

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

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THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON EDUCATION.

On Tuesday evening his Grace the Duke of Devonshire presided at the annual *soirée* of the Chesterfield Mechanics' Institution, which was attended by about 600 persons. The following passages from the speech of his Grace will be read with interest:—"To some it may seem that I am giving a somewhat wide definition to the term education, by including mechanics' institutions amongst the educational machinery of the country; but such seems to me to be one of the most important, and and though at present they are not as powerful instruments in education as they are capable of becoming, I trust we shall see them becoming so more and more. (Hear and applause.) It seems generally agreed amongst a large portion of the community that education, in so far as it consists in a regular attendance at school, must terminate at a comparative early age. This is a difficulty which is to be deplored, but as it arises from the most natural motives which influence the human conduct, it seems almost impossible to struggle against it. Whenever the labour of children becomes productive, as a matter of course their regular attendance at school must be expected to cease; and whether we like it or not, we must look upon it as a fact, and be content in many instances to acquiesce in it. The true view of the case in which we should regard it is to attempt to provide that education in our schools should be solid and substantial. (Cheers.) In the next place, so far from taking it for granted that the education of children is to cease when their education at school has terminated, we should endeavour to promote all the measures by which they might be enabled to improve themselves through life—(applause)—and further to increase the information they may already have received. (Hear and cheers.) One means by which this may be accomplished is the more general establishment of evening schools, which a large portion of the year might be established without interfering with the labour which formed their daily avocation. It seems that regular attendance at school is, in fact, hardly to be desired after children have become capable of taking part in those labours which are to become their principal avocation in future life. Besides the facilities which are acquired in acquiring knowledge at school, it is of importance that they should become acquainted with the exercising those faculties upon which they are to depend for their support in life. However, besides attendance at schools, we must also include the



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advantages of these institutions of greater educational extension, such as mechanics' institutions, athenæums, reading-rooms, mutual improvement societies, and other institutions under whatever name they may appear, which, more or less, are established throughout the country. Mechanics' institutions, it is well known, according to the original intentions of their founders, were established with a view to impart instruction of a somewhat more severe character than has been found practicable, and I believe very few instances can be found in which mechanics' institutions, as at present conducted, have fully accorded with the schemes of their founders. (Hear.) It by no means follows that because they have not done all that was wanted, that they have not proved of solid and substantial good. They have had greater elasticity and greater variety of objects in their scope, and therefore the advantages have been commensurately great. (Hear.) It is far from my intention to enter into a comparison of the relative merits of the various branches of science or knowledge, or the relative merits of the almost endless departments of literature; but even if it could be proved that any particular course of studies was superior to every other, it still would be impossible to drill all men formed precisely with the same taste. (Hear, hear.) We must endeavour to provide for all sound, wholesome nutriment, however difficult may be the various capacities and various persons we may have to deal with. (Cheers.) Those who take the most active part in the formation of mechanics' institutions would scarcely view with unmitigated satisfaction that by far the libraries and reading-rooms connected with mechanics' institutions, and the books and the newspapers and novels, usually form the most attractive portion of their evening studies, and such, I am convinced, is generally admitted to be the fact. That does not in me excite surprise or disappointment, because even amongst the more highly educated classes of the community the same preference is undeniable. Those who pass over this as a failure should not be indifferent to this class of literature. (Hear.) I say by all means let works of the class to which I have alluded keep their places, but I trust that the promoters of mechanics' institutions will not be satisfied if they find these usurp an undue share of attention, or if other classes of literature are comparatively neglected. (Hear, and applause.) I understand, and no doubt it is true, that this institution in this respect is, as naturally might be expected, very much on the same footing as others; yet that works of

interest in various departments of literature, besides novels and other amusing books, are found to exercise considerable attraction over other works. I am sure it is naturally to be expected that there should be youths and young men who would take an interest in works of general literature and works connected with various departments of science, and more especially those works bearing upon their future avocation in life and after struggles, and the exercise of which awaits them throughout life. (Hear, and cheers.) We must recollect that there is this difference between the class of works I have alluded to and those appertaining to science, that greater external assistance and guidance is necessary, and the faculties should be regulated by a more regular education. I cannot help thinking that this class of books would form a large portion of works generally sought after, if the committee of this institution were able to carry it into effect, which I understand they intend to do. (Cheers.) The formation of educational classes must be a great benefit to towns abounding with a large population. It is by no means easy to carry into effect such classes. A measure has lately been adopted, having for its object the granting of honours and extension of educational examinations. I refer to the examinations and honorary distinctions conferred by the University of Oxford. There are similar examinations and prizes established by the Society of Arts, and in many places several mechanics' institutions have united together and offered premiums to their members who have been able to distinguish themselves. Perhaps a valid objection may be made to some of those measures to which I refer, but whether they may be decided as useful or not, the influential parties that have been speaking of these subjects really betoken the interest which is taken for the intellectual improvement of all classes; and whether these measures produce the effect anticipated or not, no doubt it will at no distant period result in proving a great stimulus to intellectual exertions amongst all classes of the people, and I trust that Chesterfield will not be behind when everything else is stirring around us—(loud cheers)—but that the committee and members of this institution will exert themselves to maintain a position worthy the important interests of which it has become the centre."

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, went to Sandhurst on Saturday morning, attended by Lady Macdonald, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Col. the Hon. A. Hardinge. Her Majesty inspected the Royal Military College, and, with the Royal party, honoured the Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Harry Jones, with her company at luncheon, and afterwards returned to Windsor Castle. Prince Arthur and Princess Louisa took a carriage drive. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson dined with Her Majesty. The party also included the following, who arrived in the afternoon: The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Louisa Hamilton, the Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and the Hon. Mr. Cartier, the Prime Minister of Canada.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, the Domestic Household, and visitors staying in the Castle, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel. The Dean of Windsor officiated.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louisa, walked in the Home Park on Monday morning. Princess Helena rode in the riding-house. The Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and the Hon. Mr. Cartier, Prime Minister of Canada, left Windsor in the forenoon for London. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in the afternoon from the White Lodge, Richmond Park, attended by Mr. Gibbs, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Major Teesdale, R.A. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Lieut.-Col. Purves, also arrived at the Castle on a visit; likewise his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. the Hon. James Macdonald. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Louisa Hamilton, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, and the visitors who arrived in the afternoon.

The usual parade of the troops in honour of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, took place on Tuesday morning before Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Royal family. The 2nd Regiment of Life Guards and the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, marched into the Home Park about a quarter before ten o'clock. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and younger Royal children, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen, arrived shortly afterwards. The troops received Her Majesty with a Royal salute, fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three cheers, marched past in slow and quick time, and presented arms; after which they marched to their barracks. After the review his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen went out shooting.

The Marquis of Abercorn accompanied the Royal party. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening comprised her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Ladies Louisa and Georgiana Hamilton, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Geraldine Somerset, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Sir James Clark, Sir George Couper, Lieut.-Col. Purves, Col. the Hon. James Macdonald, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, Mr. Gibbs, and Major Teesdale, R.A. The following had the honour of receiving invitations after the dinner:—The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Miss and Mr. Victor Van de Weyer, Col. the Hon. N. and Lady Mary Hood, Miss and Mr. Arthur Hood, Col. F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour, Miss Horatia Seymour, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Lady and Miss Phipps, Capt. and Mrs. F. Sayer, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Lady and Miss Couper, Mr. and Mrs. G. Conner, the Hon. T. Stanley, and Viscount Mahon. The band of the 2nd Life Guards played during dinner, and Her Majesty's private band attended the Drawing-room after.

The QUEEN and Princess Alice walked in the Home Park on Wednesday morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, went out shooting. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary took leave of Her Majesty, and left the Castle in the forenoon, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Lieut.-Col. Purves. The Prince of Leiningen also took leave of the Queen, and left Windsor for Portsmouth. The Princess of Leiningen quitted the Castle for Frogmore House, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Duke of Cambridge returned to London in the afternoon, attended by Col. the Hon. J. Macdonald. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Ladies Louisa and Georgiana Hamilton, have taken their departure.

OBITUARY.

We regret to learn that a great affliction has fallen upon the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fitzroy, in the sudden death of one of their sons. The Baron Rothschild was prevented being present at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Tuesday, by this sad event.

We have to announce the demise of the Countess (Dowager) of Clonmel, who died on Monday last, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. The Countess was second daughter of George, second Earl of Warwick, father of the late Earl, by his second marriage with Henrietta Vernon, daughter of Mr. Richard Vernon and Evelyn Gower, Countess (Dowager) of Upper Ossory. She was born in 1785, and married in 1805 the late Earl of Clonmel, by whom her Ladyship had a family of two sons and eight daughters.

The death of the Very Rev. George Peaseck, F.R.S., Dean of Ely, is announced. According to the *Clerical Directory* he became second wrangler at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1813, taking the degree of M.A. in 1816, and D.D. *per Literas Regias*, in 1839. He was appointed to the Deanery of Ely in the same year, the value of which is 717l. 10s. 7d. per annum, with a residence. He also held the Rectory of Westworth, near Ely, to which he was appointed in 1847.

We are sorry to announce the death, on the 4th instant, of Lady Frances Julia Maynard, wife of Col. the Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, only son of Viscount Maynard, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex. Her Ladyship died at Sthern Hall, Walthamstow, on the anniversary of her birthday, deeply lamented by her husband and family. Lady Frances was born on the 4th of November, 1821, and was the youngest child of James, Baron Glenlyon, by Lady Emily Percy, fifth daughter of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, and was youngest sister of the present Duke of Atholl.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

(See First Page.)

THE Prince of Prussia, Frederic Wilhelm Carl, is now sole Regent of Prussia, in spite of the strong effort made by Russia to include the Queen in the Regency. This step has given the greatest satisfaction throughout the country except to the old Court party, under whose influence Prussia was prevented from taking the part she ought to have done in the Russian war. It is hoped in Prussia that the police system, which has created such universal dissatisfaction, will be considerably modified, and that other reforms may be judiciously introduced, and that at length a degree of liberty in political matters may be accorded to the nation at large, to which the German people, especially of the northern portion of the country and the Rhine Provinces, are eminently fitted, both by their character and loyalty to the reigning family. No man is better fitted to fulfil the station allotted to him than this illustrious Prince. In the military government of the Rhine Provinces he faithfully discharged his duties, not interfering in matters out of his province, and he has won golden opinions from all classes, so that we may augur well from his present high position. The Prince of Prussia is the King's brother, and he was born on the 22nd of March, 1797.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Lord and Lady Huntingfield have left the St. George's Hotel.

Colonel Biddulph and Mrs. Biddulph have left the St. George's Hotel.

Lord Robert Montagu have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Scotland.

The Count and Countess de Lapriere have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel from Paris.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Pierrepont have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Brighton.

The Duke of Leeds has arrived at the Clarendon from Hornby Castle, near Catterick, Yorkshire.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to town on Wednesday from Windsor Castle.

Lord and Lady Headly and family have left "The Heath," Hertfordshire, for Brighton, for the season.

Viscount and Lady Olivia Ossulston and family are passing the season at Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

Lord and Lady Willoughby de Eresby arrived at their mansion on the Terrace, Piccadilly, a few days since, from Torquay.

The Countess of Malmesbury has issued cards for a small assembly on Monday next, at her residence in Whitehall Gardens.

Mrs. Douglas Baird, accompanied by Mr. George Baird, and Mr. Whitelaw, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Closeburn Hall, near Dumfries.

The Dowager Lady Raglan and the Hon. Miss Somerset have returned to town from visiting the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland at Apthorpe Park.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary returned to their residence at Kew on Wednesday, from visiting Her Majesty and the Prince Consort at Windsor Castle.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Tuesday from Broadlands. The noble Viscount and her Ladyship have been honoured with invitations to visit the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers, came on Thursday from the Grove, near Watford. The noble Earl and Countess left town on Friday, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and her Imperial Highness the Princess of Salerno arrived at Dover on Monday from the Continent, and after passing the night at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, came on to London on Tuesday morning.

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON EDUCATION AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

At a banquet at Fishmongers' Hall, London, held on Tuesday evening, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Ebury, and Sir C. Bright were present. The Earl of Shaftesbury's health was drunk with three times three. His lordship in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, said, he hoped these commendations would encourage others to go on in the same course after him, and that their exertions would be blessed by God with greater success. The chairman had touched upon one matter of great interest to the city and the whole community—the education of the masses of the people. Now, he must say that, at least for some time to come—though he knew not what might be done hereafter—no combined and national system of education could be established. But we ought not to lose the present time, or throw away the present opportunities, and while some were deliberating about the system of education to be adopted, it would be well to use such instruments and to work upon such materials as were already at hand. There were thousands and millions of the population yet to be brought within the sound of the Gospel, yet needed to be instructed in all the branches of useful and secular knowledge. The plans now in operation might be imperfect, but they were the best immediately available, and with all their imperfections, their working had been attended with the best results. He might refer to the state of things twenty years ago, and ask any one to compare it with the present. He might ask, what would now be the actual condition of this great metropolis, and of the immense population of other large cities, if the educational efforts had not been made which happily were made—if the promoters of education had been disheartened, and had said that because we could not have a national system of education, we should have no education at all? Why, our people would have been a horde of savages; instead of being the most loyal, the most peaceful, and the most praiseworthy on the face of the earth, they would have been a turbulent mass, which not only we could not have controlled by the police, but which could not have been kept in order by our standing army multiplied fifty-fold. (Applause.) Lord Shaftesbury then remarked that he had something to say with reference to the House of Lords, to which body it was his privilege to belong. At a great public meeting not long ago he observed some very erroneous but very weighty words fell from the lips of a very distinguished orator, who, speaking of the House of Lords, said it was a proud, exclusive, arrogant body, and that the inscription over the doors of that house should be one which bore these ominous words, "No dogs admitted here." (A laugh.) Now he (Lord Shaftesbury) would take this opportunity of saying that neither himself nor any other member of the House of Lords whom he knew could be any party either to the use of such an expression or to the adoption of such a principle as that motto might be supposed to illustrate. He believed, indeed, that every other

member of the House of Lords was as deeply convinced as he was that the grand distinction between the peerage of this country and the nobility of every other country was, that the British peerage had been, still was, and by God's blessing would continue to be, recruited from every class, rank, and order of Her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the noble earl declared that the esteem of his fellow-citizens, of which he had just received another testimony, was the richest reward which he, as a public man, could obtain.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- A CORRESPONDENT.—In our paper of October 31, 1857, you will find a beautiful "Ellen" for corner of pocket-handkerchief.
- EVA.—The colour of the sky depends on the quantity of opaque vapour in the air. The less vapour, the darker the colour of the sky, the particles of which, reflecting chiefly the blue rays, give this lovely colour to the canopy of heaven.
- MILLY.—The most effeminate men have frequently, when the occasion presented itself, proved themselves the most brave. Admiral Rodney was an instance of this fact, as he was physically of a very slight figure, and mentally declared himself most easily influenced by fear, which he surmounted entirely by considerations of honour and public duty. The English character frequently combines extreme courage and extreme tenderness. These characteristics produce the finest actions recorded in history.
- HOPE COTTAGE.—The Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, is as well known as a poet as a preacher. In the early part of his career he contributed some very pleasing poetry to the literature of his day, but as time progressed, he abandoned his muse for theological writing, of which we have many published works.
- X. L.—The funeral of Oliver Cromwell cost twenty-eight thousand pounds.
- AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The voyage to Australia is averaged at one hundred days. The price of the passage varies considerably, from fifteen pounds in the steerage to sixty pounds in the cabin. These are the two extremes.
- The introduction of the custom referred to, is involved in considerable obscurity. Chinese writers themselves differ much in opinion on the subject: two inches is the size of perfection for a lady's foot, according to the standard of taste and beauty in that country. Some writers suggest as a reason, that the barbarous custom may have been continued to keep those ladies at home. It is stated on medical authority, that the effects are not more injurious to health and comfort than some of those practices which fashion sanctions and ladies adopt, in countries much nearer home.
- ELLEN.—This request shall be complied with, and another pattern for the under-skirt, in *broderie à la minute* be given in a short time.
- AN ENGLISH GIEL.—It was in the reign of Henry II., that the third lion was added to the Royal arms of England. The two formerly used were for Normandy and Poitou, and the additional one was for Aquitaine.
- MARGARET.—Three skeins of silk and two bunches of steel beads are required.
- LOTTER.—We have heard of a gaming house where the players were in the habit of wearing masks to prevent their countenances betraying the state of the game by the expression either of despair or pleasure.
- A CONSTANT READER.—Those who have studied the subject, consider that among the ancient Jews the art of playing on musical instruments was almost exclusively confined to the daughters of Israel, no mention being made of men using the timbrels or any other instrument, but frequently "that all the women went out with timbrels," &c.
- AN OLD ADMIRER.—Chinese idols are made in one of their own temples. In a certain stage of the progress of their manufacture, they believe that divinity takes possession of the image. This they imagine would be immediately followed by the condescending punishment of the workman who should lay his sacrilegious hands upon it, but as they all believe that they can work on unobserved if the eyes of the idol be bandaged they always resort to this expedient at such a stage of their work as they suppose may be that which will secure them from the vengeance of the god they are shaping, and mending, and ornamenting.
- AN INVALID.—There is not much reason for apprehending the adulteration complained of, if you observe the precautions of always purchasing your lozenges from a respectable dealer, and paying the proper price for them. The *terra alba* would undoubtedly be injurious to health if taken in any large quantity, though a lozenge compounded of it, and seldom taken, might produce no ill effects. The existence of the deleterious material may be ascertained by the following test: Dissolve three of the lozenges in a wineglass full of water, and the *terra alba* will precipitate to the bottom of the glass.
- LADY MARY.—The expansion and closing at regular periods of the day and night, is not uncommon in the class of compound flowers. The dandelion opens about five or six in the morning and closes at nine. The moon-seed hawk-weed opens at eight and closes at twelve. The marigold opens about nine in the morning and closes in the afternoon. The knowledge of this fact has furnished Shakespeare with a most beautiful image: "Her eyes, like marigolds, had sleuth'd their light, And canopy'd in darkness sweetly lay, Till they might open to adorn the day."
- H. T. W.—The Lord Mayor held his office for life previously to the year 1214.
- PAISULLA.—To remove wine stains from the table-cloth, hold the stained part in milk that is boiling on the fire and the stains will soon disappear.
- FAULEIN.—It is conjectured that *gauze* is so named because a light fabric, composed of thread, or silk, or of thread and silk combined, was originally brought from Gaza, a town in Syria.
- A SUBSCRIBER.—The *Jardin des Plantes* was established under the auspices of Louis XIII., in 1634. It was planned and laid out by M. Bonvart and Guy de la Brosse, physicians to the king. The ground originally set apart for the formation of this celebrated establishment was not extensive, but it was afterwards greatly augmented by Cardinal Mazarin and Colbert.
- ISABEL.—The localities of granite in England are Cumberland, Cornwall, and Devon. In Scotland, the highlands and the Isle of Arran; and in Ireland, the Mourne mountains.

EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES OF THE "MINISTRY OF LIFE," a new work by Miss Charlesworth, were sold, we hear, within a fortnight from the day of publication. This lady's former work has now reached a sale of 45,000 copies.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.—Next season will probably witness the *entrée* of the Princess Alice into the Court circle, and she will be present at one or two Drawing Rooms. The Princess has dined at the Royal table several times lately, and become the chosen companion of the Queen in her morning walk. It is, therefore, a great satisfaction to find that Her Majesty has in her second daughter so charming a successor to the Princess Royal. The Princess Alice bids fair to be tall, her figure is very elegant, and she is very like the Queen.

Post-office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, 88, Fleet-street, London (E.C.)

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1858.

ABANDONMENT OF "FREE EMIGRATION" BY FRANCE.

THE Emperor of the French is at length becoming convinced of what has long been patent to the wide world, that the French "free emigration" scheme is a great sham; that it is to all intents and purposes a renewal, under another name, of the very system of slavery which France, in concert with other European nations, a few years since denounced in the strongest language. At the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, France, with Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, subscribed to the sentiment that the slave-trade was "the scourge that had so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity." She has also, upon several subsequent occasions expressed her horror of the traffic, and given Europe and the world to understand that she is decidedly averse to it. In 1831 she acquiesced in the description of the slave-trade as a "crime of the blackest dye;" but when the Powers just mentioned brought forward a treaty for its suppression, she refused to sign it. By thus refusing, France secured to herself a freedom of action which she has turned to her advantage, in the origination of the "emigration" scheme which is now in a fair way, we hope, of being for ever abolished.

The late difficulty between France and Portugal, respecting the capture, by the latter, of the French ship *Charles-et-Georges*, in Portuguese waters, laden with "volunteer labourers, with their arms tied behind their backs," has aroused the indignation of Europe; and so loudly has it been expressed, that it has been heard even at the Palace of St. Cloud. It is unnecessary further to allude to the facts of the case—they must be familiar to our readers; but we may just say that having heaped the greatest indignity upon a weaker power, the Emperor now says, "As to the principle of the engagement of the negroes, my ideas are far from being settled. If in truth, labourers recruited on the African coast are not allowed the exercise of their free will, and if this enrolment is only the slave trade in disguise, I will have it on no terms, for it is not I who will anywhere protect enterprises contrary to progress, to humanity, and to civilisation." This is said by the Emperor in a letter to his cousin, Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, whom he beseeches to "seek out the truth with zeal and intelligence." In the common order of things, this should have been done ere France sent her ships into the Tagus with the peremptory demand that the captured vessel should be immediately restored, her captain set at liberty, and a promise of indemnity (the amount to be hereafter determined) given. But such was not the Imperial order of proceeding. To reconcile this prompt and decisive action to "maintain intact the independence of the national flag" with the doubt which the Emperor, by this letter, throws upon the legality of the trade in which the *Charles-et-Georges* was engaged, will afford ample scope for the genius of the Prince. He has ere now displayed commendable independence of mind and will, and proved that he is not a mere time-server at the Tuileries; and if report speak truly, all the demands made by the Prince ere he would accept his present office had to be conceded. Suppose, then, in the exercise of that "zeal and intelligence" and independence, which he always brings to bear "on all affairs about which he employs himself," he should decide that in this matter France was in the wrong and Portugal altogether in the right—will the Emperor apologise for his hot haste, and give honourable reparation to the King of Portugal? And why should he not? To a generous mind, there is no unbecoming humility in a frank avowal of error. But we suspect little more will come out of this inquiry than has been already elicited. It appears beyond question that the blacks on board were no more free agents than were those

on board the *Regina Coeli*. It will be remembered that this latter was a French ship having several hundred of these "free labourers" on board. When off the coast of Liberia, they rose in mutiny and murdered a part of the crew. The majority escaped from the ship, but a few who remained afterwards hailed an English steamer and requested protection, but the *Regina* was handed over to the French authorities. The blacks on that occasion declared that they were inveigled to the coast from the interior by promises of remunerative employment, but were afterwards induced to go on board ship under conditions which were not fulfilled; hence the mutiny.

From the proposed inquiry the friends of humanity may confidently expect that good will arise. The Emperor expresses a desire that "the question of the engagement of free labourers on the African coast should be definitively examined and finally settled on the truest principles of humanity and justice;" and then suggests as the best method of putting an end "to what is a continual cause of dispute," the substitution of "the free labour of Indian Coolies for that of the negroes." We are glad to observe this, as it will give our Government an opportunity of exerting its best influences with the French Government; for the Prince is advised to come to an understanding with the Minister for Foreign Affairs "to resume with the English Government the negotiations which were entered upon a few months ago." Our Government will be able to testify to the strong opinion entertained on this subject not only by England, but by the whole of Europe, and, moreover, show the satisfactory results which have followed from emancipation in our own colonies and the employment of free labourers; and should their arguments induce France—and the painful experience of the last few months will add some cogency to their statements—to declare in favour of the total extinction of the slave-trade, however modified, Portugal herself, staunch abolitionist as she is, will scarcely regret what has transpired. A real combination by England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Portugal to put down the iniquitous traffic, would soon shame Spain into the fulfilment of the contract for which she has received 400,000*l.*, and go far to put an end to slavery throughout the world.

WHAT THE ENGLISH WILL NOT DO IN PARIS.

Do English people change their character when they cross the Channel and locate themselves in that city which the French nation calls, *par excellence*, the capital of the world? Does climate enervate the indigenous energies of their born nature?—does self-indulgence palsy their generosity?—does change of scene eradicate home-love?—does the gorgeous ceremonial of the Gallic Church make the simple ritual of the faith of their fathers grow pale and insipid by comparison? or does the poison-breath of infidelity, spreading, like imperceptible vapour, far and wide, infect even our own nation with its subtle corruption? What is it, and why is it, we would ask again and again, that prevents the English residents and visitors at Paris from raising some few thousand pounds to keep to themselves a church of their own, where they may worship the Revealed Divinity according to their light? Can it be a sordid question of the purse-string, or is it alienation of true love? It is a hard alternative to have to turn from the god-Mammon to the no-god Infidelity to find the reason why the great mass of the English who come and go, or stay and live at Paris, seem at last resolved to make no stand to retain that building in which the walls have echoed for many years to the same prayers offered up simultaneously through the length and breadth of their own land, and so connecting them with the home in which they were cradled by the mingled bonds woven of faith and love.

Well, the church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, in Paris, is to be given up. On its face it seems to be a matter of money. If not of money, it must be of indifference. Colder and colder grows the English temperature in Paris. Formerly in this very chapel the Ambassador and his family used to attend. That and the Marbeuf Chapel were the only two that the English called their own, though thousands of rich and hundreds of poor are constant residents in the great city. It was Lady Cowley who had a large room fitted up in the Embassy, attending there herself, and giving

admission to as many as it could accommodate, who thus doing, added another small auxiliary chapel to the other two. This also is now abolished. At present the chapel in the Avenue Marbeuf, and two rooms which have been recently opened, represent the wasted remains of the Church of England in Paris. These rooms are miserably deficient in devotional aspect, being large apartments ordinarily used for secular purposes, hired for certain allotted hours, with scarcely time or means secured to conceal the appliances connected with the pursuits which closely tread upon the Sabbath service hours.

Judging by appearances, we might almost fancy that the English who remain on the home side of the Channel do not thus lose their national characteristic liberality. There is a little plot of ground opposite the Elephant and Castle, for which a sum of five thousand pounds has been paid down as the site of a new chapel for Mr. Spurgeon; four thousand more are already in the bankers' hands, and the few extra thousands required are quickly falling into the treasury. All this has been done vigorously, promptly, effectively, without stint or demur; while the poor church in the Rue d'Aguesseau has been tottering on the verge of bankruptcy, and finally finds its doors closed for want of credit. Nothing but indifference could have sealed its doom. The least responsive feeling must have brought in as many contributions as would have saved it from that disgrace. Let but a horse-tamer advertise that he wants to raise a fortune by one good hit, and it is done at the very word. Let but General Tom Thumb attitudinise Bonaparte with cocked hat, bent brow, and folded arms, and let him but sing "Yankee-Doodle" in his small, thin, tin voice, and he and his showman can both afford to buy estates and settle down as great men and landed proprietors.

It is plain that the English people will do some things, and it is equally plain that they will not do others, even though they be works of love and mercy, fraught with good both to themselves and many of their fellow-creatures.

We fear that the tainted literature of France has something to do with the matter. If the Emperor would do good, let him set himself to the purifying of this Augean stable. If you wish to test the morals of a people, see what books of amusement are popular. Alas! for the light literature of France! So well is the evil tendency known that respectable families never receive the *Upas* leaves into their houses. With but a few honourable exceptions—the more honourable for being exceptions—irreligion and immorality stain every page. Fierce passion and false sentiments go hand-in-hand. The common decencies of life are outraged. All holy ties are snapped, as though they had been burnt cords. Intellect is the slave of sensuality, excusing, advocating, and garnishing it around with every tricky tinsel of decoration. The most enormous crimes are placed in a glare of false light. Passion is raised to the throne of conscience; destiny is accused of cruelty, or else made to bear the burden of all mortal crime as its originator and compulsory urge on. From this very school of evil some of the most popular of our operas and scenic pieces have been transplanted; and even with an English public, untainted by a literary atmosphere of evil, talent and novelty have carried them through with a frightful acclamation of triumph. Only to causes like these can this apathy to the religion of the home-land be attributed, in the brilliant capital of France, proving what the English will not do in Paris.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE deliberations of the Cabinet have commenced, and they will be continued without interruption till the meeting of Parliament. We cannot doubt that the question of Parliamentary Reform will form a prominent subject of these deliberations, but the fruit will not be apparent until the meeting of Parliament. These deliberations will be stimulated by the knowledge of the fact that a rival power has appeared in the field. Mr. Bright has been entrusted by the Reform Conference with the task of preparing a new Reform Bill, which the members pledge themselves to support with all their influence in and out of Parliament.

Politicians were somewhat taken by surprise in the announcement made the other day that

Mr. Gladstone had been appointed to proceed to the Ionian Islands as Minister Plenipotentiary, to inquire into the grievances of which the Ionians complain, and, if possible, to suggest some mode of harmonising their wishes with allegiance to the Crown of England. To have a statesman so distinguished deputed to listen to their complaints, is, no doubt, a great compliment to the Ionians.

We are happy to observe that the Prince of Wales has been invested with the rank of Colonel in the army. The Royal Family gives its eldest scion to the military, and its second to the naval service of the country. May the career of both be auspicious. The members of that family have ever displayed the highest courage in the field. May that courage in this instance of the Prince be allied to the virtues of his Royal mother, and England may well congratulate her army on the announcement in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The new Prussian Ministry is now complete. Baron Manteuffel and the creatures who attached themselves to him, have been dismissed from office, and the Prince of Hohenzollern, a member of the Royal Family, has been installed in power in his stead. The Prussians are attentive to his political rather than his religious partialities; and although he is far indeed from being a Liberal, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, he is at least a great improvement on his retrograding predecessor. Under him the Prussians are not likely to obtain any reform of their Constitution, but at least they have confidence in him that he will honestly and fairly carry out its existing provisions.

There are politicians who attribute the anti-slavery resolution of the Emperor to his anxiety to stand well with his English allies. It is certain that, ever since the traffic began, successive Governments have remonstrated against it, and predicted the inconveniences to which it has given rise. The abandonment of the traffic will remove one of those sources of irritation between the two countries which were constantly occurring to chafe the bonds of union, and so far, therefore, we have one guarantee the more for its continuance. A pleasant proof of the cordiality that now subsists between the two Governments has just taken place in the presentation of the funeral car of Napoleon, which has long been lying in the Tower, to France. It was accompanied to Paris by Sir John Burgoyne, a veteran officer of the Engineers, who began his military career in the Peninsular struggle against France, and closed it in fighting by the side of Frenchmen in the Crimea. The speeches that were made on both sides on that occasion were of overflowing courtesy and good-will.

Two old customs fall nearly together, and have both been celebrated within the last few days—Guy Fawkes and the Lord Mayor's-day. Both are old; but the age of the one is not to be compared with the age of the other. We know exactly when English boys first began to burn Guy Fawkes in effigy; the celebration of Lord Mayor's-day we suppose is about as ancient as the institution of Lord Mayor itself. Nevertheless, there are indications in our irreverent age of the decadence and fall of both of them. The reform of the Corporation which has been so long impending will surely rid the metropolis of this annual nuisance.

The case of the Hindoo boy that has been lately ordered by the Madras Court of Justice to be given up by the missionaries to his heathen father, will be read with deep interest at the present time, when all Europe is occupied with the wrongs of the Jew family Mortara. In the case at Madras, it is true, the boy was more than twice the age of the child that was kidnapped at Bologna; he went to the missionaries of his own accord, and there is no evidence to show that they attempted to detain him; while it might well be that, under the circumstances, the missionaries were reluctant to part from him. But we rejoice that the judges were firm to the principles of English law and of natural justice, and that they ordered the boy to be delivered to his natural guardians. The defence of the Romish Church, in the case of Mortara, is that the claim of the Church is superior to that of the family, and that to maintain the contrary doctrine is to relapse into paganism. The Protestant doctrine is that Christianity finds its true glory in fitting into and harmonising with all natural relations—in recognising their functions, and purifying the springs of action.

Original Music.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "LADY'S NEWSPAPER."

THE AMETHYST WALTZ.

TEMPO
DI
WALTZ.

mf Ped

p dolce con esp

sf

resol

D. C. al fine

Fine



Fig. 1

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—We propose, in our present and two succeeding numbers, to give a series of illustrations representing Winter Cloaks, copied from the newest and most approved models of the present season. That with which we now commence shows a cloak of a form and texture which render it a most effectual winter wrap, whilst, from its style of trimming, it is sufficiently ornamental for a superior style of walking dress. It is made of grey cloth, of a soft woolly texture, having a pile like plush or velvet. This material for cloaks is at present very fashionable in Paris, where it has received the name of *drab velouté*. The cloak has arm-holes, covered by side pieces, which in front produce the effect of a double cloak. Rows of passementerie, terminated by tassels, ornament the front, extending from the shoulders to about a quarter of a yard below the waist. The cloak is fastened at the neck by three fancy silk buttons and loops.

Fig. 2.—This illustration exhibits the back of

the cloak, the front of which is shown in Fig. 1. The back is ornamented with rows of passementerie and tassels, disposed so as to descend to a point in the centre, thus producing the effect of a cape. The rows of passementerie are surmounted by fancy buttons.

Fig. 3. *Chemisette*.—Intended to be worn with a half-high dress, open in front, and may be made of net or muslin. If of the former, the trimming should be lace, and of the latter, it should be worked muslin. The chemisette is edged with a row of insertion, under which is passed a running of coloured ribbon. At the top, an edging of lace or needlework.

Fig. 4. *Chemisette*.—Half-high, and may be worn with a low corsage. It may be made of muslin or net, run in small tuck, and it is finished at top by a row of Valenciennes insertion and narrow edging.

Fig. 5.—This sleeve is composed of muslin, and is formed of a broad frill, surmounted by a bouilloné. The frill is slit open in front of the arm, and edged with two *plissés* or quillings of coloured ribbon, beneath which is an edging of lace or needlework. In front of the arm, at the top of the slit, a bow of ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

A little novelty in the skirts of dresses has just made its appearance; it is, however, merely the revival of a past fashion, and consists in placing broad rows of velvet or other kinds of flat trimming at the edge of the skirt. Dresses in this style are strictly confined to walking costume; and it must be observed that double skirts and flounces seem to have lost none of the favour they have heretofore enjoyed.

Bonnets made of velvet of two colours are extremely fashionable. The combination of black velvet with green or violet, is extremely rich and beautiful.

A bonnet suitable for carriage costume and morning visits, is made of white terry and light-green velvet. On one side there is a tuft of feathers, shaded in white and green. The under-trimming consists of a plaiting of green and white velvet, disposed as a bandeau across the forehead; and on the left side, the tips of two small feathers (the one white and the other green) are intermingled with black lace. Over the crown of the bonnet, which is of green velvet, there is a fall of black lace in the style of a *fauchon*. Another very pretty bonnet of a more simple character, suited to a plainer style of dress, consists of a crown of black velvet, with the front and curtain of mauve coloured satin, crossed by rows of narrow black velvet, edged at each side with black lace. On one side of the bonnet a small plume of black feathers, shaded with mauve colour. Under trimming, violets and mauve velvet.

We may mention a very neat evening cap; the foundation is white tulle, crossed with rows of narrow black velvet, and on the rows of velvet are sewed small gilt beads. The front trimming consists of clusters of scarlet berries, with black velvet foliage veined with gold.



Fig. 5.

SEEMING AND BEING.

Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, in her "Letters from the Mountains," has told us, that "the most finished coquette was never at greater pains to appear to advantage before her lovers than she was to conceal every defect and weakness from her children." She adds: "Thus I endeavour, by exciting their veneration to preserve my ascendancy over their flexible and unformed minds." At first sight, this resolution appears not only amiable and well-intentioned, but also likely to be of great practical utility in education; and yet we cannot but feel very doubtful how far, if carried into effect, it would accomplish its proposed end. It is a familiar fact, that children, in spite of their innocence (or rather, perhaps, because of it, since it is the "single eye" which glances furthest into truth), intuitively detect the slightest approach to deception, even when practised almost unconsciously by their elders, with the plausible desire of showing them a good example. All overstrained expressions, everything which is said or done with the intention of influencing the minds of the young, seldom fails to act upon them unfavourably. It has been well said by one of the most acute and valuable writers upon educational subjects of the present day, "that the most essential point in our intercourse with children is to be perfectly true ourselves. Every other interest ought to be sacrificed to that of truth. When we in any way deceive a child, we not only show him a pernicious example—we also lose our own influence over him for ever."

"Every other fault may be repaired; we may be betrayed into a momentary ebullition of passion, we may even have been hasty and unjust—and though all this would have been bad enough, these are evils which the child may forget. They are faults in which the will bears no part, and it is only the sins of intention to which ineffaceable recollections are attached. You may have, it is true, a hidden motive which in some degree excuses you; but this motive, unintelligible to the child, can in no degree justify you in his sight. The all-important point to him is, to feel assured that he may believe in you."

