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and Pictorial Times.

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THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AT BRADFORD.

A meeting of the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in St. George's-hall, Bradford, on Friday evening. Much excitement was produced in the town in consequence of an impression which prevailed to some extent that the Bishop of Oxford's appearance would give rise to a disturbance. This impression was due to placards that had been issued in the early part of the week, and in which the right reverend prelate was accused, in not very smooth or polished diction, of Tractarian tendencies, and his sincerity in reference to the Boyn-hill inquiry was called in question. Moreover, the "men and women of Bradford" were urged to assemble "in their thousands, in St. George's Hall, to resist in a voice of thunder, these Tractarian confessionals." The bishop's friends replied to the accusatory publications by issuing a placard in which his lordship's own written words were cited in his defence, as well as the opinion of the well-known Evangelical clergyman, the Rev. Canon Stowell, of Manchester, upon "the trumpety Boyn-hill case." Notwithstanding this, the ferment was not allayed, and it was bruited about among the working classes in all quarters of the town that "there was going to be a row in St. George's Hall on Friday night." The admission to the meeting was by tickets only, for which a charge was made, except to the galleries, which were free. The hall was filled in every part long before the time appointed for the proceedings to commence, and there were not less than 4,000 persons present. Hundreds more congregated round the building, and seemed to be greatly disappointed on reading the printed announcement that "All the tickets for this evening are sold." There were about eighty clergymen of the Established Church on the platform, and several of the borough and riding magistrates. Some Dissenting ministers, including the Independent, Baptist, and Unitarian denominations, also attended the meeting. The Bishop of Oxford, on rising to speak, was greeted with loud applause, mingled with hisses, the cheering being again and again repeated. In the course of his speech, referring to the spread of the Gospel that had followed on emigration, he said he differed with many of them as to the Pilgrim Fathers, and he had no hesitation in saying so. They were Puritans, and he was a Church of England man; they were Presbyterians, and he was to the backbone a sound member of the Reformed Church of England, but he honoured them sincerely for that earnest Christian principle which led them to say, "Let us worship God according to what we believe to be the purity of the faith in distant lands, rather than be obliged here in England to dissemble our convictions and to sully our faith." (Applause.) In those days the doctrine, the true, honest, hearty doctrine of thorough and entire toleration was not understood, as, thank God, it was now. ("Hear, hear," and hisses.) In these days the absence of toleration was confined to a few hasty articles in newspapers—(applause and hisses)—and to a few, very few—(hisses)—hasty hisses

from hasty mouths. Such persons would burn them if they could, but they could not, and therefore they were obliged to tolerate them. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) He called upon them, as they valued the spiritual privileges of the land, and as they desired that their children should be brought up as they themselves had been, under the living tutelage of the Holy Ghost, to give to others that faith, which they could only keep in its purity by giving as freely as they had received. (Applause.) The world was before them—India, with its waiting multitudes; China, to which they had long done such deep wrong by the iniquities of the opium trade; and Africa, to whose people they owed a debt which they can never repay, for the unnumbered wrongs upon their country by the abomination of the slave-trade—these countries were all open to them and must be occupied. He expressed his opinion that the outbreak in India was due to their own cowardice and want of firmness and consistency in the maintenance of their religious principles, and observed that if they had boldly avowed their faith, and stated that the toleration of the heathenism in India depended upon the spirit of their Christianity, because as Christians they could not persecute, and until they could convince they could not lift a finger to compel the people to accept the Christian religion, they would have removed all feeling of mistrust and suspicion, and obtained the confidence of the people by the conviction that they were honest and sincere. (Applause.) At the conclusion of the above meeting

the Bishop of Oxford was presented with an address from the members of the Central Short-time Committee, conveying an expression of their gratitude for his lordship's services in the House of Lords in securing the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The annual meeting of the Ripon District Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held on Monday afternoon, in the Town-hall, Ripon. The Lord Bishop of Ripon presided, and the Lord Bishop of Oxford and the Ven. Archdeacon Edward Bickersteth attended as a deputation from the parent society. There was a numerous attendance of the local clergy and laity. The Bishop of Oxford advocated the claims of the society in a long and eloquent speech. After remarking on the manner in which, in the early times of Christianity, the Gospel was imparted to the world, the right reverend prelate said: "The world was converted by no other agency than that of men in whom the truth of Christ had indeed centred itself, and who were living lights amid a dark generation. And so it must be yet, if that work is to go on. And now just see how this teaches what seems to me to be the great question for Great Britain at this moment. I think no man can really allow himself to think of the present state of the world, and not see that, after all, India is at this

moment the great trial field upon which the people of Great Britain are to be tried. (Hear.) Now, I do not say—I will not enter upon the question—I do not say whether we were right or wrong in acquiring that great Indian empire. I believe it to be a very mixed matter. . . . But, however this may be, it comes to this point—we have the empire. Whether through our sin in part, as I believe, we have it, and we cannot lay it down—we have no right to abandon it. . . . Every conceivable enormity of misrule, of violence, of bloodshed, of misery, it might be for centuries to come, would perplex and destroy that miserable land if Great Britain were to abandon it. She has got the trust, and she must endeavour to administer that trust faithfully. The same sort of thing sometimes happens in the common events of life. Men sometimes undertake duties which they had better not, and thrust themselves into situations which they had better avoided; but, once in them, they have no right to back out of them again, but they should, by God's help, endeavour faithfully to discharge the duties of the position in which they had placed themselves. That is Great Britain's duty in reference to India. (Hear, hear.) I can imagine no crime under heaven greater than if the people of Great Britain had, when the danger broke out, abandoned India to the really demoniacal convulsions which would have beset that miserable peninsula. Our duty to India is plain. It is not only to administer the laws justly, and to give the people a smattering of science, and to give to them the best things God has given to us, and to do anything less than that that is to fall below our duty. (Hear, hear.) What is it to give to India, what perhaps, some of you believe will be the next thing to Christianity? What is it to give that education which we have to a certain degree been giving in the Government schools, where the Bible is not taught? Why, you disabuse greatly the Hindoo mind of a multitude of its ridiculous misbeliefs. It learns to understand things, which it thought to be direct interpositions of their gods to be the working out of the great law to which the Deity has subjected matter. What comes of it? Perhaps it is not known to all in this room that there has been a greater reprinting in India of the Deistical works which have been published in this country than was ever known to be printed in this country; so that in giving simply an intellectual education to a body of these people, we have been really doing this—making these unbelievers better able to defend their unbelief, shaking the miserable foundations of their misfaith, but building up in its stead the only true faith. In giving an unchristian education to such a people what are you doing? You are subverting the old foundations, and building, so far as the highest attributes of man go, nothing in their stead. (Hear.) What is it, then, that we must do? This certainly, this plainly—do all that England can do to make the Englishmen that are in India true Christians. (Hear, hear.) There can be no doubt about that. It is not an easy matter to convert these heathens.



CARLSBAD IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—(See Page 283.)

It cannot be done by sending a man here and there sporadically, though his heart may be full of the love of God and of the truth. That is not the way. The question is, how are we to bring Christianity to these masses—to these hundreds of millions of men. Think of sending three or four missionaries a-year. Can that make any great impression? Is that fulfilling England's mission to India? No, England ought to exhibit before the face of the Hindoo and the Mohammedan what Christianity is in the lives of the Christians settled there." At the close of the meeting, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, the Bishop of Ripon said that his sympathies had been strongly drawn forth to missionary labours, but he was quite free to own that that sympathy was specially drawn forth in connexion with another great society of the Church of England—the Church Missionary Society—and it was comparatively only recently that he learnt to know and appreciate, as he trusted he did most heartily, the labours of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

THE QUEEN, with Princess Alice, rode out on horseback, at Windsor, on Saturday morning, attended by the Countess of Caledon, the Earl of Verulam, Major-General Hon. C. Grey, Col. the Hon. A. Liddell, and Col. F. H. Seymour. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros, went to London by a special train of the Great Western Railway, and drove to Buckingham Palace. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, R.E., went to London by an early train. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred returned to Windsor in the afternoon. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived from the White Lodge; Sir John Pakington also arrived at the Castle. The Portuguese Minister and Countess de Lavradio and Capt. Elphinstone, R.E., returned to London in the forenoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness Princess Alice, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Sir George Couper, Mr. Gibbs, Major Lindsay, and Lieut. Cowell, R.E.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service. Her Majesty the Queen honoured with her presence the grand promenade on the terrace in the afternoon. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Royal children, and her distinguished visitors and suite, and walked on the eastern terrace, fronting the grand parterre, to the great gratification of the numerous and fashionable assemblage, which included many of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood and from town, and officers of the regiment in garrison here. The splendid bands of the 2nd Life Guards and Grenadier Guards, were in attendance, and it being a fine autumnal afternoon, the scene was of the most gay and animated description. The Royal party remained on the terrace nearly an hour, after which the Queen dispensed with her attendants, and walked with the Prince Consort and the Royal children, in the Home Park. The bands as usual, when the weather will permit, will be in attendance every Sunday afternoon, from three until five o'clock, whilst the Court is at the Castle.

The QUEEN, with Princess Alice, rode out on horseback on Monday morning. In attendance were the Countess of Caledon, the Earl of Verulam, and Col. F. H. Seymour. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, went out shooting. The Prince of Leiningen joined his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to the White Lodge in the forenoon, attended by Mr. Gibbs and Major Lindsay. His Royal Highness Prince George of Saxony visited Her Majesty, and returned to London in the afternoon.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, walked in the Home Park on Tuesday morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore. The Queen Marie Antoinette, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke de Chartres, the Comte de Paris, and Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, visited Her Majesty in the forenoon. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred, drove out in the afternoon, attended by the Equerries in Waiting. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

Her MAJESTY, with Prince Arthur and Princess Helena, walked and drove in the Home Park, on Wednesday morning.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALFRED FOR SEA.

On Wednesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Alfred embarked as a naval cadet in Her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, at Spithead, on his introduction to the service, and his first voyage to sea. The Prince, accompanied by his Royal father, the Prince Consort, and his governor (on Monday Lieutenant, but on Tuesday Second Captain and Brevet-Major) Cowell, R.E., arrived at the Clarence-yard, Gosport, at noon, where their Royal Highnesses were received by Admiral Sir George Seymour, Captain Superintendent the Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B.; Captain G. H. Seymour, C.B., aide-de-

camp to the Queen; Mr. Noddal, R.N., master-attendant; Mr. Jameson, R.N., storekeeper; and a guard of honour of Royal Marines Light Infantry, and immediately embarked in the *Fairy* steam-yacht for Spithead, under salutes from the Victory, the garrison battery, &c. Sir George and Captain Seymour accompanied the Prince in the *Fairy*. On approaching the *Euryalus* that ship manned yards, as did Rear-Admiral 't'Hooff's Dutch squadron, and a grand general salute followed. Prince Albert and Prince Alfred were received by Captain Tarleton and the full staff of the ship with all the honours due to Royalty, and entertained by him at luncheon in the state cabin, after which, at about one o'clock, the Royal father took an affectionate leave of the son, and the *Euryalus* weighed, under steam and sail, for sea. The Prince Consort then returned in the *Fairy* to the Clarence-yard, and at two o'clock left by special train for Windsor.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major Lindsay, also came down to see Prince Alfred off. The parting between the Royal brothers was very affectionate, and the Royal cadet seemed also much moved at parting with his old friends and instructors, Dr. Minter, of the Royal yacht, and Naval Instructor Jolly, of the *Illustrations*. The latter gentleman is now appointed tutor to Prince Arthur.

The young sailor Prince seemed in the best of spirits, and at once at home with the young gentlemen selected (for no officer has been appointed to the *Euryalus*, we believe, whose character and merits have not first been submitted for Her Majesty's approval) to be his *compagnons de voyage*. Mr. Walton, of Gosport, was honoured by Her Majesty's commands to fit out the young Prince, and it may be interesting to those young gentlemen who are studying to enter the navy, and others already admitted and serving, to know that Prince Alfred will enjoy no immunity from his Royal rank, that his outfit is no better nor more extensive than theirs, that his chest is the exact and strict "regulation" article, and, if his servant has a cabin allotted him, the Prince, his master, slings his hammock on the lower deck, and berths himself therein the same as the other cadets, and with the same chance of "cobbing," though probably not with the like probability of receiving that introductory infliction. Her Majesty had the Prince's chest and outfit sent up to Buckingham Palace for her own and the Prince Consort's inspection, and on its return to Mr. Walton, for shipment, the Queen and Prince were both pleased to express their high satisfaction with the equipment. The chest is of polished oak, and the toilet utensils white metal electro-plated. The kit was of the usual character, and no superfluities.

The Prince of Wales will shortly receive a commission in, and join the army.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Lord Henry Bentinck has left Claridge's Hotel for Lincoln.

The Count and Countess de Lalaing have left Farrance's Hotel, Belgium.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Pierrepont have left Claridge's Hotel for Brighton.

Monsieur and Madame de Bernoff have arrived at the Clarendon, from St. Petersburg.

Lord and Lady Alfred Churchill are passing the season at Perry Hall, near Birmingham.

Lady Williams has returned to town from visiting Lord and Lady Foley, at Workshop Manor.

The Marchioness de Conceica and family have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, from Italy.

The Duchess of Wellington left town on Thursday to join the Duke at Claremont, Norfolk.

The Marchioness of Ely and family have arrived at their residence, Prince's-gate, from Scotland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has left Bowood for Broadlands, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

We regret very much to learn that Lady Clementina Villiers is suffering from severe indisposition at Middleton Park.

Lord and Lady Calthorpe have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square, from Perry Hall, near Birmingham.

His Excellency Count Oloff, accompanied by Count and Countess Pouchkin and family, have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke have returned to Wimpole Hall from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley.

The Count Stadnicki and suite have left Fenton's Hotel for Belgium. Mr. von Hoffman and Mrs. von Hoffman have arrived at the same establishment from Paris.

Lord and Lady Foley will return to town from Workshop on the 8th of next month. The noble lord and her ladyship will leave on the 20th proximo for the Continent.

Mr. S. Traria and Mrs. Traria have arrived at Edwards's Hotel from Portugal. Mr. B. Larensen, director of the Norwegian navy, has left the same establishment for Portsmouth.

The Rev. H. Dawkins and Mrs. Dawkins and Mr. Dawkins, and the Rev. G. Boyce and Mrs. Boyce, have arrived at Edwards's Hotel, the former from St. Neot's, and the latter from Kent.

The Dowager Lady Raglan and the Hon. Miss Somerset, are expected in town in a few days, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland at Atherstone House, Northamptonshire.

Lord and Lady Aveland have been entertaining a succession of visitors during the past fortnight at Normanton Park. The party have had capital sport in his lordship's well-stocked preserves.

Viscountess Jocelyn and family passed through

town on Wednesday, from visiting the Earl of Roden, at Hyde Hall Herts, en route to Broadlands, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Duchess de Malakoff honoured the Crystal Palace with a visit on Wednesday morning, and afterwards left town on a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

His Excellency M. Isturitz, the newly-appointed Minister from Spain, who arrived a few days since from Madrid, to enter on his diplomatic duties, has gone to Windsor Castle, to present his credentials to Her Majesty.

The Duke of Buccleuch has taken the large mansion in Belgrave-square, formerly occupied by the late Earl of Sefton, pending the re-erection of Montagu House, the razing of which was commenced on Wednesday.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have left town for Brighton. The noble and learned lord will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., at his residence in Eaton-square, on Tuesday next, the first day of Michaelmas term, at twelve o'clock.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Viscount Valeport, eldest son of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, with Lady Katherine Hamilton, fourth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, was solemnized on Tuesday morning, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. After the morning prayers the church received a considerable addition to the congregation by the numerous visitors assembled in the galleries to witness the nuptial ceremony, and by the time the bride and wedding party congregated, the interior of the sacred edifice was crowded.

At half-past eleven o'clock the youthful bride, accompanied by her mother, arrived at the church, the noble bridegroom and the wedding party having previously assembled. Shortly after that hour the relatives and friends of the contracting couple began to collect before the communion-table, and were soon followed by the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, followed by a bevy of youthful ladies officiating as bridesmaids, all uniformly attired in white tarlatan dresses and light blue glacé mantles, trimmed with ruffles, and bonnets of blue and white, comprising the Ladies Louisa, Georgiana, Albertha, and Maude Evelyn Hamilton, sisters of the fair bride; Lady Ernestine Emma Horatio Edgecumbe, sisters; and the Honourable Flora Macdonald, cousin of the noble bridegroom. The bride was attired in a rich white satin robe, flounced and trimmed with old Brussels point lace; a wreath of orange blossoms and virgin flowers, and veil of costly lace, completed the bridal dress. The religious ceremony commenced at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, uncle of the bride, officiating on the occasion, the bride being given away by her father, the Marquis of Abercorn.

There were present at the ceremony the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Dowager Countess of Brownlow, the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Countess (Dowager) of Lichfield, and Lady G. Anson, the Earl and Countess of Durham, Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., Lord and Lady John Russell, and Misses Russell (2), the Earl of Graaiville, Viscount Lismore, Viscount Hamilton, Lords Claud and George Hamilton, the Ladies Cornwallis, the Hon. Charles E. Edgcombe, Dr. Quin, Colonel the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Gordon, Lady Harriet Hamilton and Rear-Admiral Hamilton, Hon. C. Grenville, &c.

At the conclusion of the marriage rite, the newly-married couple, accompanied by their immediate relatives, adjourned to the vestry, where the marriage was duly registered and attested. The wedding party then repaired to Chesterfield House, Mayfair, where the Marquis and Marchioness gave a sumptuous *déjeuner* to a circle of about seventy persons in celebration of the happy event. A beautiful bride-cake, a masterpiece of confectionary art, adorned the breakfast table.

The newly-married couple left town in the afternoon for the Marquis of Lansdowne's villa at Richmond, to pass the honeymoon.

The presents to the bride were numerous, and some of a most valuable description. The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe was prevented from attending on the interesting event by illness, and the Earl and Countess of Lichfield were also unavoidably absent.

LORD CARDIGAN AT MADRID.

The *Peninsular Correspondence* speaks as follows of a rapid visit made to Madrid by Lord Cardigan: "His lordship and bride, after staying here three days, have left for Alicante, on their way to Naples. Although his lordship travelled *incog*, and did not pay his respects to the British Ambassador till the day of his departure, his round jacketed suite (for his servants were in the costume of British tars) spread the news of his arrival among the English mechanics on the railroad works. The whole city, ever agog to see new faces, had an opportunity of admiring the beauty and yacht costume of the bride and the horsemanship of the bridegroom. His lordship was fortunate in finding in the partner of one of the principal banking houses a man after his own tastes, and under his auspices went over the Queen's magnificent stables and the horse barracks. He was accompanied to the latter by the Inspector of Cavalry, General Zabala. Lady Cardigan, who showed even a greater degree of veterinary lore than his lordship, accompanied her husband to the barracks, raised the horses' legs to examine the method of shoeing practised here, and criticised the whole concern with great freedom, to the great amusement of some of the officers, who were as familiar with the language of Shakespeare as herself. His lordship was struck with the beauty of the cavalry carbine, and has taken one to show the Duke of Cambridge. He did not seem to profess any great admiration of the horses which, though in good con-

dition, were not of a kind to remind him of those which furnished the charge at Balaklava, but they are as patient of hunger and thirst, and as enduring of hardship and fatigue as their swarthy riders. A feeling of great disappointment was experienced in military circles at the English general going away so soon."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LITTLE LUCY.—In the "General Observations on Fashion and Dress," in our paper of this day, you will find a description of the style of costume respecting which you inquire. Should the more antique be considered too extensive, white glacé may be substituted. Your other query is of so comprehensive a character that to answer it in detail might occupy the whole column which is allotted to "Answers to Correspondents." If there are any particular points on which you require information, we shall be most happy to furnish it.

SOPHIA.—1. Those made loose are decidedly preferred.—2. The trimmings you mention are still very generally worn.—3. Perfectly fashionable, but chiefly confined to evening dress.

CAROLINE K.—In trussing snipes, the legs should be pressed close to the side, and the beak pierced through them. Tie a slice of bacon over each bird. Run a long iron skewer through the sides, and tie the birds to the spit. In the meantime, cut as many slices of bread as there are birds, and fry them of a fine brown colour, in butter. Put the birds to roast, and put the fried bread in a dish under them, to receive the inside, which will drop after they have hung for a few minutes. Just before they are sufficiently roasted remove the bacon, that they may take colour. Serve them on the dish with the bread under them, and plenty of good gravy.

M. A. C.—Fresco is a peculiar style of painting on walls. It is executed in water colours, in fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not quite dry. The colours incorporating with the mortar, and drying with it, become very durable. Fresco is an Italian word, and signifies *freshness*, or *coolness*; and the style of painting here alluded to probably derives its name from the circumstance of its being executed on fresh plaster, or, perhaps, because the pictures are painted on walls and buildings in the open air.

LUCINDA.—Polynesia is a new term in geography, and is employed to designate a great number of islands in the Pacific Ocean; as the Pele Islands, the Ladrones, the Carolines, the Sandwich Isles, the Marquesas, the Society Isles, and the Friendly Isles.

WATER LILY.—Gold Fish.—Many persons fancy that gold and silver fish require no aliment. They certainly will subsist for a long time without any apparent food but what they can collect from pure river water frequently changed, yet they must draw some support from animalcules and other nourishment supplied by the water. If bread is thrown to them they greedily seize it; but this should be sparingly given, as it is apt to turn sour and corrupt the water. Gold fish will eat the aquatic plant called *Semna*, or duck's meat, and also small worms. A little fine gravel should be strewed at the bottom of the vessel containing the fish. Filtered water is decidedly bad for them.

MARY E.—Bracelets are exceedingly fashionable. They may be composed simply of gold, or of gold bands with rich jewelled clasps. Cameo clasps are much in favour. For the dress we recommend very rich white watered silk.

MARY JANE cannot do better for her chapped hands than make this soap: Slices a quarter of a pound of Windsor soap in a pipkin, press it down and cover it with soft water; pound a quarter of an ounce of camphor with a little rum, one ounce of spermaceti, and half a tablespoonful of honey. Add it to the soap in the pipkin, and place it in the chimney-corner until melted, when it will mould into balls with the assistance of almond powder.

