

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

## and Pictorial Times

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### THE DUKE OF ARGYLE AT DUNDEE.

The opening of the new Corn-Exchange at Dundee was celebrated recently by a public meeting, at which the Right Hon. Lord Panmure presided; and amongst those present were the Duke of Argyle, Lord Kinnaird, and several other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen. The hall will contain 2,000 persons, and was densely crowded. After the chairman and Lord Kinnaird had spoken, the Duke of Argyle rose and addressed the meeting. Referring to the occasion that had convened them together, he repudiated the idea of giving them any advice as to the kind of reading they should adopt, as that must depend upon the intellectual capacity of the individual. "There may be minds, and there may be kinds of labour, which indispose men to intellectual exertion, and I can well conceive that after a hard day of labour it may be an especial and peculiar delight for such persons to come to such a hall as this, and to be renovated by the divine harmonies of music. (Applause.) And what encouragement must the working-classes of Scotland derive from the fact, that among the great and celebrated men who have risen in this country during the last hundred years, no less than three of them have been men more or less directly connected with, and springing from, the working-classes of our country. What names can I mention greater or more remarkable than those three—Robert Burns, the Ayrshire ploughman—(cheers)—James Watt, the Glasgow mechanic—(cheers)—Hugh Miller, the Cromarty mason—(renewed cheering)—and I might add a living man, whose name, I heartily believe, will be remembered in after generations as much as any of them, and that is David Livingstone, the great African traveller. (Applause.) Just look at the variety which is to be found in the history of these men. I will say nothing more of Robert Burns, because that was a case of the most Heaven-born gift of genius. But in regard to the other two, look at the history of James Watt; he was a man who did nothing but labour faithfully, devotedly, and earnestly at his own professional mechanical employments. I see on this platform my distinguished friend Sir David Brewster. (Cheers.) I feel quite certain that if I were to appeal to him he would confirm me in the observation, that, as regards the progress of science, we are at this moment advanced further in speculative than we are in practical knowledge; that our theoretical knowledge in many departments of science is in advance of our power of applying those sciences to the arts of civilised life. What a hope does this hold out that in the various callings in which artisans are employed, study and education, combined with genius to a certain extent, may, at any moment, give to the working men, or to any other men, discoveries almost as brilliant as those which rewarded the genius of Watt. And then, with regard to Hugh Miller, he started in life with no better education than almost every one of you have received, or may receive. Hugh Miller was not a learned man. He knew no language but his own. He could read nothing but English, and yet, by spending his spare hours on the writings of the greatest authors to whom he could get access, he was enabled to write books which have attained a classical rank in the literature of the English language." (Cheers.) The speaker then referred to the opinion expressed by certain writers, that the present age as compared with the past has degenerated. "There are many who are inclined to say and to think that ours, as compared with past ages, is a degenerate age; and a most distinguished countryman of our own—I mean Mr. Thomas Carlyle—never can mention our own time as

compared with past times except in terms of contumely and of reproach. Now, are we, or are we not, advancing? Are we getting better, or are we getting worse, as regards the prospects of all classes in the community and the State itself? I do not know whether it was in reference to this theory that Lord John Russell has taken great pains to impress upon the public mind that he did not believe that nations, as individuals, were subject to a law of decline and death, alluding to a celebrated and very eloquent passage of Lord Macaulay's, in which he supposes, some hundred or thousand years hence, a New Zealander standing on an arch of Westminster-bridge, and contemplating the ruins of the great city of London." But while not admitting a law of nature subjecting nations to decline and death, like the animal and vegetable world, he does admit the fact of such decline in some instances. "We have only to look around us to our neighbours to see this. And, first of all, I would look to a country which is very near us; but before doing so I would say one word in reference to our alliance with the Emperor of the French. (Cheers.) Although I am now free from the responsibilities of office, I would not say one word which would imply any disrespect towards the Emperor of the French or towards his Government. I believe in very many respects that Government is ahead of the people which they govern. But I appeal to this great meeting whether we should