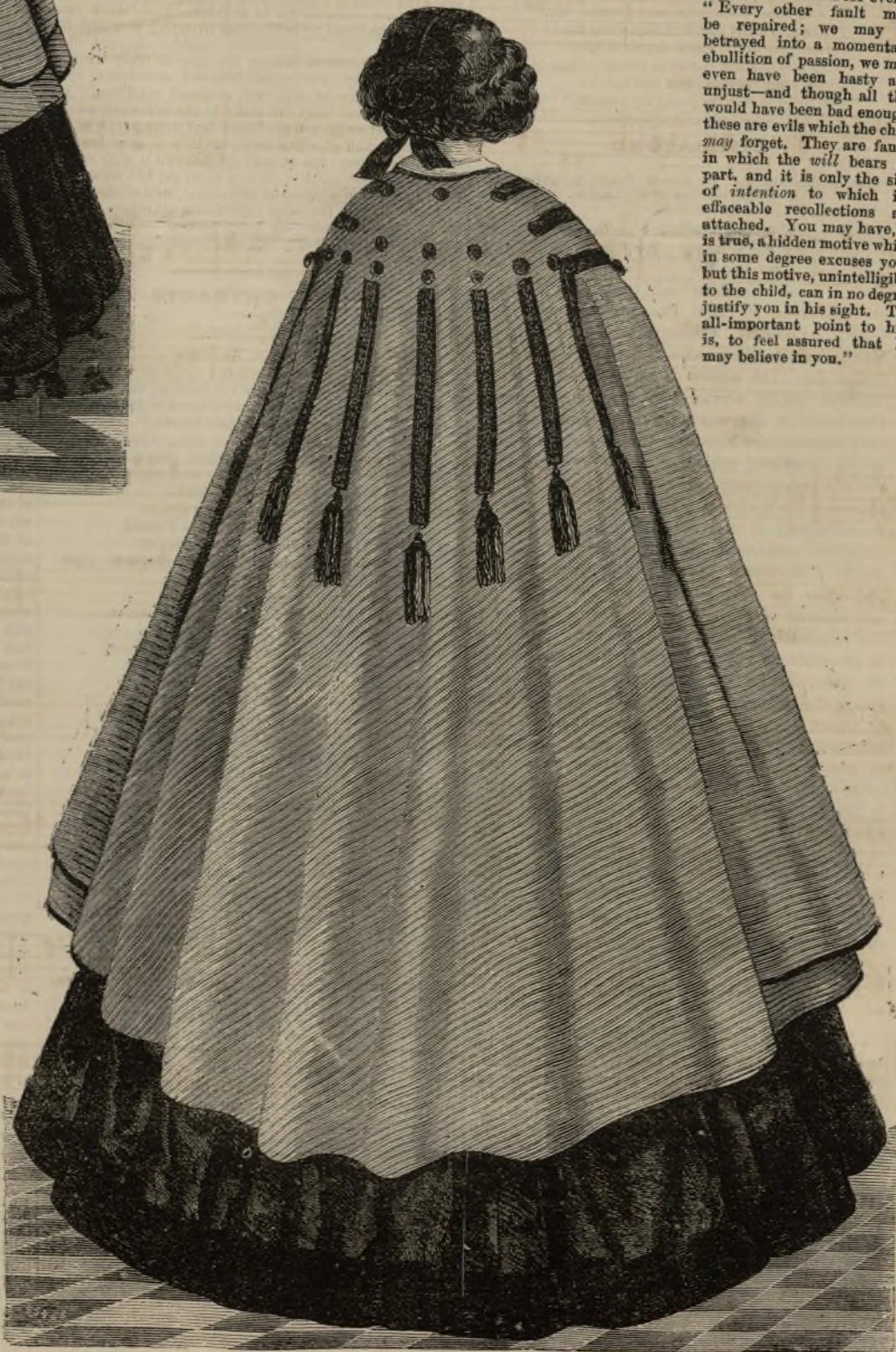


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BOY SUICIDE: A TALE OF YESTERDAY.

BY J. HAY DOBBIN.

"I don't think a better mother than mine ever lived, if she had fair play." . . . He (the father) has a cupboard with a padlock on it; if a bit of bread is left, he locks it away from us. . . . In December last the boy robbed his miserly father of some hoarded gold, was tried (his own father being the principal witness), and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; a few hours afterwards, on his return to prison, he ended his miserable career by hanging himself."—From the Report of the Rev. S. C. Barker, Chaplain to the Tas House of Correction.

The prison cell was dull, and dark, and drear,
Wherein the boy, but man in crime, lay bound;
Without one hope his future life to cheer,
While deathlike darkness closed him all around.
And yet his mother lov'd him!—oh, how strong
A mother's love is, e'en in roughest mood!—
And with that love had sought to wean from wrong
Her young boy's heart, and make it choose the good.
Yet was it all too weak her son to save—
Night saw him sink into an unblest grave!

Perchance, thou mother dear, his latest thought
Turn'd to that home where first his life began;
Perchance he wept for counsels set at naught,
That, rightly taught, might make the perfect man.
Perchance in that dark hour his spirit yearn'd,
With trustful hope, to solve Death's mystery—
To realise the tale from thy lips learn'd,
Of peace in death, while bending at thy knees.
But who can tell how fares it with him now?
Hope strives 'gainst Hope—how, wretched mother, how!

Stand forth, thou man that call'd this boy thy son—
Thou man unman'd—thou worse than beast of prey—
Canst for that death, while life was but begun,
Give answer, "Mine the deed," and boldly say
That in his tender years thou didst withhold
His life's subsistence—bread—of life the whole?
That thou hast liv'd to prize thy cursed gold
Beyond thy offspring's weal in heart—in soul?
Yet so it is: thy influence clouded all
The mother's love—thou thing unnatural!
Go, mourn thy childless lot in unshar'd woe,
Thou who God's image basely hath defil'd;
It could not be such wretch as thou shouldst know
A parent's bliss to love a loving child.
Go, hide thyself—on rocks and mountains call,
In vain, to shield thee from impending fate;
The avenging arm is rais'd—is sure to fall—
The avenging arm that never strikes too late;
For He whose holy laws thou hast defied
Shall judge on thee thy young boy's suicide!

LITERATURE.

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

Things not Generally Known Familiarly Explained.
CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.
London: Kent and Co.

THIS is a most valuable book, containing a fund of information on Physical Phenomena, Science and Light, Astronomy, Geology and Paleontology, Meteorological Phenomena, Magnetism and Electricity, &c. The author is well known as having rendered public service by presenting scientific knowledge in the most attractive form, and we have therefore the best assurance that a very large sale of the present work will be the reward of his zeal and perseverance. A sentence or two from the address to the reader will be sufficient to indicate the excellence of the contents: "In these days of universal attainments, when science becomes not merely a luxury to the rich, but bread to the poor, and when the very amusements as well as the conveniences of life have taken a scientific colour, it is reasonable to hope that the present volume may be acceptable to a large class of seekers after 'things not generally known.' For this purpose, I have aimed at soundness as well as popularity; although, for myself, I can claim little beyond being one of those industrious 'ants of science' who garner facts, and by selection and comparison adapt them for a wider circle of readers than they were originally expected to reach. In each case, as far as possible, these 'curiosities' bear the mint-mark of authority; and in the living list are prominent the names of Humboldt and Herschel, Airy and Whewell, Faraday, Brewster, Owen, and Agassiz, Maury, Wheatstone, and Hunt, from whose writings and researches the following pages are frequently enriched."

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

HUMILITY ONE SIGN OF GREATNESS.

I believe the first test of a truly great man is his humility. I do not mean by humility doubt of his own power, or hesitation in speaking his opinions; but a right understanding of the relation between what he can do and say, and the rest of the world's sayings and doings. All great men not only know their business, but know usually that they know it; and are not only right in their main opinions, but they usually know that they are right in them; only they do not think much of themselves on that account. Arncliffe knows that he can build a good dome at Florence; Albert Durer writes calmly to one who had found fault with his work, "It cannot be better done;" Sir Isaac Newton knows that he has worked out a problem or two that would have puzzled any one else; only they do not expect their fellow-men therefore to fall down and worship them; they have a curious undersense of powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in them but through them; that they could not do or be anything else than God made them. And they see something divine and God made in every other man they meet, and

are endlessly, foolishly, incredibly merciful. . . . The slightest manifestation of jealousy or self-complacency is enough to mark a second-rate character of the intellect.—*Ruskin.*

A POET'S DIET AND AMUSEMENTS.

Shelley's dietary was frugal and independent; very remarkable and quite peculiar to himself. When he felt hungry he would dash into the first baker's shop, buy a loaf and rush out again, breaking his arm; and he strode onwards in his rapid course, under his arm, pieces of bread and greedily swallowing them. He took with bread, frequently, by way of condiment, not water-cresses, as did the Persians of old, according to the fable of Xenophon, but common pudding raisins. He occasionally rolled up little pellets of bread, and, in a sly mysterious manner, shot them with his thumb, hitting the persons whom he met in his walks—on the face, commonly on the nose, at which he grew to be very dexterous. When he was dining at a coffee-house, he would sometimes amuse himself thus, if that could be an amusement which was done unconsciously. A person receiving an unceremonious fillip on the nose, after this fashion, started and stared about; but I never found that anybody, although I was often apprehensive that some one might resent it, perceived or suspected from what quarter the offending missile had come. The wounded party seemed to find satisfaction in gazing upwards at the ceiling, and in the belief that a piece of plaster had fallen from thence. When he was eating his bread alone over his book he would shoot his pellets about the room, taking aim at a picture, at an image or any other object which attracted his notice.—*Hogg's Life of Shelley.*

THE LIPS.

Beautiful lips are regarded by all persons as indispensable requisites to prettiness in a lady. Nothing but excellent general health will impart to them that charming ruby tint which so delights the observer. It has been said, by the most reliable medical authorities, that a red under lip is one of the surest indications of good health; and it may be well added that it is one of the most irresistible fascinations of which a young lady can be possessed. The weather affects the lips of some persons to such an extent as to disfigure their beauty, as well as to cause much pain from soreness. A strong wind, united with a cold atmosphere, will frequently cause so great an irritation of the delicate skin of the lips, that weeks will sometimes elapse before the effects will be entirely effaced. Ladies should therefore be quite scrupulous in guarding their faces from cold and wind, especially in riding. In warm weather, cold water may be used in washing the face and lips without fear of their becoming chapped; but in cold weather both cold or hot water, as also soap, should be avoided. Pure tepid rain water will be found to be the least irritating to a delicate complexion, and a preventive against chapped lips. Much may be done to restore the lips to their natural state, when they have become inflamed or chapped, by a timely application of some well-prepared emollient. An elegant lip salve may be made in the following simple manner: Put half a pound of fresh lard into a pan, with an ounce and a half of white wax; set it on a slow fire till it is melted, then take a small tin dish, fill it with water, and add a few chips of alkanet root; let the water boil till it becomes of a beautiful red colour, strain some of it, and mix it with the other ingredients according as may be desired; scent it with some agreeable and favourite extract, and then pour it into small white jars or boxes.—*Home Journal.*

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

ODE TO M. JULIEN.

And must you leave us, Julien? must we wander
Through life's hard pathways tuneless and alone,
Whilst you are gone your magic notes to squander
Midst savages in regions little known?
What shall we have to cheer us when November
Oppresses us with fogs and spleen galore,
Whilst you are playing tunes we well remember,
On Timbuctoo's inhospitable shore?
Sure we shall not most melancholy figures
When in your concert-room in far Penang,
Fair Jetty Treffz is singing to the niggers
The songs that once in Drury-lane she sang.
And will you go as far as Madagascar,
And take the *Troiscent* even there;
And will you each pigtailed Chinaman and Lascar,
Think you, for Verdi's *Misere* care?
And do you think the notes of great Beethoven
Will feast the soul of greasy Quashyboo?
Take care he doesn't pop you in an oven,
And make another kind of feast on you.
Why have you taken up these strange vagaries
Of wandering off to foreign parts abroad?
Of visiting Azores and Canaries,
And leaving us by whom you are adored?
If, as we hope, your scheme is only puffing,
Be warned, dear Mons, your *Punch* sincerely begs,
By him who over-greedy for the stuffing,
Destroyed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

ADVICE TO A GAMBLER.—Never say die.
THE EXPERIENCE OF LIFE.—What a fool I've been.
SHAKESPEARIAN CONFESSION BY THE ATLANTIC WIRE.—
"I am not worth the coil that is made about me."
AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT WANTED!—To make the fog
consume its own smoke.

JOHN BULL'S CONFESSION.—Father Barabbas: My dear Sir, will you allow me to remark that "Confession is good for the soul."—John Bull: Yes—the sole of one's boot; for I can tell you, if I catch any of you fine-talking gentlemen coming your Confession-dodge in my house, I shall kick you out precious quick!

LONDON POLICE COURTS DURING LAST WEEK.—Summons taken out against omnibus drivers, 243; cases heard before the magistrates, 279; complaints made by the passengers, 13,988; amount of fines, 64*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; costs, 32*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

The correspondent of *Saunders's Dublin News Letter*, writing from the neighbourhood of the outrage upon Mr. Nixon, states that there is a report current that the Ribbon fraternity are determined to shoot every one who was summoned to London to give evidence. There was no notice given to Mr. Nixon which might have put him on his guard. His murder was fixed, and nothing less would do. His carriage is a low four-wheeled one, with glass doors, glass sides to the seat next the horse, and glass front.

THE WEEDON COMMISSION.

On Friday again, at twelve o'clock, the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to inquire into the state of the three principal depôts for military stores and clothing met at the Arsenal, Woolwich, and pursued the investigation, Mr. Selfe acting as chairman. Mr. Howell, the Director-General of Contracts at the War-office, was present during the day, as were also Captain Clerk and Captain Farmer, two of the principal officers in the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich. Mr. Acland was again in attendance, accompanied by Mr. Moore, watching the proceedings in the interest of the City of London Reformers' Association, and affording hints and suggestions to the Commissioners. The principal subject under discussion was the supplying of timber for the service of Government, and chiefly employed in the War Department. The evidence of the Government contracting brokers, Messrs Churchill and Sim, and Mr. Leary, the latter of whom acknowledged that he received a commission from the seller as well as from the Government, was in favour of the present or new system. But that of Captain Clerk went to prove that instances had occurred in which timber which had been purchased by the Government brokers had been wholly inapplicable to the service. On one occasion, out of 363 loads of fir timber, under contracts with Churchill and Sim, 120 loads were rejected as unfit, and entailing a loss to the public by the sale of the rejected portion and its replacement at a higher price than the original contract.—Mr. Roberts also stated that he could have supplied cedar timber for the service at 9*l.* per load which the Government contractors had charged at 12*l.* 5*s.*

The inquiry was resumed on Saturday, when Mr. Dolan, an army clothier, flatly refused to say whether he had ever given a douceur to the agents. The principal subject gone into was the disposal of the "cuttings," the proceeds of which appear to be partly given to the clerks, and partly applied to the public service. An anonymous letter to the president charged Quartermaster Taylor with keeping racehorses, but it was explained that Mr. Taylor has an independency quite sufficient to justify his doing so.

On Monday, Mr. Howell, the Director-general of Contracts at the War-office, appeared to explain the case of a purchase of timber of Mr. Role at a much higher price than it had been previously offered at. According to the evidence given by Mr. Howell, the timber first offered did not arrive until a month afterwards, and then was too small in dimensions for the purpose for which it was required. The rest of the time was occupied in hearing evidence of the uselessness of the pickaxes, spades, bill-hooks, and other tools furnished to the troops during the Crimean war, and which made so great a noise at the time. The subject is to be resumed at the next meeting.

On Tuesday the Commissioners proceeded to the Royal Gun Factories Department, where they examined the books and accounts of the superintendent, Colonel Eardley Wilmot, with which they expressed the utmost satisfaction. The Commissioners then visited the Storekeeper's Department, and inspected a quantity of the tools in store. Major Armit, Royal Engineers, and other witnesses, gave evidence as to the quality of the tools supplied during the Crimean war, and corroborated the evidence adduced on the previous day, to the effect that the tools supplied during the early period of the war were utterly useless, but those forwarded at the close of the war were of good quality. It was also proved that the whole of the tools now in store were of good quality, and fit to be issued in case of war, with the exception of a small quantity of inferior tools, which were kept separately for garrison use. The Commissioners assembled at three o'clock, at the Storekeeper's Office, and examined the following witnesses: Colonel Eardley Wilmot, superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, deposed.—His accounts were regularly made up. The amount of wages paid weekly in his department was 600*l.* He gave no security. During the war a large number of guns were supplied by contract, and a number of guns were still received from contractors. This arises from the fact that we have been unable to supply the demand from the department. Formerly the refuse castings in the brass foundry were sold, but at present they are used. The borings and turnings from the iron guns are cast into superior metal. We supply the guns for the Royal Navy. There is, of course, some failures in casting guns, but the new heavy foundry is now in full operation, and the experiments have been successful.—Mr. Turner: I am bound to say, Colonel Wilmot, that your books and accounts are kept in an excellent manner, and present a striking contrast to what we saw at Weedon.—The Chairman: And yours is the only department respecting which complaints have not been received either anonymous or otherwise.—Colonel Wilmot: There has been a great deal in print respecting the department. The witness then explained the system of keeping an account of the raw material, and in reply to questions from Colonel French, stated that he did not think it would be beneficial to have a separate store in dockyards for the supply of guns for the navy, and he did not think it would work well to have but one storekeeper for the whole of the departments in the Arsenal.—By the Chairman: We exercise the power of selection and rejection of the metal. I have recently rejected some iron; but the party who supplied it has complained, and the Secretary of State for War has directed that the matter shall be considered by referees. Some of the guns will fail on proof, but a very small per centage.—Mr. Turner: It is rather expensive when they do fail?—Witness: The value of an iron gun is 13*l.*—Captain E. M. Beger, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, was then examined, and deposed: The amount of weekly wages paid in my department is 3000*l.* I give no security. At one time before the war the principal military storekeeper received all the materials required for my department, but it did not work well, and I succeeded in knocking that system on the head. There could be no check upon any officer by the one store-

keeper receiving the whole of the raw material, unless indeed it was to check the operations of the department. The system had been condemned by Sir John Jones, General Miller, Colonel Colquhoun, and other officers well versed in the practical details of the matter. At present a million and a half of cartridges were turned out at the Arsenal weekly, and if necessary two millions could be made. 30,000 shot and shell was manufactured weekly, and it was possible to turn out 40,000 or more. During the war, on one occasion, 10,000 shot and shell were cast in twenty-four hours. These missiles were manufactured at a much cheaper rate at the Arsenal than they could be otherwise obtained, and they were very superior in quality.—By the Chairman: Formerly some of the shells burst too soon; this was the case at the siege of Sebastopol. The failure was caused by a defect in the fuse, which had now been remedied. He did not think it advisable to keep a large stock of goods in hand in his department, as improvements were constantly being effected. He kept an account of the raw material in the same manner as Colonel Wilmot.