L. E. L.—The terms High Churchman and Low Churchman are merely conventional, and of themselves are mere party words. The real difference lies between those who are Churchmen in name, and those who are Churchmen in reality. The one party follows but the dictates of their own wishes or their own party feelings; while the other simply, but really, believes in the Church as a living reality, in its head as eternal and divine, and their own membership as equally divine, beyond all earthly titles and men's words.

L. G. Z.—1. Howard, the philanthropist, did belong to that denomination of Dissenters called Baptists.—2. He died the 20th of January, 1790, aged sixty, at Cherson, the capital of New Russia, and was buried near the village of Danphigay, in a spot he had himself chosen.

A YOUNG LADY.—We do not recommend smiling instead of bowing. A constant habit of smiling and smirking gives a person a silly appearance, and lowers the value of a smile. In recognising a male friend, a smile is sufficient to encourage him to bow, and formally acknowledge a lady in public—when she may bow in return.

PRINCESS.—We know nothing better for removing stains than the following recipe: it is equally applicable to silks, hems, or woollen stuffs, and doubtless would prove efficacious for silk velvet also. Mix a wineglassful of rectified spirits of turpentine with half a teaspoonful of essential oil of lemons, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle. Apply a little upon the stain with a bit of woollen or silk. The colours of the fabric will sustain no injury from the application.

The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, as proprietors of lands in the county of Aberdeen, have contributed each the sum of 50*l.* to the fund for liquidating the debt on the buildings of the University and King's College, with a view to their restoration.

The Grand-Duchess Catherine of Russia and her consort, Duke George of Mecklenberg Schwerin, arrived from Genoa at Nice on the 17th. On entering the port a salute of artillery welcomed the Grand-Duchess, who, on landing, was received by the principal authorities in full uniform. Later in the day a deputation from the fish market presented the Grand-Duchess with a bouquet.

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 30, 1858.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

A FEW years since it was the custom to speak of the relations between France and England in terms of unmeasured satisfaction. Not a few were disposed to believe that the ancient feud had been superseded by a lasting friendship, and that the only future rivalry would be in the promotion of the blessings of civilisation. It was fondly hoped that peace and the consequent prosperity of the two nations had resulted in a common desire for mutual advancement and good feeling. As far as the mass of the people of both countries were concerned, there was no doubt ground for the belief that the most amicable desires were cherished. Side by side England and France successfully resisted the aggressions of Russia upon Turkey, and saved the "sick man" from becoming the prey of his powerful and ambitious foe. In this struggle it was apparent to even the most sceptical that England and France united could control the destinies of the world. But even on the field of battle there were not wanting evidences of ancient jealousy; and many were the forebodings that the professions of friendship were hollow and insincere; for when the decisive blow was struck in the Crimea, the French army, and afterwards French writers, so far attempted to bolster up their national vanity and impose on the credulity of the world, as to monopolise the whole merit of the victory. Events have since then rapidly succeeded each other tending to foster mistrust and suspicion, but up to this time always happily smoothed down and explained without open rupture. Scarcely had the excitement passed away in reference to the newly-imposed passport restrictions, and the demand that refugees be expelled from our shores, than a new menace against England was said to be intended by the building of Cherbourg. We question, however, whether the recent conduct of the French Government in relation to Portugal will not lead to the conclusion that our ally has done his best still further to weaken our confidence in the sincerity of his protestations of friendship. From the close alliance between this country and Portugal—especially on the question of slavery—it was well understood that we were bound to protect her from any consequences following legitimate attempts to suppress the slave trade. In effect, then, the pressure put upon Portugal is the same as if it had been put upon England; and although the affair has passed over without collision, it cannot be concealed that such want of courtesy and consideration towards us is calculated to lead to irritating complications.

The facts of the case are clear and may be briefly given. The French Government obtained from Portugal permission to carry negro emigrants to the island of Réunion from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique. The part of the coast of Mozambique from which the emigration was to take place was accurately defined and agreed upon. The French vessel *Charles et Georges* was seized on a part of the coast where she was not authorised to go by the agreement, with a hundred and ten negroes on board. It appears by the testimony of the agent of the French Government, Nicolas Correl, "that thirteen of these negroes came on board voluntarily, with their arms tied behind their backs, by their own permission." With respect to these, the same agent admits that the agreement had not been complied with, and that it was his intention to report this violation of his duty on the part of the captain as soon as he arrived at Réunion. The vessel was provided with false decks, and other accessories used by slavers. The ship was condemned as lawful prize by the Court at Mo. zambique, and an appeal was lodged from that decision to the Court of Supreme Jurisdiction at Lisbon. But without waiting for the decision of the latter Court, the French Government demanded the surrender of the condemned ship in forty-eight hours, at the same time sending two men-of-war into the Tagus to overawe the Portu-

guese Cabinet. The result was, that the vessel was delivered up to France under protest, Portugal appealing to the nations of Europe; and when the compensation demanded by the French owners is met—amounting, it is said, to 540,000 francs—we suppose the affair will seem to end. This case will, however, make a strong impression. Louis Napoleon has set at naught the law of France equally with that of Portugal; while, at the same time, he proclaims to all the nations of Europe that no treaty, nor engagement, nor tradition, nor form of courtesy between neighbouring Powers, shall be allowed to stand in the way of his sovereign will. The comity of nations is destroyed; the law of the strongest is now introduced into Europe.

It remains for explanation what course our own Government has taken in the matter. Certain it is, that any attempt to befriend Portugal has been fruitless. Allowance must be made for the disappointment and irritation of the Portuguese under the wrong inflicted on her, but we cannot believe that the following, which appeared in one of their journals, the *Nacional*, can be the true version of the matter: "Our Government has called upon England, which has brought us into our present state of embarrassment with the French Government, to help us out of it. It appears to be beyond doubt that the answer of the English Government was that it could take no part in the question between Portugal and France. Between the lion and the sheep, England, attentive to her own interests above everything, notwithstanding all her philanthropy, will never hesitate for a moment to side with the strongest party." The satire contained in the latter part of this quotation is pointless, because historically untrue. England has, ere now, stood single-handed against the most powerful nations of the earth, and she stands at the present time first among civilised Powers. Nevertheless, the conduct of the English Government in this matter *does* require explanation; it is demanded by the English people as well as Portugal and the civilised world. The perfidy of this transaction on the part of the French Government is so transparent, that little confidence can be placed on her honourable observance of treaties with her weaker allies. The Emperor may, if thoroughly successful in this business, attempt something of the kind—either to maintain the name he has earned for himself among his overwhelming army, or to gratify personal ambition—against those more powerful. Our obvious duty, therefore, is to prepare for any emergency that may arise.

THREE THINGS TO BE AVOIDED.

We believe that the morals of our country are quite as much in the hands of the women of England as in those of the men. We might almost venture to say that they are more so, since all that concerns the daily routine of domestic life comes more or less under their influence. Religion and morality are equally exalted or defamed as they lean to the one side or the other. Whether for good or for evil, woman wields a power that reaches from the palace to every cottage in the land.

The sight of a short advertisement in the London journals, has led us into many thoughts as to the vast amount of good the women of England might effect, were they only to turn the strong tide of their influence into the right way. This advertisement, issued by the Early Closing Association, is simple, short, and pithy. It rests upon our minds thus:—

Avoid Evening Shopping.
Avoid Late Payment of Wages.
Avoid Sunday Buying and Selling.

How easy to avoid all these things, and yet how greatly do they affect the lives of a very large proportion of our fellow-creatures! To begin with the first. The linen-draper's shop opens soon and closes late. From the early morning to the weary night, those who vend its wares must be at their post, always smiling, courteous, patient, under all the caprices of fancy, and the frightful fluctuations of irresolution in the thoughtless purchaser. So much are this class of people tried, that we should be very sorry for the world to estimate the English lady at the valuation they put upon her character. On after reflection there are many who actually wonder at themselves at the bewilderments of taste and in-

clination which have made the will veer round till it has touched almost every point of the compass, finally ending with what was first condemned. We are not altogether blaming this difficulty of fixing the fancy, because it is often to be attributed to optical confusions not at all beneath the dignity of science to explain, and we mention it because ladies should be put upon their guard not to inspect too many articles of dress at the same time. Still, the effect of this is grievously injurious to the shopkeeper. Patience is tried; strength is exhausted; unkind feelings are conjured up. All this is sufficiently exacting if confined to the early portion of the day—we were going to say, when the physical powers had been renovated by repose, but that cannot be the fact, so long as evening shopping is continued. After the doors are closed, the wares are to be packed away, and so more time is stolen from that sleep already too much curtailed. We cannot here speak of the injurious effects of standing so many hours during the four-and-twenty which Nature meant for the changeful use of all the members of the body, and yet the result is disease, which shortens life. We believe that those who have fallen into the practice of evening shopping have done so from want of reflection, little thinking of the evil consequences. We should be ashamed to add any argument derived from the fact that ladies of rank have always kept clear of this mistaken practice, their habits of life rendering it an incongruity.

"Avoid Late Payment of Wages." So stands the second clause of our advertisement. That seems, on the first glance, not to concern the ladies; but the next will show that it also is a question in which they have a right to take the deepest interest. We suppose that there is scarcely a manufacturer or a master in the kingdom out of the reach of female influence in this matter. It is the true right and the just province of the mother, the wife, the sister, to ask in all love that such a concession should be made, if the rule be not already established. She is the accredited representative of all the wives of all those men who are making the head of her own family a prosperous man. The labours of those men should be honoured, for labour has the blessing of God, and labour makes England great among the nations, and labour is honourable. The comfort of every individual brought into this relationship with her husband's family should be equally her care; and how can the honest penny get the best bargain, or the Sabbath be duly honoured, if wages are paid late on the Saturday night, and household provision is to be looked for on the Sunday morning?

And that brings us to the third clause of our text, "Sunday Buying and Sunday Selling." We should like to think that little need be said on this matter. If wages be kept from the workman, surely the sin must rest with the master. In respectable life, whether among the rich or the poor—for the poor may be respectable as well as the rich—the Sabbath is not usually broken for the purchase of the comforts of the day. Generally its violation is for the sake of indulgence and extravagances not needed, and often not well to be afforded. Witness the cigar shops, and the confectioners', and the fruiterers', and the glare of those gorgeous palaces, full of reeking evil spirits, which shock the heart and the eye at every turn.

Do not all these things come within woman's influence? The first is wholly in her own power. The second she can control if she will. The third she can modify, if not entirely abolish. Only let woman say to herself, "Here is work to do worthy to be done," and she will rise up and find that she has strength given her to do it.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

A VERY important State paper has emanated from the office of a no less eminent Indian statesman than Sir John Lawrence, the Commissioner of the North-West Provinces, but who will probably be known in history as the man who preserved India for the English. The circumstances under which this document is given to the world are as remarkable as the paper itself. A soldier and a statesman, second only in capacity to Sir John Lawrence himself—Colonel Herbert Edwards, who, single-handed, upheld the British renown in the lower districts of the Punjab when that country flowed up in insurrection, some twelve or fifteen years ago—wrote to

his chief an official paper complaining that the English Government did not show itself sufficiently Christian in its dealings with its native subjects. That is the lesson which this chivalrous soldier has learned from the late insurrection—the event which appears to have impressed some men at home, and far from the scene of action, with an opinion directly the reverse. It was in commenting on Colonel Edwards' paper that Sir John Lawrence issued the document now given to the public, in which, while he moderates his subordinate's zeal, he sanctions, and stamps with the weight of his own authority, the main conclusions to which he has come. It is unnecessary to recapitulate here the main views of this eminent man; our readers will be sure to peruse the document for themselves.

Three elections have taken place to supply vacancies in the House of Commons occasioned by the removal of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Willoughby, and Mr. Mangles to seats in the new Indian Council. The result leaves political parties in Parliament exactly where they were. Leominster sends the Conservative Mr. Hanbury to replace the Conservative Mr. Willoughby; Guildford and Reigate replace their Liberal members by new men of the same shades of opinion.

The Liverpool Social Congress seems to have opened the floodgates, and public men on all sides have rushed to the platform and poured forth to admiring audiences what lay on their minds. Among the politicians we find that the tone now in vogue is decidedly pacific. There is no alarm just now in the public mind. Clouds enough there may be in the political atmosphere, but at any rate our public men show no disposition to intensify the gloom. Perhaps the tendency is now too much the other way, and men are as prone to make light of dangers as they were, a short time ago, to magnify them. Cherbourg is never mentioned now but in ridicule, with a touch of sarcastic wonder that we could ever have been such fools as to throw ourselves into a state of panic for such a cause. Yet Cherbourg remains as solid a reality as it ever was; its dangers not diminished, however they may become familiar to us from longer acquaintance. Our floating bulwarks must, after all, be our main arm of defence. But there is much truth in what Mr. Baxter told his constituents at Arbroath, that it is possible to fortify the country so much, and to increase the taxes so proportionately high, that it will be impossible for a poor man to live in it.

The anniversary of the Manchester Athenæum, has been resuscitated with something of its pristine splendour. Lord John Russell was summoned, and Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, Judge Halliburton, more popularly known as "Sam Slick," with a fitting group of satellites, and all of them were ready at the call. The Athenæum, of course, received its due meed of praise as an educational institution, though its tendencies in the framing of the youthful mind appear to be at least equalled by that noble institution, the Free Library of the city; concerning which this fact was mentioned, that out of 28,000 volumes read in the course of the year, about two-thirds were works of fiction, and the remaining one-third works of a more solid character. This was looked upon by the speakers as, upon the whole, an encouraging symptom, and we believe few would have been disposed, beforehand, to fix the proportion of solid literature so high.

The Bishop of Oxford's reception from the sturdy Protestants of the North has been something of the roughest; but the energy and eloquence of the Bishop finally bore down all opposition, and secured him more than a patient and sympathising audience at Bradford. To secure such a result, of course a good deal of what the worldly-minded would call tact was necessary, and the Bishop displayed himself in the new phase of a eulogist of Puritanism, to an extent that is said to have alarmed his own disciples, and that has startled some of those who profess to lead public opinion.

The Prince Regent of Prussia takes the government, under the most favourable auspices. The moderate Liberals are high in heart that a new era is opening for constitutional Prussia; and their efforts are directed to induce the more extreme section to join with them at the coming elections. It is felt that, for the present, all that can be attempted with success is to induce the Regent to accept the Constitution in good faith; and so to give the sanction of his authority to its working. More than that cannot be expected from the present ruler.



A Woman's Bargain.

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

CHAPTER VII.

MRS. MELLISH'S frenzy of hysterics had subsided into the still gloom of sullenness. Not a word would she speak to anybody. If suffering entitles people to pity, she ought to have received a large share of the medicinal balm. It is a cruel mistake to say that those who deserve great blame, deserve no pity. That is the very reason that they should claim the more. Those who suffer for right-doing have both support and reward. Those who suffer for wrong-doing have nothing to sustain them.

Mrs. Mellish's dear friends were obliged to go home with her, although they thought it an intolerable injury, and Henrietta was obliged to appear thankful, though she wished them at Jamaica. Mrs. Mellish had cut all those conventionalities for the time being. She leant back in the carriage with her eyes shut, thinking within herself that she hated everybody, and would never put herself to the trouble of being civil again, experiencing all the sensations of having fallen down from some great height, and being mercilessly bruised all over with the frightful accident.

The poor lady was at length helped out of the carriage, and assisted up the steps of her own little cottage. It was then that she felt the consequences of her fall the more painfully, the more agonisingly. She had no hope now of casting off the unworthy coil of her comparative poverty. The pleasures of life seemed all gone. With a general antipathy to the whole world, she walked up the one flight of stairs of her own little house, shut the door of her own little chamber, drew down the blinds, and gave herself up to the despair of her disappointed affections.

Do we smile at that phrase? Some people have an affection for one thing and some for another. Surely it is quite as well to pine after fine houses, fine carriages, fine jewels, and fine dresses, as after some bad, unprincipled man whose influence corrupts the heart and poisons the spring of life.

Could Mrs. Mellish have looked out of her eyes with a clear judgment on her own little cottage, she might have seen that she had been blessed with a home that it rested with herself to make tasteful and happy. She had not a single trouble but

those she had made for herself. Why couldn't she recognise that fact? We wish that all our readers would just take a hint and inquire how much of their unhappiness springs up from the seeds they have sown with their own hands.

For a whole week Mrs. Mellish kept her chamber, with the blinds down. During that time she scarcely spoke to Henrietta, receiving such attendance as was actually necessary from the awkward maid. Henrietta felt both injured and wounded at these repulses. The alienation was widening between them. Alas! how hateful must those false things be that could thus force their way between the love of a mother and a daughter!

During that week Henrietta had ample time for reflection. The withering blight had so passed over the affections that there was a perfect dearth of every emanation of the heart. We believe that at certain periods of our lives we have all openings for good if we have only the will to take them. At this juncture Henrietta might have married the man of her choice, and that without imprudence, for he was in possession of a competency that ought to have satisfied her wishes. What right had she to aspire to the higher luxuries of life? There was no elevated, noble ambition in that selfish grasping for gilded gauds at any price. Lionel Kendrick had proved himself faithful and true, leal and loyal, to his love. Her mother had withdrawn her prohibition, and given her sanction to their union. Seeing him after this twelvemonth's separation had proved to her that she had not been misled by a passing fancy. He was handsome, honourable, generous-minded—a man to be loved for himself and his own sake, independently of circumstances. A few short months back, and she would have been in a very glow of delight to have seen him again, to have known that he was still truly attached, and that he was already in possession of an income that might have secured to her all that is really essential to the best happiness this life can offer. Now—ah! now—Henrietta endured conflicts that made her days pass in torture and agonies of doubtful irresolution as to whether she should decide in favour of her pride or her affections.

Had she, then, affections also? We suppose so, else there would have been no contest, no struggle. Her desires were strong both ways. Had their gratification been offered on either side, she would have seized upon the opportunity with avidity. Now the responsibility of choice

had been put upon her, and to decide was to give up either one side or the other. How often did Henrietta exclaim to herself, "Oh, that Lionel were only in Mr. Seymour's place! That surely would be the perfection of mortal happiness!"

But decision became every day more and more necessary. During that dull, dreary week Henrietta had not spoken to either of her admirers. It was true that, watching through the blinds, she daily saw young Kendrick make his inquiries at the gate respecting Mrs. Mellish's health, and the sight of him almost turned her heart away from its doting, craving love for all the showy things attached to bearing Mr. Seymour's name. But then, on the other hand, the last-named gentleman used with exactly the same regularity to send a liveried servant with charmingly-scented notes, breathing equal internal sweetness, to beg for news of the amiable invalid, bringing always hot-house fruits, dainty dexterities of pastry or expensive out-of-season delicacies, and the sight of these appliances of wealth did as much to enthrall her taste as young Lionel's bright gifts of nature did to hold the strings of her heart. Then she remembered well how Mr. Seymour had, to gratify a merely lightly expressed wish, purchased for her that costly cabinet of which the drawers held sundry jewels, and admirably to her taste, and all most pointedly associated with the wearing of the plain gold ring that kept them company in that same rich cabinet. Sometimes difficulties clear themselves away. They die a natural death, and put themselves out of people's way by a sort of mortality which saves a world of trouble. It was not so in the present case. Mrs. Mellish, tossing on a pillow of thorns in a little darkened chamber, chafed more and more at her position. Intense disappointment and bitter shame were evermore uppermost on her sea of troubles. As the days wore on, she grew impatient under the continued seclusion. But how could she emerge? The moment she descended into her ordinary sitting-room, that moment she must face everybody, and something must be settled. And she must see Mr. Seymour, too. As often as that idea presented itself, she was filled with rage, mortification, and shame.

Meanwhile, there was exactly such an amount of sympathy on Mr. Seymour's part, that his mind was occupied by precisely the same ideas. He saw all the difficulties of their respective positions, and puzzled himself to discover a mode in which they could be cleared away. At the end of a week he came to a decision. He composed an epistle, which he had to write and re-write half-a-dozen times over. In that letter he ignored every perception of the lady's mistake. He expressed the deepest regret at an illness which he could not help attributing in a great degree to the warmth of her maternal interest for her daughter's happiness, and agitation at the idea of separation from one whom she so fondly loved, and with whom she had so long lived in tender uninterrupted companionship; but still, he trusted that being admitted into the happiness of a new relationship, he should prove to her that she had gained a son rather than lost a daughter. Finally, he fervently hoped that her health would soon be sufficiently restored to allow him to thank her personally for her great generosity in sanctioning his addresses to one so near and dear to her heart, again lamenting that the excitement of her feelings on the occasion had been the cause of an indisposition which was the strongest proof of her maternal love and extreme sensibility of nature.

Mrs. Mellish read this letter many times over after its first hasty perusal, on which the hot impulse was to tear it to pieces. "The mocker! The traitor! The hypocrite! The cajoler! The deceiver! He knows as well as I do that—Why did he lead me into it? My son! Why, he is older than I am by many a long day! Son, indeed! What business had he to beguile me into making such a fool of myself? I wish from my heart that Henrietta would marry Lionel Kendrick, were it only to disappoint him."

That thought aroused Mrs. Mellish. She had never liked Lionel so well before. She might consider him in the light of a son without any very unnatural stretch of feeling. She would talk that matter over with Henrietta. She had opposed poor dear Henrietta a long while, and no doubt her present indifference was the result of feelings that had been torporised by absence.

She would invite that very charming young man to her house. He should have fair play. He deserved that at least. He was so honest, and so handsome, and so faithful, and so true; and then she should so like to write to that false man, and tell him that Henrietta's affections were engaged.

Lionel Kendrick had entered on the duties of his office. Steady routine did not quite suit his ardent nature or assimilate with the impulsive warmth of his heart. Nevertheless he mastered himself, and set himself courageously to work. He loved independence for its own sake, and he loved Henrietta Mellish also.

