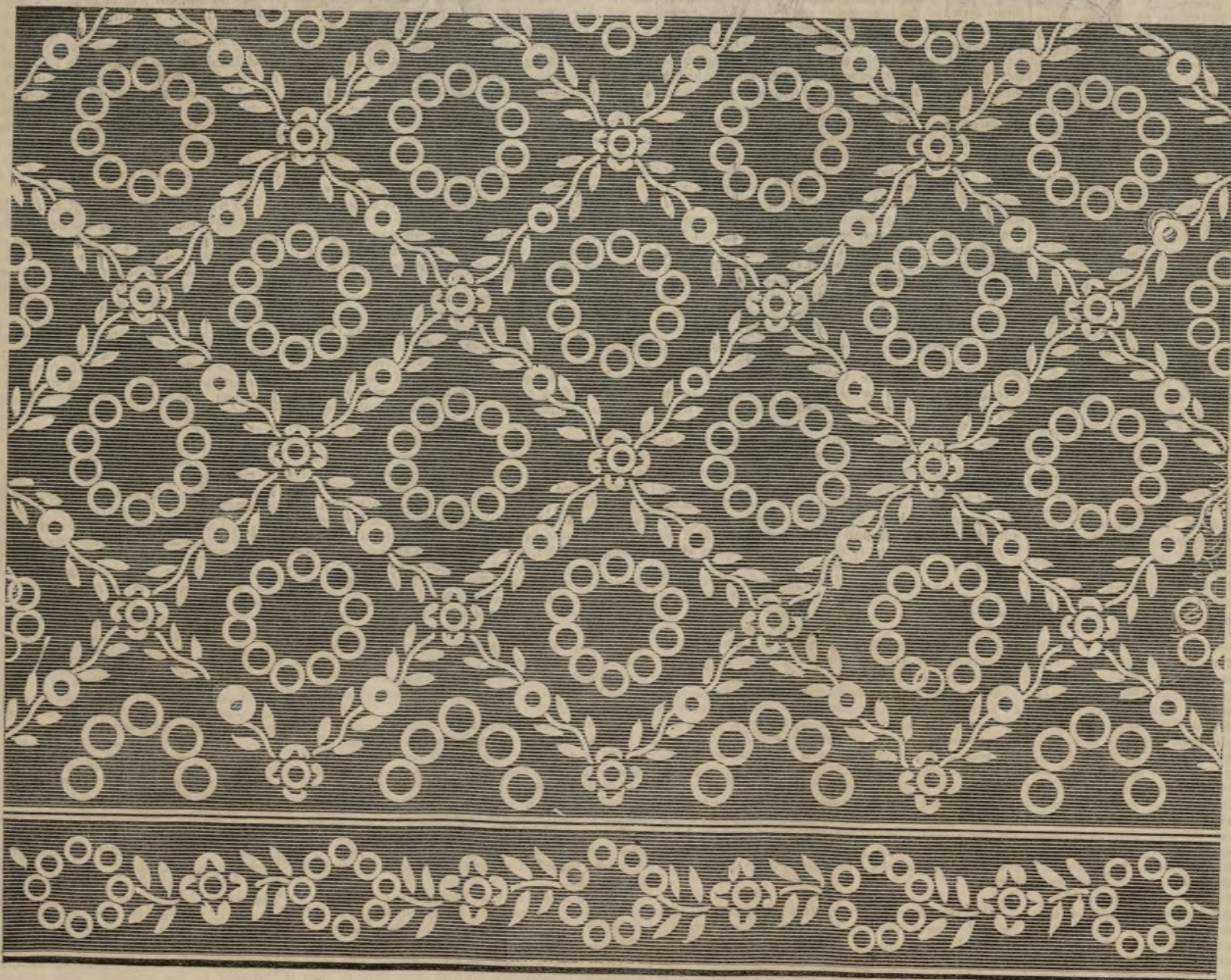
some, by being covered by a light tracery of pattern, united to a rich openness of work, which produces an extremely good effect. It is to be worked on a fine clear muslin. The pattern of leaves and flowers which forms the diamond must be worked in well-raised satin-stitch. The circles of holes look much richer when worked in fine buttonhole stitch. The band of the sleeve must be done to match. These sleeves must be made sufficiently full, or else they lose much of the beauty of their appearance. The proper cottons for this purpose are Nos. 24 and 30, of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Perfectionné.

## THE SOFA CUSHION.

The Sofa Cushion is one of those articles which can never go out of fashion ministering, as it does, to the comfort of the invalid and the repose of the weary. Thus we find it necessary to offer a large variety of designs, as well for the sake of selection, as to give such novelties in style as may from time to time arise. The design which we are now inserting among our illustrations is a mixture of wool-work and bead-work, and will be found effective when completed. It will be seen that the pattern is chiefly formed of scallops, the point of the one springing from the centre of the other. The outline of one row of these is in black beads, as is also the pattern introduced above, it being formed of little sprays; the ground of this division is put in with black netting-silk, which brings up the bead work. The next row, which is exactly the same in form, has its outline in dark pink wool, together with its own ground-pattern, filled in with pale pink. The interior parts in both rows have an outer rim of two lines of yellow, the one being much darker than the other. Each row of these alternates in colour, one row being worked in three shades of warm nut-brown, the line next to the yellow edge being very pale, and the little speckling of pattern introduced being of the richest and deepest shade of the same colour. The other line is in sea-green, with the same gradations of tint. This Cushion ought to have a plain row of the five colours worked round its edge for a border, viz., pink, green, yellow, brown, black. Of these colours the darkest shades used in the work ought to be taken. It may be finished off with a twisted cord, and tassels at the corners.

## ANTI-MACASSAR, IN CROCHET.

Crochet will long continue in favour as an agreeable occupation, from the facility which can be acquired in its execution, and the great variety of its application. Although it is no longer



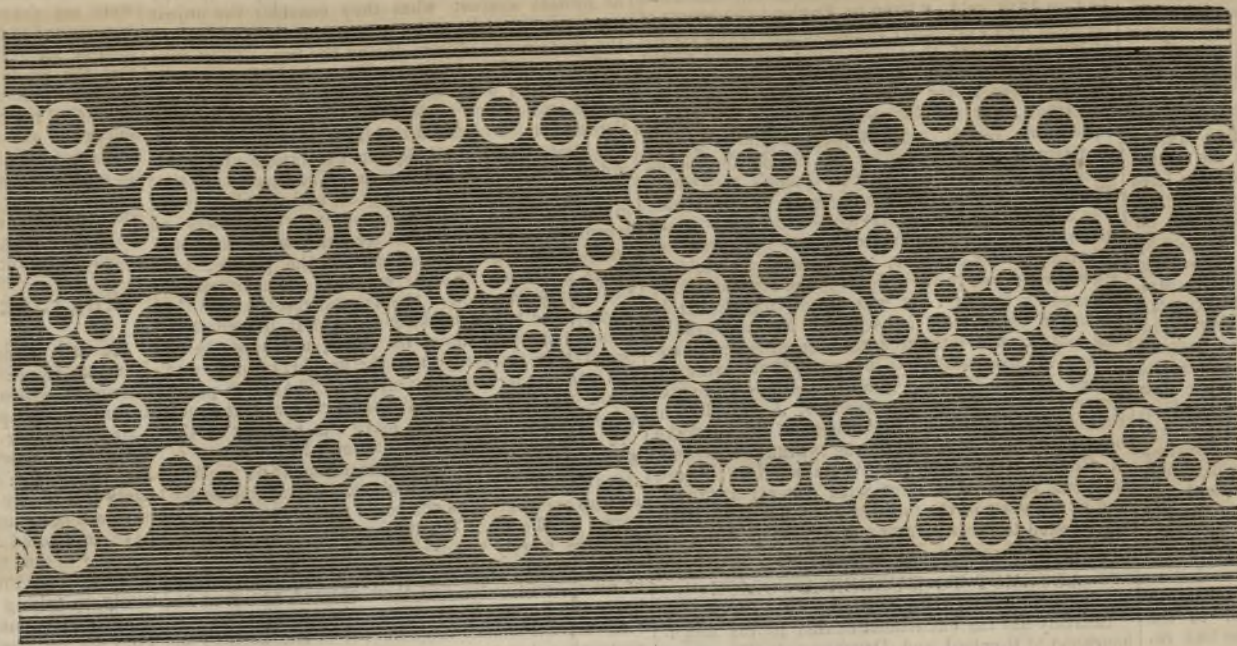
EMBROIDERED UNDER-SLEEVE.



esteemed for personal adornment, such as collars, sleeves, &c., yet there are many purposes for which it is still as much admired as formerly. We give this week a pattern in this favourite work, for an Anti-Macassar, which has an extremely rich appearance; but as the design is rather large, the beauty of the effect is diminished by only being able to give a small portion in the illustration. When completed we feel sure it will be generally admired. In commencing a star, begin with one loop, and work round it until there are twenty-four loops in short crochet, without putting the thread over the needle. On these work twelve long stitches on every other loop, with three chain between; then two rows of short, the same as the centre, increasing occasionally so as to allow for the enlarging of the circle. Now commence the twelve centre leaves; each leaf is formed by making a chain of six loops, returning down; draw the thread through at the bottom and work all round again, making an extra loop at the round of the leaf; draw the thread through again, and repeat another row round all in the short crotchet; work three stitches between each leaf. When the twelve leaves are completed, chain a row all round, taking up the centre stitch of each leaf; work another row all round on this chain; then work one row of long crotchet on every other loop, with two chain between; then another row of short crotchet. Commence the twenty-four outer leaves, formed in the same manner as those of the centre, only having eight instead of six in the commencing chain. The last row, chain three and work seven stitches round the tops of the leaves. These stars are joined to each other by sewing three leaves of one star to three leaves of another; there then remain twelve leaves, which are united together by chains of crotchet from each leaf. This makes a very pretty relief to the heavy star and forms a light pattern between.

#### A GERMAN FESTIVAL.

The festival generally opens with a guffaw of a peal from the bell or bells of the village church. Then comes a firing of cannon, without which hilarity cannot have its fling in Germany. The cannonade is a curious operation to witness. There seems to be a generally felt distrust of the soundness of the pieces which strongly resemble clock-weights bored longitudinally, and the artilleryman, who is either a conditionally-reprieved convict, or the town fool, or some other desperate and reckless character, gets a very wide berth while the firing is going on. As he approaches, the small boys who have been inspecting the battery take flight and put their fingers in their ears. The dauntless cannoneer, however, advances undismayed, holding a very long stick with a match at the end of it, and cautiously stalks the first gun. There is a small puff, at which he jumps back, and then a bang, at which he waves his wand, and proceeds to explode No. 2, and when the salute



BORDER.