not feel, with regard to ourselves, if our liberties of speech or of writing or any of those liberties which we prize so much were curtailed even by a hair's breadth—we should not feel that as regards the best elements of our national life, we were passing under the shadows of a great eclipse." His grace considers it rather an aggravation of the case that the Emperor is sustained in position by the mass of the people. "And it does not alter the state of matters when I find that it is a dominion which is sustained by the votes of millions. One of the most eminent Frenchmen has lately been subjected to a prosecution for a most eloquent writing in which he praised the institutions of our country. But in that document he says he knows his hopes are useless, he knows that the weight of authority and the weight of numbers is against him, and that the people of France are contented with the condition in which they now are." The United States is then adduced as another instance of this decline. "I turn," said his grace, "to that great country which exists upon the other side of the Atlantic, and it is the testimony of the best and most intelligent citizens of the United States that I have met with in this country, that in many respects, although the power of the union is as great as it ever was, although they believe in the doctrine of the destiny of the American people being ultimately a great and a glorious one—they will tell you that the existing condition of that country is in many respects, as regards moral cha-

acter, a period of transition and decline; that there is less and less possibility of getting the highest characters to take an interest in public affairs, less and less freedom for all those opinions which are unpopular with the masses; and, last of all, that there is even a sensible and visible decline in that which used to be the great characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race—a respect for the authority of the law." Alluding then to Scotland, his Grace, whilst admitting that great evils remain to be overcome in that country, ridicules the opinion of Mr. Bright and Dr. Johnson as to the misery that prevails there, and takes high ground in speaking of the present social condition of the people: "I freely admit that, without counting oatmeal porridge among them, we have evils affecting our political condition. But I see that there is a steady progress towards meeting those evils; that the various classes of society are uniting together, for the purpose of rectifying these evils and of endeavouring to meet them. Well, then, these are the best and the surest symptoms of national progress, and most certain sign that there is no national decay. I feel that we are a progressive people—not merely that our empire abroad is as sound and as extensive as it ever was, but that at the heart and core of this people we are better, more united among ourselves than we ever were at any former period of our history. And I say this, that confidence is not one iota abated because the distinguished orator to whom I lately referred has been endeavouring to raise animosities which are now extinct, and to divide those whom the good providence of God and the course of events have year by year been bringing more and more close together." His Grace then refers to Mr. Bright's opinions on the wars of England, and denies that any of our statesmen have been averse to peace, and particularly refers to the Cabinet of which he was a member under the Earl of Aberdeen. "Every member of that Cabinet of which I had the honour to be a member was anxious and desirous to preserve peace, and yet we were not successful; and I need only appeal to those who were interested in the course of public affairs at that time, whether it is not true that the great mass of the people of this country, feeling the injustice of the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, were rather impatient than otherwise at our attempt to preserve peace with that great and tyrannical despot. And although the efforts of the Government were seconded by remarkable moderation of tone on the part of two or three of the great leading organs of opinion in this country—although we were anxiously seconded, as every Government has been, by the public spirit of the House of Commons, yet I maintain with confidence that the feeling out of doors, among almost all classes, was rather that we ought to have gone to war sooner than that we went to war too soon. But although I am anxious to preserve peace, and hope it may be preserved, I cannot admit that all our former wars, any more than that war, have been wicked or destructive wars. I believe that many of the wars which this country has waged have been wars as necessary in their origin as they were glorious in their result." Alluding to the fallacies of Mr. Bright, his Grace related the following remarkable fact: "I will only mention one other circumstance as tending to show the fallacy of Mr. Bright's opinion. He quotes Charles James Fox as a great authority for peace. I happen to know, from the only living authority from whom that information could be derived that Charles James Fox, the great Minister who resisted the revolutionary war so long, told his colleagues on his deathbed, that the great war in which they were then engaged could not be brought to a conclusion; he enjoined them to prosecute it with