But he was growing gloomy and discontented, not with affairs of business, but with affairs of the heart. He had hoped that everything matrimonial would have been settled long before that same day of the month. Why wasn't it? Was Henrietta putting him off, or was it only the retiring modesty of her sensitive nature and her delicate sensibility that prevented things coming to a crisis? It was very dreary work sitting there in that so-so sort of lodging, with no human smile to welcome him when he came back from the Government office; but he supposed that Mrs. Mellish's illness made poor dear Henrietta dull and miserable. How he did long to alter all that! That pretty little cottage at Kensington, or that snug home at Maida Hill, which would she choose? He hoped it would be the one furthest from his mother-in-law, but he left all that to darling Henrietta. And then, should the little drawing-room be fitted up with blue or green? He wondered which was her favourite colour, and what a dullard he had been never to ask that question. Then he had chosen the furniture, too—of course subject to her approbation. But in the meantime, what dull work! Stay. There is a note on the table! That stupid servant, not to tell him so when he came in, and what a wretch he was not to have seen it with the eyes of his heart! Ah, but then, that poor heart of his was not so very much to blame; the handwriting was not Henrietta's, but it was from Mrs. Mellish—good old soul! he must try to like her for his well-beloved's sake—that his charming little note came. She was better, and the first thing that she did was to write and ask him to spend a few hours with them the next evening. Wouldn't he go! What a kind, dear, amiable creature she was, and wouldn't he try to be a comfort to her, and take care of her when once his angelic Henrietta had given him the right to call her mother his mother! No, he wouldn't dislike her as most young men did their wife's mamma, when they got married, he was quite resolved on that.

So he wrote a loving little note of thanks to Mrs. Mellish, and spent the rest of that evening in fancy-work dreams about the next.

(To be continued.)

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

A tract of a dozen pages has just been printed by authority, which contains the letter of instructions addressed by the Royal Commissioners lately appointed to inquire into the state of popular education in England to the gentlemen who are to be employed as Assistant Commissioners in this inquiry. The Royal Commissioners are expected "to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people." It has not been thought advisable to attempt an exhaustive survey of the whole of England, and the Commissioners have therefore selected as specimens of the country at large, ten districts, two metropolitan, two agricultural, two manufacturing, and two mining—one of which has been allotted to each Assistant-Commissioner. The Assistant-Commissioners are reminded that their duty is confined to the collection of facts, without the slightest regard to their bearing upon any controverted theories: "The Royal Commissioners themselves, as such, adopt at present no theory whatever." The inquiries of the Assistant-Commissioners will fall into two principal divisions: Firstly, statistics; and secondly, the condition, methods, and results of education.

The two convicts, Edward Thompson and Patrick Salmon, who made their escape about a fortnight ago while employed on board the Thunderbolt, off Chatham dockyard, have been apprehended by the Dorsetshire police in the neighbourhood of Weymouth.

Thomas Griffiths, Esq., of Hammersmith, was visiting at Glenlee. The other morning he was out shooting, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. The keeper observed him stoop forward; he then fell on his face and breathed his last. The cause of death was ascertained to be "apoplexy of the heart," accompanied by ossification of the pulmonary vessels.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVING.

Carriage Costume.—Dress of gray silk. One very broad flounce covers more than half the length of the skirt, and at the lower part of this broad flounce there are three narrow ones, edged with a trimming composed of plaided velvet and silk, cut bias way. A single narrow flounce, forming a heading to the broad flounce, is also edged with the trimming just described. A second skirt, of very short length, forms a sort of tunic, open in front, with the corners rounded off. It is edged with a double row of the plaided trimming. The corsage is high, and has two rows of trimming in front, descending from the shoulders to a point at the waist. The sleeves are in one puff, extending from the shoulder to the wrist, and are finished by broad turn-up cuffs of plaided silk and velvet. A bonnet of gray straw, trimmed with bouquets of corn-flowers mingled with grass. Strings and bavolet of plaided ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The shape of bonnets for the ensuing winter seems now to be sufficiently determined, to warrant us in stating that they will continue to be worn very open at each side of the face, and more forward on the forehead than those of last season; the curtain of moderate length and set on in double plaits.

Having been favoured with the view of an elegant assortment of cloaks, we may here notice a few of the most striking novelties:—

1. The "Isabelle."—This cloak is made of black velvet, and as a large pelerine, trimmed with an insertion of guipure and jet, and edged with very rich tassel fringe intermingled with jet.

2. The "Pamela Shawl," may be made of black or dark blue velvet, and edged with a border of rich embroidery in silk intermingled with jet.

3. The "Emilia Cloak."—The material is fine gray cloth. This cloak has a deep pelerine, which falls over the arms, and answers the purpose of sleeves, whilst at the back it presents the effect of a double cloak. It is trimmed with rich black and grey passementerie.

4. The "Spanish Mantle."—The form is round, drooping very much behind, and having ends of moderate length in front. It is edged with a very rich Guipure de Venise, nearly half a yard deep, and set on very full. The mantle itself is ornamented with rows of rich silk embroidery.

5. The "Manteau Pompadour."—This style of cloak is at present highly fashionable in Paris. It has somewhat of the shawl form, and is made of dark blue velvet, trimmed with broad bands of Tartan velvet in shades of blue and green. It has a pelerine, pointed at the back, so as to present in some degree the effect of a hood. This pelerine is trimmed with a band of Tartan velvet, and at the extreme edge there is a broad silk fringe in which the various colours of the Tartan are blended together.

The dresses in preparation for an approaching marriage in high life, are remarkable for taste and elegance. The bride's dress is of rich moire antique, and has side trimmings composed of ruffles of tulle, notched at the edges. The trimmings are formed of festoons of ruffles narrowing or rather becoming smaller as they ascend to the waist; and they are fixed at each end by bows of white ribbon. The sleeves, which are of the bell form, double and very wide, are edged with ruffles of tulle, and gathered up at the inner part of the arm by bows of ribbon. The corsage of the dress is half high, and over it is worn a fichu or pelerine of tulle, edged with a fall of lace, surmounted by a ruche of tulle. The bridal veil is a square of white tulle, finished by a very broad hem.

The dresses prepared for the bridesmaids are of white tulle, with double skirts, each trimmed with broad bands of mauve colour silk cut bias way. Small circular cloaks of white cashmere, and bonnets of white tulle, trimmed with bouquets of white chrysanthemums.

An interesting ceremony took place a few days ago at the church at Versailles, where Madame Goujon celebrated by a mass the 100th anniversary of her birthday. She was led to the church by her son, who is librarian and treasurer at the Mazarine Library, a post which he has filled since 1813, he being now in his 75th year. A great number of the inhabitants of the town, headed by the mayor, were present, and General d'Allonville allowed the band of one of the cavalry regiments to attend. The old lady has never had any serious illness, and retains the full possession of her faculties.

We are informed that legal proceedings have been commenced by the Rev. Alfred Poole against the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, in consequence of the statements made by the latter gentleman at the meeting in St. James's Hall, on the 11th of June. Mr. Bovil, Q.C., and Mr. Coleridge, will be counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., is retained for the defendant. An application will also be made to the Court of Queen's Bench, on behalf of Mr. Poole, for a mandamus to compel the archbishop to receive his appeal. It will be recollected that a similar procedure was successful in the case of Archdeacon Denison.

CARD SHARPING.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, William Thomas, was indicted for misdemeanour, in having fraudulently obtained a watch and chain by means of cheating and false devices at cards. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor was a Mr. Augustus North, who carries on the business of a brewer at Cardiff. He was in London in July last, and on the 30th of that month was on board a Woolwich steambot intending to proceed to that town. A respectable-looking man on board the boat entered into conversation with him, and upon their arrival at Woolwich, proposed that they should have a glass of ale together, and they proceeded to the Pier Hotel for that purpose, and went into a room upstairs. The prisoner and another man then came in, the latter offering some rings for sale, and he afterwards produced a pack of cards, and the man who had accosted the prosecutor on board the boat and the other man betted with the man who had the rings. The old trick was proposed of having two red and one black cards, and the bet was that the player did not pick out the black card from the other two. The cards were so manoeuvred in the first instance as to lead the prosecutor to suppose that he was certain which was the black card, and he staked his watch and chain against 10*l.* upon the event of his discovery of the black. The cards were then again shuffled,

ships at Portsmouth, and resided at Leicester. He was on board one of the Woolwich boats on the 26th of August, when a stranger entered into conversation with him, and upon their arrival at Woolwich they went to the Pier Hotel to have some ale. The prisoner and another man came into the room, and cards were produced, and the prisoner began to bet upon the black card, and wished him to do so also, and said he would "go him halves." He at length consented to bet, and at first staked 5*s.*, and went on betting until the stakes were as high as 5*l.*, and the result was that he lost 15*l.* He then said that he had been robbed and he should go for a policeman, and the prisoner said he would go with him, and they went out together, but the moment they saw a policeman approaching the prisoner ran away. He was pursued and taken into custody, and upon witness returning to the publichouse he found that both the other men had gone off. The prosecutor further stated that he betted several times, but did not win upon a single occasion, and he said his impression was that by some contrivance the black card was shuffled away and a third red card substituted, so that he never had the slightest chance of winning. It also appeared that when the prisoner was taken into custody, Mr. North's watch was found upon him. Mr. Metcalf submitted that in this case, as in the last, there was no evidence of any fraud or unfair play, and that the indictment therefore could not be supported. The Recorder having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty upon the



CARRIAGE COSTUME.

and the prosecutor turned up the card he had pitched upon, which of course turned out a red one. The other man immediately snatched up the watch and chain, and the prisoner then proposed to redeem the watch, and handed what appeared to be a 10*l.* note to the man who had it, and the watch and chain were given to him. He then told the prosecutor that he was a respectable man, and was employed in the Dockyard at Woolwich, and said if he came to his residence, in High-street, Paddington, in the evening, and gave him 2*l.*, he would give him his watch, and trust to his honour for paying him the remainder of the money he had advanced. The prosecutor went to the address indicated in the evening, but could hear no tidings of the prisoner, and he did not see him again until he was in custody on another charge. Mr. Metcalf, at the close of the case for the prosecution, submitted that there was no evidence of any unfairness or cheating with the cards, and that, therefore, the present indictment could not be supported. The Recorder said that, whatever suspicion there might be, he did not think the evidence made out that a fraud had been committed, so as to bring the case within the statute. The jury consequently returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The defendant was then charged upon another indictment with obtaining the sum of 15*l.* from Thomas Heywood by false pretences. The prosecutor stated that he was an engineer on board one of Her Majesty's

count charging the prisoner with conspiracy. A constable informed the Court that the prisoner was well-known to the police as one of a gang of card sharps, who were always about trying to pick up countrymen and others. He was not aware, however, that he had ever been in custody. The Recorder said, there could be no doubt that the prisoner had been for some time engaged in practices of this description, and he sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

It was said some time ago that when the Queen and the Empress met at Cherbourg their Majesties had a solemn deliberation on the grave question, whether or not the doom of crinoline should be sealed, and that the august personages came to the conclusion that at the end of the winter it should be. Whether this *on dit* were true or false, I cannot take on myself to affirm; but I have heard on excellent authority that the Empress and some of her ladies have lately been engaged in making all manner of experiments on dress, as regards form and development, and colour; and that the result is that they have determined before long to inaugurate a violent reaction to the present style—that is to say, to have dresses short enough to display the foot and ankle, instead of trailing on the ground; to diminish immensely their prodigious development; and in place of colours more or less staid to have the brightest and gayest hues imaginable.—*Paris Letter.*

A FEW WORDS FOR WOMAN.

We copy the following sensible remarks under the above head from our contemporary, the *Armagh Guardian*: "It is our boast, in this United Kingdom, that we have done much to ameliorate the condition of the softer sex. We say, and perhaps justly, that among all the nations of the world, with us alone they enjoy their legitimate position: as the equals, in every respect, of those who are by courtesy called lords. Few who have read anything of the degradation of woman in oriental kingdoms, or of the servitude to which she is subject in the society of the more civilised, but must pity, while they condemn, a system which Nature ignores, and man is ungrateful to tolerate. So far, at least, as the subjects of a Queen who exalts her kind to a queenly status, we are free from the vulgar reproach. After all, however, we are not quite sure if, as a nation, we have discharged our duty to woman. We are too ready to sneer at what are called their foibles; too slow to aid them in their weakness; too severe to criticise their customs. And yet, whatever woman is, man has made her—whether that be a puppet, an angel, or a demon. We monopolise everything—all the power of government, all the resources of education, all the elements of command. In the Houses of Parliament she is unrepresented—the influence of her vote and the eloquence of her voice are not felt there; we pass laws to govern her without taking any general opinion of her own, and of such laws we have a poor specimen in the Divorce Bill of last session. In the Courts of Law she has no pleader of her own class. From the Faculty of Physic she is invidiously excluded. Even in the Church she is forced into silence, by a misconstruction of the writing of the bachelor Saint Paul. We are not, therefore, certain that we have fulfilled our duty to woman, when we require her to be a social being, and at the same time exclude her from nearly every social privilege. But this is not all. We have trained her in certain habits, yet we are the first to condemn her for practising them. Modelling her attire after those who are regarded as pivots of fashion, how swift are we to turn her to ridicule. We forget the pegtop pants in our condemnation of the crinoline; it is convenient for us to shut out of mind the thousand-and-one varieties of hats, when we choose to condemn the half-dozen shapes of bonnets; and we never dream of the ludicrous caricature in a Newmarket and jack-boots, when we vent our ire at the last new mantle or the latest patent slipper. Though impartial criticism would at once award her the prize for pure taste, your Nobodies turn their heads aside to traduce her, because she has learnt the very lessons they laboured so sedulously to teach. Of female apparel, in its most extravagant style, the worst we can say is, that it is the most exact imitation possible of the extremes which man invented. And if he may adopt a modified form of the taboos of the New Zealander, or the cap and feathers of the untutored African chief, we must not unreservedly condemn in her the counterpart of the glittering ornaments of the ankle or wrist, the ear-rings or gaudy head-dress. Let man reform himself; and woman, emphatically imitative, will soon follow his example. Why should we blame woman for a weakness that is natural, especially as we have done so little to correct it? Where are our efforts to educate her? Our great national endowments scarcely reach her, except in conjunction with the other sex. We have no superior schools for her of a public character; no foundation exclusively appropriated to her wants; no stimulus to literary advancement; no profession which she can enter; no office in the Government which she can fill. The old Salique law, if unjust, was consistent, when it excluded her from all share in the Government; we are as inconsistent as unjust, for while we provide that a lady may govern us, we shut out all other ladies from participating, in the least degree, in the literary and police arrangements of the empire. Then, what have we done for her protection? We fine, confine, or otherwise punish, whoever would ill-use or wound her. But we have comparatively little security for her against the lures of the seducer. In the wide interpretation given to British liberty, we tolerate dens of profligacy where, under cover of a license, the vilest baits are laid to entrap the unwary, the vilest food is furnished to satisfy the appetite of the corrupt. Your casino, dancing-saloons, free-and-easy, café or divan, (and what large town in the kingdom is without them?), are they not so many centres of attraction to whatever is foul, vicious, or infamous? Your *poses plastiques*, your vocal and instrumental music, your dancing and mimicry, which occupy them, are they not the well-devised schemes of arresting the more susceptible senses, and of preparing for the stealthy approaches of the destroyer? What have we done to protect woman from such allurements? Bred in the giddy whirl of fashion, taught her to adorn her person rather than her mind, left her exposed to temptation everywhere, and when she does fall, pass her by on the other side. Where we have not done so, we have had, as our reward, an angel in the household, or in the world a virtuous family, and all those blessings which are inalienable from that which the wisest of men has fixed at a price far above rubies."

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN AT A POET'S GRAVE IN AYRSHIRE.

I.
Let him rest! Let him rest!
With the green earth on his breast;
The daisies grow above him and the long sedge-grasses wave.
What call or right have you,
To mercenary crew,
To lift the pitying veil that shrouds him in the grave?
'Tis true this man could sing,
Like lark in early spring,
Or tender nightingale, deep hidden in the bowers;—
'Tis true that he was wise,
And that his heavenward eyes,
Saw far beyond the clouds that dim this world of ours;
But is he yours, when dead,
To rake his narrow bed,
And peer into his heart for flaws, and spots, and stains?
And all because his voice
Bade multitudes rejoice,
And cheer'd Humanity amid its griefs and pains?

II.
Let him rest! Let him rest!
With the green earth on his breast,
And leave! oh leave! his fame unsullied by your breath!
Each day that passes by,
What meaner mortals die;
What thousand raindrops fall into the seas of death!
No vendor of a tale,
His merchandise for sale,
Pries into evidence, to show how mean were they;
No libel touches them,
No curious fools condemn;
Their human frailties sleep, for God, not man, to weigh.
And shall the hard alone
Have all his follies known,
Dug from the misty past to spice a needless book—
That envy may exclaim,
At mention of his name,
"The greatest are but small, however great they look?"

III.
Let them rest, their sorrows o'er,
All the mighty bards of yore!
And if, ye grubbers-up of scandals dead and gone,
Ye find, amid the slime,
Some sin of ancient time,
Some fault, or seeming fault, that Shakespeare might have done;
Some spot on Milton's truth,
Or Byron's glowing youth;
Some error, not too small for microscopic gaze;
Shroud it in deepest gloom,
As on your father's tomb
You'd hush the evil tongues that spoke in his dispraise.
Shroud it in darkest night!
Or, if compelled to write—
Tell us the inspiring tale of perils overcome:
Of struggles for the good,
Of courage unabated,
But let their frailties rest, and on their faults be dumb!
—Charles Mackay.

LITERATURE.

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

China: being the Times' Special Correspondence from China in the years 1857-8, with Corrections and Additions by the Author. London: G. Routledge and Co.

"Let any man who has received a University education, and who combines ordinary experience of the world with some knowledge of journalism, conceive himself suddenly called upon to pack up a few books and clothes, and proceed to the borders of a distant empire, such as China. Let his duty be to write thence a series of letters, containing not only all the intelligence from the centre of warlike operations, but also sound political reflections, descriptions of scenery and manners, philological observation, and the action of diplomacy, comprehending the intrigues of rival nations. Let him, in health or sickness, from boat or tent, in the glare of conflagration or the excitement of victory, wheresoever he may find himself, and under whatsoever difficulties, write against time, and despatch the most accurate information as to everything around him, as well as of the mercantile prospects and resources of the territory to which he is sent. Let him bear in mind that he must amuse as well as instruct, that his style will be criticised as if every letter were the work of deliberate study, and that the whole civilised world will be his critic. Let him reflect on the danger which he must share as an eye-witness of battles and sieges, from which he can derive no military reward or glory and that he must master the science of strategy without being a soldier. Let him remember that he will not have the opportunity, in all probability, of consulting an authority, or gaining the slightest assistance from any one, or of recalling or altering a word of that which is written in haste, sent in haste, and printed in haste. Finally, let him weigh well the responsibility which will attach itself to every sentence of his communications, and on the good or the mischief that he may do by an inadvertent or incorrect statement, opinion, or conclusion. He will then have duly considered what it is to become a special correspondent of the *Times*, and to attempt the work which Mr. Wingrove Cooke has successfully undertaken, and be enabled to state whether he feel equal to a task which so few could achieve, or conscious of a deficiency which so many might acknowledge without blushing for their incompetency. The number of men capable of writing such a book as that before us, under similar circumstances, we may safely allege to be extremely limited, and the judgment which selected the right man as chronicler of the late war in China deserves great commendation at the hands of the British public."

Such is the dictum pronounced in an elaborate essay lately published on the subject of Mr. Cooke's

performances in China. Since then, we have noticed the tribute paid to the Chinese correspondent's truthfulness from the most popular of travelling showmen writing from Hong Kong. Mr. Albert Smith declares that he is impressed with the striking veracity of Mr. Cooke's letters on realising the Celestial Empire in his search after material for a new entertainment. Mr. Smith is a man of observation after his fashion. He will not, in all probability, seize upon other than the comic characteristics of the country to which he is accredited by his British audiences for the purpose of supplying them with fun and amusement. When he returns with marvellous stories of puppy soup and mandarin absurdities, he will, doubtless, rattle his chopsticks with the dexterity of a juggler, and give us ample accounts of Chinese "gents," "flirts," and "ballet-girls," if there be such specimens of humanity. In the meantime, we accept his serious testimony as to the accuracy of Mr. Cooke with pleasure for genuine and careless sincerity of its utterance, as well as the value of the fact stated by him.

We have seen that the "Correspondent in China" has achieved far more than could have been expected from him. He actually furnished the brain and the common sense of the expedition. His views were all adopted and his line of policy carried out. He has contributed in no slight degree towards the achievement of the treaty. He has proved himself as great a benefactor to the Chinese as to us. In fact we are inclined to think that he is entitled to rank henceforth as a second Confucius in the flowery land. He has acted as our antagonistic influence to Yeh. We wonder what sort of portrait that fierce exclusive barbarian would afford us of him in return for his own, drawn by so masterly a hand. Possibly by this time Yeh's ideas have undergone a great change.

The work of Mr. Cooke has afforded such abundant matter for quotation to journalism that we shall not attempt to transcribe any passages from it to our columns. The opening of the ports of the Yang-tse-Kiang was one of the chief points insisted upon months before the Treaty by the "Correspondent." To show the value of such a step, he penned an imaginary voyage up that river, of more significance and importance to mankind than any imaginary voyage ever written. When his occupation ceased as chronicler of battles, he fell back upon the resources of the country, the present balance of trade, and what might be reasonably expected in future from uninterrupted commerce. He taught us that we must protect the Chinese people from their rulers. Mr. Cooke does not attempt to give us an analysis of the Chinese character. He acknowledges it to be a puzzle. But after all, how can a man depict a model character for 400,000,000 of people? The Chinaman is a pattern anomaly. But he is obsequious, cunning, imitative, and by no means bigoted. He is also brave, and sometimes positively, even if ludicrously, heroic. His contempt of life is as great as his idolatry of acquisition.

Let not such of our readers as have not read Mr. Cooke's letters imagine that they consist of dry commercial details, and the mere records of fights and sieges, wherein mandarins flourish their "green dragons," and "braves" strike their targets with their clumsy swords. It is not so. This volume is full of amusing description. Chinese habits, religion, scenery, cookery, quaintness of language, and singularity of custom—these are happily mingled with those portions, which interest the merchant, the legislator, the diplomatist, and the politician.