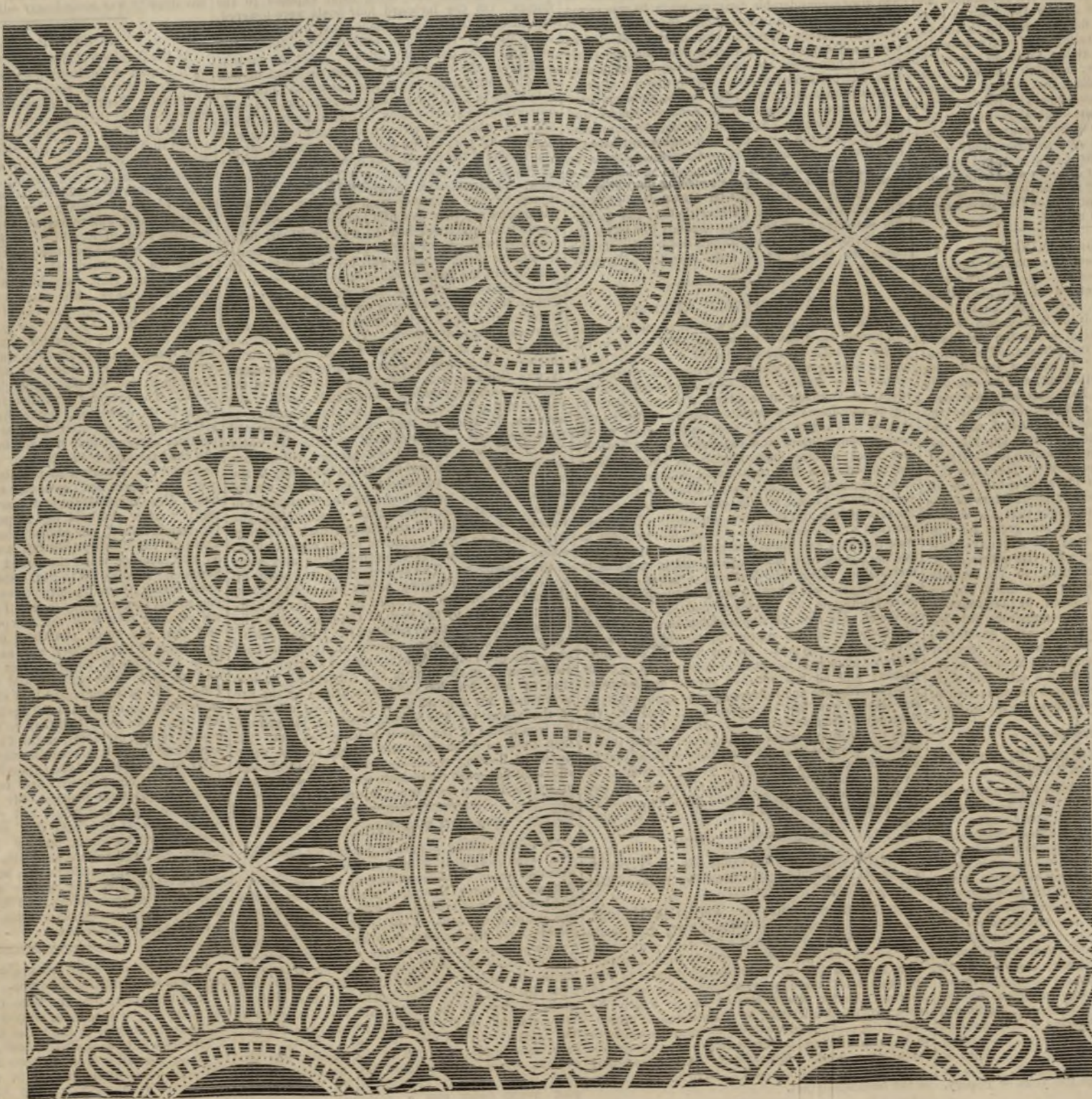
has been fired the church sets up another guffaw, partly to congratulate the gunner on his escape, partly to kill time until the guns are loaded again. Then there is a mass in the church, which is hung all round inside with garlands, and dressed for the occasion. This goes on nearly all day. The evening entertainments in general begin with a concert in the largest room the village can boast of. The price of admission never exceeds five groshen,

and the performance is, for the money, literally the most stunning thing you ever heard. As every German is more or less musical, the great difficulty seems to be to decide who shall not be in the band; consequently there is a musician for every one of the audience, and perhaps one or two over. You take your seat not without fear and trembling, when you perceive the frightful disproportion between the size of the room and the extent of the

young thing, is running heel wildly. Conductor is desperate; he taps his desk madly. All seems lost. But, no; old Clarionet has it still; good old dog, he never gave it up; he flourishes a bit—he breaks away. Hark to Clarionet! Off they go once more, and run into the finale with a crash. Then all clear out, and dancing sets in severely all over the town. Every house that has a floor and a fiddler becomes an extempore Almack's.

The whole village has gone waltzing mad. As you go down the street you see nothing through the open windows but systems of revolving couples chasing each other along endless orbits. Outside, small children nearly send you on your nose by waltzing under your feet. You feel a desperate inclination to go and waltz with something yourself, if it was even with the town pump; but on the whole you think better of it and go to bed, wondering how on earth it happens that with all this jollity nobody has got drunk.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, highly approving the system of Mr. Rarey in reference to the taming of horses, sent his groom, Mr. James Thompson to undergo a course of instruction under that eminent master. Since Mr. Thompson's return to Welbeck he has tried the system on a valuable but very vicious bull, an Alderney, and which had become almost unmanageable, and even a terror to his keeper. He practised a short time on him in his shed, and then took him into the open park, having only Messrs. J. and A. Field with him as spectators. After operating on the bull for a short time Mr. Thompson and his friends each lay down between his legs, the beast having nothing attached to him except a cord to his nose. He was as tractable and docile as a child.



CROCHET ANTI MACASSAR.



## A SOLDIER'S WIDOW IN TROUBLE.

It will be recollected that a few weeks since the widow of a soldier named Patrick Readdy, who died in India, where she left her only surviving child in the care of a missionary, complained at the Thames Police-court, that she had been cajoled into a second marriage with a recruiting sergeant named Samuel Spurling, who ill-used her the day after the wedding, and left home with two women of loose character, taking with him 10*l.* which was paid to her by the Committee of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, from whom she had been in the receipt of 5*s.* per week, besides 2*s.* 6*d.* per week from Lord Clive's Fund. The heartless conduct of Spurling, who was dismissed from the recruiting staff for his misconduct, was indignantly commented upon by the magistrate, Mr. Selfe, who relieved the woman with a small sum from the poor-box fund. Mrs. Spurling again appeared on Friday before Mr. Selfe, and stated that she had received information that Spurling had a wife living when he married her, and she was anxious to know what course she ought to pursue. Mr. Selfe: Where was the first marriage contracted?—Mrs. Spurling: In the East Indies, Sir.—Mr. Selfe: Then I am afraid you will have some difficulty in proving it.—Mrs. Spurling said that since the exposure of Spurling's infamous behaviour towards her, she had been allowed half his pension of one shilling per day, but as her marriage with him was not a legal one, she would not be able to claim it any longer. She had written to the Committee of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, requesting that her case might be re-considered, and her name restored to the pension fund, but the reply was that as she had received a donation of 10*l.* upon her second marriage, in full of all claims upon the fund, no further assistance could be rendered her.—Mr. Selfe said that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and as the applicant had lost 7*s.* 6*d.* a-week by her unfortunate marriage, he would write to Major-General Tremehere, the honorary secretary of the fund, on the subject.—Mrs. Spurling said she had endured great privations since her marriage with Spurling, and was now quite destitute, and had no means of subsistence.—Mr. Selfe was sorry to hear that a soldier's widow was in such a condition, and put some questions to her, in reply to which she stated that her first husband, Patrick Readdy, died on the 15th of July, 1857, between Allahabad and Cawnpore. He belonged to the 1st Madras Regiment. She received 7*s.* 6*d.* per week up to the day of her marriage with Spurling, who received the 10*l.* from the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund on the day he married her.—Mr. Selfe: I think the committee might with propriety allow the woman a smaller sum—say 2*s.* 6*d.* per week—until the 10*l.* is worked out, and then return to the original grant of 5*s.* per week. Did you lose the 2*s.* 6*d.* per week from Lord Clive's Fund when you married Spurling?—Mrs. Spurling: I did indeed, Sir. I am a ruined woman, and very ill.—Mr. Selfe: I don't wonder at it. I will write to the honorary secretary of the fund and see what can be done for you.—The poor woman expressed her thanks and retired.

## THE LOST BALLOONIST.

A Toronto paper lately contained an account of a fearful accident to Mr. Thurston, an aeronaut, who was carried off by his balloon 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 a valve-board. The *Detroit Tribune* of Sept. 22 says, "All hope of ever finding poor Thurston alive is blotted out, and we can only bemoan him as lost. Mr. Bannister, his companion, returned this afternoon, and can bring only the worst tidings. The balloon he identified, and sent the silk of which it was composed to this city last night. He himself remained to search for his friend. To-day he comes back despairingly. He states that the balloon valve on which Thurston sat is torn out from the silk of the balloon three-quarters of the way around, indicating unerringly that the weight of the unfortunate man was too great for the strength of the sides, and that the silk gave way, when he must have dropped off. His only remaining chance would be to cling to the smooth material of which the balloon was made, and he could not have sustained himself in that manner. When this occurred we can only conjecture, but that it must have been within an hour after he started seems highly probable. The balloon was seen for nearly two hours with a glass, but it must be remembered that this great body, full sixty feet high, was only the size of a man's hand, when thus visible, and it would be utterly impossible to see the ill-fated man if he had dropped off."

## THE ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE REFORMATION.

It is contemplated to make the three hundredth anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne of England, which will occur on the 17th of next month, the occasion of a special celebration commemorative of the event in connexion with the cause of Protestantism. A meeting in furtherance of this object was held on Friday afternoon at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, under the presidency of Sir C. E. Baskley, and was attended, among others, by the Rev. H. Venn, one of the secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. E. Auriol, the Rev. H. Beamish, the Rev. Dr. McCree, of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Steane, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, and Mr. Davis, secretary of the Religious Tract Society. The subject was introduced by the Rev. W. Goode, Rector of St. Margaret, Lothbury, who spoke of the national blessing which resulted from the accession of Queen Elizabeth, instancing more especially the free circulation of the Word of God, and the deliverance of the nation, so far as authority was concerned, from the yoke of Popery.

To show the estimation in which Elizabeth was held, even by Puritans, whom she persecuted, the reverend gentleman cited the words of their historian, Neal, who, referring to a serious illness, which she had in 1558, said, "Even in England the hearts of all good men were ready to fail for fear of the return of Popish idolatry, the Queen being suddenly seized with a severe fit of sickness this summer. The Papists were never more sanguine in their expectations, nor the Reformation in greater danger than now. But at length it pleased Almighty God to dissipate for the present the clouds that hung over the Reformation, by the Queen's recovery." The mode of celebration suggested by Mr. Goode was a voluntary special service on the anniversary in churches and chapels, or, where that was impracticable—for example, in the rural districts—a special reference to the subject in the sermons of the succeeding Sunday. It was stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury had signified his approval of the object, and intimated that he intended to address a circular relating to it to some of the principal clergy in his diocese. Some objections were expressed by Dr. Steane and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, turning chiefly on the disinclination of Dissenters to observe special days, and on the tyrannical conduct of Elizabeth towards the Puritans. The object, however, appeared to meet with general approval, and at the close of the meeting some practical steps were taken towards carrying it out.

## ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICE-CONSTABLE.

Scarcely has the excitement caused in the neighbourhood of Romford and Dagenham by the apprehension of George Blewitt on the suspicion of murdering the policeman Clarke in 1846 subsided than the inhabitants of that vicinity are again thrown into a state of terror by a barbarous attempt to murder another policeman of the same division, K, almost upon the very scene of the former tragedy. Police-constable Coleman, it appears, left the Dagenham police-station about ten o'clock on Sunday evening, in company with another constable, and proceeded in the direction of Romford, where their beats lay. At a four-crossway they separated, Coleman proceeding alone towards a place known as Rush-green, near Romford. Shortly after passing this spot, he heard some voices, but took no particular notice until he had gone a considerable distance, when he was seized by three ruffians, knocked down, and maltreated in the most savage manner. One of the men significantly exclaimed, "Let's Clarke him," and the other two beat him about the head with bludgeons, kicked him, and jumped upon him. He was then dragged a short distance along the road and flung into a pond hole for dead. Fortunately the pond was empty, and after some time the poor fellow managed to extricate himself from the mud and filth and crawl into the road, and ultimately, with assistance, to reach the station, though almost in a dying state. Coleman is a young man, twenty-eight years of age, and has only been stationed in this district about three months. The police are engaged in investigating the matter, and suspicion has fallen upon several; but as yet the perpetrators of this savage assault are at large, though hopes are entertained of their speedily being discovered.

## THE BURNOPFIELD MURDER.

It will be remembered that a great amount of alarm and horror was created throughout the country in the winter of 1855 by the murder of a young surgeon named Stirling, who was shot down and murdered and robbed in a country lane near Burnopfield, in the county of Durham, at midday. Two men, Richard Rayne and John Cain the latter known in the country side as "Whiskey Jack," were apprehended by the county constabulary and charged with the murder, and after a long investigation by the coroner a lengthened chain of circumstantial evidence appeared to be established against them. They were tried at the Durham Assizes, but the case failed in its most material points, and they were acquitted. These men returned to their homes, and it is but fair to them to state that they had the sympathy of their neighbours, and have since been most regular and industrious in their habits. Cain, who had been a bit of a poacher and smuggler, was taken on the grounds of a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, and is now his gardener. He, since his acquittal, has been most active in attempting to clear up the mystery of the murder of the poor young man. He has ferreted out a considerable amount of information with regard to other parties; and he has satisfied several gentlemen of great intelligence and influence in the county that he and Rayne were not implicated in the murder. On Saturday a communication was received in Gateshead from the visiting justices of Maidstone, stating that a prisoner who is in custody there has confessed that he was present at the murder of young Stirling. He gives a detailed account of the circumstances, and states that after the poor young man was shot his throat was cut and his brains beaten out by the murderers.