The Commissioners attended at Woolwich, and examined Captain Boxer's books, which were declared by Mr. Turner to be in a most satisfactory state.—Mr. Dolan attended, and expressed his readiness to answer the questions to which on a previous day he had refused to reply.—Mr. Selfe: My question is, have you or your house, either directly or indirectly, given any douceur or consideration, or money in any shape, to any one connected with regiments?—Mr. Dolan: We have been in the habit of making an allowance to the quartermasters of regiments, and are still in the habit of doing so. It is not a fixed allowance, but an allowance according to the service rendered. I might say generally it is five per cent. on the goods sold. It is contrary to the regulations, but it has been the practice for many years, and there was a necessity to do it. The goods or necessities supplied to a regiment are in point of fact sent out at our risk, and, though inspected and passed they still remain our property.—Mr. Selfe: Is not that in contravention of the regulations?—Mr. Dolan: I do not consider it so.—Mr. Selfe: The regulation to which I refer is the 35th article, and it directs that the quartermaster is not to have any pecuniary transaction with the tradesmen or dealers in those articles. Do you never allow more than five per cent?—Mr. Dolan: We have, in some instances, where there was extra trouble, but, on the whole, it was five per cent.; and, taking the average all round, it was about two-and-a-half per cent. It was altogether on the necessities sold.—Mr. Selfe: Am I to understand you to say that you pay the quartermaster to prevent deterioration or losses to which you are exposed?—Mr. Dolan: Of course there are small losses in dealing out the stores, and in the second place, when the supplies arrive at head-quarters, a portion of them may be rejected, and we are liable to take that portion back.—Mr. Selfe: Do you mean to tell the Commissioners that the property in the regimental necessities is not in the commanding officer when they have passed the inspection?—Mr. Dolan: My opinion is that it still remains the property of the contractor.—Mr. Selfe: But I think the commanding officer is bound to pay for them, and if you wished to bring an action against him for the price, no possible answer could be given to such a demand.—Captain Gordon: When the regimental necessities have passed the inspection, they become the property of the regiment.—Mr. Bischoff next presented himself.—Mr. Selfe: There is nothing very bad in the statement of Mr. Dolan, but he should have made it on a former day. Have you (to Mr. Bischoff) given any douceurs?—Mr. Bischoff: Money has been given for services actually performed by the quartermasters, but no fee or reward has been offered by any party as an inducement to procure business. We have at this moment accounts outstanding with regiments in India, so far as the amount of goods shipped goes, to the extent of no less than 37,500*l.* We feel we have no claim on the officers commanding the regiments until the goods are issued to the soldier, and the money stopped from the soldier. I believe that at law the clothing becomes the property of the regiment after the requisition is signed and the goods passed, but practically it is not so; and here are letters from regiments from all parts of the world asking us to take back goods because they are going to India. Other houses have authorised me to say that such is the invariable practice. There have been instances of quartermasters demanding it as a matter of right, but that has been refused; but when an account has been received, and care had been taken that the stores do not become obsolete, it has been the practice of our house to make a present to the quartermaster of about one per cent. I believe no damage occurs either to the public service or to the soldier from the practice. Having given this evidence the witness begged to say that when Quartermaster Grant stated that there could be a saving of 15,000*l.* in one year on the clothing made up for the artillery at Woolwich, when compared with a contractor's price, he was labouring under a great mistake, because the contractor's prices quoted by Mr. Grant were the highest ever charged by a contractor.—After some farther evidence, the Commissioners adjourned their inquiry until Wednesday next.

A citizen of Melbourne has offered the sum of 1,000*l.* towards the exploration of the interior, provided 2,000*l.* be raised by public subscription for the same purpose. The whole of the Australian colonies seem to have taken up the question with enthusiasm.

Two candidates are now in the field for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. The one proposed by the Liberal Association is the Earl of Shaftesbury (his lordship's nomination having been carried by a majority over Mr. Charles Dickens). The Conservative Club nominate for re-election Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, whose term of office has just expired.

THE PREMIER AND THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT THE GUILDHALL.

The installation of Alderman David William Wire into the civic office of chief magistrate of the City of London, took place on Tuesday, the 9th, under more favourable circumstances, as regards atmospheric influences, than usual; and the consequence was an unusually great number of juvenile sight-seers turned out on the occasion to witness the procession to Westminster, which, whilst perfectly *en regle*, had nothing extraordinary to distinguish it from former occasions of the kind. In presenting the new Lord Mayor to the Judges, the Recorder paid a well-merited compliment to his lordship on the honourable course he had pursued in the law for forty years, and which had placed him eventually in his present high position. The ceremony of "swearing in," &c., being concluded, the procession returned to Guildhall, after inviting the judges to the banquet, which took place in the evening. To this annual festival the invitations extended to the whole of the Corporation and their friends, Her Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, and a large circle of persons of distinction. Amongst these we may name the Earls of Derby, Hardwicke, Carnarvon, and Malnesbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Colchester, Gen. Peel, Mr. Secretary Walpole, Mr. Henley, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of London, Lord Chief Justice Campbell, and seven other of the judges, Sir R. Carden, M.P., the Duke of Malakoff, &c. The entire number of guests present exceeded 1,000.

After the usual toasts of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor proposed "the Army and Navy," which was responded to by General Peel; then "the health of the Foreign Ministers present," coupling with it the name of his Excellency the French Ambassador, which called up the Duke of Malakoff. The Duke said he had the fullest confidence in the profound wisdom of his Sovereign, and in his determination, consistently with the dignity of his crown and the preservation of his honour, to do all in his power to prevent those conflicts which might trouble the tranquillity of the world. It was the sincere and earnest desire of the Emperor to strengthen the friendly alliance between France and England—a work to the accomplishment of which all his own personal exertions, as the representative of his Majesty, were also strenuously directed. (Cheers.) But quitting the domain of politics, he begged permission to propose a toast. He asked them to join him in drinking "Prosperity to the City of London and to England, and may their commercial operations be increased." (Loud cheers.)

The health of the Lord Chancellor having been drunk, his lordship in acknowledging the compliment, declared against the proposal for reducing our legal enactments to a code: "It was impossible, however desirable, to compress the body of our laws into one volume. Such an achievement might be accomplished by a Justinian or a Napoleon, but in a free country, with representative institutions, the attempt would cost the labour of many generations, and, after all, would fail." The Lord Mayor, in proposing the "Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," ingeniously enumerated the many measures they had it in their power to adopt for the public welfare. The toast was drunk with much cordiality.

The Earl of Derby, after a graceful compliment to "the first magistrate of the first city in the world," went on to contrast the present state of the country with its condition this time last year. He then glanced at our position in India, and at our foreign relations, and proceeded as follows: "If we turn to our great Indian empire, what do we find? If I cannot say that hostilities, or rather that bloodshed, has altogether ceased, I believe I may at least congratulate the country on the fact that in the main the organised rebellion has been put down. (Hear.) True, for months, perhaps for years, to come there may be bands of marauders, partly from desperation and partly from inclination, possibly harassing our troops, but the organised rebellion is at an end; and after the season has passed away which interfered with our troops, I trust that the energy and ability of Lord Clyde, supported by large reinforcements from this country, and the discretion and judgment of the Governor-General, combined with the gracious message of peace and mercy which Her Majesty has been advised to send out to all who are willing to come in and make submission, will demonstrate not only the supremacy of our power, but restore tranquillity and contentment to our great Indian empire. (Hear, hear.) If we go still further eastward, I am glad to say that the negotiations carried on in connexion with our august ally the Emperor of the French have led to the conclusion of the somewhat anomalous hostilities in China, of the origin and commencement of which I will say nothing, but may observe that they have been put to an end without bloodshed, and that, too, by means of a peace not less honourable to the country than advantageous to the interests of commerce and civilisation. (Applause.) And here, my lord mayor, I feel I would be doing a gross act of injustice to one of the most deserving of public servants if I failed to declare that for the success of these negotiations England is deeply indebted to the ability, tact, determination, and perseverance of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, the Earl of Elgin. (Applause.) Through the exertions of that distinguished nobleman a farther and most unexpected extension of our commercial relations has been secured with the secluded but not unimportant empire of Japan. I believe that treaty, if properly made use of, will tend to increase the commercial interests of the kingdom; but I trust that, speaking in the midst of this great commercial metropolis, it will not be deemed presumptuous or impertinent of me if I venture to say that the extent of the advantages to be derived from the treaty will greatly depend upon the orderly and peaceable demeanour

of the agents sent out by those who desire to establish commercial relations with that country. (Hear, hear.) It is of the first importance that those who go there shall be more careful in their conduct than I am afraid others have been in other places, and that they take care not to trample upon the customs or wound the prejudices which appear strange to them, but the violation of which cannot but produce unfavourable impressions in the eyes of the natives with whom they may wish to trade. I have now drawn a picture—not, I assure you, based upon a fleeting imagination—of the state of affairs at home and abroad. Do I claim any credit on its account for Her Majesty's present advisers? I do no such thing. I cannot claim credit for it, because much of the success to which I have referred is to be traced to causes over which Her Majesty's Government had no control. I do not, therefore, speak in glorification of the Government of which I am a member; but I speak as an Englishman, in an assembly of Englishmen, upon the welfare of our common country, which, I am persuaded, can never be a subject of indifference to them. (Applause.) I have said that I entertain the most cordial belief in the preservation of the public peace of Europe; and in the presence of those who worthily represent their respective sovereigns, I trust I may be permitted to express the grounds upon which I rest my confidence, and the policy which fortifies me in that belief. My belief is that the best policy by which a nation can maintain peace is the firm but temperate maintenance of its own rights—the studious and careful recognition of the rights of others—an anxious desire not to interfere unnecessarily with the internal affairs of other countries—a determination not willingly to go to war or take offence—and a determination, if offences should unhappily arise, to refer to that principle which, to its endless honour, was embodied in the protocols of the Paris Conference, namely, an appeal to the good offices and mediation of some friendly Power. Lastly, I hold it as a cardinal point in our foreign policy that we should firmly adhere, both in spirit and in letter, to every treaty which this nation may make. (Applause.) These are the principles of Her Majesty's Government—these are the principles upon which we desire to act, and these are the principles which I should be grieved and mortified if, whenever we should be called upon to account to Parliament for our conduct, we could not show we had strictly adhered to and inflexibly maintained. (Hear, hear.) And the result of this principle is, that we are now on friendly terms with all the great Powers of the world without exception. I may also be allowed more especially to refer in corroboration to what has fallen from my gallant and illustrious friend the noble marshal near me (the Duke of Malakoff), who so worthily represents the Emperor of the French, that it was absurd to say that there could be perfect and entire identity of feeling between two great nations like France and England, yet that there never was a moment in the history of the two countries when their relations were on a more perfectly friendly footing, or when there was a more earnest desire to maintain the alliance which has so long existed for the happiness of both, and on the maintenance of which depends not only the interests of both but those of the world at large. My Lord Mayor, in speaking of Her Majesty's present Government, you have been kind enough to give us a sort of programme of what we should undertake in the next session of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The programme is somewhat extensive, but you have omitted one point, and that is to explain by what means we are to carry it into effect. I cannot but think that your advice was hardly meant so much in the spirit of advice given, but rather as a bait thrown out to elicit the expression of our opinions. Your lordship baited the hook with great skill and address; but we have lived many years in the world—we hope have learned to be somewhat cautious—and we do not intend to take the bait. (Laughter.) We rather wish to be tried by our actions than by our words—by performances rather than by our promises—(oh, oh)—and with every respect and regard for this important assemblage, I cannot persuade myself that this is the occasion to anticipate the speech from the Throne and take out of Her Majesty's mouth those announcements respecting the intentions of her Government which Her Majesty could make much more gracefully than I could hope to do. (Laughter and "oh, oh.") This much, however, I will say, that, after enjoying the brief period of partial repose which alone the Minister can hope to enjoy at any season of the year, I am now actively, daily, and assiduously engaged with my colleagues in maturing the details of those measures of legal, social, financial, and political improvement which I hope at the commencement of the session to submit to the impartial judgment of Parliament. Of the character of those measures I will only say that, as a Conservative Government, we look with reverence and adhere with affection to the great institutions of the country under which the people enjoy as great an amount of civil and religious liberty as is enjoyed by those of any nation in the world, in the present or any former time. But we will not forget that these institutions were not the creation of a day, or the simultaneous composition of a generation—that they have been formed by daily additional improvements, and that they are so flexible in their constitution that they can be adapted to the growing wants and requirements of successive ages. (Hear, hear.) I cannot gratify your curiosity, but this I venture to assure your lordship that those measures will not be couched in a spirit of leaning to this class or that class of the community—that we shall not legislate for the high or the low, the rich or the poor, but for the well understood wants of all classes of the people. (Cheers.) And as I have said that those institutions under which we have the happiness to live are only an aggregate of successive improvements, heaped up by successive generations, so, I trust, when this Government comes to a close it will not do so without having left some-

thing in the shape of a contribution to those improvements, and of an earnest and anxious desire to continue those improvements as far as is consistent with the maintenance of the great and fundamental institutions of the country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I feel that I ought to apologise for the length of time I have detained you; but at the same time I beg to assure you that if the Government required any additional stimulus to exertion, or to devote the best faculties of our minds and bodies to the service of the country, it would be found in the kind and cordial reception you have this day given us, for to deserve the esteem of this company and of our fellow-countrymen generally is the highest aim of our ambition, as assuredly it will be our most earnest effort."

The toasts of "The House of Lords," and "The House of Commons," were acknowledged respectively in brief speeches, by Lord Brougham and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Disraeli spoke as follows: My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—On the part of the House of Commons, whom it is my high honour on this occasion to represent, I beg permission to thank you for the high compliment which now and for so many generations has been offered on these anniversaries by the corporation of London to that assembly—cordially offered, and, believe me, cordially accepted. (Cheers.) Nor is it wonderful that there should be this reciprocity of feeling between the House of Commons and the corporation of this great city, when we recollect that the history of our country contains on so many memorable occasions the record of our united efforts to establish and vindicate the liberties of England. (Cheers.) We cannot forget that in more than one instance the House of Commons has found, not only support, but security in the City of London—(hear, hear)—that on more than one occasion it has appealed to its love of freedom, and to its support under circumstances of great difficulty. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Believe me, my lord and gentlemen, that the recollection of these times—trying and critical in the history of the constitution of this country—is not forgotten in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) They are not looked on as dusty legends, but as glorious traditions, which have at all times influenced their opinion; and I trust the day may never arrive when between the House of Commons and the citizens of London there are not an identity of sentiment and an identity of interests. (Cheers.) On the part of the House of Commons, I beg to return your thanks for the honour you have done them this day; and I trust that the day is far distant when their health will be proposed in this chamber, and not be recognised as that of a body entitled to the gratitude and support of Englishmen. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Among the other toasts drunk were "The Health of the Bishop of London," "The English Bar," and "The Health of the Representatives of the City of London."

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

Mrs. Cobbett made an application in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday (the third term), for a *habeas corpus*, with a view to obtaining the discharge of her husband from prison. The affidavit on which she moved having been read by one of the masters, Lord Campbell said: The affidavit only discloses facts upon which we have already given our judgment. No new fact is disclosed, and we are not dissatisfied with the opinion we formerly pronounced, that there is no ground for the application. We therefore cannot hear you again.—Mrs. Cobbett: But the affidavit clearly shows that Mr. Cobbett is out of lawful custody. Mr. Justice Crowder has sent him to a felon's goal.—Lord Campbell: Mrs. Cobbett, we are disposed to treat you with all tenderness. We are fully sensible of your affection for your husband, and of your desire to do what will be of service to him, but really this matter having been carefully considered by the court, and the court having given a deliberate judgment upon it, we cannot allow the application to be renewed.—Mrs. Cobbett: I want to know whether the law of the country is not strong enough to release a man who has been falsely imprisoned?—Lord Campbell: We are of opinion that he is lawfully imprisoned.—Mrs. Cobbett: Mr. Justice Crowder has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in my husband's case. My lords, you cannot suspend that act without incurring a penalty of 500*l*. The law provides that no man shall be kept unlawfully in prison. My husband has brought an action in person for trespass and false imprisonment, and he wishes to conduct it in person in a court of justice. Is he to be kept in prison, totally without a remedy?—Lord Campbell: A duty is imposed upon us to take care that the public time is not wasted.—Mrs. Cobbett: We, too, my lord, have to complain of loss of time. My husband was imprisoned for twelve years to the suit of "Oldfield v. Cobbett." I ask your lordships to say whether it is the law of the land that a man shall remain in prison and not be heard? I complain that we have been deprived of justice, and utterly sacrificed and destroyed.—Lord Campbell: We are of opinion that there is no ground for the application, and we must now proceed with the other business.—Mrs. Cobbett then left the court.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has again distinguished himself as a huntsman. Accompanied by Major Teesdale he, on Friday afternoon, ran down a fine stag, in front of the Sudbrook Park Hydrophatic Establishment, into the grounds of which mansion the graceful animal leapt as a last resort, but in doing so was badly wounded, coming down on to the spikes of the iron fence. The Prince having bowed to Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, who were on the spot, immediately entered the grounds and despatched the animal. His Royal Highness had the carcass conveyed to the White Lodge, preparatory to its gracing the Royal table on his birthday, on Tuesday, the 9th instant. His Royal Highness appeared much gratified at his success, and displayed those courteous manners so natural to him.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The more important stipulations of the treaty signed at Jeddo on the 26th of last August are given by the *Times* as follows: This treaty, in the first place, engages that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her British Majesty and the Tycoon at Japan; secondly, that Her Majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Jeddo, and the Tycoon a diplomatic agent to reside in London, both of them respectively to have the right of travelling freely to any part of the empire of Japan, and to any part of Great Britain; also either Power may appoint consuls or consular agents at any or all the ports of the other. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July 1859. Nee-gata, or if Nee-gata be unsuitable, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo on the 1st of January, 1863; and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwellings and warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. Within a certain distance of the specified ports they shall be free to go where they please, or speaking generally, they have a tether of some twenty or thirty miles around either of them. From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Jeddo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, at Osaka, for the purposes of trade. All questions of rights, whether of property or person, arising between themselves, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities; if they commit any crime against the Japanese they will be tried and punished by their own authorities, and *vice versa* Japanese subjects in the same predicament will be tried and punished by theirs; but in either case the British consuls are to act in the first instance as amicable arbitrators. In respect of debts contracted on either side, the respective authorities will do their utmost to enforce recovery, but neither Government will be held responsible for the debts of its subjects. The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Japanese in any lawful capacity. British subjects will be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose will have the right to erect suitable places of worship. Foreign and Japanese coin may be used indifferently for commercial purposes. Supplies for the British navy may be stored at certain specified ports free of duty. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded the Japanese authorities will render every assistance in their power. British merchants will be at liberty to hire Japanese pilots. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export, which last, on payment of an *ad valorem* duty at the place of import, are to be subject to no further tax, excise, or transit duty. Such articles may be re-exported without the payment of any additional duty. The Japanese are to prevent fraud or smuggling, and to receive the benefit of all penalties or confiscations. The treaty is written in English, Japanese, and Dutch, the Dutch version to be considered the original. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall, however, henceforward be written in English, though for five years from the signature of the treaty, to facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice after the 1st of July, 1872. All the privileges, immunities, and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter, by Japan to any other nation are to be freely and equally participated by the British Government and its subjects. The treaty is to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature. For the regulation of trade the articles which are appended to the treaty are to be considered as forming a part of it, and as equally binding. The majority of these relate to the arrangements of the Japanese Custom-house, but the more important contain the tariff of duties to be levied. In the first class, as free of duty, are specified gold and silver, coined or uncoined, wearing apparel in actual use, and household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan. On the second class a duty of five per cent. only will be levied, and this class comprises all articles used for the purposes of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out ships, whaling-gear of all kinds, salted provisions, bread and breadstuffs, living animals, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk, cotton and woollen manufactured goods. A duty of thirty-five per cent. will, however, be levied on all intoxicating liquors; and goods not included in any of the preceding classes will pay a duty of twenty per cent. Japanese products which are exported as cargo will pay an export duty of five per cent. The above are substantially all the material stipulations of this important document.

Between six and seven o'clock on Friday evening, Dr. Thomas, a general practitioner, of Upper Norwood, was killed in consequence of a display of fireworks on the grounds of a gentleman at Crown-hill, at the top of the road leading from Streatham-common to Upper Norwood. Dr. Thomas was returning with his daughter-in-law and her child, from Streatham, where he had been with his relative on a visit, when just as he reached the spot described, the letting off of some rockets caused his horse to take fright. The startled animal, becoming quite unmanageable, rushed down the hill with great velocity, and came in contact with a sand cart with such tremendous violence as to precipitate the doctor and his family against the cart. Dr. Thomas was killed almost instantaneously, but his daughter-in-law and his child escaped with their lives, though most seriously injured.