"The Chinese dinner," says the same writer from whom we have borrowed at the commencement of this notice, "with its stew of sea-slugs, its bird's-nest soup, and other delicacies, is as admirable in the playfulness of its minute detail, as the more serious portions of the work are in their way. Mr. Cooke invited a portion of the beauty and fashion of Ningpo to dinner in September last, and sent each guest a pair of chopsticks with the invitation. Poor Soyer must have enjoyed this account before his death. The guests and their entertainer sat like Greenwich pensioners, or blue-coat boys, eating in public before a host of half-naked Chinamen, who paid for their places on an opposite house, packed upon the gallery, and squatted on the roof. This episode shows the versatility of the writer in a new phase."

We recommend this chapter especially to our lady readers. There is much more than this to entertain them, and something to horrify, witness the graphic episode of the "Baby tower," which is alike startling and horrifying, and the description of the Chinese prisons and execution ground, which Mr. Cooke visited. The book is sold everywhere. Its objects have been achieved, and it will remain a possession for ever, as a record not only of a most interesting episode in the world's history, but also as an evidence of what can be achieved by a writer of shrewd sense, sound information, indomitable courage, tact, energy, and brilliant literary acquirements, when put on his mettle, and called upon un-

aided to execute a task of colossal and minute difficulty and importance.

One more passage from the writer already quoted, and we have done. "The pagoda and Buddhist monastery of Wangpoo, and the reflections to which they give birth—the description of the night passed in their neighbourhood, on the wide and troubled waters of the river; 'with the monotonous note of the beetle around, while flights of fire-flies, like flakes of diamonds, fluttered up and down among the cotton-plants'—the vivid portraiture of Keashin and Kiahing, and their inhabitants; of the Imperial canal, with its bridges and monuments, its fishing cormorants, its water-side gardens, its rotting junks, its granite quay and towing-path, its irrigating wheels, and the 'long-tailed' race crowding its banks—all this, and much more, culminating with the superb panorama of Hangchow, painted in pen and ink, by a master hand, is most worthy of note, and to it we refer those of our readers who have glanced over it in the *Times*, for the pleasure of a second perusal, and inform those who have never seen it of the treat which they have in store. We differ from Mr. Cooke on one point. He says that a Chinaman has no religion, and that it is this which makes an earnest missionary despond. The seed falls on rocky ground. From this, on the contrary, we gather hope. There is nothing to uproot—nothing to contend against—no deep superstition, which too often in the world's history, fire and sword have failed, alike with the gentlest and most persevering persuasion, to eradicate. There is nothing to destroy—let us trust that there is everything to implant. Let us borrow a lesson from Chinese cultivation. That extraordinary people can convert rock or desert to a garden terrace. Why should not the ministers of Heaven's grace successfully emulate their material triumphs in a spiritual sense? The chapter on diplomatic movements is important. The designs and proceedings of Russia are touched upon with clear-sighted skill. Let any one take the map of China, and observe how Russia is closing upon that empire from the north—on the west side by Lake Baikal, and on the east by the course of the Amoor, which is now assigned by treaty as her present boundary line. The Russians have played the finest card in the game. Such is Mr. Cooke's opinion, and we unhesitatingly endorse it from our foregone conclusions. The Russians, while securing the same advantages, or even greater than the Allies, will escape the odium of any coercive measure. Mr. Cooke tells us—and events have so far justified him—that there are no defences northward in China. He said that Commander Dew and seventeen marines might annex Ningpo and the surrounding territory, and seal the annexation with a judicious manifesto. 'Where our Customers Dwell,' 'The Balance of Trade,' 'The Table of Exports to China,' 'The History of the Export Trade,' 'Statistics of the Opium Trade,' 'Chinese Currency,' 'No Prejudice against European Goods'—these are subjects which receive a luminous exposition from the ready pen of this experienced writer. Mr. Cooke's correspondence with the *Times* from Algeria enraged the French Government with its telling revelations. As an assistant tithe-commissioner he is learned in crops and agricultural statistics. In fact, perhaps no newspaper correspondent ever before carried with him such a fund of varied and ready information. An individual, situated as he was in China, was forced to rely upon the resources of his own mind and his own experience. Let us revert to the volume. We are informed there, that every morning throughout the Chinese Empire, 300,000,000 blue cotton breeches are drawn over human legs. What a fact for Manchester! Then come 'Chinese Custom-houses,' 'Chinese Tariffs,' 'Are there Differential duties?' 'The British Import Trade,' 'How to Increase our Export Trade,' and last but not least, 'An Imaginary Voyage up the Yang-tse-kiang'—for never did imaginative author, were he Defoe, Swift, or Fielding write an imaginary voyage so fraught with value and meaning as this. It is our own fault if it remain imaginary. It will be a nation's, a world's blunder if this chapter be not realised. Of this river, and the tributaries and canals which fall into it, our author says that Bradshaw's Railway Map is a blank sheet compared with them. 'Give us,' he says, 'free access to China, protect us in the exercise of our privileges until the Chinese become accustomed to us and understand us, and fix our duty payments firmly and explicitly, and everything else will follow. The great piracy difficulty on the coast will find its own solution; for the coalfields will be opened, and some screw steam-company will get possession of the coasting trade. The custom-house bugbear will disappear, for the goods will be put down at the door of the customer. Tea and silk will be bought cheaper, for different districts will be made to compete when we buy direct from the producer, and British manufactures, with moderate energy and enterprise, will make a fair

start.' What advantages do we not possess over Russia, if we should but make a fair use of them!"

That we are in the right way to make use of them we fully believe, as well as that we are indebted for it to the firmness and sagacity of Lord Elgin, the gallantry of Keppel, the conduct of the *Times* newspaper, and last, but not least, to the extraordinary talent exhibited in the fulfilment of his duties, and more than his duties, by the *Times* correspondent, Mr. G. Wingrove Cooke.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

"MATHEWS AT HOME."—In *London Assurance*.

A MESSAGE TO BE WHISPERED IN THE EAR OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—"It's Never too late to Mend."

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.—"As much honour as you like, my Son, but as few affairs of honour as possible."—*Paterfamilias Punch*.

THE FLIGHT OF GENIUS.—You may have a dozen Kites, but it requires a very knowing hand indeed to be able to fly even one of them.—*Our Capel Court Contributor*.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD JOKER.—There are jokes like diamonds, that take infinitely less time to find than to polish.

POLITENESS BETWEEN OLD FRIENDS.—Just as the comet was wagging its tail for the last time in the presence of this earth, John Cooper respectfully took off his hat, and, with the greatest solemnity, said, salutingly, "*Au Revoir!*"

PHYSIOLOGY OF PUBLIC ORATORY.—In public oratory words would seem to take a far higher rank than ideas. You hear many a mute inglorious Demosthenes stuttering to express himself, say that, "he was at a loss for words;" but you never hear any one yet—not even a vestryman, or an Irishman—who had the honesty to excuse himself by saying that, "he really was at a loss for ideas."

SHORTFELLOW SUMS UP LONGFELLOW.—Miles Standish, old Puritan soldier, courts gal Priscilla by proxy. Gal likes the proxy best, so Miles in a rage takes and hooks it. Folks think he's killed, but he ain't, and comes back, as a friend, to the wedding. If you call this ink-Standish stuff poetry, *Punch* will soon reel you off, Miles.

A FRENCH MIRACLE.—To meet with a French writer, who writes with anything like a tolerable knowledge of England, or English manners, on an English subject! If any inspired shepherdess will testify to the above miracle, and bring forward satisfactory evidence of the same in the Frenchman's own handwriting, we are ready to give our consent to its being recorded as the very greatest miracle in the universe!—we mean, of course, the *Univers*!

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—An amateur astronomer residing in Belgravia, in the interests of (gastronomy, ascended Richmond-hill, for the purpose of observing the comet from that eminence. Having partaken of refreshment at the Star and Garter, he discovered the existence of a second comet, of precisely equal magnitude with that discovered by Donati. The second comet was not visible to the unaided eye, but could easily be seen by the help of a champagne-glass.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Among the young folk who gave their vocal aid at the Saturday evening concert, provided at the Mill-lane School-room, Everton, in connexion with St. Chrysostom's Working Men's Association, is a little girl between nine and ten years of age, named Mary Lucas, daughter of a shoemaker, living at 188, Richmond-row. For so young a child, and considering also that the only musical instruction she has received has been in connexion with this useful Working Men's Association, she has a voice of great power and compass, while her execution is no less remarkable than the quality of her notes, when the facts to which we have alluded are taken into account. These circumstances were canvassed among the noble lords who were in Liverpool in connexion with the Social Science meetings, and one day a distinguished company, comprising Lord John and Lady Russell, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and several other noblemen accompanied by Mr. W. Brown, M.P., proceeded to the humble dwelling of Mary's parents, which, as our readers are aware, is in a part of the town not often penetrated by members from the upper circles. Arrived at the house, a wish was expressed that the girl should sing to them; and sing she did, with all the ease and self-command, if not with all the artistic effect, of a Piccolomini; and when she had finished, addressing her noble and distinguished patrons, she is said to have exclaimed, with a nice appreciation of the demands of a *quo pro a quid*, "Well, now, I've sung for you, what do you intend to do for me?" "Well, my little girl," said Mr. Brown, "We will see that your vocal capabilities are not allowed to be lost;" and our informant states that nearly every day since that, to the girl, eventful occasion, she has been up to Richmond-hill to receive musical instructions.—*Liverpool Albion*.

In travelling in Pennsylvania among the Dutch, I met some queer specimens of humanity. I was one day talking to a fat old innkeeper who had been thrice married, upon the tender theme of connubial felicity, when he expressed his views as follows: "Well, den, you see, de first time I marries it vas for love—dat vash goot: den I marries for beauty—dat vash goot too, about ash goot ash de first—but dis time I marries for money, and dis is petter as poth."—*Patchwork, by Howard Paul*.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* states that numerous French missionaries, men and women, have left France during the last few months. Ten members of the Society of Mary have left for New Caledonia; a bishop and ten members of the same society, for the Oceanic missions; thirty-one members of the society of Picpus, for Tahiti, Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, Santiago, Lima, &c.; two monks and two nuns for North America; and twenty-one priests of the Society of Foreign Missions, for China.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

A "Special Correspondent" of the *British Standard* writes from Aberdeen: "Since my last, the Daily Union Prayer-meetings have continued to be as well attended as ever. I have been present on thirty successive occasions save one, and have been surprised to see, day after day, that splendid hall neatly filled by people of every rank, and Christians of every denomination. The average attendance may be safely set down at from 400 to 500 persons. The same routine of simple service is still continued, and the same quiet and order maintained. One day last week we had Lord Haddo—eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and a very pious member of the Church of Scotland—in the chair, while a Doctor of Divinity connected with the Free Church, an Episcopalian brother, and a member of one of the Independent Churches, led the devotional exercises. On another occasion the chair was occupied by the minister of Grey Friars parish, while a Free Church minister, an Episcopalian layman, a United Presbyterian, and a Baptist engaged in prayer! The evening meetings have an average attendance of about 600 persons. Thus, for thirty days, we have had in this city 1,000 people assembled for public prayer. To promote the good work, the Young Men's Christian Association obtained the services of the Rev. H. G. Guinness for a week. Arrangements were made for his preaching in eight different churches and chapels, the largest that the city contains; but had they been much larger they would all have been filled. The most remarkable fact about these arrangements is the readiness with which the minister of the North parish church, the Rev. John Wilson, granted the use of it for an evening service. Nor does he stand alone in this Christian liberality. Mr. Brownlow North and Mr. Macdowall Grant, as lay preachers, are fully admitted into the pulpits of the Establishment. A great work, we are told, is also in progress at Inverness. At Dundee and in Glasgow, Mr. Guinness is to evangelise, while every town in the North is praying, 'Come over and help us.'"

THE WINTER SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral are exerting themselves vigorously to carry out the wishes of the Bishop of London, by making the vast interior of their church as extensively available as possible for Sunday evening service during the winter. At this moment workmen are busily employed in the necessary alterations, and it is expected that all will be ready by Sunday, the 28th November, being Advent Sunday. The intention is to have the services take place in the area of the dome; the flagged floor of which is being covered with a species of matting called kamptulicon, which, being composed of a mixture of caoutchouc and cork-wood cut small, will, it is expected, effectually preclude the ascent of any cold air from beneath. Of the eight sides of the great central octagon six will be curtained to the height of fifteen feet with crimson leather, manufactured after an American patent; and of the remaining two, one will be occupied by the organ, and the other thrown open into the nave. These curtains are specially intended to confine the sound, and are removable at pleasure. They will only remain up during the evening services. In that part of the crypt which is under the nave are now placed a set of Mr. Goldsworthy's patent stoves, and a series of experiments is being made in the latter, which is now closed in by a curtain, to ascertain the number of stoves that will be necessary to secure a comfortable temperature. The sittings in the area will consist of chairs, of which 2,500 have been ordered; but this will not be the limit of accommodation for those who may wish to attend the services, as the nave and adjacent avenues, which will be thrown open, will accommodate nearly as many more. The heating experiments have been most satisfactory, and it is fully expected that the religious public will have no cause of complaint or excuse for absence on that score. For the purposes of illumination, the corona, which was run round the whispering gallery on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, will again be brought into requisition, and the effect of the light on the paintings of the dome will be extremely striking and magnificent. It will probably not be generally recollected that these paintings are no longer the work of Sir James Thornhill, the dome having been scraped to the brickwork about a year since, and newly painted by Mr. Parris, the artist so well known by his Colosseum Panorama of London. The original design has, however, been strictly followed, and the best judges have pronounced the restoration to be a great success. It is not as yet known whether there will be any further illumination lower down than the whispering gallery; if not, the desideratum of "a dim religious light" for the congregation will certainly be attained in great perfection. There is some uneasiness lest the ring of gas jets should have an injurious effect on the paintings above; but, seeing the great distance at which they are to be placed, there does not seem to be any reasonable ground for apprehension. A moveable pulpit has been constructed, running on wheels, and experiments are now being made, by placing it in different positions, as to the acoustic capabilities of the area. A new organ, upwards of twenty feet high, and constructed on the same principle, is also in course of erection, and care will be taken to find for both the best hearing points as regards the whole interior. The musical portions of the service will be modelled rather on the parish church than on the cathedral system, and it is intended that the singers shall all be unpaid volunteers, a choir of between two and three hundred of whom is now in course of organisation. As the ordinary well-known hymns of the church will be sung, the whole congregation will be enabled to join. The bishop has already completed his list of preachers, and Mr. Penrose, the cathedral surveyor, is making every exertion to have the church ready by the time indicated. The musical arrangements

will be under the control of Mr. Goss, the organist of the church, and Mr. G. W. Martin, already favourably known by the admirable manner in which he lately conducted the singing of the school children on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Leeds.

THE ONE TUN RAGGED SCHOOLS, WESTMINSTER.

On Monday evening, some new Ragged Schools were opened in Perkins' rents, near Victoria-street, Westminster, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor. It appears that, four months ago, the committee of the Ragged Schools at Simon's-buildings being much cramped for room for their various operations, decided on turning the old One Tun public-house, Perkins' rents, which had been for 200 years a public-house of a low description—the locality being notoriously a very bad one—into more convenient premises for their ragged schools, and this object they were, through the response made to their appeal for assistance, enabled to carry out. The cost of the building, including the incidental expense, is about 400*l.*, which was raised, within 35*l.*, previous to the opening. The conversion of a well-known public-house into a ragged school has excited considerable interest among the inhabitants of the district, as was evinced on Monday evening by the crowding of numbers of them round the doors, eager to gain admission. Tea, with its accompaniments, was given at five o'clock, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, and several other visitors, to about 200 children, who afterwards sang one or two hymns appropriate to the occasion. At half-past six, a meeting was held in a long room formed out of the bar and the skittle-ground of the public-house. The attendance was as large as the size of the room would permit it to be, and in addition to many friends of the school, included a large number of the parents of the children in the schools, and of the children themselves. The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, expressed the great satisfaction which he felt in presiding on such an occasion. The Rev. J. T. Brown, chairman of the committee, after giving a history of the schools from their establishment, twelve years ago, stated that there were at that time in the day and evening schools 170 children under a master and a mistress. It had, he said, been thought desirable to follow children into the world after they left school, and accordingly the committee had already distributed prizes to four girls and three boys. Every Monday evening there was a mothers' meeting, which was generally attended by from fifty to sixty mothers of children connected with the schools; and he was informed that the addresses delivered by the ladies on such occasions would not do discredit to any pulpit in London. The reverend gentleman concluded by contrasting the scenes which had heretofore taken place in the building with the blessings which the schools were certain to diffuse among numbers of the children and parents in the locality.—The Rev. M. J. Evans then delivered an appropriate address to the parents of children in the schools who were present.—Other addresses followed, including one from Mr. Joseph Payne, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Chamber of Commerce of Dundee have memorialised the Council of India on the desirability of promoting the cultivation of flax in that country. Some samples grown in the Punjab have been pronounced of fine quality, and such as would at all times, in any quantities, command a high price in our markets. The want of an organised system, and the absence of general information on the subject among the natives, are considered to be the only causes that prevent a large supply from being obtained.

The *Ments Gazette* of the 16th says: "A new society has just been formed under the name of Young Germany, principally composed of young literary men, and a part of them met yesterday for the purpose of discussing the statutes. According to Art. 1, the object of the association is to strengthen by every means the feeling of German nationality, and to combat everything that is opposed to it. The *Feuille du Nord*, published at Hamburg, by M. Kruger, will be the leading organ. As hitherto the society has only found an echo in the North of Germany, it has been deemed advisable to hold the first meeting in a city in the south. Nurnberg has been fixed on, and the assembly has been convoked for the 1st June, 1859."

About six months ago (writes a Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette*) Rossini, being asked by a friend why he never went to any lyrical theatre, gave, amongst other reasons, the following: "I am embarrassed," said he, "at listening to music with Frenchmen; in Italy or Germany I am sitting quietly in the pit, and on either side of me is a man shabbily dressed, but who feels the music as I do; in Paris I have on each side of me a fine gentleman in straw-coloured gloves, who explains to me all I feel, but who feels nothing! All he says is very clever indeed, and it is often very true, but it takes the gloss off my own impression—if I happen to have any."

The Secretary of State for War has decided on making an important alteration in the dress of the troops serving in India, in order to promote the health and comfort of the soldiers exposed to that climate. For the present dress is to be substituted a suit of a light drab colour, made of a strong material chiefly composed of cotton, consisting of a tunic and loose trousers. Instead of the Government providing the men with this dress, as at present, commanding officers of regiments and depôts will be permitted to employ any contractor they please to furnish the new clothing, the authorities at the Horse Guards paying the colonel or other commanding officer a certain price for each suit supplied. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed, the regiments now in India and the troops about to embark will be supplied with the new clothing.

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

Intelligence has been received at Shields that the brig *Wingrave*, belonging to Mr. Hewison, of North Shields, has been run down as she was proceeding on her voyage to London, and that her crew of thirteen hands have perished with her. The particulars as reported are that a screw-steamer, the *Kangaroo*, trading between London and Inverness, has put into Lowestoft, with her bows carried away. The captain seemed disinclined to say much about the cause of his damage; but it has been ascertained from the crew that on the previous night the steamer came in contact with a laden brig and sunk her. The agent reports that the men say they put out the boats, and pulled to where they heard the cries of seamen in the water, but were unable to save any of them. A boat and the stern of a long-boat were picked up next morning among some wreck in the neighbourhood of where the collision occurred, with the name of the *Wingrave* painted upon them, so that little doubt exists but that that was the unfortunate vessel. By one of those strange fatalities that so often occur in seaport towns, the master in command of the *Wingrave*, Mr. Hodgson, was called upon to take charge of her very shortly before she proceeded to sea in her last and fatal voyage. The old master, Mr. Hart, who had had command of her many years, having been taken unwell, was obliged to give up charge of the vessel to him. Fears are entertained that another fatal disaster has occurred. The *Magaretha*, which has arrived in the Tyne from Altona, reports that within twenty miles of Tynemouth Castle she fell in with a great quantity of wreck and timber and deals floating about in the sea. The nights have been dark and foggy during the week, and several minor collisions, such as carrying away yards and masts, are reported.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Saturday, at the sitting of the magistrates for the *Botolphsham* Division of Cambridgeshire, Henry Ward, the driver of the train which ran into the horse-box train at Six-mile Bottom on the night of Saturday, the 9th inst., was brought up in custody, charged with having caused the death of the deceased, Charles Titmarsh.

Mr. Thomas Kitson, locomotive superintendent at Cambridge, was the first witness called. He said: A fortnight ago today I was at Six-mile Bottom. I left Newmarket by a train about ten minutes to eleven o'clock, by a train made up of twenty-one empty horse-boxes, two carriages, and a break. It was drawn by three return engines, which were all together in front. The train did not require three engines for its propulsion, but they were working back after running special trains down. All the engines were in work, and each was attended by a driver and a fireman. I travelled on the middle engine. We reached Six-mile Bottom station at twenty-two minutes past eleven. It is a double line from Newmarket to Six-mile Bottom, and a single line thence to Cambridge. The proper tail and side lights were attached to the train, and the auxiliary signal at the Six-mile Bottom station was turned properly after its passage, showing "danger" to any train approaching from the Newmarket side. The auxiliary signal is 800 yards from the semaphore at the station. The auxiliary showed a white light as we passed, and the semaphore "danger," and we stopped at the latter. I made the usual returns at Six-mile Bottom, and was waiting there for the order to go on when the accident took place. The telegraph for the order was worked directly on my arrival. When Ward's train approached, I heard two sharp whistles, which I knew to denote that a goods train was coming. I knew that a goods train was to follow us, and when I heard the whistles, I and others ran out and called on the drivers of the standing train to "go ahead." The reason for doing that was to get the train out of the way, if possible, as I saw the goods train coming up fast. A collision took place. Ward was the driver of the in-coming train. Titmarsh (the deceased) was a porter and occasionally acting-guard. I believe that he was with Dickerson in the break at the time of the collision. I was present when he was found, and he was then quite dead. I saw Ward about twenty to twenty-five minutes after the collision took place and spoke to him. I asked him if he could move his engine ahead, and he said, "No; the reversal lever is jammed up." I said, "Then you had better ballast the fire out," and he replied, "I am doing so." I noticed nothing in his demeanour, except the excitement which would be the natural result of the collision. The semaphore at the Six-mile Bottom station can be seen for two miles upon the Newmarket side, and the danger signal was on at that semaphore all the time I was at the Six-mile Bottom station.