The *Sunday Times* says that Mr. E. T. Smith is amongst the candidates for becoming lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Saturday night Mr. Frederick Hobson, grocer, of Leicester, shot himself. He had made an attempt to poison himself a few days previously, and afterwards provided himself with a pistol. This, however, he had been prevailed upon to give up, and had made promises of amendment in conduct. Under these delusive hopes which he had excited in his friends, he again obtained possession of the pistol, and went direct from his business to a neighbouring public-house, where he perpetrated the deed. Misconduct, and consequent domestic differences, are said to have been the cause of the melancholy act.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE AUSTRIA.

The officers of the Austria who were saved have published their account of the catastrophe, by way of protest against what they consider the unjust aspersions that have been cast on the conduct of the captain and officers during the fire. They say: "The second and third officers had the watch, and were on deck when the first cry of fire broke out at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 13th of September. The captain, who was in his cabin at the time, came instantly up the bridge and gave orders to attend to the pumps. The engine at the same time was put at half speed, and the signal was given to work the steam pump. There was a regularly organised fire roll for our vessel, each man having his place marked out at the pumps, and being exercised to their use. At the command of the captain the men of the fire roll ran below to the pumps, and began working them, but immediately found that they drew no water, the pipes being precisely at the spot where the fire broke out, and the lead having therefore melted. The steam pump could also not work for the same reason. The men were, moreover, forced to leave the pumps, as the fire and smoke surrounded them. In the course of fifteen minutes from the commencement of the fire, the three decks were in a blaze. It was impossible to stop the engine, as one could not get to it on account of the fire. There was hardly any wind at the time, merely the draught caused by the motion of the vessel. The captain seeing the impossibility of overpowering the fire, then ordered the men to lower the boats. There were on board eight boats—viz., three Francis' metallic life-boats, capable of containing sixty persons each; two wooden and one metallic life-boats, capable of containing each fifty persons; two smaller wooden jolly-boats capable of containing from thirty to forty persons each. The boats were in perfect order, ready, and so fastened that they might be lowered in the shortest possible time. There existed a regular boat roll on the vessel, so that each man knew to which boat to attend in case of need, under the command of an officer or sub-officer. The men were hindered in getting to the boats by the frantic passengers, who already had rushed to them. We tried to repel them by all means in our power, but in vain. The four boats on the starboard soon caught fire, this side being most exposed to the flames. On the larboard four boats were lowered, but three of them were smashed before they reached the water by the people overcrowding them, and one boat alone got safely afloat. After the captain had given the command to lower the boats he was seen by us to jump down from the bridge, probably intending to keep the passengers in order. In running aft to the quarter-deck, he had to travel through the fire, which now already separated the fore part from the aft part of the ship. The captain, breaking through the flames, was much injured; he was seen later by the first officer standing on the quarter-deck, larboard side, apparently stunned by the injury he had received from the fire, and some passengers say they saw him jump overboard. The single boat which reached the water without being smashed was one of the large metallic life-boats; it was at first, when lowered down, filled with people; but the weight was so great that many of them fell out when the boat reached the water. Thirty succeeded in keeping on, but the boat capsized several times, being full of water, and several men were drowned thereby. There then remained in the boat the undersigned first officer and six of the crew, besides one steward and fifteen passengers. It was three o'clock when our boat got free of the steamer, and we were left immediately behind, the vessel still going ahead, and we being unable to manage the boat, so that we soon were separated from the vessel. We tried hard to bale the water out of the boat, but did not succeed till we constructed a raft of the oars and masts belonging to the boat, and got the passengers upon it; then we got the boat clear of water and took the passengers in again. About one hour after having left the steamer we got sight of the French bark Maurice, and, pulling to her, we reached her at eight o'clock, where we found already the third officer and some of the passengers. The second officer was taken up by the Maurice, swimming, at half-past eight o'clock. He had been pushed overboard the Austria at half-past two o'clock by the rush of the passengers, who jumped into his boat and smashed it. He kept afloat, swimming for six hours, without anything to hold on. The third officer left the steamer at five o'clock. He remained on the deck of the Austria till he saw that no boat was left, and was driven by the fire overboard; but kept on to it by a rope alongside of the vessel till five o'clock, when he jumped off, the iron plates of the vessel getting red hot. He then took to swimming, and caught hold of some pieces of floating wood, by which he held himself afloat till half-past six o'clock, when he was taken up by the French boat, much injured by the flames."

## A FAMILY SUFFOCATED.

On Friday, a man named Webb and his three children were suffocated by gas, in their cottage, in a wretched row of buildings at the back of Church-street, Pillgwenly, near Newport, Monmouthshire. His family consisted of himself, his wife and daughter, and two younger children. Latterly the streets of Pillgwenly have been a good deal broken up in consequence of some extensive works which have been in progress under the corporation with a view of improving the drainage of the district, and it is thought that a gas pipe must have been broken in the course of those works so close to the unfortunate man's house as to have admitted of the poisonous vapours passing into his apartments, or else that an opening must have been made into one of the sewers, and the noxious gases have entered his dwelling in the same way. On the evening before the accident poor Webb (who was a working man) and the

different members of his family were seen by their neighbours and appeared to be in their usual health. It was noticed the next morning that the curtains were not drawn back from the window, and that no one seemed to be astir in the house. On entering the humble abode, the neighbours were horrified to find that the whole family—father, mother, and children, had been suffocated by the noxious vapour which had penetrated the building. The father, eldest daughter, and one of the other two children were all hopelessly dead; but in a short time the unfortunate mother and the other child manifested some slight signs of animation. The poor child lingered till Saturday morning, when death ensued. The mother was still alive by the last accounts, though but slight hopes were entertained of her recovery.

## THE LATE FATAL FIRE AT GREENWICH.

At the Greenwich Police-court, on Friday, Richard Roper was finally examined on the charge of attempting to defraud the Kent Fire Insurance Company, by sending in an excessive claim. Further evidence was taken as to the removal and pawning of articles of furniture, &c. Mr. Traill said: "I have endeavoured to keep entirely free of any prejudice against the prisoner, and have not been actuated by any of the facts which have transpired in the coroner's court. It is now my duty to send the prisoner for trial, and I must say that the Kent Fire Insurance Company have acted wisely in taking these proceedings. The directors of such a company have a difficult duty to perform. They are responsible to the shareholders, and wish to deal justly with the public. The directors of such companies are not desirous of resisting such claims, but in this case there is ample grounds for doing so." The inquest in this case, which had been adjourned at the request of Mr. Roper's solicitor, was also resumed on Friday at Greenwich. The inquest had been adjourned for the production of the person who, it was alleged, had written from Bedford, and who Mr. Roper stated had paid him 2*l.* deposit on a verbal agreement to take his business. This person was not forthcoming. The coroner stated that he had received information of a most important nature in connexion with the case, which would be presented to the jury on a future day, and the inquiry was accordingly adjourned.

## FORTUNE TELLING.

At the Lambeth Police-court, Sarah Hill, a middle-aged female, of diminutive stature, was charged before Mr. Elliot with pretending to tell the fortune of Rosetta Parker, a married woman, residing in Howley-place, Belvedere-road, and obtaining from her 5*s.* 4*d.* under that pretence. The complainant stated that she first saw the prisoner on Wednesday week, at the street door, when she asked her if she would like to have her fortune told. Complainant made no objection, and invited her to take a cup of tea. While at tea she asked complainant for a glass of water, and remarked that she must put her wedding ring in it, which she did. She then told her that she must put the glass away where no one could see it, which she did. She next asked for another ring, which she put under complainant's stays. She stated that the glass was to remain till she called again. She had sixpence before she went away. On Friday she called again, and asked for the glass. At her request complainant poured the water from the glass, and filled it again. She then told her to put some sugar in it, and she placed the glass away in a cupboard. The prisoner next directed her to put some silver in the corner of a pocket handkerchief. Complainant produced four fourpenny pieces. The prisoner observed that it ought to be larger money, and that the larger the better. Her husband, who had been out of work a long while, got into employment last week, and gave her 4*s.* to buy a pair of boots. Here complainant shed tears; and continuing, said: "After she told me to put larger money in the handkerchief, she stated that she would call again on the Monday. She left, and I saw her again on the Monday, when she asked me for the handkerchief. I showed it to her. She opened it: when, upon seeing the fourpenny pieces, she said, 'I told you to put larger money in it.' I got the 4*s.*, which the prisoner took with the fourpenny pieces. She said that she would put them in some paper. I gave them to the prisoner, who, as I thought, placed them in a piece of paper. After she did that she told me to tie some cotton round the parcel, which I did. The prisoner stated that she would leave the parcel with me, and would call again on the Thursday following. As she did not call on that day, and as I wanted to buy my boots, on the Friday I opened the parcel and found it to contain only a few farthings."—Mr. Elliott: What did you expect? What was all this done for?—Complainant: She told me that she knew all about the planets.—Mr. Elliott: What do you mean—that she would tell you your fortune?—Complainant: She said that she could not tell fortunes by the cards, but by the stars.—Mr. Elliott: Did you believe in all this?—Complainant: I did not put much faith in her; but I never had my fortune told before. My mother advised me not to take notice of such things.—The prisoner did not deny the charge, when she was sent for two months to the House of Correction.

Lisbon papers state that the Queen of Portugal is in an interesting condition.

It is rumoured that the time of retirement in our dockyards will be made sixty-five and upwards, and that the circular of the 1st of September making it seventy will be cancelled, it having been found not to reach the evil it was intended to remedy. This will place these establishments in an efficient condition, which is imperatively called for.—*Civil Service Gazette.*



## MISCELLANEA.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford is at present the guest of the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo.

Lady Shaftesbury and several members of her family are spending a few days at Broadlands, with Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

Advices from Dresden state that a new census of the inhabitants of the States of the Zollverein will take place during the present year. It is fixed for Saxony for the 3rd December.

The *Aberdeen Herald* says: "M. Kossuth has accepted an invitation to deliver a short course of lectures in Edinburgh during the ensuing November."

The *Aberdeen Herald* says: "Miss Marsh, the lady who edited the 'Memoirs of Hedley Vicers,' has been preaching with acceptance at Keim-hall, Arndilly, and Slains Castle."

The Prussian historian, Ranke, is now at Venice, engaged in collecting, in the archives of the republic, materials relating to the history of England during the last three centuries.

We are glad to announce Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest's recovery from his late indisposition. His Lordship and Earl Vane have left London for Machynlleth, North Wales.

We are glad to be informed that the statement respecting Lord Lyons's dangerous state of health has been exaggerated. His Lordship has suffered from a return of his old attack, but his illness lasted only a short period, and has now entirely left him.

The Scottish papers record the death of the Rev. Dr. John Brown, senior pastor of the Broughton-place U.P. Church, Edinburgh, and Professor of Exegetical Theology to the United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Brown was in his seventy-fourth year.

On Tuesday (says the *Ayr Observer*) there was a couple married in Ayr; the bridegroom had reached the interesting age of seventy-seven, and the bride was twenty-two! They went to Edinburgh to spend the honeymoon.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on Friday, some further progress was made with the Metropolitan Drainage question, and it was ordered that advertisements, inviting contracts for a portion of the work, should be forthwith published.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio arrived in town on Saturday morning, from Paris. On reaching the residence of the Portuguese Legation, their Excellencies received intelligence of the decease of the Count's sister.

"It has been remarked," says the *Journal du Havre*, "that the Duke de Malakoff always goes to England by way of Dieppe; the reason is that the line passes near his birth-place, Maromme, and through a country with which he is familiar."

Henry Dove Sweeting, Esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, who stood first in the list of successful candidates in the competitive examination for the Civil Service of the East India Company in 1856, died, a few weeks since, we regret to say, at Rungpore, Bengal, of fever, aged twenty-five.

Lewis Lewis, a bankrupt, who stands committed under the penal clauses of the act for not surrendering was committed, on Friday, from Guildhall, on a second charge—that of fraudulently concealing books from his creditors, and collecting moneys after the fiat of bankruptcy was issued.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* announces that Djemal-Edine, the son of Schamyl, who, after having been made prisoner, had passed several years of his life in Russia, where he received a European education, and afterwards returned to his mountains, has lately died of consumption at Zoul Kadi.