BRAIDING PATTERN.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADemoiselle ROCHE.

THE Chinese have a great passion for the Fine Arts, practised in their own way, and according to

their own peculiar rules and taste. Their want of knowledge respecting the laws of perspective, and light and shade, are defects that cannot be compensated for by any delicacy or softness of delineation; yet these qualities greatly exalt their excellence in the production of fruits, birds, insects, and flowers,

all beautifully elaborated by the extraordinary fineness of touch and exquisite minuteness of manipulation.

Perhaps the most interesting specimens of Chinese art, are those which are executed on what is commonly

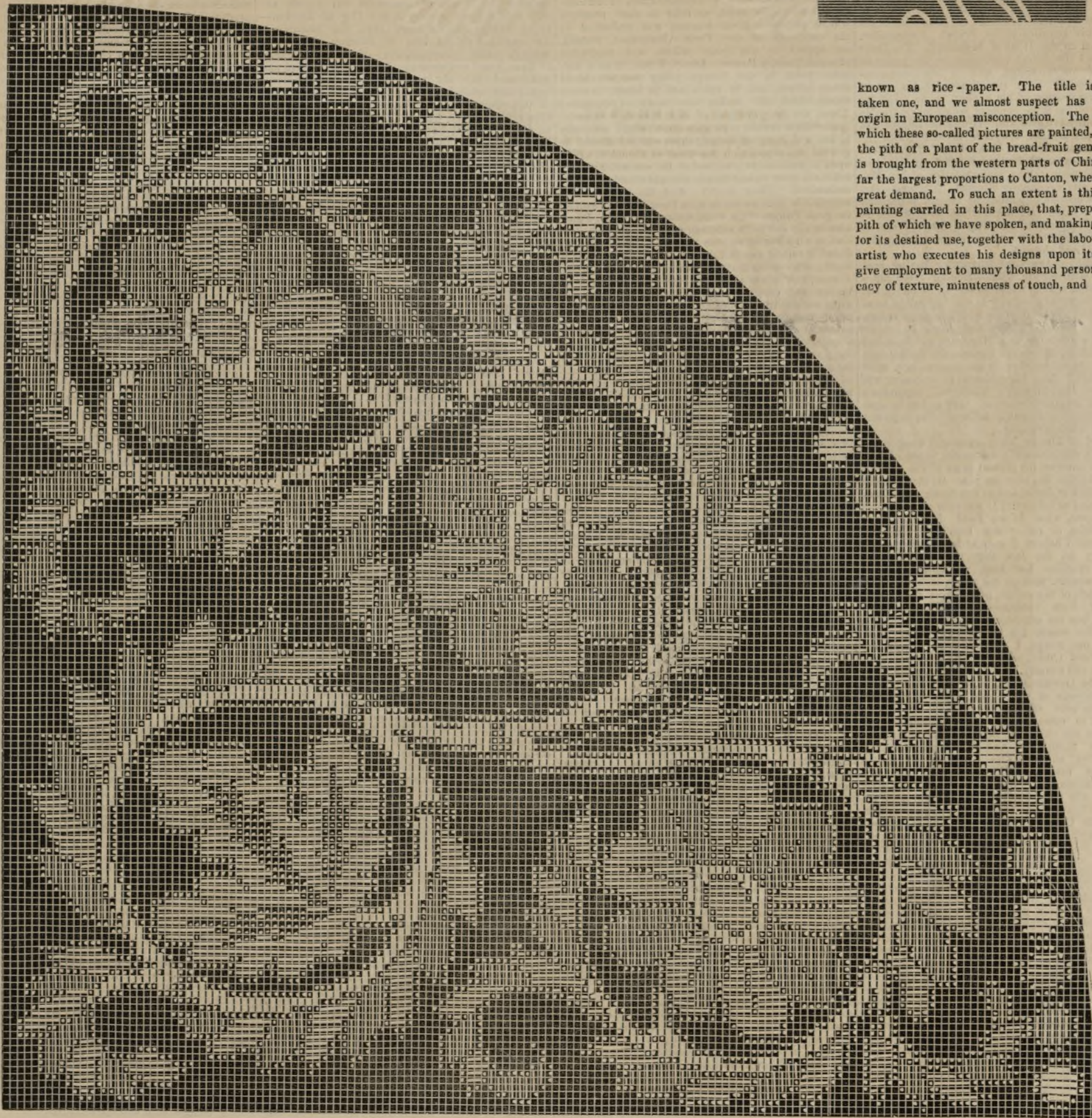


TABLE TOP, IN BEADS AND BERLIN WOOL.

known as rice-paper. The title is a mistaken one, and we almost suspect has found its origin in European misconception. The fabric on which these so-called pictures are painted, is simply the pith of a plant of the bread-fruit genus, which is brought from the western parts of China, and in far the largest proportions to Canton, where it is in great demand. To such an extent is this style of painting carried in this place, that, preparing the pith of which we have spoken, and making it ready for its destined use, together with the labours of the artist who executes his designs upon its surface, give employment to many thousand persons. Delicacy of texture, minuteness of touch, and brilliancy



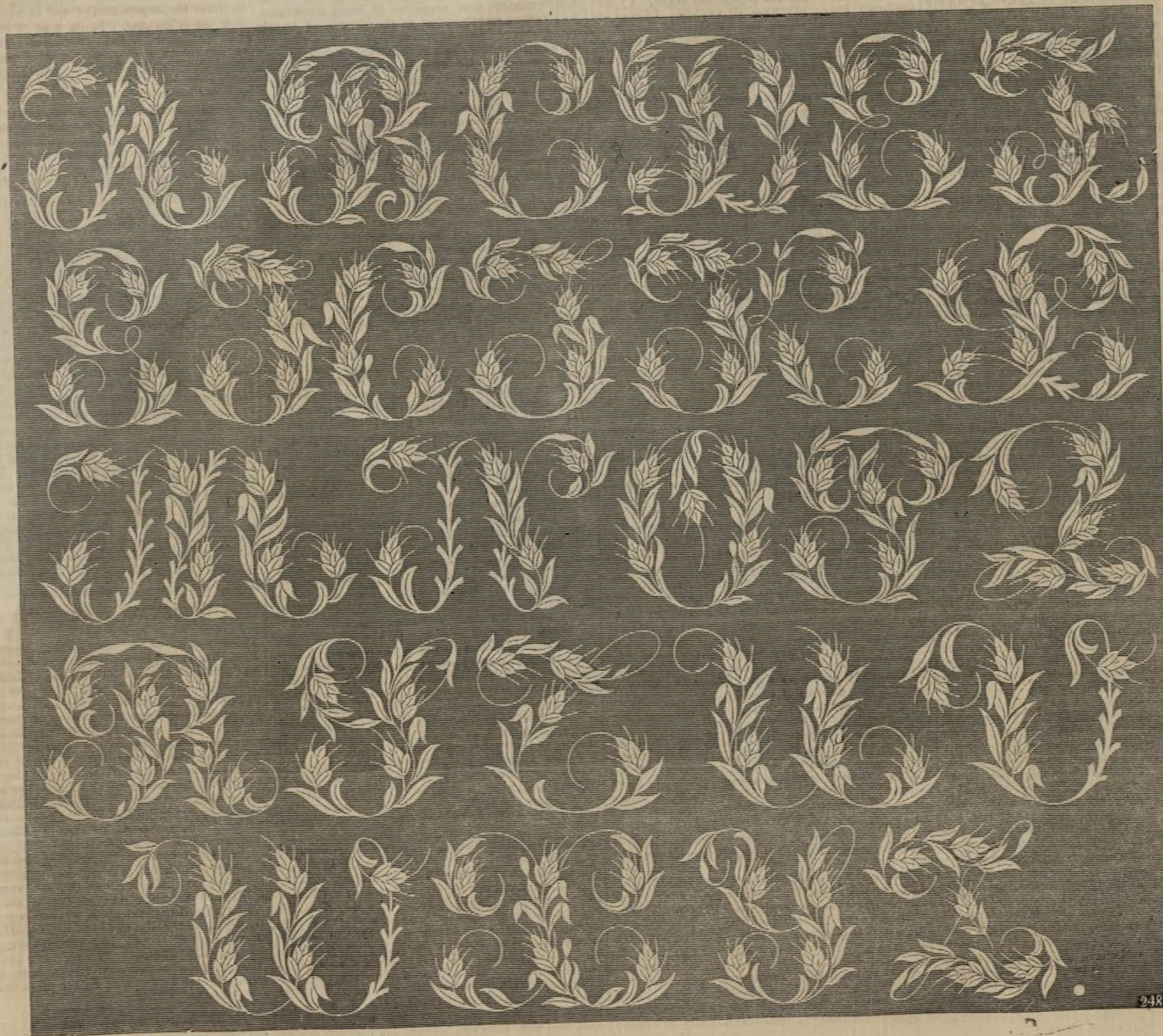
BORDER IN OPEN-WORK EMBROIDERY.

of colour have also gained for these so-called rice paper pictures an European reputation in addition to the national favour they have so long enjoyed in the country to which they nationally belong.

FLORAL ALPHABET,
IN EMBROIDERY.
A tasteful alphabet, expressly designed for embroidery, in which the whole of the letters are sup-

plied at the same time, being regular and harmonious in character, and all of equal dimensions, will, we think, be especially useful to many of our lady subscribers. There are few things more in demand than

Initials, since even in one house and for one family a large variety may be required; and when supplied only at intervals it must almost necessarily follow that sizes will vary, and that discrepancies must



FLORAL ALPHABET, IN EMBROIDERY.

disturb that regularity of effect so necessary to the beauty which is dependent upon it. The alphabet we are now introducing being comprised in one page, will be always easy of reference.

Embroidering letters is a branch of needlework which requires considerable proficiency in the art, and those who devote their time to this ornamental pursuit for profit instead of pastime, frequently confine themselves to it alone, in order to attain greater perfection. Extreme delicacy of work is necessary, as well as great precision in preserving the curves of the letters; particularly when they are very small. The letters, forming the alphabet we have given, are suitable for many purposes; as, being large, they form an ornamental corner without any addition for handkerchiefs, but for these they ought to be very finely executed. If required for table-linen, &c., they look extremely handsome worked in a more bold style, and well raised. For cambric, a very fine cotton should be used; we therefore recommend either No. 30 or 40 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*, or for the other purposes Nos. 20 and 24.

TABLE TOP, IN BEADS AND BERLIN WOOL.

The office of the Work-Table is a constantly increasing one, as must always be the case when an interest is felt in any avocation. We all find by the simple process of experience that the pursuit of any tasteful art leads on from one point to another until what at first, in the distance, appeared to be difficult, if not impossible, gradually becomes too easy for effort, and thus fresh developments of artistic fancy are constantly arising. In this way the Work-Table is now the auxiliary of the cabinet-maker, and, as an instance, we may cite the article which we are now introducing to the notice of our subscribers.

Some time back we inserted in this journal a design for an Indian battle-axe screen, and it gives us pleasure to find that, having been worked, it is so well approved in its finished state as to have led to a request that we would supply this larger article of home decoration in the same style of work. A design in beads comes out strikingly well from a ground of any rich colour. Those ladies who have worked our former article will, of course, make the materials of the present match it in beads and Berlin wool, but those who commence the work afresh have some variety of choice. The outline looks best in steel beads, or, being chiefly in steel, the veins may be in gold. The inner parts are filled in, either wholly with crystal beads, or partly with crystal and partly with opaque white. If the greatest economy of materials should be desirable, then the outline may be in the opaque white and the fillings up in crystal white, the veins being done in black beads; and we can assure any young lady who may prefer this last mode, that the effect will be extremely good, although, of course, not quite so striking as in the previously mentioned modes. The ground may be either scarlet, rich blue, or black Berlin wool.

It is not at all necessary that this table-top should be laid over a surface of polished wood; a white deal top is quite as eligible, being wholly concealed; a pretty stand is all that is necessary. The size of the canvas must of course be adjusted to the dimensions of the table. A handsome fringe of beads to match makes the best finish.

BRAIDING PATTERN.

Fashion just now greatly favours decoration in every article of dress, and thus the labours of the Work-Table are more and more called into requisition. It is on this account that we take opportunities of supplying as great a variety of designs as possible, so that there may be room for choice, whether the demand be for something rich or simple, elaborate or easy. The little pattern we are now inserting will be found very useful for many purposes, especially for those connected with juvenile apparel. It is suitable for most of the purposes required in a child's wardrobe, being very pretty for the robe, the cloak, the cape, or even the pinafore. These last are now really tasteful articles of clothing, and when made in brown-holland, and braided with scarlet, have often a more effective style about them than articles of twenty times their expense.

BORDER, IN OPEN-WORK EMBROIDERY.

It will be some time before any new style of embroidery will be introduced that will receive such general admiration as the cut-out work has done. It possesses many recommendations, which are the reasons why it has become so general. The effect is particularly striking; it is easily executed, and is very strong when well worked. We think one cause for its losing a little of the extreme favour it once possessed, is in consequence of the patterns being stamped out and sold at very low prices, thus causing very inferior designs to be disseminated, and introducing what appears to be a very rapid manner of executing this work without the slightest reference to the result. These stamped patterns are always very irregularly cut out, which entirely destroys the beauty of the work, besides being very much less strong than those which are cut out in working in the proper manner. The best and strongest way is, after having traced and run the pattern with a rather coarse cotton, for the holes to cut across in two slanting lines, and fold the four corners in neatly with the needle, before commencing to sew them round; and for a leaf, a straight cut with a cross cut at the broadest part, and folded in the same manner, thus always avoiding the rough edge of the muslin. This plan adds very considerably both to the neatness and the strength of the work. The most perfect specimens are those which are executed in Madeira, and which possess a beauty we have never seen equalled in this country. The best cotton which can be used for this work is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionné*, Nos. 20 and 24.

THE POISONINGS BY ARSENIC AT BRADFORD.

On Friday, the magisterial inquiry into the extensive poisoning by peppermint lozenges, in the making of which arsenic had been used in mistake for plaster of Paris, was resumed at the Bradford Court-house. The particular death which was the subject of the inquiry was that of Elizabeth Mary Midgley, a child seven years of age, who died on Wednesday morning at the house of her parents, working people living in Bradford. The grandmother of the deceased bought two ounces of peppermint lozenges on Saturday night at the stall of William Hardaker, in the Bradford Greenmarket, and two of the lozenges were given to the deceased on Sunday afternoon. Immediately afterwards she became ill, and died as already stated. Other members of the same family were poisoned by eating of the lozenges, but they have recovered.

The prisoners in custody were Chas. Hodgson, druggist, of Shipley, at whose shop the arsenic was obtained; Wm. Goddard, his assistant; and Joseph Neal, confectioner, of Stone-street, Bradford, who manufactured the lozenges and supplied them to Hardaker, of whom the poisonous compound was purchased. Mr. Lees, solicitor, appeared for the prisoners Hodgson and Goddard, and Mr. Watson for Neal.

Police-constable Campbell gave some evidence respecting the receipt of the first information at the police-office, on Sunday evening, of deaths having occurred from eating poisoned lozenges. At the house of Mark Burraas, in that street, he saw two children dead, and Burraas, the father of them, was himself very ill.

Mr. Henry Taylor, surgeon, of Bradford, stated: I was called to see a child named Elizabeth Mary Midgley, in Margerison-street, Bermondsey, on Sunday evening, the 31st of October. My assistant went down to see her that evening, and I saw her early on Monday morning, when I found her suffering from all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Sarah Midgley, the grandmother of the child, and the mother and father were also suffering from the same symptoms. I attended the child frequently till late on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning she sank and expired, about six o'clock. If I had not known that arsenic had been taken, I should have said that she died of some irritant poison, and I am quite sure that that was the cause, from all those symptoms. I made a post-mortem examination of the body nine hours after the death, and sixty-four hours from the time when the poison was taken. I found the lungs, heart, and liver all healthy. I found old adhesions of the pleura, caused by previous inflammation. The stomach was very much congested and inflamed. There were bright red patches of inflammation covering the whole of the stomach, and these extended from the duodenum down to the small intestines, which were very much discoloured and inflamed. There was nothing in the stomach or intestines, but about half an ounce of mucus in the stomach.

Mr. Pollard: In your opinion, would those symptoms arise from taking an irritant poison?

Witness: They would, Sir. The child was seven years of age. On Sunday evening, when my assistant saw her, he brought some lozenges home with him, and gave them to me, and the same evening I gave them to Mr. Rimmington for analysis. My assistant brought them direct from the house to me, and Mr. Rimmington called at my house a short time after, and I gave them over to him. I took away the stomach and intestines, and handed them over to Mr. Rimmington in order to be analysed.

Sarah Midgley, grandmother of the deceased child, Elizabeth Mary Midgley, proved that she purchased two ounces of lozenges on Saturday night, in the Green Market, from a man named John Broadley Edmondson, who was attending Wm. Hardaker's stall; that on Sunday afternoon the deceased ate two of them; and that within about ten minutes afterwards she became ill and vomited. Witness's son, twenty-three years of age, who had partaken of the lozenges, began to vomit soon afterwards, and the rest of the family were also taken ill after eating lozenges. One of Mr. Taylor's young men came on Sunday night, and witness gave him the remainder of the lozenges—nine or ten. The deceased was quite well ten minutes before she took the lozenges. She died at twenty minutes past six on Wednesday morning, after suffering severely, as the rest of the family did. Mr. Taylor first came to see the deceased on Monday morning, and gave them medicine. Witness was now suffering from the effects of eating the lozenges.

John Broadley Edmondson, yeast dealer, who sold spices for William Hardaker, in the market on Saturday night, stated that he sold a great quantity of peppermint lozenges on that night, but could not remember having sold any to the last witness. He sold from 4lbs. to 5lbs. of the lozenges altogether, and continued selling up to half past eleven o'clock at night. The remainder of this witness's testimony was substantially the same as that given by him at his first examination.

Mr. Thomas Murgatroyd, a pupil of Mr. Taylor, surgeon, stated that on Sunday night he visited a family of the name of Midgley, who sent for Mr. Taylor. Witness went about nine o'clock, and found Elizabeth Mary Midgley, a little girl, suffering from a great deal of vomiting and purging. He asked the child's grandmother if she had got any lozenges, and she gave him about half-a-dozen. Witness kept them in his hand and gave them to Mr. Taylor the same evening.

Mr. Felix Marsh Rimmington, chemist, said that he had received from Mr. Taylor some lozenges, some of which he produced. He received 10 or 10½ lozenges on Sunday evening. He had analysed the lozenges which he had received from Mr. Taylor. He ascertained that they contained arsenic, but he had not ascertained the quantity. He had also analysed the contents of the stomach and bowels which had been brought to him by Mr. Taylor. In the lozenges which he had analysed he had found arsenic in great abundance—in sufficient quantity to destroy

life. He had obtained the proof of the presence of arsenic in the stomach and smaller intestines.

Inquiry was made by Mr. Addison as to the quantity of poisonous lozenges manufactured.

Mr. Rimmington said that he understood that 12 lbs. of arsenic had been mixed with 40lbs. of sugar, and 4lbs. of gum water. There would be about 54lbs. of lozenges.