Mr. Fosdyke, the station-master at Six-mile Bottom, deposed that if the auxiliary signal was at "danger," it was the duty of the driver to stop, but if "all right" was shown by a white light, he would run on to the semaphore. Even though the auxiliary showed Ward "all right," the semaphore would have indicated "danger." The length of the horse-box train was about 171 yards. It stood with its head at the semaphore. An ordinary passenger train would consist of four or five carriages and an engine, and would occupy about forty yards. He was not competent to say whether Ward could have pulled up before passing the semaphore, supposing the line to have been clear. The appearance of signals at night is often very deceptive. He heard two whistles as Ward's train approached, and he took those to be signals from Ward to his guard to put on his break, but he could not say, from the sound of the train, whether the break was applied or not. The horse-box train was moving on at the rate of about four miles an hour when it was run into. The time a driver should shut off his steam would materially depend on the weight of his train. Ward's was a light train, and could be easily managed, and he

ought to have shut his steam off on emerging from the Dallingham cutting.

James Nichols, who acted as Ward's fireman on the night of the accident, deposed that "caution" lights (green) were shown at Dallingham, but that Ward paid no attention to them, and actually put more steam on, but turned it off again in the cutting. He could see the auxiliary signal more than a mile from Six-mile Bottom station. That signal showed half red and half white. Ward turned off his steam when he saw the light was half and half. The steam was turned off in consequence of the state of that signal. They travelled at the rate of from twenty five to thirty miles an hour between the time at which the steam was turned off and running into the station. He put the break on before they reached the auxiliary, but on passing that he took it off by Ward's direction. When he took the break he could see the lights at the tail of the horse-box train. The tail lamps of the horse-box train would be visible on emerging from the cutting. He jumped off before the collision took place, because he could see that it was imminent. Ward whistled to the guard to put on his break between the auxiliary and the semaphore; he put his break on again too, when Ward whistled to the guard. The train was going at from ten to fifteen miles an hour when he jumped off, and that was about three telegraph posts from the collision. In his opinion Ward did all he could to stop the train when they saw the tail lamps of the other.

Absalom Watson, signalman at the Six-mile Bottom station, swore distinctly that he worked the auxiliary on the night of the accident, and turned the red or danger light on against Ward, on the arrival of the horse-box train. The auxiliary showed a white light towards the station, and witness knew by that that the red must have been towards Ward.

Mr. Rawlings made a forcible appeal on behalf of the prisoner, relying principally on the fact of his non-abandonment of his engine, but the bench committed him for trial, bail being taken for his appearance, himself at 50*l.*, and two sureties of 25*l.* each.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE EUSTON STATION.

On Tuesday afternoon, an inquest was held at the Lord Wellington, University-street, respecting the death of a man named John Layton, aged fifty, a carriage-coupler, who died in University College Hospital, on Saturday last, from the effects of injuries received whilst at work among the carriages on the London and North Western Railway. It appeared from the statement of the man himself before death, and which was confirmed by other testimony, that on the night of Monday, the 18th inst., about eleven o'clock, he was employed in his usual business, uncoupling carriages at the station, in order to break up the train. It not being known that he was there, the train was put in motion, when he stepped from the coupling chain on the buffer, and thence on the stepboard of the carriage. On leaning back, however, he was caught against one of the pillars supporting the roof, and knocked from his standing, the wheels of two carriages passing over him, completely crushing his feet. He was immediately removed to the hospital, where, as soon as practicable, amputation was performed, but he only survived the operation twenty-four hours. In answer to the coroner it was further stated that the deceased had been told beforehand that there was to be no uncoupling done at that time. He had been nineteen years in the service of the company, and was well acquainted with the regulations connected with his duties. The coroner remarked that it was an unfortunate occurrence, but it had been clearly shown that the poor man himself was alone culpable, as it was quite clear that he had no business there at the time in question. The jury fully coincided with this view of the case, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death," in accordance with the suggestion of the coroner.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A very distressing accident occurred on Friday in Stratherrick. Some members of the family of Mr. Gentle, tacksman of Dell, had occasion to drive into Inverness on that morning, and two of the younger daughters, Sarah and Ellen Gentle, accompanied the party as far as "The Line." Here they parted, and the young girls, full of life and gaiety, and animated by the fineness of the weather, struck across the moor to a lonely little loch among the hills called Loch Kemph; about a mile distant from the house of Dell. They were accustomed to go to this place with friends on fishing and shooting excursions, and a light punt lay on the shore. The young girls pushed off, when the boat upset, and they were thrown into deep water. The elder succeeded in catching the side of the punt, but her sister, Helen, after clutching vainly at an oar for support, missed her hold, and sank to rise no more. Koch Kemph is far from any human habitation; no eye witnessed the disaster, and there was no answer to the cries of the poor young ladies for help. How either of them escaped drowning is a miracle. For an hour and a-half Miss Gentle clung to the boat, and when at last it drifted ashore she sank quite exhausted on the beach. The accident happened about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and it was about three o'clock before she reached home. Helen Gentle was about sixteen years of age; her body, we regret to say, had not been recovered up to Tuesday night, though every effort was made by her friends and the people of the district. The loch, though small, is very deep, and the bottom is filled with large roots and jagged rocks, which prevent its being dragged with nets.—*Inverness Courier*.

During the recent passage of the King and Queen of Prussia through Leipzig, a jewel case containing articles of considerable value, and some very important correspondence, the property of her Majesty, were stolen, and the thief has not yet been discovered.

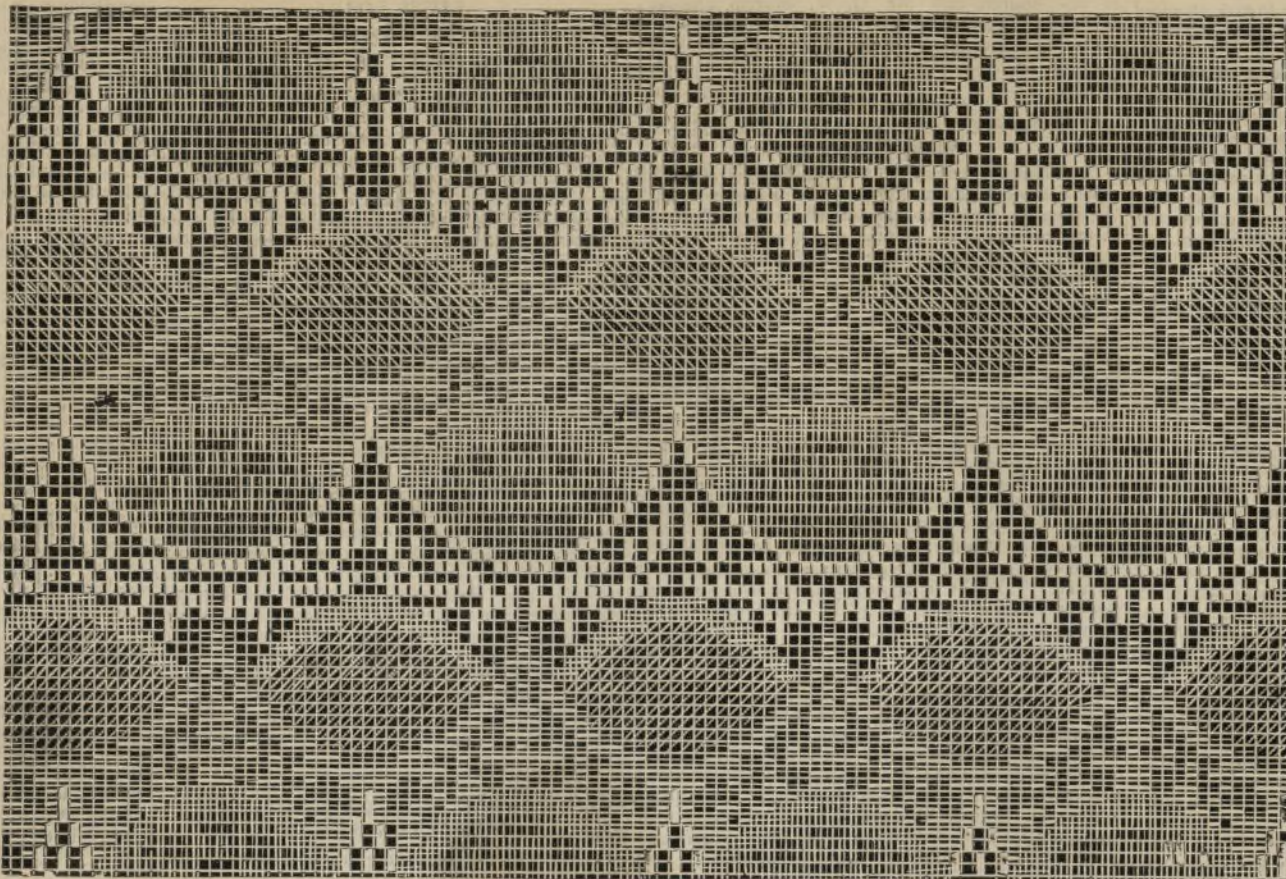
THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY
MADemoiselle ROCHE.

THE English public have long been feeling a great deal of sympathy with a large class of the population of the metropolis, and that one in which the oppression of labour seemed to be disproportioned to their helplessness in a most melancholy degree. We speak of the Dressmakers and Needlewomen, whose number can scarcely be computed, and yet must of necessity be very large, if we take into account that every man, woman, and child in the Queen's dominions is indebted to the needle for every article of clothing, in every gradation, from those of absolute necessity to those of extravagant luxury; to which vast catalogue ought to be added all the domestic comforts of linen, and home decorations of curtains, carpets, cushions, and multitudes of other things too tedious to mention. We know not at the present moment whether to rejoice at, or to regret, the diversion of the needlewoman's labour into a different channel, since we are reminded of a common homely saying, full of painful point, that "Half a loaf is better than no loaf at all." Whether as a remedy or as an aggravation of the evil, we can only state the fact, that the Sewing Machine is now being introduced into some of the larger dress-making establishments at the West End of the town, and is made useful in executing the work formerly done by the assistant needlewomen, namely, making the skirts of dresses, and those simpler parts which are capable of being executed by the same process. The public journals told us the other day of a poor widow prolonging the living death of slow starvation of herself and children by working at her needle, and who, unable to afford the pennyworth of candle-light necessary to enable her to complete her task, put her little ones to bed, and took her work to labour by the light of a solitary candle in a neighbour's chamber; after which, returning to her own poverty-stricken domicile she found her youngest born smothered in the bed-clothes. Again we say that it is a dark question, whether it would be better for the chief part of this ill-paid labour to be altogether superseded by the general introduction of the Sewing Machine wherever its services can be made available, or that the poor sempstress should be left to delve from early morning to weary midnight to win the "half loaf," which just keeps soul and body together. Much has been said upon the subject: glad should we be to see something done.

STAR-SHAPED CUSHION COVER.

A round or Brioche cushion is now almost as general for sofas or ottomans as the square. We have given illustrations of more than one of these, which, when completed, form very elegant drawing-room ornaments. They possess one especial advantage over the square, as they may be composed of different portions and colours of the materials of which they are made; and can be worked in separate pieces, which are much more convenient than a large square. We have given an extremely pretty netted cover for a round cushion, which is of an entirely new form. The groundwork is netted in fine cotton, and the design darned. It is commenced in the centre by netting six loops, and increased by adding an additional loop in the six divisions every row, care being taken that the added loops should always be over each other, so as to form six regular lines which clearly mark the divisions of the star. The number of the loops must be counted in the illustration, and the rows must be increased until there are the same number in each division of the star. The narrowing now commences, which is done by completing each star separately, netting backwards and forwards, turning the netting each row in the usual manner, but carefully remembering to take two loops together at the end of every row until there is only one loop left. Each of the six points are finished in the same manner. When the star is finished, a lace is netted all round. This only requires a reference to our illustration, as it is perfectly easy to understand. The six loops netted on every third loop must be done on a mesh not quite an inch in width, and the five rows beyond these may be worked on a rather thick steel knitting-needle. The lace looks much prettier if these last rows are netted rather small. The darning only remains to be executed according to the design given. We recommend the cover for a round cushion, as being extremely elegant and sufficiently ornamental in itself over any plain colour to form a very pretty drawing-room article. The best cotton and the proper size for the netted ground is No. 16 of Messrs.



SOFA CUSHION.—(Description of which was given last week.)



of experience is necessary to know which will look the best when worked. It is not easy to judge altogether from a design on paper as they are often drawn by gentlemen artists, whose chief object is to produce something which looks showy, but which may be either unsuitable or difficult to execute. The present plan in the repositories of having a portion commenced is very satisfactory, as it shows exactly what is the effect produced, and ladies are often induced to commence an article from thus seeing how well it looks when finished. The border in our illustration is very effective when worked. The large leaves are done in broad well-raised button-hole stitch. All the holes are cut out and sewn round. The scallop pattern between the squares is also in button-hole stitch; instead of the holes it can be cut out, leaving only the repetition of scallops. This gives a lighter appearance to the work: either way it has a very pretty effect. The sprig in the centre of the squares is done in satin stitch. This pattern is very handsome when completed; it is intended for thick muslin. In working embroidery it is always an advantage to have two or three different sizes of cotton for the different portions of the work. For this pattern Nos. 16, 20, and 24 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Perfectionné will be found the proper thickness.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the design for the embroidery of an Under-sleeve, given last week, it is to be observed that the portion inserted for the wristband is not intended to be worked on the same piece, being merely placed at the edge of the piece intended for the sleeve itself, which, of course, must be worked on a piece of muslin sufficiently large for the sleeve being intended to cover with the embroidery as much as will be seen in wearing. We may also mention that the lower half-circles of holes should be omitted in the work, as they would interfere with the gathers which form the fulness of the sleeve, when set into the wristband.

The very rich design in crochet for an Anti-Macassar, which we supplied in our last number, looks equally handsome, and we might say even more striking when made into a sofa cushion, and lined with either scarlet or crimson. No. 20 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Boar's Head Crochet Cotton produces the best effect.

LAWS OF DIVORCE IN AMERICA.

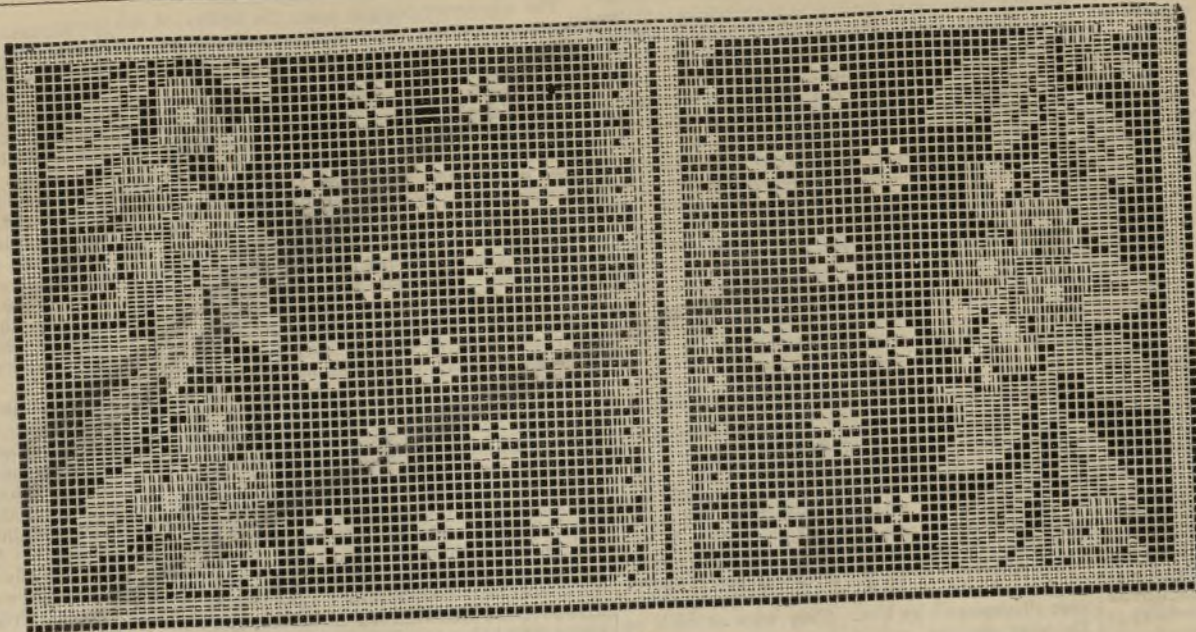
We have thirty-two States, and there are almost as many different laws of divorce as there are States. The reader may see some of these differences by the following statement:—1. In the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi two-thirds of the Legislature must concur with the decision of the Court to make a divorce. 2. In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Missouri, no divorce can be granted but by special Act of Legislature; and South Carolina has never granted a divorce. 3. In the States of Connecticut, Ohio, and Illinois, all divorces are total. 4. In Massachusetts, New York, and North Carolina, nothing but adultery is cause of divorce. 5. In Illinois, two years' absence only is a cause of a divorce. 6. In Indiana, we believe, anything is a cause in the discretion of the Court. —Cincinnati Gazette.



EMBROIDERY.

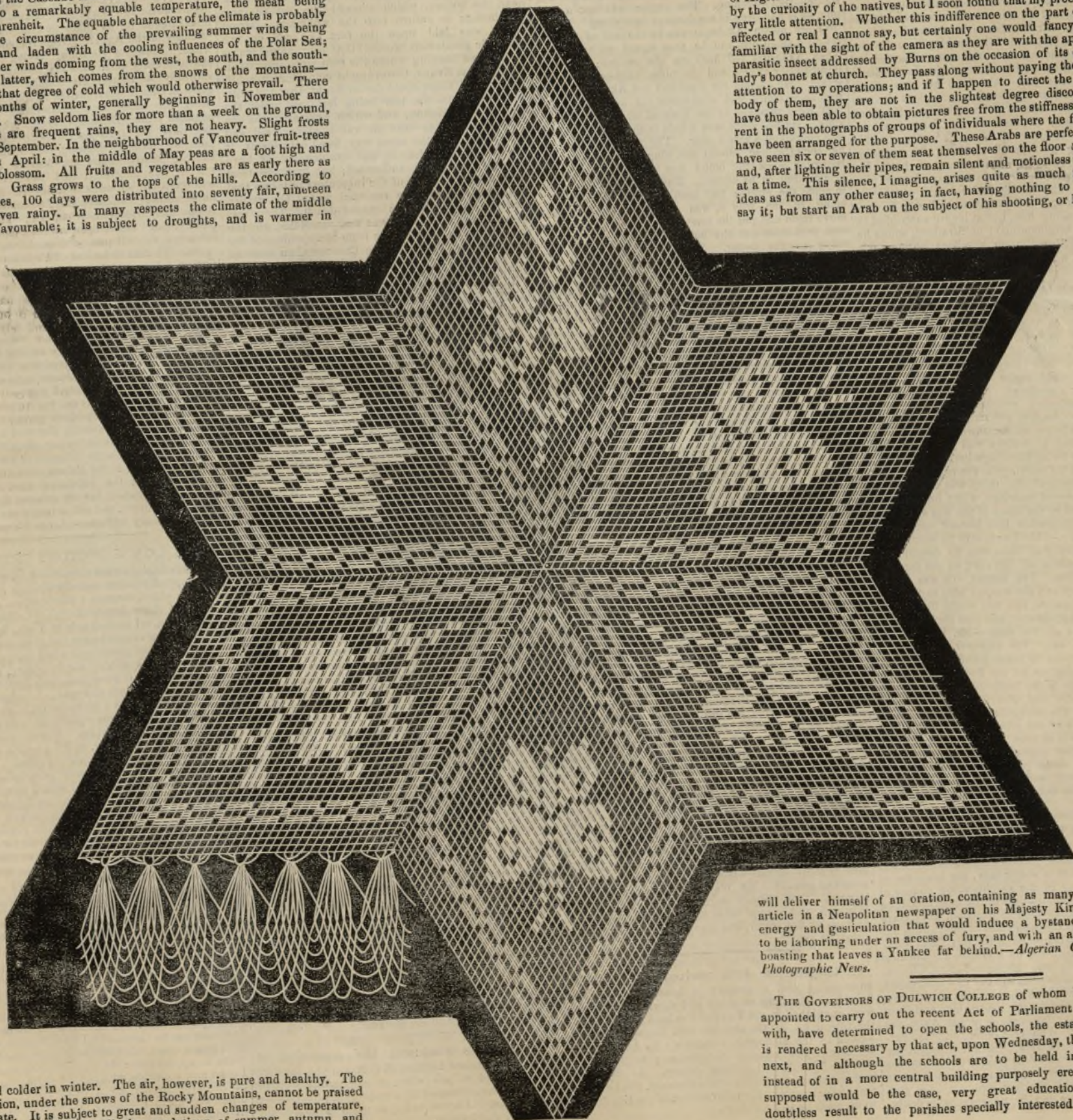
BRITISH COLUMBIA, ITS CLIMATE AND RESOURCES.