The command of the Irish Constabulary force has been conferred upon Major Brownrigg, who for many years filled the office of Deputy Inspector-General. The salary henceforward is to be 1,300*l.* instead of 1,500*l.* per annum, the 200*l.* being granted to Sir Duncan McGregor, in consideration of his long services.

We regret to announce the death of the Countess of Abingdon, which took place on Saturday evening, at Wytham Abbey, Berks. Her ladyship was the only child of George Harcourt, Esq., M.P., and the late lady Elizabeth Harcourt. She was married to the present earl (then Lord Norreys) in 1835. She was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom survive to deplore her loss.

"A few days ago," says a Munich letter, "a female fainted in one of the streets of this city. An elderly gentleman who approached the spot where she was lying requested some of the persons present to go and fetch a medical man. They all replied that they knew not where to find one. 'Well, then,' said he, 'I will go myself,' and in a few minutes he returned with a doctor, who applied the proper remedies to the poor woman. The kind-hearted old gentleman was King Louis of Bavaria."

In reference to the city, we may remark that something is said about a reform of the Lord Mayor's show on the 9th November. The committee of the Lord Mayor elect have certainly been entertaining this question of reform, probably incited thereto by Mr. Alderman Wire's own feelings, for he, as a Dissenter, cannot be understood to be favourable to one of the most foolish pantomimic performances that ever disgraced law or gospel. We hear that the details of the procession are likely to be much improved.—*Morning Star*.

A letter from Munich in the *Gazette de Cologne* states that a courier arrived in that city on the 7th, with a despatch to the Neapolitan Minister at the

Bavarian Court, directing him to demand officially of King Maximilian, the hand of the Princess Marie, sister of the Empress of Austria, for the Prince Royal of Naples, ordering him to sign the marriage contract provisionally framed. The marriage is expected to take place at Naples on the 12th of January next. The Princess is seventeen years of age.

The King of Denmark, who is now completely recovered from his late indisposition, lately gave a grand banquet at the Chateau of Glucksburg, at which very significant speeches were delivered. The Minister of Schleswig, in drinking to the health of the King, expressed a wish that his Majesty would live long enough to see every part of his kingdom united under a common and durable organisation, capable of resisting all foreign interference. The King approved of the expression of this wish.

A Leipzig letter says: "The international book-selling trade of Germany, France, and England, has lately made fresh progress. On the proposition of MM. Firmin, Didot Frères, MM. Hachette et Cie., and some other firms of Paris, the Syndicate of the German booksellers has decided that new works in French and English shall, like German works, be announced officially in the advertisement sheet of the bookselling trade of Leipzig. But such advertisements alone will be admitted as come from publishers who are in direct relations with the German trade, and who conform in business to German usages."

From a return just published, containing a comparative statement of pauperism in England and Wales in August, 1857, and 1858, it appears that in the first week of August, 1857, the total number of paupers relieved was 810,306, being 149 less than those relieved in the first week of last month. In the second week of August, 1857, 808,011 were relieved, being 213 more than in the corresponding week this year. In the third week there is a decrease this year of 165; but in the fourth week the numbers are, 1857, 805,509; 1858, 807,055, being an increase this year of 1,546.

It is stated in a letter from Berlin, "that the eldest son of Count Schaafgösch, Marshal of the Court to Prince Charles, was to marry the richest heiress in Germany, but that an obstacle existed, as the young lady, although possessing a fortune of thirty millions of francs, belonged to what is called the lower classes, being the daughter of a simple proprietor of mines, and the marriage was not therefore an equal one. In order to remove this difficulty, letters of nobility have been accorded to the lady. A similar circumstance took place with regard to Mlle. Sontag, who, before her union with Count Rossi, was made a baroness by the King."

A letter from Florence, of the 6th, in the *Presse*, says: "A singular incident has caused a great sensation here. A few days ago all the troops were called out for a review, and to their astonishment the men were requested to take a new oath of fidelity to the reigning Grand-Duke. As this formality took place a long time ago—no one being admitted to the service without swearing fidelity and obedience—the question is asked, what can have caused the Government to adopt so strange a precaution? Is it supposed, the sneerers say, that an oath, like vaccination, loses all its efficacy after the lapse of a certain number of years?"

Mr. Roberts, civil engineer of Sydney, who has been for several months engaged in surveying the squatting district of the Barwan, lately fell in with a party of the "hairless savages," whose existence has recently been made known. They comprised a family of six, a man and his wife and four children, all destitute of hair. Their complexion is of a copper colour, less dark than that of the Northern American Indians, and partaking more of the Mexican tint. It is supposed that this family is the produce of an intermixture of the Malays and the north-western black tribes of Australia, driven from the interior by continuous and incessant drought, or that they are the remnant of some extinct race.

A disturbance took place on Sunday, at Strood-station, by a party of the North Cork Rifles, seventy of whom were left behind to guard the baggage of the corps. They, however, mutinied in the morning, and resolutely refused to load the baggage. Their conduct being very violent, the officers in charge accordingly sent off to Chatham Barracks for the assistance of the military, a strong party of whom arrived under the command of Major Gordon. Five of the ringleaders were marched off to the guard-room, and order was then restored, and the Rifles proceeded to load the baggage, with which they departed for Aldershot the same evening.

Another of the contemporaries of Burns has been gathered to his fathers. James Neil died recently at Hurlford, aged ninety years. He had many reminiscences of the bard, which he was accustomed to relate with great glee. Amongst others we may mention the following: They were ploughing together at a match on the Struther's Farm here. Among the prizes was one for the best best harness. Burns excited the mirth of the field by appearing with a straw harness, and the judge awarded him the prize for his ingenuity. Throughout the whole day Burns kept calling at the boy who aided him, "Scud on! scud on! Davie, if we be worst, we'll no be last."—*Androssan Herald*.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Bedford, coroner for Westminster, resumed the inquiry, at St. George's Hospital, into the cause of the death of Elizabeth Blampden, who was in the service of Colonel Fulke Greville, M.P., at No. 2, Albert-gate, on the night of the 13th of September last. The coroner said it was a very lamentable case, and the evidence was very unsatisfactory. He thought the public could not be too well informed of the dangerous character of such works. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, and expressed their belief that there had not been sufficient caution on the part of the gas-

fitter. The coroner said the gas-fitter ought to have represented to Colonel Greville the impropriety of leaving such a duty to a female servant.

Since the hop-picking and harvest operations have been brought to a close, recruiting is proceeding very briskly in the several recruiting districts, the number of men enlisting being at the rate of about 1,500 per week, which number is steadily increasing. During the past week nearly 300 recruits have been received at Chatham alone, chiefly from the London, Bristol, and Liverpool districts, the whole of whom have been draughted into the East India depôts attached to the three battalions of infantry at that garrison. The recruits are for the most part a finer body of men than have been enlisted for some time past, and will make excellent troops for India.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that a difference has arisen between France and Brazil. A French merchant having died at Pernambuco, leaving children under age, the French Minister, Count de Lemont, caused the French consul to put seals on his premises. The local authorities maintained that he had no right to do so, as by Brazilian law the children of foreigners born in Brazil are Brazilians, and subject to the law of the country. On appeal to the justice of the peace, he decided that the local authorities were in the right, and the seals were removed. In consequence Count de Lemont struck his flag, in order to await his instructions of the French Government.

Letters from St. Louis in Senegal, of the 19th ult., give an account of a visit made by the governor to the gold mines at Bambouk. As the place is 250 leagues distant, and as the rivers by which it is reached were low, the expedition was one of great difficulty, and not unattended even with danger, but it was safely accomplished. The governor having inspected the mines, entered into arrangement for getting them worked. He also concluded a treaty with a native chief, named Bongoul, of Farabana, who possesses a sort of suzerainty over the gold mine district; and by this treaty the chief concedes to the French, to the exclusion of any other European nation, the right of working the mines in conjunction with the natives, and that of cultivating land and building houses.

An extraordinary scene took place in the Guildhall, on Friday. Lieut. Higginson renewed his application for a summons against the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on a charge of having neglected to furnish the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies with a list of its shareholders fourteen days after the annual general meeting. The company, through their solicitor, claimed to be exempt from the operation of the Joint Stock Act, by virtue of a special act, under which it was incorporated. Alderman Salomons refused to entertain the application, and Mr. Higginson proceeded to read his affidavit in support of the information for the summons. He was, however, interrupted by the Alderman, and in the end he left the court bitterly complaining of the injustice with which he alleged he was treated.

On Monday a middle-aged woman, Mrs. Gregory, in the employment of Mr. Thomas Pain, of the City of Hereford Arms, Litchfield-street, Soho, attempted self-destruction by cutting her throat with a razor. The unfortunate woman had formed an attachment to a young man who was barman at an establishment in Holborn, who a few days ago committed suicide by cutting his throat. This preyed upon her mind, and she had since been in a low and desponding state. About one o'clock on Monday some alarm was felt, in consequence of her absence from her ordinary duties and some one went in search of her, when she was found in her bedroom on the floor, with her throat cut. She was at once conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital. Her injuries, however, are so very severe, that little hope is entertained of her recovery.

Lewis Zucker, a bankrupt jeweller, of Oxford-street, whose examination took place on the 4th of October, and was adjourned *sine die*, was charged on Tuesday before Alderman Phillips, at Guildhall, with falsifying his trade account-book, on purpose to defraud his creditors. The evidence went to show that the book referred to contained a record of transactions dated a considerable time anterior to the period at which the paper composing the book was manufactured. This was proved by the fact of the paper being machine made, whereas no paper of that description was sold by the stationer whose mark it bore until some year later than the date of several entries in the book. The prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial, and it was stated that he will probably be also indicted for perjury.

"Alphonse Karr, the French satirist," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, who writes from Nice, "will not have been forgotten by all of your readers, in spite of his long absence from the literary world. An exile here, he has devoted much labour and time to the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and choice vegetables. His fame as a market gardener almost equals his literary reputation, and in Paris the produce of his farm fetches high prices. But it is one thing—as many an English gentleman can affirm—to grow magnificent fruit and flowers, and another question to dispose of the produce at remunerating prices. M. Karr has not made a fortune by his farm, and he has consequently again turned his attention to literature; he has commenced the publication of a fresh series of the work which made his reputation in the days of Louis Philippe and M. Guizot—namely, 'Les Guépes.'"

A "Septuagenarian Vicar" writes to a contemporary: "I am a clergyman of a nervous temperament, upwards of seventy years of age. I live on the borders of Oxfordshire and Bucks, in a very beautiful part of the country; my parish is small, my house good, my income approaching to 170*l.* a-year. Judge of my feelings when I read this morning in your advertising columns the following: 'For sale, the next presentation to a living in a most beautiful part of the country, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Bucks. There is a superior parsonage-house and grounds, and the income amounts to about 170*l.* per

annum. Population small. Incumbent seventy years of age, and a bad life.' What right, sir, has any auctioneer to say that my life is a bad one, either morally or physically? Is there no redress against such brutality?"

The following appears in the *Invalide Russe*: "A New York correspondent of the *New Prussian Gazette* announces that it is in contemplation to unite Europe with America by means of an electric telegraph across the Russian possessions in Siberia and America. From Portland, at the mouth of the Columbia, in the Pacific, to Moscow is only 2,000 miles, which is not a very great distance, when it is considered that in America the lines of telegraph extend to 7,000. The letter states positively that this project will be carried into effect. We have reason to believe that the line of telegraph from St. Petersburg to Moscow will be extended to Kiachkta, by which means news might be received from Peking in a week. Should this be done, all the nations who have relations with China will be forced to have recourse to this line, as being the shortest means of communication."

We believe Mr. Livingston has communicated to the Dean and Chapter that, while he is perfectly willing to continue to officiate as precentor, should they desire it, he is equally ready to resign the post, should it be their wish to place the appointment in other hands. We are informed, also, that the expense which he has incurred in obtaining the reversal of their sentence amounts to nearly 300*l.* The Bishop had no power to award costs, or perhaps he might have made the Dean and Chapter bear the expense, as they most justly ought to do. About 50*l.* has been subscribed, we understand, towards a defence fund, chiefly by sympathisers at a distance; but, singularly enough, notwithstanding the strong feeling, in his favour amongst our citizens, only a very few contributions have been made by the people of Carlisle.—*Carlisle Journal*.