Mr. Lees inquired if the witness had detected enough arsenic to have caused the death of the child.

Mr. Rimmington replied that he had only recovered a very small portion of what had been administered. If a body weighed 100lbs., and if he took 1lb. of that body for analysis, and if the poison were diffused throughout the system, he only recovered a hundredth part of what had been administered.

Mr. Rimmington went on to state that he had received two other packages of lozenges. On Tuesday, the magistrates instructed him to analyse several lozenges, and ascertain the quantity of arsenic in each. He thought that he should best carry out the object of the inquiry if he analysed several lozenges from different samples; he therefore took Mr. Bell's as one, and got some from Mr. Hardaker's stock for another, and he had also those from Mr. Neal's "Scotch mixture." The magistrates had before them samples of all three. The weights of those lozenges corresponded very closely. He had gone over the average weight of the different samples, and found only a little difference amounting to a few tenths of a grain. He took one lozenge from those furnished to him by Mr. Bell. It weighed 43 grains, and it yielded, on analysis, what was equal to 14½ grains of arsenic or arsenious acid. This quantity appeared so extraordinary that he repeated the experiment upon another lozenge taken out of Mr. Bell's lot, and this second lozenge gave him 13 grains as the result. He then took one out of Mr. Hardaker's stock. It weighed 43 grains, and it gave 16 grains and 37-100ths, or nearly 16½ grains. This was the only one of Hardaker's which he analysed. He then took another from those taken from Mr. Neal's Scotch mixture; it gave him 16 grains and 1-10th. He took only one-fourth of that lozenge, or about 10 grains, and the result he had obtained, multiplied by 4, gave 16 grains 1-10th, or nearly the same as the lozenge obtained from Hardaker. These were the only lozenges in which he had ascertained the weight of arsenic, and he had selected those which came nearest to the average weight. The lozenges selected out of the Scotch mixture were suspected of being arsenicated. As a further corroboration of the quantity of arsenic in the lozenges, he adopted another mode of analysis. He washed out the whole of the soluble matter, leaving the arsenic dry. He thus obtained fifteen grains from one lozenge. This was merely a corroborative experiment, and of course the results were not mathematically exact. He had also analysed the Scotch mixture. The magistrates' instructions were to ascertain how far the Scotch mixtures were contaminated with arsenic. He picked some pieces from the Scotch mixture, and did not find any arsenic in them. Still, as there were some small pieces of this "scrap" intermixed it would be highly dangerous that these should go forth to the public. Mr. Rimmington then gave the result of his examination of a yellow lozenge taken from the Scotch mixture. He had scraped the top off, and found it thoroughly coated with colouring matter. This colouring matter he had fused, and the result he exhibited to the magistrates in a small bead of a grass-green or dirty colour. This bead was coloured with oxide of chrome, derived from chrome yellow, or chromate of lead, with which the lozenge was coloured, and which had poisonous properties.

In cross-examination by Mr. T. Watson,

The witness stated that the average quantity of arsenic found in the lozenges which he had analysed was fourteen or fifteen grains. About one-third of the component parts of each lozenge was arsenic. Gypsum was a comparatively inert substance, but if taken every day the consequences might be injurious.

By Mr. Walker: This "dust" is Derbyshire spar in powder—a kind of stone powdered. In the case of a person eating a lozenge containing one-third of this mixture, it was about the same thing as eating one-third the quantity of chalk.

By the Mayor: Witness had noticed the boards on which these lozenges had been prepared. Barniston brought them to him on Wednesday night; they were both contaminated with arsenic.

Mr. Pollard (to Mr. Rimmington): Was there anything in the appearance of these lozenges or in the residuum left on the boards to induce a person not acquainted with chemistry to suspect poison?

Witness: There is nothing in the appearance of the lozenges to induce a suspicion of poison.

James Archer, a person in the employment of Mr. Neal, confectioner, proved that he brought the 12lbs. of "dust," as it was thought to be, but which turned out to be arsenic, from Mr. Hodgson's, at Shipley, and left it at Mr. Neal's shop, in Bradford, where it was afterwards given to James Appleton, to be used in the making of lozenges.

James Appleton, of Leeds-road, stated that he received the "dust" from the last witness, and mixed it with the other ingredients he used in the making of peppermint lozenges. Witness was unwell after mixing the stuff up, but he thought he had caught cold.

Detective-officer Barniston repeated the evidence he gave on Tuesday, as to his visit to Mr. Hodgson's, at Shipley, on Sunday night, and his finding that the witness Goddard, upon being directed by his master to get the terra alba, or "dust," for Mr. Neal, had gone to a wrong cask, and instead of "dust" had supplied the witness Archer with 12lbs. of arsenic. Witness examined the cask containing the arsenic on Sunday evening to see if there was a label upon it, but he saw none. He did not lift up the cask and examine the bottom of it, but the young man Goddard said there was no label. There was a label on the bottom of the cask now. Witness noticed that the cask had been removed, between his first and second

visit, a few inches from the place where it stood on Sunday night. He was certain it had been disturbed, and some arsenic had been spilt on the floor. On Wednesday, when witness brought him to Bradford, the prisoner Goddard said he had only been about five weeks at Mr. Hodgson's, and was not an apprentice.

The Mayor intimated that the bench were of opinion that all the three prisoners ought to be sent for trial for manslaughter, and they were willing to accept bail as follows: Mr. Hodgson to enter into his own recognisances in 200l., and find two sureties in 100l. each; Goddard to enter into his own recognisances in 100l., and find two sureties in 50l. each; and Mr. Neal to give bail to the same amount as Mr. Hodgson.

Three more deaths have been added to the list of casualties arising out of this fearful calamity, making the total number twenty. On Saturday three inquests were held by Mr. Dyson, coroner, at Heaton, Lowmoore, and Little Horton. The coroner suggested that all that would be necessary would be to call witnesses to identify the man of whom the lozenges were purchased, and then to prove the cause of the death; after which they could return a verdict that the man had died from the effects of poison. The jury acquiesced in this course, which was accordingly adopted.

ASSASSINATION IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND.

On Friday, the 5th inst., an attempt was made (which unfortunately has turned out to be too successful) to take the life of a gentleman named Richard Ely, residing at Ballaghmore Castle, midway between Borris in Ossory and Roscrea. Mr. Ely had been dining with some relatives, and was returning home about half-past seven in the evening, when passing through a narrow stile he was fired at, the contents of the gun entering his left arm, near the shoulder. He managed to get back to his brother's house, when he fell from loss of blood. Two medical men were soon in attendance, and did all they could to stop the hemorrhage. Next morning, however, it was considered that amputation of the limb was the only chance of saving the victim's life. The operation was performed, but Mr. Ely gradually sunk and expired in almost three hours afterwards. The missiles with which the gun was charged are supposed to have been bullets cut in four—six pieces being found in the limb or clothes of the victim. Everything is being done to trace the perpetrators of the outrage, and suspicion has fallen upon a young man of bad character, who is supposed to have absconded. Mr. Ely is said to have been a most kind-hearted man, and much loved by his neighbours. Of course it is difficult to assign the cause for such an act, but it is said Mr. Ely had been endeavouring to suppress the practice of poaching, which may have awakened an ill-feeling towards him in some quarters. A hat was found near the spot of the outrage, which it is hoped may afford some clue to the discovery of the perpetrator.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF A BANDMASTER.

On Monday evening a long inquiry took place at Chelsea, in reference to the death of Mr. Adam Christian Frederick Wustermann, aged sixty-seven, a German, for more than forty years master of the band of the Royal Household. The deceased served during the Crimean war under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Frederick Wustermann, professor of music, of No. 100, Great Sloane-street, said the deceased was his father. His residence was at Hampton, but when in town he either resided with him or lodged at that hotel. He came to town last Friday, and put up there on the following day. He was informed of his death, but could not speak as to the cause. He had no idea that the deceased had committed suicide. He had nothing to annoy his mind, and he was of very moral habits. He had been in ill-health for some time past, and had medical advice. Mr. Boyce, the landlord of the tavern, said he found the deceased dead in bed with all the bedclothes covered over him. Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Sloane-street, said he had no doubt the deceased was suffocated owing to the bedclothes being placed over his head. On a post-mortem examination, he found the heart greatly diseased. There was no poison in the stomach. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died of suffocation owing to placing the bedclothes over his head."

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

John Johnson and John Williams, Norwegians; William Mallard, of St. John's, Newfoundland; John Burns, of Liverpool; and Robert Smith, of Hull—five of the crew of the Jane Clark who had been forwarded to England by Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco—were examined recently before the borough magistrates, at Southampton, on the charge of mutiny. From the evidence it appears that during the voyage from Liverpool to the Brazils these men seized Mr. Clark, the captain and owner of the vessel, kept him in irons twenty hours, broached the cargo, and manifested other mutinous conduct, intending, it was alleged, to take the vessel to the West Indies. During the captain's imprisonment his desk was broken open, and the official log was stolen. Whilst the captain was in irons some of the crew of the Jane Clark signalled a bark that was passing, who sent a boat on board, released the captain, and removed the spirits and firearms. On the part of the prisoners it was alleged that the affair was commenced by the captain, who threatened to murder the steward, and that he was prevented from accomplishing his purpose by being confined. There was a great deal of recriminatory evidence given on both sides, and ultimately the captain declined to prosecute, and the men were set at liberty.

Mr. Gladstone set out on Monday on his way to Corfu.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.— £1,000 DAMAGES.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, a rule for a new trial was moved in the case of *Grafton v. King*.

Mr. Skinner, who appeared for the defendant, said this case had been tried before the Lord Chief Justice, and the present motion was for a new trial, upon the grounds that the damages were excessive, and that the evidence was untrue, so untrue as to take the defendant by surprise. The families of the plaintiff and the defendant had resided in the same house for a great number of years, the plaintiff's family being sub-tenants of the defendant's family. The plaintiff, after many years residing in London, appeared to have taken a situation as nurse first, and afterwards of nursery governess, a change which seemed to refer rather to the child than the servant; the term being nurse when the child was very young, and nursery governess when it was a little older.

The Lord Chief Justice: Not at all. This young woman was in a superior condition of life—superior to that in which you would expect to find a nurse. This is an attempt to prolong what I could not help thinking was an unbecoming spirit.

Mr. Skinner: The representation to the jury was that these persons had been engaged for sixteen years, she being thirty-two when the action was brought.

Mr. Justice Crowder: What is the station in life of the defendant?

Mr. Skinner: He was a lawyer's clerk, but he had obtained a situation in Chancery, in which, up to 1852, he had received 600*l.* a year; since then it had been reduced 100*l.*, and was now waiting abolition. Whether he would get compensation was a question upon an Act of Parliament.

The Lord Chief Justice: I do not think there is much doubt upon that. He had a situation of 600*l.* a year, and will have adequate compensation.

Mr. Skinner said the principal thing relied on was that the parties had been engaged for sixteen years, and on that point he would refer to several letters written by the plaintiff to the defendant's sister a year or two ago. One, after referring to influenza as being in the family, adverted to balls, saying, "For though I seem for ever cut off from any enjoyments, yet I like to hear of others partaking them." There was no mention of the fact that she was likely to be married, nor did she refer to the defendant, except in the phrase, "Kind regards to the rest of the family."

Another letter said, "I suppose you will be quite proficient in the fine arts." "I am very much amused about your remark as to the young men leaving us out. I have been left out long ago. You have scarcely time to be left in yet, as you were in a great hurry. As to myself, I have made up my mind to be contented with my lot, as what can't be cured must be endured, and I expect I shall be an old maid to the end of the chapter." This was written on the 8th November, 1854.

The Lord Chief Justice: The case was that after this she had been invited over from Ireland, and that afterwards she stayed at the defendant's mother's.

Mr. Skinner: But it was wholly untrue that the defendant invited her.

The Lord Chief Justice: The case was that for some time the thing was in abeyance; but that the attachment which had slumbered for some time was again renewed, and that the plaintiff was invited over with the view of marriage. The defendant's mother was extremely hostile to this young woman, and when she was invited to stay with her it was presumed that the difficulty had been got over.

Mr. Skinner: There was another letter, dated April 29, 1855, from the plaintiff to the defendant's sister, in which she said, alluding to the fact of her having left her situation at Mr. Cuthbertson's, "Perhaps you will be able to get me a situation. I can churn butter and milk the cows, not to say anything of the pigs. Seriously, I think, if I leave Ireland, I will not come back, for there is nothing to induce a woman to take up her abode here except a good husband, which there is no chance of my getting here." The learned counsel submitted that these expressions were inconsistent with the fact of the plaintiff being engaged to be married to the defendant. He also produced affidavits of the defendant and members of his family, denying the truth of certain statements made at the trial, with the view of making out that the plaintiff and the defendant were engaged.

The Court granted a rule to show cause.

A NEW BISHOPRIC FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Letters patent have been forwarded from Lambeth Palace to the Church Mission House, authorising the consecration of the Venerable Archdeacon William Williams, D.C.L., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, as Bishop of Waiapu, East Cape, New Zealand. This will make five bishoprics in that colony, and it is understood that a sixth is in the course of formation. It is to the earnest missionary labours of Dr. Williams that the New Zealanders mainly owe that they were provided with the New Testament in their own language. Dr. Williams having been originally intended for the medical profession, his abilities as a surgeon have raised him much in the native estimation, and have been a source of great advantage in the early stage of the mission. This now deceased Waiapu, had for its first missionary resident, Mr. and Mrs. James Stack, who, subject to great privation, located themselves far from the more civilised parts of New Zealand, to aid Dr. Williams in rescuing the whole eastern coast from paganism. Mrs. Stack is since dead. Mr. Stack is now voluntarily preaching and reading the Scriptures in the streets and thoroughfares of Oldham, having been obliged to return to England on account of his health, injured by too much missionary labour at Waiapu.

Up to Saturday afternoon last, the sum paid in towards the 100*l.* call on the Western Bank of Scotland amounted to 675,222*l.*—*Glasgow Herald*.

MISCELLANEA.

The second and only surviving son of Mozart died at Milan on October 30, in his eightieth year.

A telegram informs us that Spain and Mexico are likely to come to an arrangement.

We are glad to learn that the Duke of Newcastle has quite recovered from his late indisposition.

A telegraphic despatch states that Prince Alfred of England has arrived at Ferrol, on board the *Euryalus*.

The marriage of Major Lindsay with the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, will take place on the 17th inst., at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London.

Sir James Brooke is recovering from his attack of paralysis. In a letter to a friend he says, "I am coming to life slowly; but it is a warning to put my house in order."

The *Weekly Register* states that the Rev. S. Maturin, a clergyman of the Established Church at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was last week received into the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Wiseman.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to Ham House last week. His Royal Highness was received by the Hon. Frederick Tollemache, M.P., who conducted the Prince over the mansion, pointing out the numerous objects of historical interest.

The Countess of Malmesbury received a select circle on the 8th, at the private residence of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in Whitehall-gardens. Among the visitors were the representatives at our Court of all the great Powers of Europe.

A Genoa paper states that for some time past great numbers of Turks and Christians have been purchasing arms there, even at high prices, and sending them off to the Levant, and it asks what the object can be.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles' health, we (*Glasgow Mail*) regret to understand, is still in a delicate state, and he leaves Rothesay next week for Cadiz, on a visit to Dr. Gorman, to avoid the severity of our winter.

Mr. Arthur Gordon, third son of Lord Aberdeen, will accompany Mr. Gladstone as secretary in his mission to Corfu. Mr. Gordon was for some time *premier* writer at the Foreign-office, and also acted as private secretary to his father while Prime Minister.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in his work on "Public Education," estimates that, by a redistribution of obsolete charitable bequests throughout the country, no less a sum than 800,000*l.* per annum would be rescued from waste.

The King of Wurtemberg nearly met with an accident on the 31st October, while driving the Queen of the Netherlands. One of the horses took fright, bolted, broke the pole, fell, and fractured its leg, but neither the monarch nor his daughter was thrown out of his carriage.

It has been resolved to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral a monument to the late Bishop of London. Among those who have signified their approval of the project are the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Earl of Derby; the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Oxford, Lichfield, and Bath and Wells.

Mr. Richard Roper was again brought up on Saturday, at the Green-wich Police-court, on the charge of arson, and with an attempt to defraud the Kent Fire Insurance Company. The witnesses examined were those who had given evidence before the coroner's jury. The prisoner was further remanded.

Two of the new steamers which are building for the Royal Mail Company, and which were to have been named the *Orinoco* and *Magdalena*, are to be christened the *Paramatta* and *Yarra*. Each will be above 3,000 tons burden. The present tonnage of the Royal Mail fleet is nearly 40,000, and the horse-power about 10,000.

The second editions of the London papers were not delivered in Dublin, on Friday, in consequence of the parcels containing them having been burned during the journey by railway, between London and Holyhead. A number of small packages were also consumed. There are no reliable particulars of the accident; but it is stated that a spark falling from the engine into the van in which the papers were stowed was the cause.

We have to record the death, by drowning, of seven fishermen of Berwick, on the 5th inst., namely, Abraham Paulin, Arthur Johnston, James Johnston, James Aitchison, James Anderson, Mark Anderson, and Robert Fairbairn. Their boat upset in sight of their neighbours, but owing to a tempestuous sea, the distance between, and their own imminent danger, the latter were unable to render them any assistance. Two of the unfortunate men have left wives and families to bewail their untimely loss.

We (*Inverness Courier*) understand that a movement is now on foot among influential landowners north of Inverness to have a railway extended, first to Dingwall, and afterwards still farther north. At the same time the project for connecting Eastern Ross with the port of Invergordon, by means of a short line from Tain, has been revived under favourable auspices, and an attempt will be made this winter (or has already commenced) to raise the necessary capital for complying with the requirements of the Board of Trade.

Shortly after daylight, on the 9th inst., the whole of the troops belonging to the 1st battalion of infantry at the garrison of Chatham were drawn up inside the Spur Battery, for the purpose of witnessing the infliction of corporal punishment on Private John Thompson, 53rd depôt, who was recently sentenced by a court-martial to receive fifty lashes, and further

to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, his crime being that of having stolen a sovereign from a comrade of the same regiment. The battalion having been formed into square, the prisoner was marched to the centre, and fastened to the halberds, where the punishment was inflicted on him in the presence of the whole of the troops. On being released, he was conveyed to the military hospital, and as soon as he is able to leave will undergo his imprisonment at Fort Clarence, Rochester.

A Dublin paper reports that on the evening of the 1st inst. the land steward of J. B. Hart, Esq., of Rahmolin, was returning from Derry, and when within 100 yards of his residence he was attacked by a party of men armed with guns. They beat him unmercifully, and his escape is owing to the fact of his being a powerful and active man. The ruffians had a bulldog with them, with which they worried the poor steward whilst they were beating him.

A specimen of the gannet, whose home during the summer months is on the Bass-rock, was found in a field near Gablesby, a week ago. It was seen by a female working in the field, and was mistaken for a goose, until it made an attack upon her. She secured it, and kept it for two days, when it died for want of proper food. It is a remarkably fine bird, weighs about 6*lbs.*, and measures from tip to tip six feet.