The discovery of gold in British Columbia will give a vast impetus to the growth of our power on the western side of the continent, and will hasten forward the completion of that line of railway from New Brunswick to the Pacific, which will be of such incalculable importance to the commerce of England. In its geographical position British Columbia is most favourably situated. The coast, abundantly indented with numerous bays and inlets, is washed by the Pacific, and the fine island of Vancouver stands before the southern portion a vast natural break-water, protecting the mouth of Fraser River and the high road to the gold region. Of the climate of this part of the Hudson's Bay territory, now formed into a British colony, we are at length beginning to learn something of a reliable nature. A gentleman who has resided there for eight years says that for the beauty of its scenery, the salubrity of its climate, and its general adaptation to commerce, the territory on the shores of the Pacific cannot be surpassed by any country in the world; the soil, too, is fertile in the highest degree, and possesses great agricultural capabilities. The face of the country presents a succession of mountain ridges, valleys, and plains—the more fertile districts lying, for the most part, between the Cascade Mountains and the ocean. That portion of the country which lies between the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific is, we are informed, subject to a remarkably equable temperature, the mean being about 54 deg. Fahrenheit. The equable character of the climate is probably occasioned by the circumstance of the prevailing summer winds being from the north, and laden with the cooling influences of the Polar Sea; and that the winter winds coming from the west, the south, and the south-east—except the latter, which comes from the snows of the mountains—tend to prevent that degree of cold which would otherwise prevail. There are about four months of winter, generally beginning in November and lasting till March. Snow seldom lies for more than a week on the ground, and, though there are frequent rains, they are not heavy. Slight frosts occur as early as September. In the neighbourhood of Vancouver fruit-trees blossom early in April: in the middle of May peas are a foot high and strawberries in blossom. All fruits and vegetables are as early there as in this country. Grass grows to the tops of the hills. According to Lieutenant Wilkes, 100 days were distributed into seventy fair, nineteen cloudy, and eleven rainy. In many respects the climate of the middle section is less favourable; it is subject to droughts, and is warmer in



CIGAR CASE.

operations. In some places there is a deep black vegetable loam, in others a light brown loam. The hills are of basalt,



STAR-SHAPED CUSHION COVER.

summer and colder in winter. The air, however, is pure and healthy. The eastern section, under the snows of the Rocky Mountains, cannot be praised for its climate. It is subject to great and sudden changes of temperature, and occasionally going through all the gradations of summer, autumn, and winter in a single day. Respecting the western section of the colony we learn that it is peculiarly well adapted for agricultural

stone, and slate. The undulating surface is well watered and well wooded, bearing pine, spruce, red and white oak, ash, arbutus, cedar, arbor-vita, poplar, maple, willow, cherry, and taw, besides underwood of hazel and roses. All kinds of grain can be procured in abundance. Pears and apples succeed admirably, and the different vegetables produced in England yield there most abundant crops. In the middle section, which is 1,000 feet higher than the western, excellent crops and large stocks of cattle have, it is said, been raised by the missionaries near the Crusade Mountains. The eastern section seems little adapted for agriculture. However, grain and vegetables have been produced at Fort Hall, and cattle thrive without the necessity of being housed in winter. A market for the timber will eventually spring up in the Pacific, and there is abundance of water-power for manufactories. The Fraser and other rivers abound in salmon, sturgeon, cod, carp, sole, flounders, perch, herring, and eels, as well as crabs, oysters, and other shell-fish. The elk, the deer, antelopes, bears, wolves, foxes, and musk-rats, and martens abound in the western section; buffaloes are met with in great numbers. In spring the rivers are alive with waterfowl.—*Canadian News.*

THE ARABS AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

For some days after the despatch of my last letter I employed myself in taking photographs of buildings and other objects to be found in the streets of Algiers. I at first thought that I might be interrupted in my operations by the curiosity of the natives, but I soon found that my proceedings excited very little attention. Whether this indifference on the part of the Arabs is affected or real I cannot say, but certainly one would fancy them to be as familiar with the sight of the camera as they are with the appearance of the parasitic insect addressed by Burns on the occasion of its crawling over a lady's bonnet at church. They pass along without paying the least apparent attention to my operations; and if I happen to direct the lens towards a body of them, they are not in the slightest degree discomposed, and I have thus been able to obtain pictures free from the stiffness generally apparent in the photographs of groups of individuals where the figures appear to have been arranged for the purpose. These Arabs are perfect as models. I have seen six or seven of them seat themselves on the floor of a coffee-room, and, after lighting their pipes, remain silent and motionless for half an hour at a time. This silence, I imagine, arises quite as much from a want of ideas as from any other cause; in fact, having nothing to say, they don't say it; but start an Arab on the subject of his shooting, or his horse, and he

will deliver himself of an oration, containing as many superlatives as an article in a Neapolitan newspaper on his Majesty King Bomba, with an energy and gesticulation that would induce a bystander to imagine him to be labouring under an access of fury, and with an amount of figurative boasting that leaves a Yankee far behind.—*Algerian Correspondent of the Photographic News.*

THE GOVERNORS OF DULWICH COLLEGE of whom Lord Stanley is one, appointed to carry out the recent Act of Parliament in connexion therewith, have determined to open the schools, the establishment of which is rendered necessary by that act, upon Wednesday, the 10th of November next, and although the schools are to be held in the college itself, instead of in a more central building purposely erected, as was at first supposed would be the case, very great educational advantages will doubtless result to the parishes specially interested in Alleyne's noble foundation.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

At the Worship-street Police-court, on Saturday, William Clayton, a middle-aged man, was charged with bigamy.

Mr. Wontner, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that in the year 1828 the prisoner was married, at Lambeth Church, to a young woman named Mary Flanagan, by whom he had several children, and with whom he continued to live upon very good terms until 1851, when he became dissatisfied with his position, and induced his wife to consent to his temporarily leaving her in England, while he went to California, promising to return or send for her as soon as he found it desirable to do so. On reaching California he did not succeed to his expectations, and a year and a half after went to Melbourne, whence he soon wrote to her that he was doing very well, and directed her to go over to him. She accordingly, at the end of 1853, did so, taking with her two grown-up daughters, and found him established with a large store at the Ballarat diggings, where he received her very kindly, and where the two daughters met with husbands, with whom they proceeded further up the country. One of the daughters some time after became so ill that she sent for her mother, who set out to visit her, and remained with her till her restoration to health, when she returned home, but, to her great surprise, was refused admission by her husband, who shut his doors against her, but assigned no reason whatever for such cruel conduct. The wife upon that applied to the magistrates of Victoria to compel her husband either to receive or support her, and they, thinking it was more a family quarrel than anything else, adjourned the hearing, so as to afford the defendant an opportunity to make up his mind or come to an arrangement which should be satisfactory to the wife. This considerate course, however, only supplied the husband with the opportunity he wanted, for before the day of hearing arrived, he had sold off his store and all it contained, and quitted the colony, leaving his wife in the greatest mental distress, and so near destitution that without the assistance of her friends she would not have been able to return to England. On reaching here she was obliged to throw herself upon the care and protection of her brother, the superintendent of the South Essex Constabulary, who had maintained her ever since, and through whose persevering exertions it was that the prisoner was now in custody. Superintendent Flanagan deposed to the facts just related by Mr. Wontner, and added that on his sister returning to him she was in the greatest grief at her husband's cruel usage of her. He had not seen the prisoner since he parted with him at Liverpool on his leaving this country, which was now seven years ago, and had great difficulty in consequence in tracing him, but at length succeeded in doing so to the neighbourhood of Stratford, where he found him established in an excellent business as a corn dealer, and a woman living with him who passed as his wife. This led to further inquiries on his part, and the result was the discovery that the woman at Stratford was really married to the prisoner, that her maiden name was Charlotte Richardson, and that he had married her in the name of William Munday Clayton, at the registrar's office, on the 23rd of September, 1857. He had known the prisoner ever since they were both boys, and had repeatedly seen him write, could swear to his writing in the documents now produced in evidence, and he produced authenticated certificates of both marriages. His sister (the first wife) had taken possession of the prisoner's house at Stratford, from which the second wife refused to remove, and both wives were consequently now living there together.—Mr. Wontner said that to effect his marriage at the registrar's office he must have declared that there was no legal impediment to the second marriage, when he well knew that there was, and by the terms of the Act any person so making such declaration laid himself open to the penalties of perjury.—Mr. Lewis said he should be in a condition to prove that there was no desertion by his client of his wife at all, but that, on the contrary, she had deserted him. The second wife was the injured person, if any, and she was not here to complain, and he trusted, therefore, that bail would be taken for his client's future appearance, and that the man would not be kept in gaol all the time.—Mr. Wontner said this was not the fact. The prisoner promised the Melbourne magistrates to make satisfactory arrangements, which he did not do, but fled the colony, and he handed in a copy of the Melbourne Police Gazette, in which the prisoner was advertised and described. He should oppose the reception of any bail, as his client was well assured the prisoner would not appear to his bail, but would at once start for New Zealand.—After some further colloquy between the learned gentlemen to the same purpose, Mr. Hamill remanded the prisoner, and in the meantime would consider whether he would admit the prisoner to bail or not.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE NEAR BRISTOL.

The neighbourhood of Clifton has just been thrown into a state of the most painful excitement, in consequence of the death of a young lady, the daughter of a clergyman residing in the neighbouring county of Gloucester, under circumstances of the most appalling description. The young lady in question, Miss Mary Richmond, was about eighteen years of age, and is understood to be a granddaughter of the Rev. Leigh Richmond. Miss Richmond was on a visit to a connexion of her family, residing near Richmond-park, Clifton. On Friday she was observed to wander to a cliff, called "the Lion's-head Cliff," which stands at an elevation of upwards of 300 feet from the road below, and from which is obtained magnificent views of the Avon, the Hot-wells, the Leigh Woods, Ashton, and the surrounding scenery. From this tremendous height the unhappy young lady fell. The precise circumstances which led to the terrible accident are differently stated, but that it was an accident, and not, as at first stated, a suicide, there can be no reasonable doubt.

According to one statement, Miss Richmond was absorbed in the perusal of a book, and that she unconsciously walked over the edge of the precipice; another account states that she was endeavouring to gather one of the rock plants, which grow in the crevices of the limestone formation, and that in her efforts to reach it she overbalanced herself, and so fell. In her descent she was observed to beat against the projecting points of the cliff, and finally to pitch on her head on the winding road which skirts the river. Assistance was at once afforded, but the unfortunate young lady was beyond the reach of any human aid, having been dashed almost literally to pieces. Her face was shockingly torn and mangled, her lower jaw being broken and forced in on one side, several of her ribs and her arms and thighs broken, and the flesh of her legs torn and lacerated. This is the fourth or fifth accident of the kind which, during the last twenty years, has occurred from the same cliff.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT DEPTFORD.

On Saturday afternoon, an inquest was held at Guy's Hospital, on the bodies of Samuel Akehurst, aged thirty-three; William Jeffreys, aged thirteen; and Thomas William Pearce, aged fourteen, who perished in consequence of injuries received by the recent explosion at the premises belonging to Messrs. R. and T. Hughes, the engineers, of New-cross. John Grist said that he was a driller in the employment of Messrs. Hughes. He knew the three deceased persons, who were all employed by him. They were at work on Thursday morning, at half-past six, in the engine-room. The engine was of ten-horse power. Witness was standing about twelve yards from the engine. Akehurst, who was the engineer, was in the act of putting more steam on. He had the command of the engine. Jeffreys and Pearce were standing close by the engine, which had not been at work more than a few minutes that morning. The fire was lighted that morning. The engine was not a new one, as it had been in use three or four years. To put on more steam Akehurst was in the act of turning round a small pin, and he then heard an explosion, when Akehurst fell back on the ground; the door immediately closed, and the place became filled with steam. He opened the door and got Akehurst out as well as he could, and afterwards the other two; and they were removed to the hospital as quickly as possible. He had since seen a hole in the fire-box, which had contained a screw plug. The pressure of steam, he thought, had caused the plug to blow out. On Saturday week the boiler was examined, and was pronounced to be correct. The plug had been put in since the engine had been erected. The "cups" being in the way it was found necessary to remove them and put the screw in, so as to enable the men to cleanse out the boiler. There was a safety-valve to the boiler. He believed the plug was equally as safe as the cup. He could only account for the explosion from the strength of steam put on.—Mr. Brown, manager to Messrs. Hughes, said that the engine had been in use for four years. He believed an explosion was caused from the over-pressure of the steam upon the screw plug. The man in charge of the engine was a perfectly sober man, and never met with any other accident.—Henry Owen, foreman in the boiler department, said he examined the boiler when it was last cleaned out, and he saw no defect in it. He had since put in a new plug. He had never known of a similar accident, but he had known of "mud holes" blowing off.—The plug was produced, and the worm was found to be almost entirely worn out, and presented a smooth surface.—The jury, after consulting, returned a verdict of Accidental Death in each case, and recommended that, in order to prevent a similar occurrence, greater care should be taken in examining the plugs, for if such had been done six months ago it was quite certain that the present explosion would not have taken place.

FIRE NEAR THE CHARTERHOUSE.

On Tuesday evening about a quarter to eight o'clock, a fire, involving a serious destruction of property, and which for hours caused the greatest excitement to prevail in one of the most densely populated parts of the city, broke out in the premises belonging to Messrs. John Weare, omnibuses and general carriage builders, adjoining the railway carriage works of Messrs. Williams and Co., and, at the rear, the extensive racquet-ground belonging to the Charterhouse schools. In less than ten minutes after the unwelcome discovery was made, the fire assumed such a fearful aspect as to threaten with destruction every house near, including a portion of the ancient charity known as the Charterhouse estate. The engines were soon in operation, and copious streams were thrown upon the burning premises, but for a lengthened period the only good that could be effected was to cut off the further spread of the flames in the direction of the adjoining houses. By indomitable perseverance, however, on the part of the brigades, they managed by half-past ten o'clock to get a perfect control over the fire, but the damage done is most serious—probably amounting to several thousand pounds. Mr. Weare, it is understood, was insured. The railway carriage works of Messrs. Williams, and several other buildings, have sustained damage by fire, water, and hasty removal, but not to a serious extent.

A telegram has been received at Christiansburg, announcing that a number of houses built on the heights at Tonsberg suddenly slid down the cliff, and were engulfed in the Fjord at the base on Saturday, the 16th inst. As the accident took place about three o'clock in the afternoon, fortunately no human lives are lost. The value of the property engulfed is estimated at 12,000 species dollars. As the civic authorities required technical assistance, the Government have sent over Lieut. Grontved, of the Engineers, to do what he can for them.

THE PRIMROSE PIT CATASTROPHE.

The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the fourteen men who were killed by suffocation in the Primrose Pit, Swansea Valley, on the 13th inst., was resumed on Monday.

The first witness called was David Thomas, the overman of the colliery, who described the various courses which their travelled to ventilate the pit, and added that two new boilers had recently been placed under ground, and which were to be used for working the engine. One of the boilers had a fire under it for about a week, the other had not been tried at all. There was a small door placed near the boilers to prevent the smoke from the boiler returning into the workings. The door was always kept fastened, and was so on the morning of the accident about an hour or an hour and a-half before it happened. After the accident the door was found open. The door was fastened with a link and a staple, and in such a manner that somebody must have opened it; it could not open itself. He went into the pit the morning before the accident, and did not find any smoke come through the level. Witness then described the spots where the bodies of the unfortunate men were found, upon going into the pit after the accident. The colliery was duly examined that morning before the accident, and everything was right then. He could give no reason whatever for the accident, but said it must have been the sulphur from the engine. There were several other witnesses examined, every one of whom stated that the pit was very well ventilated—that they had never heard any complaint whatever made. They were all supplied with rules both in Welsh and English, and the proprietors of the pit never interfered to prevent anything being carried out for the safety of the pit. Each of the men further gave it as their opinion that this sad catastrophe arose entirely from the opening of the door near the boilers, which allowed the smoke from the boilers to return into the workings. Great stress was laid upon the fact (by one or two scientific gentlemen present) that some naked lamps were found burning where the men were suffocated. Mr. Thomas Evans, Government inspector for South Wales, said there could be no doubt that the accident arose from the door being left open under the level of the crossing, and which separated the one air from the other—the air was then reversed, and instead of going the usual way, filled both levels. It seemed strange that lighted candles should burn where the men were suffocated; but he found from the published reports of the inspectors of mines that two similar cases were recorded where the return air from the boilers had caused death. There was no question that the pit was well ventilated, and the accident undoubtedly arose from the opening of the door near the boilers.—The Coroner then summed up, and the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death, caused by the opening of the door upon the level, but by whom this was done there was no evidence to show."

A MAIDEN LADY BURNT TO DEATH.

A melancholy circumstance occurred at Cosham, on the 19th inst., which has caused a considerable sensation, and which resulted in the death of the unfortunate lady who was the subject of the accident. It appears that two elderly maiden ladies named Farley, have been living together for some time at East Cosham. They were in comfortable circumstances, but lived very retired, keeping no servant. They were of somewhat eccentric habits, their neighbours knew little about them, and they were in a great measure isolated from society. About six weeks back the unfortunate deceased exhibited most unequivocal signs of aberration of mind. She called upon some of the inhabitants at Cosham, expressing her fears for the safety of certain persons' lives, and behaved so wildly that Mr. Baker, druggist, thought it to be his duty to inform Sir Lucius Curtis, the county magistrate residing on the spot, of the state of mind of deceased. Sir Lucius sent word to the parish officers, who unfortunately did not see the necessity for their interference. On the morning of the 19th a next-door neighbour saw smoke arising from the back of the house of the deceased. She went immediately to ascertain from whence the smoke proceeded, and found Miss Farley lying on her back upon the stones enveloped in flames. A bucket of water was immediately thrown over her, while the friendly neighbour rushed into the house from which volumes of smoke were issuing. She found a Bible and Prayer-book on the carpet smouldering; she extinguished the fire. By this time a surgeon had arrived. Upon examination it was found that Miss Farley was much burnt about the body, but not sufficiently so to cause death. Her wounds were dressed, but the deceased tore off the bandages, saying she was not in pain; they were again replaced, and she was put to bed. All seemed going on well until the following evening, when violent pains came on, which drew the most fearful shrieks from the unhappy sufferer until half-past ten o'clock, when she expired. About one hour before she died the pain subsided, and she informed the medical man that on Tuesday "a spirit came to her, and told her that if she burned a certain passage in the New Testament she would see a miracle. She did as commanded, but the spirit then said she had not read it sufficiently, and set fire to her." An inquest has since been held on the body, when the jury brought in a verdict to the effect "that the deceased was of unsound mind, and that death was occasioned by the conjoint effects of the burning and the shock given to the system."

The Gazette announces the promotion of Colonel Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., to the rank of Major-General in the army, in consideration of his services in the command of a division at the capture of Lucknow, and subsequently in the command of the Azimghur Field Force.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

We noticed, a few weeks ago, the absconding of Julius Ellis, a Frenchman, who carried on business here as a silk mercer, leaving liabilities to upwards of 10,000l. Since his absconding his creditors have been making inquiries as to his mode of doing business, and have found that he has been at the head of a most complete system of swindling, carried on for the last twelve months, and which seems to have been managed with great cleverness. Ellis, who enjoyed the entire confidence of those with whom he did business, obtained goods during the last few months to the extent of nearly 6,000l., and with the aid of a young man who lived with him (also a Frenchman) got them conveyed in bales and boxes to the steamers at Lath, where another of the gang was in readiness to take charge and accompany them across to Rotterdam, where they were disposed of. This system was carried on every week for several months of this summer as well as in the end of last year, and during that time upwards of two hundred bales of the finest silks, velvets, linens, cloths, and other valuable goods were thus disposed of. An agency with an office, &c., was kept in Rotterdam for converting the goods into cash, and about the time Ellis left Edinburgh the parties there sold off and also decamped. A reward of 200l. has been offered for Ellis, the advertisement of which, we are informed, the French papers unaccountably refused to insert. It seems a marvel that a man who, only six years ago, came to this country unable to speak a word of English, utterly unknown, and living in lodgings, should so easily have obtained almost unlimited credit—*Scotsman*.

A GREAT "SHAVE."

In the absence of other local interests, except spirit rapping, a worthy knight of the razor, who is rather notorious for the marvellous, caused the following announcement to be placarded in our streets: "The Wonder of the Age!!! Great Shaving Match against Time. Professor Carrodus having been engaged to shave seventy men in sixty minutes, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that in consequence of his hair-cutting rooms being too small to perform this great feat, he has engaged the Britannia Hall, where the public can have the privilege of witnessing the performance, on Saturday evening, Oct. 9, 1858. Before the shaving match comes on, Master J. R. Carrodus, son of the Professor, and pupil of M. De Jong, will perform on one of Bohem's patent Diatonic flutes a solo, 'The Swiss Boy,' with brilliant variations. Admission: reserved seats, 1s.; second seats, 6d.; gallery, 3d. Doors open at six o'clock, musical performance at half-past six, and shaving match at seven. Tickets to be had of Professor Carrodus, hair cutting saloon. A brass band will be in attendance." Some wag, on seeing the above, and being determined not to be outdone by the Professor, issued the following advertisement: "Hollo! Hollo! Here! Seventy males to shave contemporaneously with the illustrious comet. The Great Panjandrum will make his first appearance before a Keighley audience, on the 9th of October. The Great Panjandrum engages to eat a living ass, in front of the Britannia Hall, on Saturday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely. Notice: As the Great Panjandrum is not yet supplied with a donkey, he warns all long-eared gentry to be on their guard, as he intends seizing the first animal that he finds abroad without its owner, should it even prove to be the great professor himself, or one of his noble admirers. Given at our Palace of Scampodythe, Oct. 7th, 1858." At the appointed time, the Professor made his appearance, having escaped the jaws of the Great Panjandrum, and did actually shave his seventy men within sixty minutes.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A QUACK DOCTOR'S LETTER.

The Medical Journal gives the following as a verbatim copy of a letter actually written and sent from York, but which, through a misdirection, fell into other hands than those intended: "York, March 10, 1849.—Gentlemen,—I arrived safe at York, by the express train, after a pleasant journey of seven hours. I hope to find business good, and shall commence in the morning. The health of the inhabitants, as far as I can learn to-day, is good, but with perseverance they may be persuaded into sickness. I fear not but a good trade can be done, as a preventative of cholera, which will answer our purpose equally as well as if parties were in the collapsed state. Money must be made, and that being our object, at it I go—kill or cure heads not to me, so long as I obtain the rhino. I see a good dodge here, called sugar-coated pills, but ours must be all sugar to outstrip them. I would have you prepare at least three tons of pills, done up in parcels of fifty boxes each; have a few fresh bills struck off, recommending more to be taken night and morning than we have hitherto done. They must go down. I shall be able to do the whole of York in a week's time; and when the pills are fairly established we must have the ointment out for the cure of all wounds. I feel persuaded that will be swallowed up readily enough. I have made one call on—, booksellers, here; they are pill sellers, and I think they can be persuaded to take one hundred boxes; and they being connected with the press, we must give them an advertisement with a long list of cures, stating how miraculous a cure was made of the Duke of Wellington, after taking two boxes, and that he now takes some before every meal, feeling assured of their health-preserving properties. There are a great many quacks here; but of course we are from London and must outdo them all. I have bought a splendid gold guard chain here for seven guineas, for I must make an appearance: the inhabitants appear knowing. I must now conclude, with again begging you to get the list of cures printed, say a small pamphlet of twelve pages, and finish by stating that thousands more could be adduced if requisite.—P.S. Give my love to my wife, and tell her I will write her in the morning."