Swarms of locusts have appeared in several of the Philippine Islands, and have caused immense damage in the plantations. Public prayers are being offered up, and the common people are employed in the fields in collecting and destroying them, the authorities paying so much for every basketful presented to the alcaldes. It does not appear that the natives of the Philippine Islands eat the locusts, as the Riff Arabs do. The latter, when they see a cloud of locusts hovering in the air and clouding the sky, watch them anxiously, and if they descend near their *adwars*, receive them with shouts of gratitude to God and Mahomet, throw themselves on the ground, and collect them as fast as possible. Previously deprived of their heads, legs, and wings, the locusts, well boiled in butter and served up with aleuzcuz, are considered by the Riff Arabs as delicious food.

A deliberate murder is related in the *Frankfort Journal* as having been committed a few days since at Munich, the victim being the daughter of a sculptor named Salignati. A young law student named Forner had fallen in love with her, and, as he despaired of ever obtaining her hand, he made an appointment with her in the summer-house in her father's garden, under pretence that he wished to bid her adieu before he left Munich. When he met her he said that he had firmly decided to commit suicide, and asked whether she would consent to die with him. This, however, she would not accede to, and after a time she thought she had succeeded in dissuading him from his suicidal intentions, and left him to return to her house. She had not gone, however, more than a few yards when he ran after her, and discharging a pistol point blank, killed her on the spot. He concealed himself for a few hours in the fields, but afterwards went and surrendered himself to the authorities.

The following circular has been issued to commanding officers from the War Office: "Such wives of soldiers, belonging to regiments on service in India, as are within the prescribed establishment, and are now at their homes, and in receipt of a special allowance of sixpence a day each, while unable to be present with the regiment, will be permitted to join their husbands on their return from India, and will be allowed, at the public expense, the necessary costs of their journey, either to the head-quarters of the regimental depot, or the invalid depot, Chatham. They should, therefore, be apprised, as early as possible, of the return of their husbands to England, in order that they may apply to the paymaster at the nearest military station, to issue the necessary passage or railway warrants and subsistence for the journey. The allowance granted to the wives during the absence of their husbands will cease from the date of the return of the latter to this country, whether their wives rejoin them or not. This will apply also to children, on account of whom the allowance of twopence a day is similarly paid."

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday at the St. George's-hall for the purpose of witnessing the award of prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the recent Oxford middle-class examinations. The Earl of Carlisle presided, and in an eloquent speech expressed the pleasure which he felt at the liberal spirit which was being manifested by the University of Oxford, that ancient and famous seat of learning, which was coeval with the whole stream of British history. After the report had been read and the prizes awarded, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone moved a resolution of thanks to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to the examiners, the Rev. D. Thompson, Provost of Queen's College; and to the Rev. W. Hedley, Fellow of University College. Lord Ingestre seconded the motion, which was responded to by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, for Oxford, and the Bishop of Chester, for Cambridge. The Right Hon. W. Cowper proposed, and Mr. Riley seconded, a vote of thanks to the Earl of Carlisle, which was carried with three times three cheers. Lord Carlisle responded, and the proceedings closed.



## TENERIFFE.

The islands which lie on the coast of Africa, were discovered by, and are still, in the possession of the Spanish and Portuguese. They consist of the Azores, the Madeiras, the Canaries, and the Cape Verde Islands. They are generally healthy, and possess a mild climate, which render them places of resort for invalids. They are mostly of volcanic origin, and are very mountainous. The island of Teneriffe is the only one on which a volcano is still active, though very slightly so. The Peak of Teneriffe ranks among the most lofty mountains on the surface of the globe. It occupies a great part of the island, and from the quantity of lava which has flowed from it, about only one-fourth part is available for agricultural purposes. It is called by the inhabitants "El Pico de Teyde," a corruption of the Guanche name Echeide, which means "hell." The summit of the mountain is divided into two heads, on both of which are large craters, now extinct; there are four others, smaller, to the west of the peak, from which sulphurous vapours arise. The tract of country which the mountains occupy are 120 square miles, the greater part of which is quite sterile. The climate is not so equal as that of Madeira, being more frequently visited by the scorching winds from the African coast. The islands are sometimes visited by locusts, which were thought to reach the land by flying, but it is now generally supposed that immense numbers fall into the sea, forming a thick layer, on the upper surface of which others exist, and are thus brought into the Canary Islands, where they commit fearful devastation. The principal town is Santa Cruz. It is a station at which steamers take in coal. It is built at the head of the bay, and is surrounded on the other land sides by high hills, which are covered by patches of *Euphorbia Canariensis*, a plant of the cactus kind, whose long leafless arms reach the height, in some instances, of sixteen feet. With the exception of this plant, and a few others—*Kleinia Nerefolia*, the *Plocana Pendula* and the *Euphorbia Piscatoria*—the neighbourhood is devoid of plants, the drought, which often occurs in summer, being detrimental to their growth. The town has several good streets and many churches, a theatre, casino, and a market-house. The principal place of resort is the Alameda, a fine promenade on the sea. The inhabitants are mostly descended from the old Spanish settlers, and still retain the dress and manners of their mother-country. The lower classes are poor, dirty, and much given to begging, but drunkenness is very seldom seen amongst them. The people in general are contented, temperate, and honest; a traveller may go from one end of the island to the other without fear of molestation. The beasts of burden consist of the horse, the ass, and the dromedary, which is well suited to the soil. The trade of the island is considerable; about 120 English vessels visit it during the year. Some years ago, considerable quantities of wine were exported, but the same disease which attacked the vines in the south of Europe, made its appearance here and destroyed great quantities of the grape. The inhabitants turned their attention to the production of cochineal, which forms the great staple of export. The view accompanying this short notice is of the Peaks of Teyde, taken from the garden of the Marquis de Santa Lucia, in Icod, a small town in the interior of the island. In the garden of the Marquis of Sanzal, also at Icod, stands the celebrated Dragon tree (*Adansonia Digitata*), estimated by Humboldt and other naturalists to be of the enormous age of 5,000 years, which, by this computation, must have first germinated somewhere about the time of Methuselah, or nearly 1,000 years before the Flood. Great as the age of this tree may be, we certainly can hardly bring our minds to believe it can be so exceedingly old as that. In 1848, the diameter was 38 feet 1½ inches, and its height somewhat over sixty feet. The stem is hollow, and partly bricked up. It was revered by the Guanches, the original inhabitants; and when the Spaniards took possession of the island, the trunk was converted into a chapel. There are several other trees of the kind on the island of very large dimensions.

## SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DAYS.

Isaac Newton was born in 1642, in the manor-house of Woolsthorpe, close to the village of Colstwerorth, about six miles south of Grantham, in Lincolnshire. He was a posthumous child, and was of such a diminutive size when born that he might have been put into a quart mug. At the usual age he was sent to two small day-schools at Skillington and Stoke, two hamlets near Woolsthorpe, and here he was taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. At the age of twelve

he was sent to the grammar-school at Grantham. According to his own confession, Newton was extremely inattentive to his studies, and stood very low in the school. When he was last in the lowermost form but one, the boy above him, as they were going to school, kicked him on the stomach; Newton subsequently

Meanwhile, in the yard of the house where he lived, Newton was frequently observed to watch the motion of the sun; he drove wooden pegs into the walls and roofs of the buildings, as gnomons, to mark by their shadows the hours and half-hours of the day. It does not appear that he knew how to adjust these lines to

other agricultural produce, which, however, he generally left to an old farm servant who accompanied him, and Newton made his way to the garret of the house where he had lived to amuse himself with a parcel of old books left there; and afterwards he would entrench himself on the wayside between Woolsthorpe and Grantham, devouring some favourite author till his companion's return from market. And when his mother sent him into the fields to watch the sheep and cattle, he would perch himself under a tree with a book in his hand, or shaping models with his knife, or watching the movements of an undershot water-wheel. One of the earliest scientific experiments which Newton made was in 1658, on the day of the great storm, when Cromwell died, and when he himself had just entered his sixteenth year.

Newton's mother was now convinced that her son was not destined to be a farmer: and this, with his uncle finding him under a hedge, occupied in the solution of a mathematical problem, led to his being again sent to Grantham School, and then to Trinity College, Cambridge, which thence became the real birthplace of Newton's genius. We have not space to detail how he mastered Sanderson's Logic, and Kepler's Optics, before he attended his tutor's lectures upon those works; how he bought a book of Judicial Astrology at Stourbridge Fair, and to understand its trigonometry, purchased an English Euclid, which he soon threw aside for Descartes' Geometry; his long-continued observations upon a comet in 1664; his first discovery of Fluxions in 1665; his first study of Gravity, suggested to him by the fall of an apple from a tree while sitting in his garden at Woolsthorpe; his purchase of a glass prism at Stourbridge Fair; his first application to optical discoveries; his construction of telescopes, &c. These particulars of Newton's early years have been abridged from Sir David Brewster's enlarged life of the great philosopher.

But we cannot leave him without remarking that late in life, ascribing whatever he had accomplished to the effect of patient and continuous thought rather than to any peculiar genius with which nature had endowed him, he looked upon himself and his labours in a very different light from that in which both he and they were regarded by mankind. "I know not," he remarked a short time before his death, "what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." How touching is this sense of humility, and contrast of the littleness of human knowledge, with the extent of human ignorance!

## A NATIVE FEAST IN CAFFRARIA.

Piles of baked and roasted meat lay spread upon temporary tables formed from the smooth side of the native kaross, generously lent by the young men for the occasion. Group after group gathered round these primitive tables, waiting patiently the signal to begin, a signal Helen rather dreaded, imagining a general scramble would be the result. In this she was agreeably disappointed; all was done in the quietest and most polite way. . . . One of the cooks beat a loud call upon the lid of a wooden dish, which from having a skin stretched tightly over its concave side, produced a hollow sound, not a bad imitation of a drum. With the utmost regularity one after another, the natives approached whichever dish they had made choice of, and grasping a corner of their kaross, lifted up a sufficient quantity to satisfy the cravings of hunger, each walking away with his portion, and seating themselves upon the first available spot of grass, proceeded to eat with great deliberation. The feast lasted until even the bones had disappeared, and nothing remained but outspread greasy cloths encrusted with fat. One of the principal items of the banquet, however, is yet to be told; for let it not be supposed that at such a merry-making wine was unknown; far from it, the accumulated gathering of the whole band proved an abundant supply. The honourable office of cupbearer was given to the most distinguished young warriors, who, taking it in turns, went round the whole time, distributing cups of sour wine and bacco-brandy, a most unpalatable but intoxicating spirit, seldom used save on occasions of this kind, both from the difficulty of procuring it, and the powerful effect it produces on the native's temperate habits. The privilege of taking a sip out of every cup soon began to show its effects upon the bearers; who, after going through all the stages of intoxication, disappeared one by one, each being carried off by his more sober companions to a short distance, and left to sleep off the poisonous effects.—*Adventures of Mrs. Colonel Somerset in Caffraria during the War.*



THE PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

challenged the boy to fight, the combat took place in the churchyard, and Newton was the victor; his antagonist still stood above him in the form, until, after many a severe struggle, Newton not only gained the individual victory, but rose to the highest place in the school.

Newton had not been long at school before he exhibited a taste for mechanical inventions. With the aid of little saws, hammers, hatchets, and other tools, during his play-hours, he constructed models of known machines and amusing contrivances; as a windmill, a water-clock, and a carriage, to be moved by the person who sat in it; and by watching the workmen in erecting a windmill near Grantham, Newton acquired such knowledge of its mechanism that he completed a large working model of it, which was frequently placed upon the top of the house in which Newton lived at Grantham, and was put in motion by the action of the wind upon its sails. Although Newton was at this time a "sober, silent, and thinking lad," who never took part in the games of his schoolfellows, but employed all his leisure hours in "knocking and hammering in his lodging-room," yet he occasionally taught the boys to "play philosophically." He introduced the flying of paper kites, and is said to have investigated their best forms and proportions, as well

the latitude of Grantham; but he is said to have succeeded after some years' observation, in making them so exact, that anybody could tell what o'clock it was by Isaac's dial, as it was called; and probably about this time he carved two dials on the walls of his own house at Woolsthorpe, one of which is now in the museum of the Royal Society. Newton also became expert with his pencil; his room was furnished with pictures drawn, some from prints, and others from life, in frames made by himself; among the portraits were several of the King's heads; Dr. Donne; Mr. Stokes, his teacher at Grantham; and King Charles I.; also, drawings of "birds, beasts, men, ships, and mathematical diagrams, executed with charcoal on the wall, which remained till the house was pulled down in 1711." Although Newton stated that he "excelled particularly in making verses," no authentic specimen of his poetry has been preserved; and in later years he often expressed a dislike for poetry. During the seven years which he spent at Grantham, to the society of his schoolfellows he preferred that of the young ladies who lived in the same house, and he often made little tables, cupboard, &c., for them to set their dolls and their trinkets upon. One of these ladies, when she had reached the age of eighty-two, confessed that Newton had been in love



ALAMEDA, AT SANTA CRUZ.

as the number and position of the points to which the string should be attached. He constructed also lanterns of "crumpled paper," in which he placed a candle, to light him to school in the dark winter mornings; and in dark nights he tied them to the tails of his kites, which the terrified country people took for comets.

with her, but that smallness of income prevented their marriage.