Mr. Morton, mine inspector for the north-west district of England, in his report, shows that 245 lives have been lost during the year within his district. 193 of these victims are chargeable to the account of the Luddhill explosion. Strange to relate, four of the bodies were never recovered, although a rigid search was made. The permanent social misery resulting from this terrible calamity may be estimated by the fact that 89 women lost their husbands, and 220 children were rendered fatherless. The proprietors of the mine lost 20,000*l.* by the accident.

The Mersey line clipper *Black Eagle*, which sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne on the 28th ult., left the steam tug at three the following morning off Holyhead, and was off Queenstown at three P.M. on the 29th—making the run from the Bell Buoy to abreast of Queenstown in twenty-four hours, and from Holyhead (where she left the steamer) in 11½ hours. The distance between Holyhead and Queenstown being 164 miles, the speed obtained was 14½ knots per hour, and it is believed to be the quickest run on record either by sailing-vessel or steamer.

On the morning of the 31st ult., the Festival of the Reformation was solemnly celebrated by the Protestant communities of Vienna. Formerly there was a so-called "Toleration Festival" on the 31st of October; but since the year 1849 the Protestants have been allowed to have a "Reformations-Fest." It may be observed that the six Lutheran princes and thirteen imperial cities protested on the 17th of July, 1530. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 31st, Divine service was performed in the different Protestant churches, and the anthem "God is our rock of defence," was sung by the congregations.

An arbitration case has been lately settled at Windsor, in which the plaintiff, a farmer at Bedford, sought to recover 2,000*l.* damages from certain officers (names unknown) attached to the 2nd Regiment of Life-Guards. It appears the defendants, on their return from the Derby in a drag, threw something at the plaintiff, which struck him in the eye, and deprived him of sight, and to avoid other proceedings, it was arranged to settle the matter by arbitration. Mr. Buckland was empowered to act for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Colonel Hood for the defendants; but as these gentlemen could not agree as to the value of an eye, Mr. Trumper, of Dorney, was selected as referee, who awarded the plaintiff 700*l.* as compensation for the injuries he had received.

Mr. George Dawson writes to the *Birmingham Weekly Press* to explain what he terms "my unusual conduct at the dinner" to Mr. Bright. "I am aware," he writes, "that the obvious interpretation of my behaviour is, that I was, to speak plainly, 'drunk.' Such was not the case. I had been suffering during the week from a sharp attack of a painful malady that prevents sleep, and for many nights I had had but a few minutes' rest. Soon after entering the hall I felt very ill; and went out to take a dose of medicine, and all seemed right till I got up to speak, when consciousness departed, and I no longer was master of speech or act." Mr. Dawson intimates that henceforth he can take no part in public work in Birmingham, from "the necessity of attending to the solemn warnings that I have had from the lips of physicians and my own sufferings, that, unless I do less work, and have less excitement, my sun may go down at noon, quenched by a calamity more awful than death."

Some time ago a young gentleman, evidently a foreigner, and who, we believe, had been studying farming in East Lothian, called at the station of the North British Railway, at Berwick, making inquiries about the price of a third-class ticket to Hull. On being told that there was no third-class by the evening train to Hull, he seemed embarrassed. After a good deal of hesitation, he informed the station-master, Mr. James Bruce, that it was of great importance to him to get on by the first train, but unfortunately a remittance of money, which he had expected, had not come to hand, and he was unable to pay for a second-class ticket. Mr. Bruce, in his usual frank and generous manner, and seeing, no doubt, at a glance, the sterling honest man written in the face of the youth, at once offered to pay his fare to York, and if he required any more money to give it him. This offer was of course gratefully accepted, and the stranger went on his way. Charming simplicity of Mr. Bruce, some people will exclaim. However, in the course of a post or two a letter was received from Hull, enclosing the money lent, and gratefully thanking Mr. Bruce. So far the affair is ended, thought he, and so

the most would think. But not so. Some few days ago a rather strange-looking packet was delivered by the postman to Mr. Bruce, which, on being opened, disclosed to his astonished view an elegant silver cup, with a suitable inscription engraven upon it, as a token of a Norwegian's gratitude, and "in remembrance of Frederick Due," of Christiania.

A meeting of merchants and general traders took place on Monday, at the London Tavern—Mr. Crawford, M.P., in the chair—to consider the two Bankruptcy Bills respectively laid before Parliament by Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons, and the Lord Chancellor in the Lords. The meeting had been called on account of the resolutions lately passed on the subject at the Social Science Congress. The two bills were analysed, and their various defects pointed out, and a committee was appointed to consider upon any alterations, and to report to a future meeting. It was stated that the failures dealt with out of the Bankruptcy Court, either by inspection or otherwise, are ten times more numerous than those coming before that tribunal.

The following appointments are officially announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*: The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner Extraordinary to the United States of the Ionian Islands; Captain William Driscoll Gossett, R.E., to be Treasurer for the colony of British Columbia, and Captain Charles Sim, R.E., to be Surveyor-General for the Island of Ceylon. The undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Legislative Council of the colony of New Zealand, viz., George Alfred Arney, Esq. (Chief Justice); Charles Robert Blakiston, Esq.; George Cutfield, Esq.; John Hyde Harris, Esq.; John Johnston, Esq.; James Menzies, Esq.; and Major-General Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B.

On Thursday morning last a small hamper, addressed to "Mrs. Ledbetter, Ship Inn, Salisbury," was despatched from the Waterloo-station of the London and South-Western Railway by the eleven o'clock train. On arriving at Salisbury, at 2.15 P.M., it was taken in the parcels delivery cart as above directed, but the landlord declined to take it in, as Mrs. Ledbetter, who formerly kept the inn, did not then reside there. The hamper was then taken to her house, and on being opened a fine male child, apparently about six months old, was discovered quite dead. On examination its legs were found doubled under it, but no marks of violence were visible. The child had the appearance of being asleep, and from that part of the night-gown in which it was dressed being wet immediately under the chin, the supposition is that the poor thing was placed in the hamper alive. The hamper and its contents were at once placed in the hands of the police authorities.

An incident has just occurred at Parma much resembling a late event at Venice. Madame Ristori was invited to give some representations, and proposed to play in *Judith*. In this tragedy some lines occur to the following effect: "War is holy, against the foreigner." This is a hymn which is sung at the end of the piece, and which at Venice led to boisterous demonstrations. The censor at Parma accordingly hesitated to allow it to be sung. An appeal was made to the Duchess Regent, who replied that in the Duchy of Parma there were no foreigners, and that, therefore, no one could be offended by the allusion. The piece was then played in its integrity, and the Duchess, being present at the first representation, witnessed the enthusiasm which the hymn referred to evoked. Every succeeding evening that Madame Ristori played, the audience called for the hymn; and one night, in the part of "Myrrha," and another in "Phedre," the celebrated tragedienne, in the midst of the loudest applause, recited the hymn of Judith.

A deputation of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland had an interview with the Lord Advocate, at his chambers, lately, to urge the desirableness of altering the phraseology employed in Royal proclamations for fasts and thanksgivings. The deputation pressed upon his lordship that a proclamation "inviting" or "exhorting" Her Majesty's subjects to unite with her in humiliation and thanksgiving would be more likely to secure cordial and ready assent than any framed in the language of command or authority. The Lord Advocate said, as the memorial related to proclamations applicable to England as well as Scotland, it was one which must be laid before Her Majesty's Government, to be decided upon by them. He would consider it his duty to submit the matter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, as one deserving, in his opinion, serious attention; but he suggested that they should also forward a memorial to Lord Derby, as Prime Minister, or to the Home Secretary; and they said they would act upon the suggestion.

After a delay of upwards of a month, Mr. William Bernard McCabe, who was arrested and kept a close prisoner for twenty-four hours, by the French authorities, both at Auray and L'Orient, because those authorities imagined that he must be the well-known "Dr. Bernard," has received a reply to a memorial which he addressed to the Emperor on the subject. He is told that it was his own fault, his passport being irregular. "The Emperor cannot, therefore, Sir, grant you any other reparation than to express to you the sincere regret which His Majesty charges me with having the honour of being the interpreter." Mr. McCabe shows that no objection was made to his passport at Cherbourg, and adds the expression of a hope that, so long as the vexatious passport system is maintained, our Foreign-office will not permit any other than a British subject to act as a British Consul in France. "The manner in which the French-English Consul at L'Orient conducted himself in my case proves that the sympathies of such a person are with his own countrymen when acting either capriciously or tyrannically, and not with the subjects of the British Crown, whose rights may be assailed and their personal liberty interfered with."



CUIDAD DE LAS PALMAS, IN THE GREAT CANARY.

THE CANARY ISLANDS.

DURING the last few weeks we have given views and short notices of some of the islands on the coast of Africa, Madeira, Teneriffe, &c. This week we are enabled to present our readers with an engraving of the town of Las Palmas in Grand Canary. This island and the group to which it belongs are a possession of the Spanish Crown. These islands appear to have been known to the ancients under the title of the "Fortunate Islands," and are supposed to be those mentioned by Pliny, whose description is taken from that of the Mauritanian Prince Juba. One of these islands he calls Nivaria, supposed to be Teneriffe; another Canaria, from a large breed of dogs which was found upon it. After the breaking up of the Roman power in Africa, all mention of them is lost till about the year 1330, when a French ship was driven on shore on one of the islands, in a storm, when the discovery was made known. Don Luis, Count of Claramonte, obtained a grant of them from Pope Clement IV., and was invested with the title of king by the same authority. It does not appear that Don Luis ever took absolute possession of his kingdom so generously bestowed upon him, for we hear nothing further of the islands till 1383, when a fleet, commanded by Ferdinand Perara, started from Cadiz with several families to form a settlement. This expedition proved a complete failure, for, upon endeavouring to effect a landing on Lanzarote, the Spaniards were obliged to retire, from the determined resistance made by the natives. Another expedition sailed from Seville in 1393 with equally bad results. The next expedition sailed from Rochelle, under John de Bethancourt. He was more successful than his predecessors, for he effected a land-

ing, and built a fort on Lanzarote. He then passed over to Fuerteventura, but was driven away by the natives. He returned to Spain, where he obtained from Don Henry III., the islands, with the title of king. He made an attempt to take Great Canary, but failed, and returned to Spain to obtain assistance, where he died. His nephew sold his right—rather a curious one, by-the-bye, seeing that no possession had ever been obtained—to Don Henry de Guzman, who spent large sums of money in endeavouring to subjugate the natives, but all to no purpose. Notwithstanding the bad fortune attendant upon these several expeditions, the Spaniards steadily clung to the prospect of obtaining them some day, and went through the form of taking possession. De Bethancourt's nephew, who, no doubt, considered he had as good a right to what was not his own as any other of the claimants, sold them a second time to the Court of Portugal, who accordingly sent out an expedition to take possession of their new territory. The Spaniards resisted this interference with their property, and at last obtained them by treaty. Several other fruitless attempts were made to subjugate Great Canary, till 1483, when it was finally taken. In 1490-93, Teneriffe and Palma were taken, since which time they have remained under the Spanish Crown. Our engraving is a view of the Cuidad de las Palmas, the principal town of Great Canary. It is built close to the sea-shore, and has more the appearance of an eastern city than one founded by Europeans. Nearly all the houses have flat roofs. The harbour, as in nearly all the groups, is very bad, being exposed to the open sea. Often vessels are unable to land their passengers and goods. The town possesses a fine cathedral, and several convents and churches; many of the former are now used for

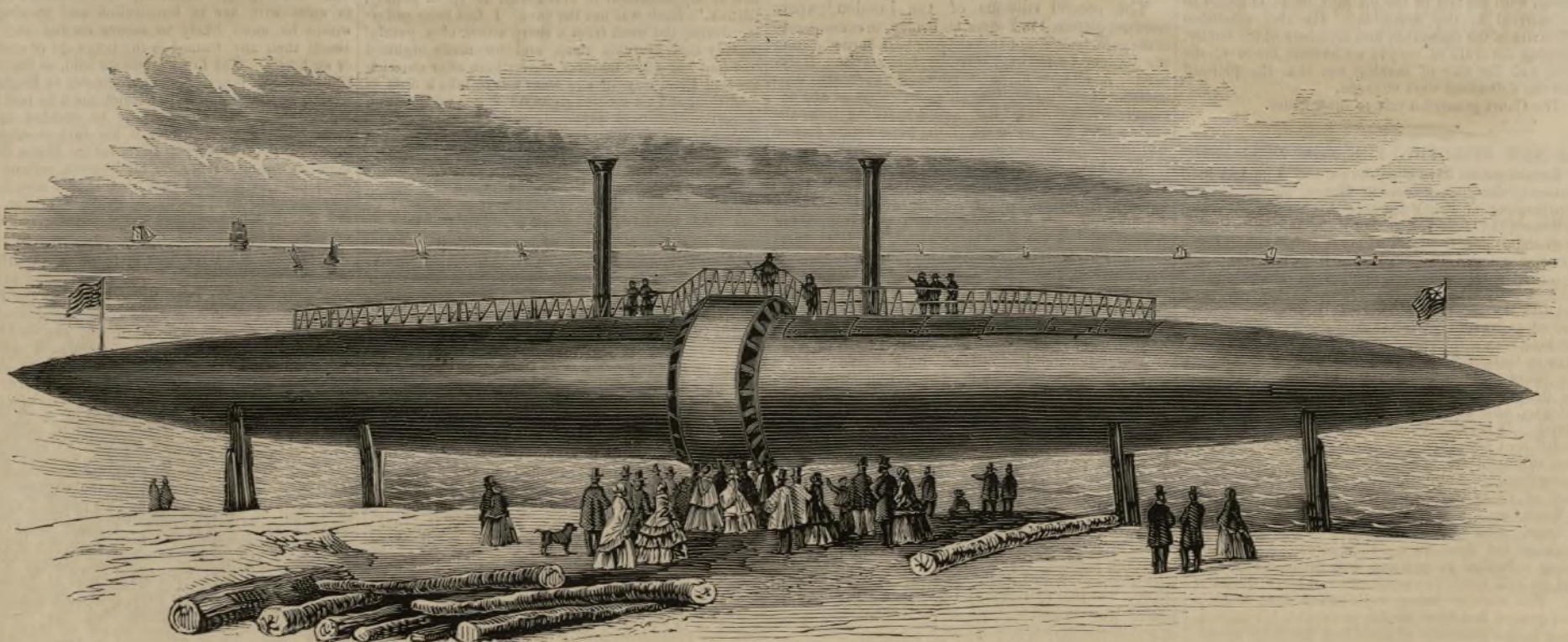
secular purposes. There are good schools, a theatre and casino, and a splendid park, where the people congregate of an evening to enjoy themselves. The island is very fruitful, and produces the banana, the date palm, and other tropical fruits; the vineyards are very extensive, and although attacked by the diseases which caused such havoc among the vines in Europe and elsewhere, are now in very flourishing condition. Two crops of maize and one of potatoes are raised annually in many places. One of the islands of this group is Ferro, or Hierro, the point from which the longitude in old maps was taken.

THE WINANS STEAMER.

The Great Eastern steamer is undoubtedly the grandest accomplishment in ship-building of the present day; but hardly have we ceased to talk of this wonder, before we are startled by learning that our American cousins have a curiosity in naval architecture which, in the language of one of the New York papers, "is like nothing now afloat." In shape she is said to resemble a huge cigar. She has no keel, no masts, no rigging, no deck, no cut-water, no blunt bow, no round or square stem. Having thus stated what the vessel has not, and given a pictorial sketch of the new steamer, we will now quote from the circular of Messrs. Winan, of Baltimore, the builders, a detailed account of her construction and capabilities:—

"It has been with a view of obtaining greater safety, despatch, uniformity and certainty of action, as well as economy of transportation by sea (taking shipwrecks and other casualties and risks into con-

sideration), that we have devised and combined the elements exhibited in the vessel in question. Experience has shown that steam power on board sea-going vessels, when used in aid of sails, insures, to a great extent, despatch, certainty of action, and uniformity in the time of their voyages. Now, we believe that, by discarding sails entirely, and all their necessary appendages, and building the vessel of iron, having reference to the use of steam alone, these most desirable ends may be even still more fully obtained. The vessel we are now constructing has reference to these objects, and is for the purpose of experiment, to enable us to test the accuracy and practical value of our peculiar views. It has no keel, no cut-water, no blunt bow standing up above the water-line to receive blows from the heaving sea, no flat deck to hold, or bulwark to retain, the water that a rough sea may cast upon the vessel; neither masts, spars, nor rigging. The absence of sails not only renders the parts thus abandoned by us useless, but their abandonment in a vessel such as ours will, we believe, most materially promote safety, easy movement, or diminished strain of vessels in rough weather, will save dead or non-paying weight, insure simplicity and economy of construction, and will give greater speed in smooth water, less diminution of speed in rough water, as well as diminished resistance to moving power at all speeds, in all water, and result in shortening the average time of making sea voyages. The length of the vessel we are building is more than eleven times its breadth of beam, being sixteen feet broad and 180 feet long. This whole length is made available to secure water-lines, which are materially more favourable to fast speed, and also to diminished resistance to moving power at all speeds, than the water-lines of any of the



THE WINANS STEAMER.

sea-going steamers now built, the best of which, looking to speed and ease of movement, have a length of only eight times their breadth of beam. The portion of our vessel not immersed has the same lines as that immersed, so that it will pass easily through the heaviest sea; while, from its form and construction, no water can be shipped that will sensibly augment the load, or endanger the safety of the vessel, which may, we believe, be propelled at its highest speed in rough weather with an impunity which is far from being attainable with vessels, as now built, to be propelled wholly or in part by sails. It is believed, also, that the plan and position of the propelling wheel in this vessel is such that its minimum hold of the water will be much greater in proportion to tonnage of vessels than the maximum hold of the propelling wheel or wheels in ordinary steamers, thus enabling the full steam-power to be applied, with its maximum effect, at all times, and uniformly, thus making available those properties of the hull of the vessel which allow it to be propelled at full speed in the roughest sea. The engines are high pressure, and have a cut-off that is variable from one-sixth to full stroke. They are four in number, and, combined, will exert three-fold more

power in proportion to displacement of water than those of the most powerful steam-packets now built. The boilers are similar to locomotive boilers in plan and construction, and can consume about thirty tons of coal in twenty-four hours. The above peculiarities of construction, it is believed, will enable the present vessel, even notwithstanding the decided disadvantage she will labour under from her small size, to make better speed in smooth water than usual. It is believed, however, that the greatest advantages will be those exhibited in heavy weather, enabling her materially to exceed the average speed heretofore made upon the ocean. Again, the vessel being built entirely of iron, she will be free from all danger from fire; and, from the number of her distinct and water-tight compartments, she will be comparatively free from danger of sinking in case of collision or other mishap, as any one or even several of the compartments might be filled with water without seriously endangering her safety. And further, the form of the vessel, while it makes her stronger than usual, is such as to afford the least possible hold for the wind and waves; so that the danger of injury from heavy seas and storms is small. For these reasons, it is believed that the

vessel will be an unusually safe one. The fact that every portion of the hull or outer shell of the vessel is arched in all directions, and the entire material is in the best possible position and form to resist the various strains that it can be subjected to at sea, gives it an important advantage in point of strength, safety, and buoyancy over any other sea-going vessel. The form and construction is remarkably plain and simple, resulting in great economy of material and workmanship, and facility of construction. The less the weight of material the greater, of course, the capacity for carrying paying freight, and the less will be the resistance to moving power in proportion to such freight. With 200 tons of coal on board, the present vessel will displace about 350 tons of water, and will accommodate about twenty first-class passengers and the United States mail, with room to spare for small valuable packages, specie, &c. We believe that shorter average ocean passages than have yet been obtained are desirable, and may be had by vessels constructed on our plan; and if they are confined to carrying passengers, the mail, specie, and such other freight as can well afford to pay a high rate, in consideration of extra despatch and safety, we believe that

they will pay better and be more useful than the vessels now used for these purposes. We believe, further, that the same principles and properties which adapt our vessel to high average speed, also adapt it to the cheap, safe, and sure transportation of freight as compared with vessels using sails only, or sails and steam combined. The small hold which the wind and waves have upon a vessel constructed on our plan, its easy movement through the water, the greater amount of freight that may be carried in proportion to weight and cost of vessel, the small risk to vessel and freight, and greater regularity in the time of making voyages, must, in our opinion, give it great advantages in any competition where economy, speed, and certainty are the results to be obtained. We also believe that due speed for passengers, and due economy for tonnage, when speed is not required, will justify the use of steam on our plan, on many routes in a smaller and cheaper class of vessels than any which can now be profitably employed."