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Townsend, the late M.P. for Greenwich, is engaged to appear at the Marylebone Theatre.

An hospital for lepers was inaugurated on the 18th at San Remo, near Nice.

Letters from Seville state that the Infanta Christina, whose recovery was almost despaired of a few days since, is out of danger.

A letter from Denmark of the 20th announces the return of the King to the capital, on the previous evening, from the Palace of Glücksburg.

The *Times* is requested to state that there is no truth in the report that the Government intend to create three new Indian bishoprics.

The musical world at Dresden are expecting a new opera by the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, who labours away as hard as any *maestro* now living. The title of the promised work is "Diana di Solanges."

The anniversary of the battle of Balaklava was celebrated by a *fête* at the Crystal Palace on Monday, when all soldiers having Crimean medals were free to enter. The total number of visitors was 14,554.

As many as 134 article clerks have given notice of their intention to be admitted attorneys next term, in addition to a number from East and Trinity terms.

From a letter received on Saturday from Alexander Dumas, it appears that that indefatigable writer has recovered from his late illness, and has left St. Petersburg on a tour into Siberia.

Mr. Bates, of the firm of Stralhan, Paul, and Bates, has been released from prison, and is now enjoying the quiet of a home where sadness has long been a familiar guest. He is in perfect health.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between Lady Emma Stewart, second daughter of the Earl of Galloway, and Mr. Tollemache, eldest son of Mr. John Tollemache, M.P. for Chesham.

A large party of the officers surviving the celebrated Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava dined together at the London Tavern on Monday. The Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., occupied the chair.

The appearance of the comet created an immense sensation in Egypt; for several days all business and labour were at a stand-still, the inhabitants believing that it foreboded some great calamity.

The sub-committee of the St. Paul's Cathedral Fund met last week for the purpose of testing some experiments relative to the warming of the interior; and the result was so satisfactory that it was resolved, without loss of time, to complete the whole of the crypt warming arrangements for the entire building.

We (*Post*) have learnt with extreme satisfaction that the statement that has gone the round of the papers, to the effect that Miss Burdett Coutts has offered the magnificent sum of 15,000*l.* for the endowment of a bishopric in British Columbia, is substantially correct.

Lord Eglinton is about to marry the Lady Adela Capel. The Earl of Essex, the bride's father, is the possessor of large estates in Roscommon, where his lordship has been recently a visitor. The viceregal nuptials are to take place on Tuesday, and the ceremony is to be strictly private.

Some sensation was excited the other day at the Puerta del Sol, at Madrid, by the discovery of five dead bodies by workmen engaged in the demolition of houses; one of these bodies appeared to be that of a priest, as there were still some remains of sacerdotal vestments about it.

By letters from Madrid of the 21st October we are informed that the diligence which plies between Leon and Madrid was stopped near the gates of the latter city, and the passengers were compelled to give up their money and jewels to the value of 120,000 reals.

A letter from Almería states that a terrible catastrophe had occurred in the picturesque village of Durrical, near that town. A rock which had for ages overhung the village had at length given way, and crushed a great number of houses, causing a very considerable loss of life.

A few evenings ago, at the theatre at Varese, a little town in Lombardy, near the lake of that name, an opera was produced, a couplet in which ended with the words, "Viva l'Italia!" These words electrified the audience, who rose to their feet and cried with the greatest enthusiasm, "Viva l'Italia!"

The Duke of Newcastle is suffering from an attack of the small pox at Clumber. His Grace was vaccinated in early life, but it could not have been done effectively. Latest accounts from Clumber state that the fever appeared to be subsiding, and that the noble and generally respected sufferer will soon be pronounced in a state of convalescence.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has awarded a gratuity of 30*l.* to the brave fisherman, James Carrin and his three sons, who saved five men last week from off a wreck at Ballriggan. The lifeboat made three attempts to reach the drowning crew, but failed, and then the fishermen, in their own boat, succeeded in bringing them ashore.

The *Correspondence Autographe*, a governmental publication at Madrid, contains the following somewhat singular announcement: "General Dulce, Captain-General of Catalonia, has been authorized by the Queen in the kindest terms to marry the Senora Treserva, who belongs to the best society of Barcelona."

A stockbroker, named Freeman, who stands charged with the unlawful appropriation of money entrusted to his charge, has been re-examined at the Guildhall. The prosecutor was now desirous of with-

drawing from the charge, but Alderman Salomons refused to permit him to do so, and an adjournment of the case for a week accordingly took place.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday, John Hinton, known also by several other names, was indicted for picking pockets at Lorrimer's Chapel, Walworth, and found guilty in two cases; and eight previous convictions being also proved against him, he was sentenced by the Court to four years' penal servitude.

At Terzada los Caballeros, last week, there were three days of continual rain, and the river overflowed its banks, inundating the whole of the extensive plain, drowning large herds of cattle, and destroying agricultural produce to an immense amount. Eight persons were drowned, and the inhabitants of the lower town, who are principally cottagers, were obliged to seek for safety on the roofs of their houses.

Mr. Gale, of Basinghall-street, himself a flourishing octogenarian instance of the salubrity of London, informs me that in the next house to his, in Basinghall-street, there has recently died a woman ninety-two years of age, who was born in the room in which she died, and never slept out of it for a night in her long lifetime.—S.R.P.—Notes and Queries.

We (*John o' Groat Journal*) regret that our burgh member, Lord John Hay, has, since the close of the parliamentary session, continued in a very precarious state of health, and that during the recess he has been debarr'd by his physician from taking any active part in public affairs. Hopes of his speedy recovery are, however, now entertained.

A letter from Dresden, in the *Ziel*, says: "Mr. R. R. Forbes, British Minister at our Court, is so ill that his life is despaired of. It was not long since that the twenty-fifth anniversary of his residence in our city was celebrated. By his numerous acts of benevolence and by his great scientific knowledge, Mr. Forbes has gained the esteem and respect of everybody."

An Alexandrian letter says: "The overflow of the Nile has not been so great this year as there was reason to expect. The waters receded rapidly, and a very large extent of land was not properly watered. The accounts received from the interior on the subject of the cotton crop are most unfavourable. Caterpillars and other insect have appeared in great numbers."

The editors and writers in the Portuguese journals have addressed to the French journals a protest against the unjust, unfounded, and insulting accusations of which they have been the object respecting the French Sisters of Charity established at Lisbon, who were no doubt annoyed by the impertinence of the lowest class. The Portuguese press, so far from sanctioning such conduct, hastened to condemn it.

Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, has been prostrated by illness, while at Manchester. During the proceedings at a public meeting there on Thursday evening, he retired hastily from the platform, and was found in one of the apartments labouring under an attack of paralysis. It is added that the attack was comparatively slight, and that there is no doubt of his speedy and complete restoration.

At the head of the columns of the *Gazette de Cologne*, of Friday, is the following paragraph: "A portion of the copies of our number of yesterday was seized on account of a passage extracted from the Berlin correspondence of the *Times*, relative to the governmental system in Prussia during the last ten years, a passage which constitutes, it appears, an infraction of the article 101 of the Penal Code."

The Earl and Countess of Derby have been entertaining a succession of visitors at Knowsley. The circle has included the Earl of Carlisle, Lord and Lady John Russell and the Misses Russell, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lord Henry Scott, the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, the Right Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Walpole and Miss Walpole, Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel, Sir Roderick Murchison, &c.

We are informed that, in addition to the sums given by the Barons Rothschild to the general fund, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., intends presenting the City of London School with 2,000*l.* to found a scholarship of the value of 60*l.* per annum. Thus he marks his appreciation of the exertions and feeling of the electors of the City of London, to whose children this reward of merit will be open.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's admirers will be sorry to learn that the reverend gentleman has been attacked with a very painful disease, and that a few days ago his life was all but despaired of. His medical advisers have given it as their opinion that no danger now exists, but he is prohibited from preaching just yet. The money for the site of his new chapel—3,400*l.*—was paid down the day before he was attacked.

Accounts from Nismes state that, in consequence of the torrents of rain which fell last week in that neighbourhood, the portion of the railway from Nismes to Montpellier between Baillargues and Lunel was seriously damaged, and the trains going from Nismes to Montpellier were detained for some hours. A machine with a sufficient number of hands having been despatched from Montpellier, the damage was repaired, and the Paris express train continued its course after a delay of two hours.

In consequence of the great and progressive deterioration of silk worms in Europe, two Venetians interested in the silk trade—Counts Freschi and Castellani—have determined to undertake a journey to the Caspian Sea, Persia, India, and China, in order to study the system of the management of the silk worm in those original countries, and to bring home a quantity of spawn from the best plantations, in order, if possible, to improve the breed at home. The Governor-General of Lombardy has asked the French

Government to patronise this spirited pilgrimage, and the Minister of Commerce has strongly recommended it to the consideration of the silk growing districts of France. MM. Freschi and Castellani hope to return from their journey by the end of next year.

Communications have been received by the Minister of Justice and Public Worship of Spain from the Spanish ecclesiastical authorities in Jerusalem, stating that the number of the Spanish priests, who are employed in the convents, hospitals, and sanctuaries in that holy city is so much diminished that it has been necessary to employ foreign priests to fulfil the duties which have been for many hundred years exclusively performed by Spanish subjects. It is intended to make an appeal to the considerable number of ex-cloistered Franciscan monks still residing in Spain to go out to the Holy Land.

A piece of granite was exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange this morning, bearing on its surface the exact resemblance of the top part of a tree, or shrub, all the lines of the foliage being clearly and perfectly visible. It is supposed the sprig or branch of a tree accidentally fell into a crevice in the rock, which afterwards, by the action of frost, closed up, and in course of time the fresh green bough became petrified into solid rock. The block of granite was found in Wolfborough, New Hampshire. It has been enclosed in a neat box, bearing a suitable inscription, and is intended as a present to Queen Victoria.—*Boston Journal*, Oct. 6.

A few days ago a young girl, not more than fourteen years of age, named Thomas, met with a fearful but instantaneous death at the Cyfartha iron-works, where she was employed. In the course of her work her clothes caught fire, and with her burning dress she ran to the rolls where there is always plenty running water, to put out the flames. In doing so, however, her dress was caught by the spindles, and in an instant the poor creature was dragged between the revolving rollers, and literally crushed to pieces, one of her legs being tossed up to a great height. Of course the death was instantaneous.

A ludicrous scene occurred some time ago in a village church a few miles from Buxton. The occasion of it was the anniversary of a benefit club. The club had been played into church, the service had proceeded as far as the sermon, in the midst of which the worthy divine was interrupted by the rushing in of one of the waiters of the club-house, with sleeves turned up, and enveloped in a huge white apron, who proceeded up the aisle, and when opposite the pulpit, exclaimed that "Dinner was ready," whereon the reverend gentleman coolly replied, "Tell them to wait a little," and proceeded to the end of his discourse.—*Derby Reporter*.

Mr. Herschel Babbage, the Australian explorer, asserts that the lakes in Australia are naturally salt, and that they are only fresh after sufficient rain has fallen to give them depth of water. The lakes in some parts are surrounded by blebs of elevated stony table-land, with occasionally a small valley of sand-hills and scrub running down to them. At one lake there was a peculiarity which he had not noticed elsewhere. The soil of the western side was quite dry, and it contained a number of fresh-water shells. The eastern bed was lower than the western, and was soft and boggy, and quite salt, the surface at several places being white with salt.

In Nagler's "Kunstler Lexicon" is a whimsical error concerning George Cruikshank. Some years ago, the relative merits of himself and brother were contrasted in an English review, and George was spoken of as "the real Simon Pure." Unaware of the real significance of a quotation which has become proverbial amongst us, the German editor begins his memoir of Cruikshank by gravely informing us that he is an English artist, "whose real name is Simon Pure!" Turning to the artists under the letter P, we accordingly read: "PURE (Simon), the real name of the celebrated caricaturist, George Cruikshank."—*Inquirer*.

The late electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Whitehouse, has felt himself compelled to come forward and offer his services again to the undertaking. He does this from a feeling of duty, as being so largely identified with the inception of the project; and also because he is convinced that the cable is readily recoverable. He therefore asks permission to make the necessary examination, and if that should be satisfactory to his judgment, he offers to re-open communications with Newfoundland at his own risk, and to maintain it open at a moderate percentage on the receipts. The American papers, we perceive, say the cable will never be put right until Mr. Hughes, an American electrician, gets charge of it.

A few evenings since, while a gentleman was proceeding to his house in Great Hamilton-street, Glasgow, he was accosted by a well-dressed man at the end of Charlotte-lane, who accompanied him a short distance along Great Hamilton-street, inquiring the way to the barracks, and, before he was aware, suddenly seized him round the neck, and with the help of two confederates, who came up behind, forced him into a stair or passage, and there beat him about the face and robbed him of a gold pearl breast-pin. An officer of the regiment at present in Glasgow barracks was only a few steps off at the time, but before he could render any assistance the ruffians had disappeared in the fog.

The total number of deaths registered in London in the week ending Saturday, October 23, was 1,113, showing a small decrease on that of the previous week. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,019; but as the number returned for last week occurred in an increased population, it should be compared with the average when the latter is raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1,120. The comparison shows that the mortality of last week is very nearly that which in the

usually healthy month of October might be expected to prevail. Last week the births of 849 boys and 846 girls, in all 1,695 children were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1,480.

The examination made into the accounts of Mirza-Agha Khan, the late Sadrazam (states a letter from Teheran of the 15th ult.), who with his two sons is still in custody, has revealed facts which are almost incredible. Thus, though his salary was not less than 1,000,000*l.* a year, he appropriated annually 6,000,000*l.*; and during the war with England he levied on all the country a tax, which he called "the tax for the holy war," amounting to 12,000,000*l.*, but of that sum only one-fourth went into the treasury.

An inquest was held, on Monday, at Kensington, on the body of Mr. Joseph Gould, formerly house-steward to the Dowager Queen Adelaide, and afterwards to the Duke of Northumberland, who had committed suicide by hanging himself to a clothespeg in his bedroom. The son of the deceased said his father was a man of abstemious habits, and particularly attentive to his religious duties. He was utterly at a loss to account for his committing the rash act. It appeared the deceased had kept a large hotel at Brighton after he left the Duke's service, but was unsuccessful, and lost nearly all he possessed, since which he had suffered from great despondency of mind. The jury observed it was a lamentable case, and returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

The Royal Commission on Army Clothing has resumed its sittings. On Monday, the Commissioners visited Woolwich Arsenal, and spent several hours in inspecting a number of the storehouses. The only witness called was Mr. Morris, the deputy military storekeeper, who was examined generally upon the mode of keeping the accounts and the general arrangements on which the various departments were conducted. On Tuesday, Mr. Howell, director of contracts, was examined in reference to the general system of contracts, and also with regard to the employment of brokers in the purchase of timber and other articles. The tendency of his evidence was to show that in certain cases it was better to employ brokers than to throw tenders open to competition. The Commissioners then adjourned.

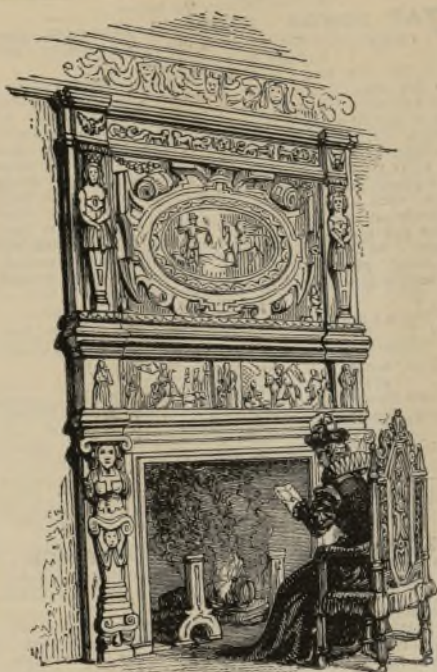
The *Tiden*, of Stockholm, relates another case of religious persecution in that country: "A person named Heidenberg, of Elfdal, thought fit, in 1856, to abjure Lutheranism, and to adopt the Baptist form of worship, and he taught his new creed. For the abjuration and teaching he was brought to trial before the Royal Court of that town. As, however, it appeared that he had not received from the clergy the 'warnings' which are required to be given to abjurors, he was acquitted on the first charge; but, as with respect to the second, it was shown that he had on a Sunday held a meeting and expounded the Scriptures, he was declared guilty of violating the law on conventicles and of 'profaning the Sabbath'; he was accordingly fined sixty-nine riksdollars. He appealed to the Supreme Court at Stockholm, but the condemnation was confirmed. He very recently presented a petition to the King for pardon, but it has just been rejected."

CARLSBAD.
(See next Page.)

LAST week we noticed the festivities which took place upon the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the town of Carlsbad, in Bohemia. It has long enjoyed a well-deserved celebrity for its mineral waters, but till lately it was only visited by those who could spare time and money to reach it. The situation of the town is most picturesque, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and intersected by the Tepl, a river which falls into the Eger, near the town. The houses are many of them situated in ravines, which branch out from the main valley, at the bases of the Hummerberg, the Kreuzberg, and the Lorenzberg. Splendid views are obtained from these heights, but that from the Kreuzberg is the most beautiful. Every attention is paid by the town to render a stay in it agreeable, by providing for the amusement of visitors. There are pump-rooms, assembly-rooms, theatres, and promenades. The great attractions for invalids are the hot springs, which are efficacious in several complaints. There are nine different springs. One of these, the Schlossbrunn, disappeared in 1809, and made its re-appearance in 1823, since which time it has continued to flow. The springs have been known for a very long period, and from historical records of the seventh century we learn that the Bohemians constructed the altars to their deities with stones taken from the course of the waters from the springs. Their medical properties were, however, not known till the year 1370, when they were discovered by chance. Charles IV. was one day in the neighbouring forest, and started a stag, which made its way towards a precipice, over which it bounded; one of the dogs, more staunch than the rest, followed, but instead of alighting upon the ground, it fell into a spring, and set up a pitiful howl, which attracted the notice of one of the huntsmen. It happened that Beier, the Emperor's physician, who was with his master, came to the spot, and, finding the water to be hot, and possessing mineral properties, recommended the Emperor to try it for some complaint under which he was labouring. The result proved the efficacy of the water, for Charles was cured. He caused the inhabitants of a neighbouring village to settle here, and founded a free town, to which he gave his name, and at the same time he commanded baths to be erected. Such is the origin of Carlsbad. The number of visitors has increased nearly twenty-fold since the last century; 256 being the number of visitors in the year 1764, now they are over four thousand. Our engravings give views of Carlsbad in the sixteenth century and in the present day.



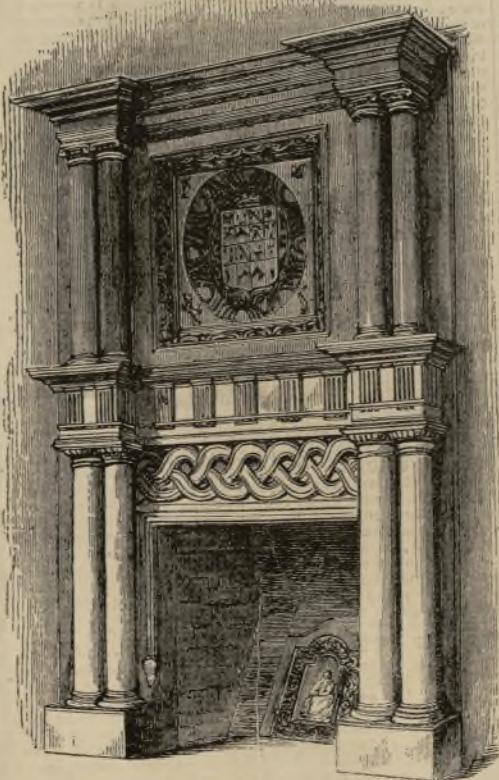
CARLSBAD IN THE PRESENT DAY.—(See preceding Page.)



FIREPLACE—CHARLTON HOUSE.

ANTIQUE CHIMNEY-PIECES.

WE this week give a short illustrated notice of old chimney-pieces. One is from Cobham Hall, perhaps the most interesting among the rich baronial halls of Kent, and one that should be well known to every London holiday maker, as not remote from that marine paradise of Cockayne, called Gravesend. And truly there is not a more delightful terminus to a day's run from London than fair Cobham, which, thanks to the liberality of its noble owner, may be reached by any one who can appreciate beautiful scenery, improved by much skill and good taste in a race of notable proprietors. The hall, with its rich art stores, is backed by a noble park, of 1,800 acres, amply stocked with deer, and containing trees of great variety and immense size, some of them measuring above thirty feet in circumference. The hall is of considerable antiquity, with some, and it must be confessed incongruous, additions, made by Inigo Jones. But we have now only to deal with the chimney-piece of the dining-room. This is of elaborately carved black and white marble, having quaint and curious figures and buildings. The adjoining music-room has likewise a notable work of this class, in white marble, sculptured in bas-relief after Guido, by the elder Westmacott, with fauns, life-size, as supporters. From Charlton House, another palatial residence of Kent, still nearer the metropolis, we derive another and more ornate specimen of a baronial chimney-piece. The manor was built between 1607 and 1612. Between the gallery and the saloon, on the upper floor, is the work here represented. It is carved with the story of Medusa, underneath which are two allegorical basso-relievos. And apropos of chimney-pieces, there is one in the adjoining drawing-room, to which belongs a curious tale; it is so highly polished that Dr. Plot relates that "the Lord of Downe did see in it a robbery committed on Shooter's-hill; whereupon, sending out his servants, the thieves were taken." Another illustration is taken from the "Duke's House," at Bradford, in Wiltshire, so called from the Duke of Kingston, to whom it formerly belonged. It subsequently descended to Earl



FIREPLACE—DUKE'S HOUSE, WILTSHIRE.

Manvers, and is now a dilapidated farm-house. It has been erroneously ascribed to John Padua, the architect of Longleat, but in reality belongs to the English style of James I. This imposing two-storied fire-place is from the entrance hall. The other two illustrations are good examples of the taste and style exhibited in fire-places found in many of our old mansions, and afford proof of the skill displayed by architects in past times in this particular class of decoration.

LOST IN THE STREETS.