When Newton had reached his fifteenth year, he was recalled from the school at Grantham to take charge of his mother's farm: he was thus frequently sent to Grantham market, to dispose of grain and



## GREAT CONFESSIONAL MEETING.

In accordance with a notice addressed to the metropolitan vestrymen, a meeting was held on Monday in St. James's-hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of protesting against the confessional, and other innovations, in the Church of England. The doors were thrown open at eleven o'clock, and, though the numbers in attendance at that hour were not considerable, there were at least 500 persons in the hall when the chair was taken. As the meeting progressed there was perhaps twice that number present, and the admission being by ticket the assemblage was a select one, consisting to a great extent of members of the metropolitan vestries. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hale took the chair at twelve o'clock.

Colonel VEREKER moved the first resolution. He said that gigantic efforts were making to bring the Church of England under the rule of superstition, which it was necessary to resist. The Tractarian party were not to be dealt with by compromise. They did not ask for suffrance and equality in the Church, what they wanted was to monopolise the Church altogether, and to drive Churchmen from their Church by the introduction of the Catholic element. But it might be said how are these encroachments to be stopped? It could be done only by a reform of the Prayer-book. (Cheers.) And this was not such a formidable matter as it had been represented to them; it was a matter for which the Articles of the Church expressly provided. The thirty-fourth Article provided, that every national church had authority to abolish ceremonies of the church which were instituted only by man's authority, and he maintained, the charge that anyone who wished to make any alteration in that book was a traitor to his Church was false. They must recollect that the Prayer-book, sound as it was in most respects, was compiled by man, and in a time of difficulty, when the

Belgravia without the knowledge of the householder, and there were other dark corners besides that at St. Barnabas, where the purest minds were corrupted by the influence of Tractarian clergymen. He called attention to the practices which he alleged took place to induce the people to attend confession, and he asked if the picture he had drawn respecting the daily life of the suffering and afflicted poor, should not rouse the manhood of the nation, and show those who asked for information, that the attendance of those poor persons at the confessional was not voluntary. He reminded them of the removal of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, and that such removal was followed by the appointment of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddel. (Hisses.) He reminded them also of the proceedings that took place in the Ecclesiastical Courts and in the Privy Council. He considered that the judges in the Ecclesiastical Courts had done their duty, but when they entered the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council they were warned that there would be a compromise in which they would not have any part, because in the "gilded saloons" of Belgravia, where so great a portion of the interests of the human race were bought and sold in the political market, it was said that it would not do to be too severe on those men, and that the Church of England was broad enough to receive and hold them all. (Hear, hear.) They forgot that the great body of the middle classes were no parties to the compact. (Hear.) It was found, however, that when judgment was entered, it was from beginning to end a parrying off the blow. (Hear, hear.) They were then looked upon as false prophets, and the consequence was that the whole body corporate of the English Church was in danger. (Hear, hear.) If those men had done their duty it would have been unnecessary to call the present meeting, and the confessional would not now be triumphant throughout the country. (Hear, hear.)

measure that would put an end for ever to this detestable doctrine. (Cheers.) There should be a House of Commons purge applied to the Church, and every minister of the Established Church should be called upon to sign a declaration that he did not believe that the Scriptures warrant auricular confession, or baptismal regeneration, or the doctrine of the real presence in the eucharist. (Cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE GOWLAND, vestryman, and coal merchant, of Ratcliff, having with difficulty obtained a hearing, said his wish was that a scheme should be provided for the abolition of the blackguard system of confession, and, with that object, he moved an amendment to the effect: "That the meeting is of opinion that the practice of absolution and confession is inculcated and enforced by the Prayer-book of the Church of England—('No! no!')—and therefore pledges itself to use all legitimate means for a revision of the said Prayer-book, and the expurgation of everything that tends to such practices."

The CHAIRMAN: This proposition is not an amendment, for it really approves of what has taken place.

Mr. SIBLEY: I am told the gentleman is a Dissenter.

Mr. PAUL FOSKETT said this was a meeting of vestrymen, and he should therefore take no part in the proceedings, but he knew that they were all anxious to hear what the vestrymen of the metropolis thought on the subject, and he hoped that they would not lose time by listening to that which was not an amendment.

Mr. GOWLAND thought it too bad, after having been invited as a vestryman to attend the meeting, that he should be prevented from speaking. He wished to show that the Prayer-book of the Church enforced confession. (The speaker was here interrupted by cries of "Time! time!" "Down! down!" and ultimately at the request of the chairman left the platform, protesting, however, against the manner in which he had been treated by gentlemen upon the platform.)

Another gentleman was seen conferring with the chairman about an amendment, but he did not attempt to speak.

Mr. SIBLEY spoke in support of the resolution.

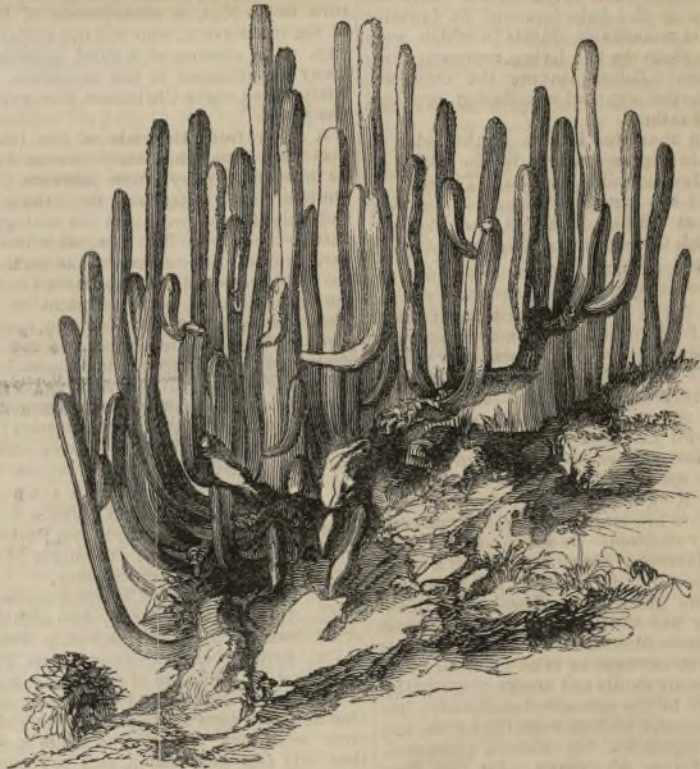
The resolution was then put and declared to be

## THE AUSTRALIAN DESERT.—SAD FATE OF MR. COULTHARD.

Mr. Gregory's expedition, which left Moreton Bay in March last, had succeeded in arriving at Adelaide. From the reports it appears that, so far as the immediate object of this New South Wales expedition was concerned, it had proved a failure. No trace of Leichardt, further than the remains of one of his camps and the initial letter of his name carved upon a tree, has been found. Finding water in the Victoria, Mr. Gregory was led to follow the course of that stream, until having reached Kennedy's furthest point, he was tempted to verify the accuracy of his expressed conviction, that the Victoria was identical with Cooper's Creek of Captain Sturt. This probability Mr. Gregory has now established as a fact, and he has also added to our previous information this further fact, that Cooper's Creek empties itself into Lake Torrens. It may now, we presume, be regarded as an established geographical fact, that a water communication, more or less complete, extends from the head of Spencer's Gulf to the north-western portions of the Moreton Bay district. The important bearings of this fact upon geographical science and the settlement of the country are too obvious to require comment. Mr. Gregory crossed Lake Torrens by a firm and well-defined isthmus about five miles broad, in a north-easterly direction from Mount Hopeless. This in all probability is the same crossing-place indicated some two years ago by Mr. Babbage, and more recently ascertained to exist by Mr. Ball. Despatches have been received from Mr. Babbage, who was still prosecuting his exploration, but he does not appear to have succeeded in finding any country that can be easily made available. His letter, dated June 16, describes the finding of Mr. Coulthard's remains. The body of the unfortunate man lay under a scrub bush, and at a short distance from him his canteen and other bush accoutrements. Upon one side of that canteen, offering a convex surface of tin about twelve inches long and ten inches deep, is scratched with a nail or some other rough pointed instrument the following inscription:



DRAGON-TREE (ADANSONIA DIGITATA) IN THE ISLAND OF TENERIFFE.—(See opposite page.)



EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS, IN THE ISLAND OF TENERIFFE.—(See opposite page.)

Church was just shaking off the power of Rome. (Cheers.) They must recollect the difficulties and doubts with which the reformers were surrounded, and when they recollected these things, it was marvellous that they had had the courage to put forward a work so hostile to Catholicism. (Cheers.) The resolution which he had to propose was to the effect that the introduction of confession and absolution, and other evils of the Church of Rome, into the National Church, such practices being sanctioned by some of the clergy and bishops of the Established Church, called forth the indignation of members of the Church of England and all true Protestants; and that the meeting entered its protest against such doctrines, and declared that if the Church of England was to continue the National Church, it must not be permitted to go back to the priestly influence, but that powerful means must be taken that the Gospel should be the only foundation of its teaching. He was sure that this resolution would meet the views of the meeting; and he urged those who were present not only to resist themselves the doctrine of the confessional, but to use all the influence that they possessed to persuade their neighbours to employ their energies to encounter the great and powerful evil.

Mr. JAMES BEALE seconded the resolution, apologising for the absence of Mr. Westerton, who could not attend in consequence of a domestic affliction. He explained the motives that induced those who convened the meeting to call together the representatives of the people, and urged upon those who were present now to express their opinion whether auricular confession in the Church was to be tolerated, or whether those who advocated this doctrine should be removed from the Church. (Cheers.) The metropolitan vestries were largely represented, and the opinion which would be there expressed, would go forth as the opinion of 3,000,000 of people. Confessions of families were received in private houses in

He read an extract from a statement made by the Rev. Mr. Oakley respecting the effect produced in Oxford, by the lectures of Dr. Lloyd, on Drs. Pusey, Newman, Wilberforce (hisses), and many others. There could be no doubt respecting the object of the Oxford movement, if it were allowed any longer. It meant the Church dominant—the Crown subservient—the nobility and people enslaved. (Hear, hear.) Could it be that in religion alone an attempt could be made to put a seal on the intellect, and insult the great body of the people of this country. (Hear.) Their labour and desire had been to stem the torrent of this reaction. (Cheers.) He was not foolish enough to believe that an actual reaction could take place; it was but the return of a spent tide. (Cheers.) Foolish men, anxious for notoriety, and seeking to be distinguished above other men, by strange doctrines, attempted to raise the *furor* which excited their indignation. (Hear, hear.) The demonstration would be the commencement of an earnest and unflinching fight—(loud cheers)—and would hurry the great body of the middle classes into the contest. (Cheers.) They attended there from their different vestries to take council together, as advised by Mr. Westerton, and when they separated they should go to their respective vestries and endorse the language of the resolutions passed that day. (Cheers.) They should also adopt petitions, to which they should put their parochial seals, and thus make the adoption of the petitions an official act. (Hear, hear.) The petitions should be presented to Parliament, and Parliament should address the Crown to take the steps that Queen Elizabeth had taken in days of old—(loud cheers)—and which one Oliver of Huntingdon, the uncrowned King of England, would have taken. (Loud cheers.) They must appeal to the Monarch of the country, and ask the House of Commons to second their efforts by making a declaration that they were ready to pass a

carried with only one dissident. The announcement was received with cheers.