VISCOUNT PEVENSEY has just returned to England from a tour in Egypt.



THE ARTISTS' FESTIVAL AT MUNICH.

THE ARTISTS' FESTIVAL AT MUNICH.

On the 20th of last September, the third festival of the United Artists of Germany took place at Munich, where 600 artists, including some of the most illustrious of that body, were present. The society has been in existence three years. Its object is to hold an exhibition of works of art in different towns in Germany each year, and the meeting is to take place wherever the exhibition may be held. The first was held at Dusseldorf, the second at Stuttgart, and this present, the third, was held at Munich. It is further calculated to bring together the different members that compose the body, to receive subscriptions, and appropriate the proceeds arising from the exhibition and other sources to the relief of those among their body who may be in want, and also to provide for the families of those who have not been able to make provision for them during their lives. At the last sitting a further proposition was made, which will tend to call forth the production of large works of art. The society being well aware that many a great genius has been unable to exhibit his talents, owing to the necessity of providing for daily wants, has very wisely determined to appropriate part of the funds for the purchase of pictures suitable only

for large galleries. Meetings for the despatch of business were held on the 20th and two following days. The evenings were spent in social meetings, and on the last a grand display on the Starnberger See took place. The company assembled in boats upon the lake. Great taste was exhibited in the decorations of many of them, and the scene which the lake presented during the evening was brilliant in the extreme. The whole surface of the water was dotted over with boats carrying torches, while numerous fires were lit upon the surrounding hills. The evening closed with a splendid display of fireworks. This year's exhibition has proved very profitable. The next meeting is appointed to be held at Brunswick.

The Princess Mathilde has just received from the Sultan a most superb prayer carpet, the value of which is reported to be between three and four thousand pounds. The phrases from the poets which form the border, such as "Rose of the Garden," "Bud of Delights," &c., &c., are woven in pearls and emeralds into the cloth of gold of which the carpet is composed while the sentence from the Koran which occupies the centre is composed of diamonds of the most costly kind.

BRUTAL CRUELTY OF A SCHOOLMASTER.

A Sussex journal publishes the following story: "A little boy, named Henry Jones, who is the son of a poor widow, seems to have found employment at the early age of twelve. Possibly his mother cannot afford to lose the profits of his labour, and he is sent to work for six days, and at the expiration of that time he brings to his widowed mother the small produce of that labour. Anxious that her son should learn as much as possible, the widow sends him to school at Southwick on the seventh day, there to be taught by a schoolmaster named George Wright. The lad was at school on the 10th ultimo, and went to church. He sat in his usual seat; but shortly afterwards the schoolmaster removed him. For what purpose he was removed is not quite clear; but the lad disliked to be moved from his old position, and walked out of church. On the Monday he went to his usual labour; and this six days passed over as other six days had done. On the Sunday he again went to school; and after prayers had been offered to teach the little children forgiveness, love, and charity, poor little Henry Jones was called up to hold out his hand. The lad, seeing a stick in the grasp of the schoolmaster, instinctively recoiled,

and said he would go home to his mother, whereupon the schoolmaster caught the child by the arm, swung him round several times, and commenced striking him. The poor little fellow was at length hurled on the floor, and 'about forty blows' were administered on the body of this helpless child by the 'man.' The boy screamed very much, and the schoolmaster then 'asked him if he had had enough, and if he wanted any more.' This operation being concluded, the schoolboys went to God's house to hear the solemn service performed, led by their ferocious master, and this lad was made to sit upon a hard seat during the service, suffering great pain. The fatherless boy retired to his home in the evening to tell his mother the tale of his sufferings; and it would seem that Mr. Fuller, the surgeon, examined him; and, says that gentleman, 'I have seen a good deal of hospital practice, but never saw so severe a case of this kind. I could trace about thirty wheals on his back.' Turn from this sickening story and learn the sequel. The man, George Wright, was summoned before the magistrates at Shoreham, and, after the above facts were given, the magistrates retired, when Hugh Ingram, Esq., the chairman, 'thought the ends of justice would be obtained by inflicting a fine of 10s. and costs,' which was immediately paid!"

DARING ROBBERY OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS' WORTH OF DIAMOND RINGS.

One of the most daring and extensive robberies of jewellery that has been perpetrated for some time, took place, a few days since, at the shop of Mr. Warwick, jeweller, Regent-street, London, when a tray of upwards of fifty diamond rings, valued at 500*l.*, was stolen from the shop window. The window of the shop is constructed so as to form a case, the door of which is kept locked, and opens towards the assistant. The shop window was set out as usual on Wednesday, and locked; and it appears it is the custom, about half-past two o'clock each day, for the assistants to leave the shop for dinner in the back part of the premises, leaving it in charge of Mr. Warwick, a gentleman about seventy years of age. On the day in question, two respectably-dressed men entered the shop, and at their request were shown a tray of gold pencil-cases adjoining the tray of diamond rings stolen. After examining them some time, one of the gentlemen selected a pencil-case, which he paid for, remarking that he thought "Amelia would very much like it." The second person walked to the back of the shop, and examined some of the large silver articles in the different glass cases, and called to Mr. Warwick to know the price of a crucet stand, but as that gentleman was engaged with the other person, he rang the shop bell, and one of the assistants came out. The object was no doubt to draw Mr. Warwick to the back of the shop leaving the window-case open, to afford the confederate an opportunity of taking the tray of rings. Finding themselves frustrated, the party said he would call again about the crucet-stand, and purchase another pencil-case if "Amelia" approved of the one then bought. They then left, and on the following day, about the same time, when Mr. Warwick was alone in the shop, one of the two persons who were there the previous day, called and said he had come to purchase a second pencil-case, as the one bought had been approved of. Mr. Warwick then unlocked the case and took out the tray, leaving the door open, and placed it on the counter. A small gold pencil-case was selected, when the purchaser exclaimed, "Oh, by the by, I'll look at the crucet-stand," walking at the same time to the end of the shop. Mr. Warwick following him with his back to the window. The crucet-stand was taken out and shown to the supposed purchaser; and, after examining it some time he suddenly exclaimed, "I can't stop now"—Mr. Warwick returned to the front of the shop, and finding the tray of pencil cases safe, had no suspicion that anything had gone wrong, and, strange to say, he replaced them without noticing the tray of diamond rings that had stood by its side was gone, and it was not until late in the evening the robbery was discovered. There can be no doubt the robbery was effected by some person entering the shop stealthily whilst Mr. Warwick was at the back of the shop showing the crucet-stand to the party who was no doubt a confederate of the thief, the other being in waiting to see if the ruse succeeded in drawing Mr. Warwick away and his leaving the window open. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

DEATH OF A MAN THROUGH THE SCRATCH OF A CAT.

A Plymouth paper gives an account of an inquest which was held at the Cambridge Inn, in that town, on the body of William Burley, aged fifty-two, journeyman brewer and drayman. The deceased came by his death under the following circumstances: Robert John Webster said he was the son of Captain Webster, a retired naval officer. On the 14th of October deceased brought a cask of beer to his father's house. He tapped it, and went into the yard to get the empty beer cask. A cat belonging to Mr. Webster was standing on that cask. The deceased told it to "go off," and took his hat and motioned with it; the cat then jumped towards the deceased and scratched his left hand with its claws; he drove the cat away, and then showed the scratch to witness and the servant; the cat was a Madagascare cat, and had been in the possession of witness's father for about three years; it was very tame, and was kept tied up in the yard; it had scratched Mrs. Webster some time previously, and had bitten a boy who had endeavoured to carry it off, but no ill-effect had resulted from it. Elizabeth Jane Burley stated she was the daughter of the deceased, who resided at 9, Cambridge-lane West; the deceased complained on the night of the 14th of Oct. of the scratch he had received on the finger from the cat; witness looked at his finger—the middle one of the left hand—the scratch was about one inch in length. The deceased put some ointment to it, but on the 17th of October it began to fester; a poultice was applied to it, but it grew worse. However, on October 23, Mr. Rendle was sent for, and on Monday last Mr. R. H. Derry was called, but found the deceased was in such a disordered and diseased state that he did not think there was any hope for him, and did not expect to see him alive another hour. He lingered until Thursday morning, when he died. The jury returned a verdict, "Died from the effects of a scratch from a cat." The deceased has left a widow and eight children, who were nearly all dependent upon his exertions.

GAROTTING.

Edward Frances, a well-dressed young fellow and notorious thief, was charged at Lambeth-street Police-court, on Monday, with being concerned with two others not in custody in the commission of the following daring highway robbery.

George Deane, a coach-painter, said: Yesterday morning, about half-past one o'clock, I was walking near the Elephant and Castle, when three men came up to me, and one of them got behind, put his hands

to my throat, and squeezed it so that I could not call out. The other two, who were in front of me, snatched my watch and chain from my waistcoat pocket, and the man who was behind me knocked me down. All three then ran away, and I saw them running round Short-street towards the Walworth-road and the Kent-road. As soon as I could get up I followed them, crying out "Stop thief!" And in a few minutes I found the prisoner in the hands of a constable. I at once recognised him as one of the two men who stood in front of me, and who took my watch and chain, but the others got away. On my subsequently reaching home I found that my purse, which was in my left trousers pocket, and which contained a sovereign and five shillings in silver, was gone. My purse was safe in my pocket half an hour before, and I had not been in any person's company from that time until I missed it. When the man came behind me and grasped me by the throat, he put his knee against my back and pulled me backwards, so that I was almost on the ground when my watch and chain were taken, and by the way he held me I was rendered quite powerless.—Mr. Elliott: Are you sure the prisoner is one of the two men who stood before you and who took your watch?—Witness: I am, your worship. I noticed him well and the scarf he was wearing, and when I found him in the hands of the constable I at once recognised him, and he had then the scarf on.—Mr. Elliott: Did you lose sight of the prisoner from the time you saw him run into the Walworth-road until he was captured?—Witness: Only for a few moments, Sir.—Prisoner: He says I wore a scarf, your worship; it was no such thing; it was only a handkerchief that I sent out for some "wittles" this morning, and that young woman there has it.—The young woman pointed out by the prisoner here handed a handkerchief to the officer, and the prosecutor swore to it as being the one worn by the prisoner when he robbed him of his watch, and placed it round his own neck in the shape it had been worn by the prisoner.—Police-constable 99 M deposed that while on duty at the end of Newington causeway opposite the Elephant and Castle, on Sunday morning, he heard a cry of "Stop him," and on looking in the direction whence the cries proceeded he saw the prisoner run out of Short-street into the Walworth-road, to the corner of Kent-road, and into Poplar-row, where he stopped him, and on the prosecutor coming up immediately after he identified the prisoner as one of the persons who had robbed him and who took his watch and chain. The prisoner at that time made no reply whatever to the charge, and he took him to the station-house, where he was searched, but nothing was found upon him. Evidence of a former conviction was given against the prisoner, who denied the present charge, and he was fully committed for trial.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—We had this morning moderate supplies of English wheat, but liberal arrivals from abroad. The trade continued inanimate, and wheat sold at the prices of this day week. In foreign no alteration took place, the demand being quite in retail. Flour was dull, and prices lower. The best descriptions of barley were firm; other sorts being the turn dealer. Peas and beans remained unaltered. Oats were again in large supply, and prices have given way 6*d.* to 1*s.* per qr. There are liberal arrivals of cargoes on the coast, which are selling at a decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr. on wheat, and 1*s.* on Indian corn, from the rates of Monday last.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; geese, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; ducks, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; tame rabbits, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; wild, 8*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; pigeons, 8*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; large Surrey fowls, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 9*s.*; chickens, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*; barndoor, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.*; leverets, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; hares, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; goslings, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.*; pheasants, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; partridges, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; woodcocks, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; snipes, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; teal, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; wild ducks, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; widgeons, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; plovers, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*; game fowls, 6*s.* 0*d.* to 8*s.* 0*d.*; roasting pigs, 4*s.* to 9*s.* each. English butter, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. English eggs, 10*s.* 0*d.* to 12*s.* 0*d.*; French ditto, 9*s.* 0*d.* to 11*s.* 0*d.* per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|--------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Tees | 12 | 9 | Cassop | 18 | 6 |
| Wylam | 16 | 0 | Hetton | 19 | 9 |
| Harton | 17 | 0 | Kelloe | 18 | 9 |

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
BETTS.—November 4, at Preston Hall, the wife of Edward Ladd Betts, Esq., High Sheriff for the county of Kent, of a daughter.
COLLINS.—November 5, at West-end, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. R. C. W. Collins, of a daughter.
COWAN.—November 5, at Great Marlborough-street, the wife of the Rev. J. Galloway Cowan, of a daughter.
EYTON.—November 2, at Barford House, near Warwick, the wife of Capt. Eyton, of a son.
FALCONER.—November 8, at New Lodge, St. Leonard's Forest, Horsham, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Falconer, of a daughter.
FITZGERBERT.—November 5, at Somersall Herbert, the wife of Sir W. Fitzgerbert, Bart., of a daughter.
FITZPATRICK.—November 1, at Temple Port Rectory, county of Cavan, the Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.
GORDON.—November 5, at Hertford-street, Mayfair, the wife of Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, of a daughter.
LALAIN.—November 4, at Stewart's Hotel, Belgravia, the Countess de Lalain, of a son.
WESTMACOTT.—November 6, at St. Mary's-terrace, Paddington, the wife of Dr. John Guise Westmacott, of a daughter.
WINN.—November 3, at Wilton-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Winn, of a daughter.
WYNN.—November 5, at Cefn St. Asaph, N.W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Williams Wynn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
CARTWRIGHT.—MELVILLE.—November 2, at Melville House, by the Rev. A. R. Campbell, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. G. G. Milne, Thomas R. B. Cartwright, Esq., son of the late Sir Thomas Cartwright, G.C.H., of Aynho, Northamptonshire, to Lady Elizabeth J. Leslie Melville, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville.
EDWARDS.—AWBRY.—November 4, at Swainwick, near Bath, by the Rev. F. Lockey, the Rev. Edward George Edwards, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Boston Edridge Awbry, Rector of Draycot Cerne, in the county of Wilts.
FENWICK.—HUDDLESTON.—November 2, at Thurning, Norfolk, by the Rev. F. Hildyard, Rector of Swanton, the Rev. J. Fenwick, Rector of Thurning, Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Mary Frances, widow of Purofoy Huddleston, Esq., and eldest daughter of James Gay, Esq., of Thurning Hall.

STANSFELD.—SUTHERLAND.—November 6, at St. Mary's in the Castle, Hastings, by the Rev. Harry Tudor, M.A., Henry Wm. Stansfeld, Esq., of the Manor House, Flockton, to Anne Walker, younger daughter of the late George McKay Sutherland, Esq., 38rd Highlanders, of Aberarder, and grand-daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., of Crow Nest, Halifax, Yorkshire.

TWEEDALE.—BORKE.—November 6, at the Sardinian Ambassador's Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, and afterwards at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Charles Lushington, Vicar of Walton-on-Thames, Captain Alexander Tweedale, late Bombay Cavalry, to Maria Katharine, youngest daughter of John Korke, Esq., of Tyrelstown and Upper Temple-street, Dublin.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY.—November 8, at Houghton-place, Amptill-square, deeply lamented, William Bayley, vicar choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, and late organist of St. John's Church, Southwark, in the forty-ninth years of his age.

BIRCH.—November 4, at Wood-hall, Essex, Mary, the wife of the Rev. William Birch, Rector of Hardwick, Cambridgeshire, in the forty-ninth years of her age.

BLAKEMORE.—November 7, suddenly, of apoplexy, Thomas Wm. Booker Blakemore, Esq., of the Leys, Herefordshire, and of Velinara, Glamorganshire, M.P. for the county of Hereford, aged fifty-seven.

BROWNE.—November 2, at Cotgrave, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, the Ven. T. H. Browne, M.A., Archdeacon of Ely, and Rector of Cotgrave.

CHAPLIN.—November 4, at his residence, Kentish-town, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, the Rev. Edward Chaplin, M.A., many years reader to the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn.

CHERRY.—November 5, in his eighty-second year, William George Cherry, Esq., of Buckland, Herefordshire, formerly a Capt. Royal Horse Guards Blue.

DANCE.—November 3, at Barr House, Bishops Hull, Taunton, after a long illness, Isabella Ann, widow, of the late Col. Sir Charles W. Dance, K.H., in the sixty-third year of her age.

DAY.—November 3, at Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester, Alexander Day, Esq., Lieut. R.M., in the eighty-first year of his age.

GIFFARD.—November 6, at Folkestone, Stanley Lees Giffard, Esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, in the seventy-first year of his age.

HAMILTON.—November 3, at the Mount, Chingford, Essex, Caroline, wife of Vice-Admiral Arthur Hamilton, and daughter of the late Colonel Wm. Cooke, B.N.L.

HOLBERTON.—November 6, at Torr House, Yealmpton, Devonshire, John Holberton, Esq., Lieut. R.N., aged sixty-one.

HOLDSWORTH.—November 6, at Endsleigh-street, Cavendish-square, the Rev. John William Holdsworth, M.A., Vicar of Linton, Kent, aged thirty-two.

KING.—November 5, at Bristol, Mr. George S. A. King, formerly of the Royal Navy, son of Lieut.-Colonel A. S. King.

LATHAM.—November 7, at his residence, Upper Harley-street, John William Latham, M.D.

PEACOCK.—November 8, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, the Very Rev. George Peacock, Dean of Ely.

PHIPPS.—November 3, at Oaklands, near Clonmel, Col. Pownoll Phipps, K.C., Hon. E.L.C.S., aged seventy-nine.

POTTE.—November 4, suddenly, at Bath, of apoplexy, Isabella Clara, the wife of Lieut.-General Potte, C.B., aged forty-four.

WAINRIGHT.—November 3, at Spring-street, Hyde-park, Anne Maxwell, second daughter of the late Major Henry Maxwell Wainright, of H.M.'s 47th Regt.

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THE following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopoeia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloe, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the severity of which is obviated, I suppose, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say, it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloe pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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