All day long did the bright August sun shine upon the fair town of Antwerp, and the slim white tower of the cathedral was set forth in brilliant relief against the clear blue sky, as the inquisitive Englishman paced the handsome streets with unwearied step, explored the curiosities of the well-stored museums, and noted with intelligent eye the grassy lines which Chassé had so vigorously defended. As the traveller looked on the lunette Saint Laurent he recalled in imagination the infernal heat of shot and shell, the vigorous ascent of the French stormers, and the final triumph of the tricolor. That tricolor, however, thought he, has not always fluttered in the ranks of liberty. And many more, probably, would have been his musings, but his English soul yearned for dinner, and he had been long away from his island home, and visions of beefsteaks broke in among the forms of French grenadiers, and he desired his commissary to show him the way to his hotel. That hotel rejoiced in a name which promised comfort; it was the Hotel de Bien-Etre, close to the "Bourse of Antwerp." That was its French name; but, alas! it had also a Dutch one.

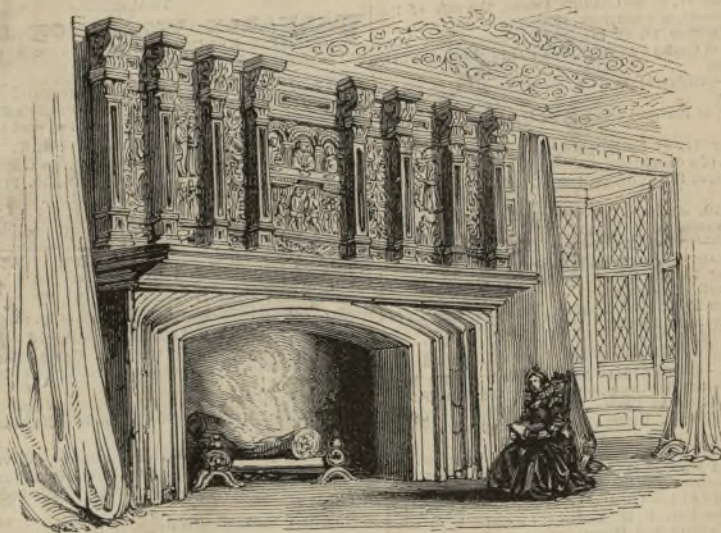
French exercise and fresh air, and "bif-stik" and strong Belgian port wine, not kept until it was mellow, did their work upon the Englishman, and he went to bed at eight o'clock, and he slept the sleep of Endymion. But Luna did not come to look upon him; Aurora, in all her blushing honours, precisely at four A.M. kissed his brows so gaily that he sprang from his bed with his energetic English heart more vigorous than ever. He descended the stairs; but that land-

What was to be done? Try another man: he was as big a Dutchman as the other. Try then another effort at self-navigation. Look at the sun; make out the points of the compass; note well the streets; are any of those houses familiar to the eye? One day's experience was not enough; yesterday the traveller had paraded those streets under the safe escort of the commissary, with a head stuffed with black statues of Isis, and Cæhor's system, and the streets might have been the streets of Timbuctoo.

But there is another fellow. I will go up to him. "Eh bien, monsieur!" How he stares. What a rude look! And his mouth widens, his eyes twinkle, and he bursts into a great guffaw. Insufferable! He turns upon his heel, and as he is overtaken by a comrade following I hear sounds. Good gracious! how provoking! In good broad Yorkshire he exclaims to his friend, "What a — fat Frenchman!"

Our traveller was not a — fat Frenchman, but an Englishman, sensitive and shy, and full of *mauvaise honte*. Could he make up his mind to run after the brute? No, he could not stoop to it; he turned down the next street, resolved in his great English heart to make his way to the Hotel de Bien-Etre by his own unassisted energy.

But, alas! he turned and turned in vain, and the morning wore on. It was Sunday morning, and the hour for early mass, and lady-like women began to pass gently along the yet silent *trottoir*. "Egad!" said the traveller, "I will inquire of one of them; a lady will assuredly understand French." So, selecting one at random, a stately-looking dame, he made his approach. He was conscious of a *roué* appearance. He had wandered forth from that much-desired hotel unshaven and unkempt; the sun had looked upon him for weeks, and he had been in incessant locomotion; his linen was soiled, and he was an Englishman; and therefore, under the circumstances, his address was embarrassed. "De grâce, Madame." A look of disgust instantly pervaded the lady's face. It would not be easy, perhaps, to describe how she regarded the interruption, whether she deemed the humble suppliant a beggar or a heretic, or simply an impudent fellow—whether she was internally saying her prayers, or going over her sins preparatory to confession. One



OLD ENGLISH FIREPLACE.

lady of radiant smiles was no longer visible; no waiter answered the bell; nothing could be discovered but a "boots," whose communications were confined to the vernacular. Alas! that unsophisticated Englishman should wander in the Pays-Bas without a knowledge of the "Platt Deutsch."

Our friend strolled out into the town. What is so pleasant as the breath of morn? The lions of the preceding day passed in review; again that elegant spire fascinated the eye; again the accuracy of yesterday's measurements was canvassed; the height of the famous tower assuredly was not 500 feet, though its light form shot up so gaily through the blue air. The mathematician was in a day-dream. Once more fitted before him ravelins and counterscarps, and triumphant Frenchmen; but all the time his feet bore him onward through streets in which the shops were as yet shut, till on one side of the grand "place" he espied, with a feeling of welcome, an open pastry-cook's. Thither he bent his steps, and there he refreshed his soul. Alas! self-confident Englishman, you left that shop without even inquiring the way back to the Hotel de Bien-Etre. Of course, you might have gone back, like Sennacherib, by the way that you came. But then that turning—you don't remember that. Try again: do you know where you are at all? Everywhere the tall spire is visible, and our traveller arrives in the middle of the town, but the Hotel de Bien-Etre was at one end of it. Really it showed great want of topographical instinct not to get back to your goal without inquiring your way like a countryman in London. At last pride was obliged to submit; so our friend went up to a passer-by. The passer-by was not a gentleman; there was no gentleman parading about at that hour. "De grâce, Monsieur, enseignez-moi le chemin à l'Hôtel de Bien-Etre." Not a word issued from that Dutch mouth. So the traveller and the boor looked at one another, and the traveller recast his interrogatory, and the boor shook his head, and the traveller perceived that the door of communication between those two mortal intelligences was locked and bolted, and could not for the nonce be opened.

cannot dive into that mystery; but anyhow she flounced away, and the Englishman gazed after her, and sighed for the Hotel de Bien-Etre, as Ulysses sighed for Ithaca.

But all things have an end—even misfortunes. The errant Englishman was delivered at last, and that, too, by the exercise of his own faculties. The hotel, he suddenly remembered, was close by the Bourse; and Bourse, like "sack," is of all languages. He boldly went up to the next Dutchman and distinctly pronounced the word "Bourse," making signs that he was lost. That word was a talisman, a polestar—it was "open sesame." The goodnatured Dutchman pointed with his finger to a turning; and then another Dutchman was operated upon in the same way, till the Bourse actually hove in sight, and the hungry Englishman was eventually restored to his quarters in the Hotel de Bien-Etre.

Let others wail for the Bourse as a memento of ages of progress; my grief for its loss has its source in the conviction that a friendly beacon for forlorn tourists lost in the mazes of the Antwerp streets has perished.—*Daily News*.

"GETTING ACCUSTOMED" TO BAD AIR.

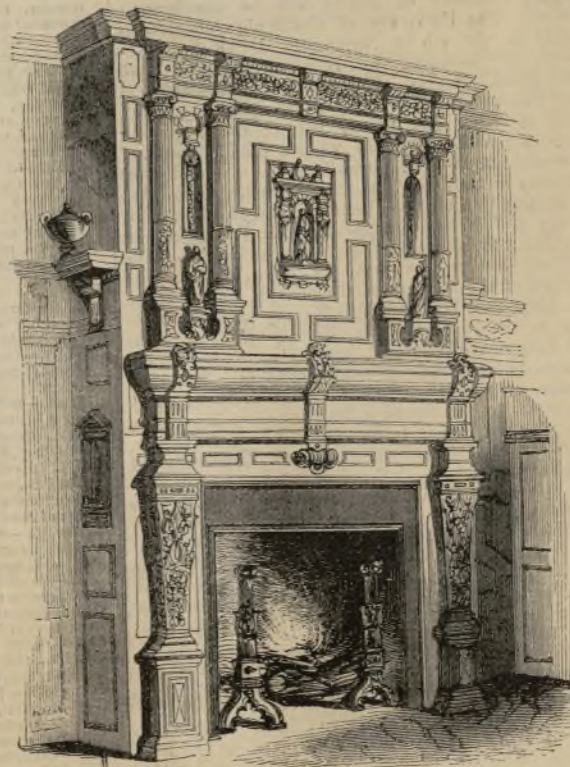
One cannot try experiments on human beings as on animals, but accident and disease frequently furnish us with experiments made to our hand. What has been related of the birds is confirmed by an accident which befel two young Frenchwomen. They were in a room heated by a coke stove. One of them was suffocated, and fell senseless on the ground. The other, who was in bed, suffering from typhoid fever, resisted the poisonous influence of the atmosphere, so as to be able to scream till assistance came. They were both rescued, but the healthy girl, who had succumbed to the noxious air, was found



FIREPLACE—COBHAM HALL, KENT.

to have a paralysis of the left arm, which lasted for more than six months. Here, as in the case of the sparrows, we find the paradoxical result to be that the poisonous action of a vitiated air is better resisted by the feeble, sickly organism, than by the vigorous, healthy organism. This paradox admits of a physiological explanation. In the vitiated air of a German Kneipe, as in that of the houses of the poor, we find those who have had time to adjust themselves to it, breathing without apparent inconvenience, although each newcomer feels the air to be vitiated; and because they "get accustomed to it," people very naturally suppose that no injurious effect can follow. Here lies the dangerous fallacy. They get accustomed to it, indeed, and only because they do so are they contented to remain in it; but at what price? by what means. By a gradual depression of all the functions of nutrition and secretion. In this depressed condition less oxygen is absorbed, and there is less needed in the atmosphere. A vitiated air will suffice for the respiration of a depressed organism, as it would amply suffice for the respiration of a cold-blooded animal. When we enter a vitiated atmosphere, our breathing becomes laborious; the consequence of this is a depression of all the organic functions, and then the breathing is easy again, because we no longer require so much oxygen, and we no longer produce so much carbonic acid. Were it not for this adjustment of the organism to the medium, by a gradual depression of the functions, continued existence in a vitiated atmosphere would be impossible; we see the vigorous bird perish instantaneously in air which would sustain the enfeebled bird for upwards of an hour. Thus does physiology explain the paradox; but at the same time it points out the fallacy of supposing that bad air can be harmless because we "get accustomed" to it. However fortunate a circumstance for those who have to breathe bad air, that the organism is quickly depressed to such a point as to render such air respirable, no one will deny that depressions of this kind are necessarily injurious, especially when frequently experienced.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

EXTRAORDINARY TROPHY OF WAR FROM SEBASTOPOL.—There is on view (free of charge), at Mr. Gordon Lomax's, 5, Claremont-place, Paddington-green, a very artistic and elaborate work of art taken from one of the churches at Sebastopol on the day of its fall. It is an oil painting, two feet by 1 foot nine inches, of the Patron Saint of Russia with our Saviour and the Virgin, and two enamelled boxes affixed, supposed to contain religious relics. The painting is exquisitely embellished with solid gold and silver, relieve, and Russian stamped, and is considered to be worth 1,000*l*.



OLD ENGLISH FIREPLACE.

PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. J. W. HENLEY, M.P.

A public meeting, well attended by the gentry and farmers of Oxfordshire, and presided over by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was held on Saturday, at the Star Hotel, Oxford, when the following resolution, proposed by Mr. H. Middleton, was carried unanimously, viz. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when there should be some public recognition of the long and faithful services rendered to this county by the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, M.P., not only as a magistrate, but in the more onerous capacity of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and that the most fitting memorial of those services would be a portrait of Mr. Henley, painted by an artist of the highest celebrity, to be placed in the County Hall, by the side of his lamented predecessor, the late Mr. Ashurst." With a view of carrying out the proposed memorial, a committee of the nobility and gentry of the county was formed, and a subscription was at once entered into, which, before the meeting broke up, amounted to 150*l.*, the list being headed by the Duke of Marlborough for 25*l.*

THE AUTHORITIES OF NEWCASTLE AND THE FRENCH CONSUL.

On Monday the Mayor of Newcastle attended upon the Count de Maricourt at the French Consulate, and presented him with an address signed by the Mayor, Sheriff, the chairman of the River Tyne Commissioners, several of the aldermen, the town-clerk, treasurer, and many of the town-council and leading merchants and solicitors of the town, expressive of their confidence in the denial which had been given by the Count to the charge of interfering in municipal elections, of their personal esteem for himself, and their wish that he might continue to exercise his functions at the port of Newcastle. The Mayor, in presenting the address, expressed the strong personal gratification, which he experienced in being made the bearer, and trusted it would be some consolation to the Count de Maricourt for the annoyance and vexation he must have suffered in connexion with recent occurrences. The Mayor then read the address and handed it to the Count, who was much affected by this mark of sympathy from the authorities and inhabitants. The Count, in reply, said that should it be the will of his Government to continue him in his present residence, it would afford him much pleasure to maintain the friendly and courteous relations which have ever subsisted between them, strengthened as they must be by this unexpected mark of their confidence and kindness. The Mayor and the gentlemen by whom he was accompanied, cordially shook hands with Count de Maricourt and then retired.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

We are now enabled to give a correct account of the actual and anticipated appointments to the Medical Council. Since the elections by the medical corporations have taken place, the rumours regarding the Crown appointments have assumed a positive character. It is now understood that the six members to be nominated by the Queen will be Sir James Clark, Physician to Her Majesty; Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., Physician to the Infirmary of Worcester; Mr. William Lawrence, of London; Mr. Thomas Pringle Teale, Surgeon to the Infirmary of Leeds; Dr. Christison, Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Edinburgh; and Dr. Stokes, Regius Professor of Physic in Trinity College, Dublin. The College of Physicians of London, at a special meeting held on Friday, unanimously elected Dr. T. Watson as their representative. The College of Surgeons of England will, it is understood, appoint as their representative their president, Mr. Joseph Henry Green, of St. Thomas's Hospital. The Masters and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries have virtually, though not as yet formally, chosen Mr. Edward Teggart, of Dover-street, Piccadilly. The University of Oxford election is to take place on the 29th. It is expected that Dr. Acland, Regius Professor of Physic, will be unanimously elected. The University of Cambridge election is fixed for the 4th of November. Dr. Fisher, Professor of Medicine in Downing College, and Dr. Bond, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University, have both been spoken of, but most probably the former will be chosen. The University of Durham will appoint Dr. Ebleton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who holds the office of "Reader in Medicine" in the University. The day of election has not yet been announced. The University of London will appoint either Dr. Storrar or Dr. Gull. No other candidates are in the field. The day of election has not yet been fixed. The College of Physicians of Edinburgh have chosen Dr. Alexander Wood, who holds the office of secretary to the college. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow have elected Dr. James Watson, who is their present president. The Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen are agitated by a contest for the representation between Mr. Syme, Professor of Clinical Surgery, and Dr. Balfour, Professor of Botany, both in the University of Edinburgh. King's College, Aberdeen, has elected Mr. Syme, and Marischal College is expected to do so likewise. The Edinburgh supporters of each candidate are nearly equal in number. Should Edinburgh elect Dr. Balfour, it will (by a special provision of the act) devolve upon the Crown to decide whether the chosen of Edinburgh or Aberdeen is to sit in the council. The Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's will appoint either Mr. Lawrie, Professor of Surgery, or Dr. Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy, both in the University of Glasgow. The Dublin College of Physicians have appointed Dr. A. Smith. The Dublin College of Surgeons have appointed Dr. R. C. Williams, late president of the college. The Dublin Apothecaries have chosen Dr. Leet, their secretary. The University of Dublin has appointed Dr. Apjohn, who is a Professor of Chemistry.

The Queen's University in Ireland has not yet made any appointment. The only two candidates spoken of are Dr. Corrigan and Dr. Adams. Much diversity of opinion exists as to whether the presidency should be held by a member of the medical profession, or by an influential impartial layman. Much may be said on both sides. Dr. Watson is desired by one party, and others say, let us have at first starting a Government officer who has a seat in Parliament, and who will give a considerable portion of his time to the working of a new and difficult law.—*Post.*

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supplies are small of English and large of foreign wheat. The trade is very inactive, and our millers were not generally buyers without reduction, which was not submitted to, and the business was limited at last week's prices. No change in the value of flour. There is a good demand for maling barley, but the trade is dull, and prices 1*s.* lower for other qualities. Beans and peas are each 1*s.* per qr. lower. The arrivals of oats are very large, the trade is depressed, and all descriptions are 1*s.* per qr. lower. There has been but a small arrival of vessels on the coast, and the business has been nearly confined to Indian corn, at a little reduction in price.

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

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	a.	d.		a.	d.
Lambton	18	6	Cassop	18	0
Wylam	16	0	South Hetton	19	0
Haswell	19	3	Kelloe	18	3

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BATTERSBY.—October 22, at St. John's Parsonage, Keswick, the wife of the Rev. T. D. H. Battersby, of a son.
CAMPBELL.—October 24, at St. Ann's, Lewes, Sussex, the wife of Dr. John Campbell, R.N., of a son.
DONALDSON.—October 23, at Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., of a son.
FUSSELL.—October 21, at the Chantry, Frome, the wife of the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, of a daughter, stillborn.
GILBERTSON.—October 23, at the South Dunes, Great Yarmouth, the wife of Captain Adjutant John Gilbertson, Norfolk Artillery, of a son.
HAMMERLEY.—October 21, at Cork, the wife of Major Hammerley, of a son.
HAY.—October 27, at Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hay, of a daughter.
HOBART.—October 24, at Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Frederic Hobart, of a daughter.
PAUL.—October 24, at Eton College, the wife of the Rev. C. K. Paul, of a son.
ROPER.—October 20, at Eton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Henry Roper, of a son.
SCLATER-BOOTH.—October 22, at Clare Park, Farnham, the wife of George Sclater-Booth, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.
SITWELL.—October 21, at Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Sitwell, of a daughter.
TRAVERS.—October 23, at East Bergholt, Suffolk, the wife of Captain Otto Travers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEST-SHIFNER.—October 26, at Amport, Hants, by the Rev. G. C. Shifner, Thomas Best, Esq., only son of the Rev. Thos. Best, of Redrice, Hants, to Louisa Emily, younger daughter of the Rev. G. Shifner, Vicar of Amport, and Canon of Winchester.
BLAND—BAZALGETTE.—October 21, at St. Marylebone Church, James Fox Bland, Esq., Capt. in R.M.'s 76th Regt., to Frances Sarah, daughter of Colonel Bazalgette, Dover-square.
CHALMERS—MARSHALL.—October 21, at St. Peter's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. F. H. Addams, incumbent, Sidney Chalmers, Esq., Captain and Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, Bengal Army, to Emma Mary Anne, only child of Colonel Charles Marshall, of the retired list, Bengal Army, of Dawson-place, Bayswater.
HALKETT.—October 23, at the British Legation, Copenhagen, Lieutenant-Colonel Halkett, of the Coldstream Guards, to Margaret, only daughter of the late William Kerr, Esq.
LENDY—BULLY.—October 23, at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Wagner, Captain Lendy, eldest son of the late Colonel Lendy, and Director of the Practical Military Institute, Sumbury, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Ashburnham H. Bulley, Esq.
MICHELL—CROSSE.—October 21, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Edmund R. Michell, Esq., late Acting Harbour-master of Hong Kong, to Susanah Maria, only daughter of the late William Crosse, Esq., of Chancery-lane, solicitor, and granddaughter of the late Hammond Crosse, Esq., of Kensington, J.P. for the county of Middlesex.
VALETTORT—HAMILTON.—October 23, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Viscount Vallettort, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgumbe, to Lady Katherine Elizabeth Hamilton, fourth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.
WALKER—BINGHAM.—October 21, at Ballyshean Church, by the Rev. Charles Archdall, Rector of Erry, Captain Walker, West York Rifles, eldest son of William Walker, Esq., of Bolling Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, to Louisa Elizabeth Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Henry M. Bingham, Esq., of Carragee, county Galway, and niece of the late Right Hon. John Bingham, Lord Clanmorris, Newbrook, county Mayo.

DEATHS.

BURKE.—October 22, at Kensington-park-villas, Notting-hill, after a few hours' illness, aged seventy, Catherine Snell, widow of the late Major James Burke.
BULLER.—October 21, at Pound, near Tavistock, Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Antony Buller, in the fifty-third year of her age.
BUTLER.—October 20, at Mar-eille, the Hon. Sir Edward Butler, in the forty-sixth year of his age.
CLERY.—October 22, at the Promenade, Cheltenham, James Clery, Esq., Paymaster, R.N., aged seventy.
COLLETTE.—October 23, at Nice, Major-General J. H. Collette, H.E.I.C.S., in the seventy-eighth year of his age, one of the last surviving officers present at the siege of Seringapatam, and battle of Assaye.
GREGORIE.—October 16, at the Villa Columba, Florence, Charles Gregorie, Esq., formerly Captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, aged sixty-seven.
HALL.—October 21, at Ampleforth-square, the Rev. Samuel Hall, M.A., aged seventy-six, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Incumbent of Billinge, and a magistrate for the county of Lancaster, son of the late Rev. Samuel Hall, M.A., Minister of St. Peter's Church, Manchester.
HUGHES.—October 21, at Marine-parade, Brighton, Henry Marshall Hughes, Esq., of St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to Guy's Hospital, aged fifty-two.
OSWALD.—October 20, at Auchincruive, Lady Louisa Oswald, wife of Alexander Oswald, Esq., of Auchincruive.
REEVE.—October 20, at Rutby House, Lincolnshire, Frances Wilhelmia, aged twenty-six, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Reeve, late Grenadier Guards.
TOWGOOD.—October 24, Lieut.-Col. Towgood, of Arborfield, near Reading, 35th Bengal Native Infantry.

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chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think

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IMPROVED PATENT CABINET MANGLE.



PRICE:
 2 ft. 4 inch wide £4 10s.

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

TESTIMONIAL.

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