Mr. TAVERNER, churchwarden of Marylebone, next addressed the meeting, and proposed the following resolution: "That a petition, embodying the previous resolution, be presented to the House of Commons, praying for an address to Her Majesty to issue such directions as might accomplish the object of the petitioners, and that the following gentlemen do constitute a committee to draw up the petition and place it in the proper hands for presentation."

Mr. ROCK, churchwarden of Walbrook, seconded the resolution, observing that if there were any ministers in the Church of England opposed to the views represented by the meeting, they would do well to quit its temporalities, or they would be kicked out. (Cheers.) To the bishops he would say, "Do as becometh you, or by God we'll unfrock you." (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Mr. GODDARD, vestryman of Lambeth, supported the resolution, which was carried, there being only one dissident voice.

Messrs. Westerton, Beale, and Vereker, were appointed a committee to draw up the petition.

Mr. FARMER (Southwark) moved the next resolution to the effect that the chairman do forward to the Court of Aldermen—to the Court of Common Council—to the various metropolitan vestries—and to the district boards, copies of the resolutions passed this day, inviting them to adopt petitions with the like object to the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

Mr. BURY (Pimlico), seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN having put the resolution declared that it was carried unanimously. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE HON. WM. PRESTON, of Kentucky, has been appointed United States Minister to Madrid.

tion: "I never reached water I do not know how long it is since it is that I left Scott and Brooks but I think it Monday bleeding pomp to leave of his blood I took his black horse to look for water and the last thing I can remember is pulling the saddle off him & letting him go until now is not good I am not th shure how long it may be wether 2 or 3 days I do not know My Tung is sking to my mouth & I see what I have rote I know it is this is the last time I may have of expressing feeling alive & the feeling exu is lost for want of water My ey Datels My tong burn I can see no More God Help." Major Warburton has also returned to Adelaide from his exploring tour, but he does not seem to have been more successful.

The good people of Barcelona, who are always wanting to be at mischief, might have got up a very respectable revolution the other day, had they known the sad events which were about to happen. A battery of artillery was on its way to the military camp, near that city, for exercise, when, on arriving in the square near the streets of Ragomir and La Plata, one of the ammunition waggons suddenly caught fire in consequence of the friction of a wheel, and in a moment after exploded. One artilleryman was killed on the spot, a second died soon after, a third was seriously wounded, a fourth was burnt, but not dangerously. About thirty houses near the spot were more or less injured, and a number of the shop fronts were broken to pieces by the explosion. Several persons who happened to be passing at the time received injuries, but not of a dangerous character. The force of the explosion was such that a leg of the artilleryman who was killed was thrown on the terrace of a house, and his sabre in the balcony of a house some distance off.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The mediation of a friendly Power has been conditionally accepted in the dispute between France and Portugal. The Chevalier de Paiva Pereira, the Portuguese Ambassador, embarked on Friday on board the *Saint Nazaire*, and is said to be the bearer of the project, resolved upon at Paris, for the settlement of the dispute. According to this arrangement, as reported, the barque *Charles et Georges* would be restored to the owner, and Captain Rouxel set at liberty immediately. As regards an indemnity, it would be settled by the arbitration of a Power appointed by the French Government. Two English men-of-war have arrived in the Tagus.

It would appear, after all, that there is not a particle of truth in the telegraphic message from General MacMahon and the French Consul, about the Tetuan massacre, or the murder of the French and Spanish (or English) Vice-Consuls! There was from the beginning some difference in the accounts received by the Government about this supposed catastrophe; one affirmed that one of the Vice-Consuls was a Spaniard; the other stoutly maintained that he was an Englishman, and several very curious details were given respecting both.

The *Univers* gives an account of a visit which (if it has hitherto been made public at all) can only have been mentioned in a cursory manner) was paid by the French Emperor and Empress to the Sanctuary of Loyola when they crossed the Spanish frontier from Biarritz a short time ago. The Jesuit fathers mustered in great numbers to receive their Majesties, and on their arrival made "no ceremonial speeches, which are ever rapid," but at once "fell upon their knees, and kissed the hands of the monarchs." The Empress, it is stated, was evidently moved from the first; but on reaching the cushion prepared for her before the high altar she gave full vent to her feelings, and shed tears of joy and gratitude at finding that the Jesuits had received her and her husband as cherished brethren of a loving family. After their orisons their Majesties were conducted to the holy house of St. Ignatius Loyola, the most remarkable objects in which were pointed out to them by the living representatives of his doctrines. Before leaving the establishment their Majesties accepted a collation provided by the reverend fathers.

It is asserted that the French Ambassador in Rome has made representations to the Pope on behalf of the Jewish child, Mortara. The restitution of the child has not been obtained; but the publication of an official document has been announced, by which the recurrence of such a case shall be prevented.

## PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 12th inst. says: "The King has left. I am still under the emotion experienced on witnessing the departure. I can only write a few lines. Their Majesties the King and the Queen having left Potsdam at fifty-eight minutes after twelve, reached the station here at half-past one. An immense crowd had assembled and greeted the King with enthusiastic shouts of 'Long live the King, may you speedily return in good health!' 'God bless the King!' The King, much moved, placed his hand on his heart and bowed repeatedly. 'I thank you, my children!' he said. After taking leave of Field-Marshal Wrangel and of the Prefect of Police, the special train started. All along the line dense crowds greeted the Royal party with shouts of 'Long live the King!' At the Anhalt station the Ministers Manteuffel and Von der Heydt entered the Royal carriage to take leave of their Majesties. The same shouts and marks of sympathy were evinced here by the assembled multitude; but when the King covered his face with his hands, and with tears rolling down his cheeks, exclaimed, addressing the Prince of Prussia, 'Do you hear those shouts, William? Auf baldiges Wiedersehen! Good-bye! au revoir!' there was not a dry eye at the station. It is impossible to describe the emotion of the Prince of Prussia. The Queen sobbed aloud, and every man present wept. The train left at forty-five minutes past one."

A letter from Berlin states that the Prince of Prussia has received by telegraph the congratulations of the four great Powers on his accession to the Regency. The first that arrived was from the Emperor Alexander, which was sent off "with remarkable promptitude." One of the first consequences of the resignation of the late Minister of the Interior is the formation of associations for conducting the approaching parliamentary elections in a constitutional manner. The citizens of Breslau were the first in the field, and the programme of their principles, with here and there a slight modification, has formed the groundwork of those of the other electoral districts. In their address to the voters they acknowledge themselves firm adherents of the monarchical system, and recognise the existence of the Constitution as the chief bulwark of its liberty and progress; but whilst they, in the most decided manner, deprecate any attempt to go backwards, they are fully determined to support the rational development of parliamentary reform, as found to be, from time to time, required by the practical exigencies of a moderate spirit of constitutional progress. The new Government, however, does not appear prepared to allow any very extensive agitation of this kind. The *National Zeitung* was seized on Sunday for an article on the elections. The article recommended the adoption of the programme of the Constitutional Committee of Breslau, explaining why that programme should be taken as the base of their political action by all the fractions of the Liberal party. The *Volks-Zeitung* has also been seized for an historical article—the sixth of a series—upon democracy in Prussia.

## SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 12th contains an

account of the reception by the Queen of the Marquis de Turgot, ex-French Ambassador, to present his letters of recall, as stated by telegraph. To the speech of the Marquis the Queen made a most gracious reply: "Her Majesty expressed regret that M. de Turgot was to leave the kingdom so soon. The qualities which adorned him, his zeal and prudence in the discharge of his duties, had gained him her particular esteem and the good opinion of the public. She would have been extremely sorry had she not had an opportunity thus to express most solemnly her remembrance of his noble conduct. She thanked him for the allusion he had made to her journey through the provinces, where, she said, the love manifested towards her and her children had deeply moved her, and would never be effaced from her memory, especially as she was profoundly convinced of the absolute conformity of feelings and desires between her loyal subjects and herself. 'May you be happy!' said the Queen, in conclusion. 'Be assured of my esteem, and the interest I take in your welfare!'"

## TURKEY.

A letter from Beyrout of the 30th ult. says: "The caravan of pilgrims from Mecca returned to Damascus on the 24th instant, reduced in number by one-half from cholera and fatigues of the journey. The sanitary authorities of Damascus wished to place them under quarantine, but the pilgrims would not submit to the measure, and, without ceremony, put themselves in communication with the inhabitants. A sanguinary conflict took place on the 24th between two hordes of Bedouins, near Nazareth and the ancient Sicheim, now called Naplusi. Upwards of 400 were killed, and the victors devastated and pillaged several villages. The criminals who violated and massacred an American family in January last, have at length been discovered and arrested. They are six in number. The Pasha of Beyrout has written to Constantinople for orders either to execute them in Syria or to deliver them up to the Americans. Prince Bechir, governor of Mount Libanus, is still at Beyrout; he cannot return to his post, in consequence of the opposition of the inhabitants, who will not submit to his authority. The absence of a chief unfortunately causes many disturbances in the mountain. The Druses lately killed eight Christians who were together in one house."

A letter from Belgrade of the 10th informs us that "the Senate has lately increased its power and its independence by a new measure. Hitherto the Ministers were taken from the Senate, so that they had a right to be present at the sittings, and to take part in the votes. But now, after considerable and very violent discussions, it has been decided that the Ministers shall not be admitted to the sittings of the Senate except by the consent of the majority. The consequence of this decision soon became apparent. The Ministers wished to get a law on the elections for the skupschina adopted by the Senate, and thought themselves sure of success. But since they have been excluded from the Senate, this hope has failed them. All the Ministers have consequently resigned, which is a very serious thing at the present moment."

## UNITED STATES.

The *Niagara*, which sailed from Boston on the 6th, and touched at Halifax on the night of the 7th inst., arrived in the Mersey on Sunday.

The Norwegian ship *Catterina* arrived at Quebec on the 3rd inst., with twenty-two additional persons saved from the ill-fated steam-ship *Austria*.

The British brig *Esperanza*, from Vera Cruz for Liverpool, with a cargo of mahogany, was picked up in the Gulf of Mexico and towed into Apalachicola. One despatch says the captain was dead and all the crew were sick with fever; while another reports that only two men and a sick boy were living, the captain, officers, and remainder of the crew having died.

A New York telegram, dated October the 5th, says: "The Crystal Palace, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The Fair of the American Institute was being held there at the time. A large amount of property was destroyed, consisting of mechanical and agricultural implements, melodeons, pianos, steam-engines, and other kinds of goods, that were on exhibition. The fire broke out in the lumber room, which was filled with empty boxes and a large quantity of old lumber. The fire was believed to have been the work of an incendiary. When it was first discovered the palace engine was brought out, but the hose was so full of holes as to be useless. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, creating intense excitement among the visitors, of whom it is estimated upwards of two thousand were present. It is feared that many were killed. One dead body has been taken out. The heat was so intense that the firemen's services were of no avail, and the whole building is in ruins. Very little of its contents were saved. Two only of the many fire-engines on exhibition were got out uninjured."

The United States steamers *Fulton* and *Harriet Lane* were to leave Norfolk on the 5th inst. for the Paraguay expedition.

A telegram dated Chatham, Canada West, the 5th October, says: "The greatest excitement exists here in consequence of legal proceedings being commenced against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and forcibly taking therefrom a negro servant belonging to Mr. Merlin, a planter from St. Louis. Ten or twelve of the rioters are bound over to be tried at the next assizes. The boy was taken off against his most urgent entreaties, and is kept here by negroes."

It is the desire of the Administration that Governor Denver shall recall his resignation of the governorship of Kansas, and of this fact he has been advised.

## CHINA.

From the official account of General Straubenzees of the attack on the Chinese at Namtow, it appears that the forts were taken and destroyed, but that the town was spared at the solicitation of a deputation from the people. The Chinese soldiers showed considerable resistance, and the casualties among our troops were about twelve men wounded. Two unfortunate casualties occurred from the accidental discharge of fire-arms, by which Captain Lambert, R.E., and Lieutenant Danvers of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry, lost their lives. Commander Madden, of Her Majesty's ship *Sanspareil*, was dangerously wounded by a ginseng ball. When the mail left, the Earl of Elgin was at Japan, but Sir Michael Seymour returned to Hongkong, weak, we are sorry to say, from the effects of fever. The Bishop of Victoria, in a private letter published by the *Record*, writes from Hongkong: "An atrocious gunpowder plot to blow up the English community, while assembled for Divine service in the cathedral, is among the recent attempts planned at a distance, and happily frustrated by the fidelity of a native Christian. As the last mail steamer for England was leaving the harbour, the Rev. W. Chalmers, of the London Missionary Society, called upon the governor and myself to communicate the details of the plot, just divulged to one of his native preachers by our Chinese sexton, the native Christian to whom I first alluded. This man obtained permission from me to go to his native home to escape punishment from the mandarins. He belonged to a place called Shunbak. On his arrival there he was ordered by the local 'gentry and scholars' to go to another place to await orders. He had implicitly to obey. At the second locality he was told to return and avail himself of the opportunities of his situation as a sexton to lay a train and destroy the English community in the cathedral. He objected that he had not the requisite courage. He was then ordered to return to Hongkong, and there await the arrival of four braves, whom he was to admit during the night into the church, and to conceal them in the masking of the plot. The plan was to have laid three or four pounds (a pound is about a hundredweight avoirdupois) of gunpowder under the hollow wooden platform extending over the whole area on which the sittings are raised, and then to light a slow match or fusee so as to time the explosion according to the hour of assembling for service. The Chinese are so expert in slow matches, that they commonly use an expedient of this kind for dividing the several hours and watches in their military guard houses, according to the length of the Paris consumed. The governor placed Mr. Chalmers in communication with Mr. Caldwell, the Government protector of the Chinese, who, after long investigation, being perfectly acquainted with Chinese, reported the truthfulness of the informant, and the necessity for taking remedial measures. It was deemed inadmissible to let the English community become acquainted with what might have caused a needless panic and unwillingness to come to the church. The governor, the general, the heads of police, and myself, took consultation. The Chinese sexton himself would be induced by no offers of pecuniary reward to remain at his post, and to give up the braves who should arrive to carry out the plan. He is now in concealment in a small village in another part of the island. His place was filled by another during his absence; and thus, having given us timely notice of the plot, he hopes also to secure his own exemption from persecution. Scarcely an Englishman is aware of the danger on the brink of which we were unconsciously reposing in security. And all that an initiated person can discover of change in the cathedral as a preventive measure, is that a part of the garrison now come with their side-arms to the cathedral in the morning, whereas formerly they all came in the afternoon; and two or three extra European policemen may be seen quietly exploring the localities of the edifice, and watching every suspicious-looking Chinaman who comes near the church. All who know the whole case entertain no doubt as to the reality of the plan, and feel that we have been mercifully spared from what has all the clumsiness, but all the atrocity also, of a genuine wholesale Chinese system of destruction."

## MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies of wheat are moderate, and the trade has been rather firmer to-day. The best samples of English wheat were taken at 1s. per qr. advance, but this was not generally paid, and foreign wheat fully supports last week's prices. Flour is fully as dear. Barley, beans, and white peas are without alteration in value; grey peas 1s. per qr. lower. We have a moderate arrival of oats. Good old corn maintains late rates, and new oats are rather lower. The arrivals of vessels on the coast are less than we have had them lately; the sales have been at late rates for all articles.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

|         |      |             |      |
|---------|------|-------------|------|
| Lambton | 20 6 | Cassop      | 20 0 |
| Wylam   | 14 6 | West Hetton | 19 9 |
| Haswell | 21 0 | Kelloe      | 20 3 |

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BALFOUR.—October 16, at Hatt House, Wilts, the wife of J. W. Balfour, Esq., late Captain 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.  
COOPER.—October 15, at Lewes House, Sussex, the residence of her mother, the wife of Henry F. Cooper, Esq., Royal Marines (Light Infantry), of a daughter.  
COTTELL.—October 13, at Redborough, Gloucestershire, the wife of Capt. J. W. Cottell, 26th Regt. Do. N.I., of a son.  
DUPUIS.—October 19, at the Vicarage, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Harry Dupuis, vicar, of a daughter.

FARRANT.—October 15, at Newbury, Berks, the wife of Lyddon Farrant, Captain R.M., of a son.  
FELLOWES.—October 16, at Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain W. Abby Fellowes, R.N., of a son.  
HATCHARD.—October 19, at the residence of her father, Dr. James Bright, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Lieutenant J. H. Hatchard, R.N., of a daughter.  
HIGGINSON.—October 15, at Porchester-terrace, the Lady of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., of a son.  
HOLDER.—October 16, at Grosvenor-square, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Holder, Scots Fusilier Guards, of a daughter.  
LONG.—October 20, Lady Bishopp, the wife of Walter Long, Esq., M.P., of a son.  
MARK.—October 14, at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Wm. Penrose Mark, Esq., H.M.'s Consul for Granada, resident at Malaga, Spain, of a daughter.  
ORD.—October 16, at Grosvenor-square, the wife of the Rev. John A. Blackett Ord, of a son.  
WELDON.—October 14, at Sydney-place, Ouslow-square, the wife of the Rev. George W. Weldon, B.A., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BAKER—ISAACS.—October 12, at St. Paul's Church, Southsea, by the Rev. H. Aubrey Veck, Chaplain to the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines Light Infantry, Charles Osborne Baker, Esq., Captain Royal Marines Light Infantry, to Georgina Ann, only daughter of the late John C. Isaacs, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Tortola, West Indies.  
CARR—LOCKER.—October 16, at Brighton, by the Rev. Edw. Clay, Incumbent of St. Margaret's, the Rev. Dr. Carr, Rector of St. Helen's, Lancashire, to Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late John Locker, Esq., of Malta.  
DAY—RUDDELL-TODD.—October 19, at St. John's Church, Oxford-square, by the Rev. Mark Trench, Captain George Flott Day, Royal Navy, Victoria Cross, Knight of the Legion of Honour, to Mary, third daughter of the late James RuddeLL-Todd, Esq., of Portland-place.  
HOME—HALLETT.—October 19, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. G. E. Winslow, Rector of Alexton, and Vicar of Tugbycom-Norton, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Shackleton, Vicar of Rothley, Leicestershire, uncles of the bride, Anthony Dickson Home, Esq., M.D., V.C., Staff-Surgeon of the Forces, to Jessie Elizabeth, second daughter of T. P. L. Hallett, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.  
TARBOTTON—KIRKUS.—October 14, at Albion Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. W. Kirkus, LL.B., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. B. A. Redford, M.A., George Septimus Tarbotton, Esq., to Jane Empson, only daughter of the Rev. Robert Kirkus, both of Hull.  
TRAVERS—DU BOULAY.—October 19, at Choriton Church, Kent, by the Rev. Robert Frazer, assisted by the Rev. William Du Boulay, brother of the bride, Captain Richard Henry Travers, of H.M. 24th Regt., eldest son of the late Colonel Travers, of Timoleague, county Cork, to Caroline Mary, third daughter of Thomas Du Boulay, Esq., of West Lawn, Sandgate, Kent.

TURNBULL—TURNBULL.—October 14, at St. James's Episcopal Chapel, Leith, by the Rev. J. A. White, Incumbent, John William Turnbull, B.A., Calus Coll., Cam., and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Lucy Marshall, younger daughter of the late William Turnbull, Esq., of the Inland Revenue, Peebles, N.B.  
DEATHS.  
ABINGDON.—October 16, at Wytham, the Countess of Abingdon.  
ARMSTRONG.—October 16, at his residence, Acrelands, near Lancaster, John Armstrong, Esq., aged seventy-two, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county Palatine of Lancaster.  
BAYLY.—October 15, at Small-heath, near Birmingham, of malignant scarlet fever, Thomas Heathcote Bayly, Esq., barrister-at-law, son of the late Rev. Dr. Bayly, of Midhurst, Sussex.  
CALDWELL.—October 13, at his residence, Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Sir Henry John Caldwell, Bart., in the fifty-seventh year of his age.  
DAVIES.—October 17, Mary, the wife of the Rev. George Davies, Vicar of St. James's, Grain, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent, daughter of the late Wm. Nicholson, Esq., of St. Margaret's-next-Rochester.  
FARRINGTON.—October 13, at Leamington, Major-Gen. J. J. Farrington, Bengal Establishment, aged sixty-eight.  
HALES.—October 15, Charlotte Ann, wife of the Rev. J. D. Hales, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Richmond, Surrey.  
IRVING.—October 13, at Streatham, in the seventieth year of her age, Harriet, widow of the late Rev. Matthew Irving, D.D., late Canon of Rochester.  
KEY.—October 17, Ada Atlanta Mary, the infant daughter of Lieut. Gilbert T. Key, of H.M.S. Royal Albert.  
ROBBINS.—October 13, at his brother's residence, Shropham Vicarage, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry Robbins, M.A., of Wadhams College, Oxford, aged thirty-eight.  
RODNEY.—October 14, at Calais, in the eighty-third year of her age, the Hon. Anne Rodney, daughter of the late Admiral Lord Rodney.  
STUART.—October 13, at Haslar, Alexander Stuart, Esq., R.N., Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, aged forty-eight.  
UPWOOD.—October 14, at Lovell's Hall, Terrington, aged sixty, Jane, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Thorogood Upwood, vicar of the above parish.

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Ladies' Jackets, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Capes, &c.  
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Price List Free. A Collar for 5 stamps.  
The "Queen" Collar, price 1s.; Sleeves to match, 2s. 6d.;  
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Are new and beautiful Designs in best Muslin.  
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**TOT** has all those advantages which secured such general  
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as well as to effect a great saving in wear; the latter advantage  
is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and  
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Great exertions are being made to supply Messrs. Nicoll's agents  
throughout the country and the colonies with an assortment of  
this new garment simultaneously with the display in London,  
but it is necessary to inform the public that all Messrs. Nicoll's  
manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting  
of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud,  
and may be thus detected: if the garment is dark-coloured, the  
label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven  
by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is  
light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red silk  
letters. Each Paleot is marked in plain figures, at a fixed mo-  
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**H. J. and D. NICOLL** recommend for an  
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The price will be Two Guineas and a Half for each Cloak; but with  
the Mécanique and a lined Hood few shillings more are charged.  
This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles  
of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in- or  
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Goods in endless variety.

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HAVE JUST BOUGHT A VERY LARGE LOT OF THE RICHEST  
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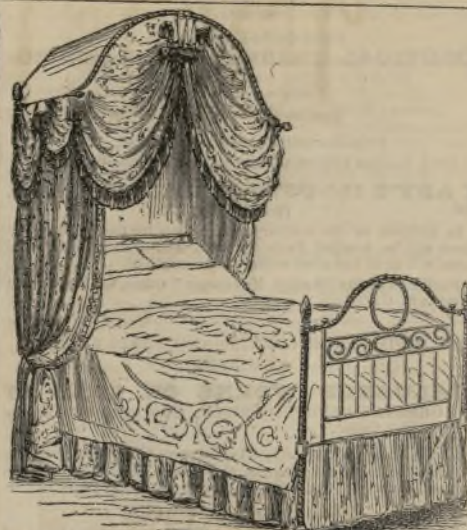
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Its invaluable properties have obtained the patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and the Aristocracy throughout Europe; while  
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Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.  
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**IMPROVED PATENT CABINET MANGLE.**



2 ft. 4 inch wide . . . . . PRICE: . . . . . £4 10s.  
This Mangle works with the greatest ease and efficiency, as the annexed testimonial fully proves. It is fitted with a nest of  
Drawers, and the upper part when out of use forms a Dresser or Table. The Mangling Rollers are self-regulating, and the pres-  
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The case is grained in imitation of oak, and the whole is finished in a superior manner, presenting an ornamental as well as useful  
piece of furniture.

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Gentlemen,—Your Cabinet Mangle is one of the most useful and efficient machines ever invented. I find it to answer much  
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Messrs. William Dray and Co.  
Your obedient servant,  
**RICHARD CLAY.**  
Rose-bank, Hampton-court, July 10, 1858.  
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The quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description, he  
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**BEDSTEADS of every Description, both**  
Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furniture and Bedding  
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**FICENT CARPET, at 2s. 4d. and 2s. 10d. per yard.**  
Rich Velvet Carpets, at 3s. 6d. per yard.  
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for cheapness and first-rate quality. The Stock is most exten-  
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at 32s. per dozen; choice ditto, Balance Handles, from 22s. per  
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**BROWN,** being the original and only Manufacturer of this  
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Dresses, Mantles, Collars, Sleeves, Jackets, Chemisettes, Hand-  
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The new Reversible Balmoral Petticoat . . . . . s. d. s. d.  
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Engravings of the above, or Wholesale Lists free.  
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