CAPTAIN HEYDTMANN, COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRIA.—(See page 333)



vigour." His Grace concludes his speech with the following striking incident: "I remember some four years ago, being present at the opening of the British Parliament at a period of great excitement, and standing close beside one of the most distinguished foreigners who has ever lived in our country—one of the many who is long to impart into his own some part of those noble institutions under which we have so long flourished as a nation—and as he saw that great spectacle, all orders of the State represented in the assembling of the British Parliament, I heard him say far more to himself than to me, in a language of deep emotion—Happy is that people between whose past and whose present no gulf of forgetfulness has been fixed, whose progress has been a steady progress under the guidance and protection of their ancient laws, no national element of life rejected, no national memory forgotten."

#### NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort walked in the grounds of the Castle on Saturday morning. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Col. the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, R.A., went to London by the Great Western Railway. His Royal Highness drove from Paddington to Buckingham Palace, and returned to Windsor in the afternoon. His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh took leave of Her Majesty, and returned to London. The following visitors also took their departure:—The Earl of Malmesbury, the Prussian Minister, the Countess Bernstorff, Lord and Lady Bloomfield, and Sir James Hudson. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, R.A., dined with Her Majesty. Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, and the Rev. C. F. Tarver had the honour of being included.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle in the afternoon. Present—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. Major-Gen. Peel, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Lord John Manners, the Marquis of Exeter, and Earl Delawarr. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 18th of November, until Thursday, the 13th of January. The six Crown members of the Medical Council were appointed. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. The following had audiences of Her Majesty:—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, Sir John Pakington, Major-Gen. Peel, and Mr. Spencer Walpole. Col. Taché, from Canada, was presented to the Queen at an audience, and received from Her Majesty the honour of knighthood. Lord Raglan and Mr. J. Ormsby Gore were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen were also at the service.

The QUEEN, with Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, rode in the Riding-house, on Monday morning, attended by the Hon. Mary Bute. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, went out shooting. Tossoun Pasha, only son of the Viceroy of Egypt, was introduced to Her Majesty the Queen by Sir Moses Montefiore, to take leave on his return home. Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Leiningen, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Sir James Clark, and Major Teesdale, R.A. His Royal Highness Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, attended by Baron Charles de Guttenberg, arrived in the afternoon on a visit. Lord John Manners and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli also arrived at the Castle and dined with Her Majesty.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort walked in the Home Park on Tuesday morning, accompanied by Prince Philip of Wurtemberg. In the afternoon Messrs. Clayton and Bell had the honour of submitting to the Queen and Prince Consort specimens of painted glass executed for them for the windows of the University at Sydney, New South Wales. Sir Charles Nicholson, Provost of the University, was present to explain to Her Majesty the plans of the building. His Royal Highness Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, attended by Baron Charles de Guttenberg, left Windsor for Claremont. Lord Byron and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Raglan and Mr. Ormsby Gore as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Her Majesty's dinner party comprised their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Leiningen, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lord John Manners, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Col. the Hon. A. N. and Lady Mary Hood, Major Melchior, Artillery of the French Imperial Guard, Major Andrews, R.H.A., Capt. King, R.H.A., and Major Teesdale, R.A.

The QUEEN, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle on Wednesday morning. Lord John Manners and the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to London in the forenoon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl Howe, the Earl of Devon, Lord Cranworth, Lord John Russell, and Sir C. Cresswell had a meeting at the Charter-house on Thursday, as Governors of that foundation. The Master, Archdeacon Hale, also attended. We believe the meeting of the Governors had reference to the proposed memorial to the late General Havelock.

#### FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Sir Claude Wade has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lord and Lady Foley will leave town to-day for the Continent.

Lady Slade and the Misses Slade have arrived at the Albemarle Hotel.

The Earl of Hardwicke has left town to join his family at Wimpole Hall.

Lady Frederick Bentinck has left her house in Charles-street, for Brighton.

The Duke of Leeds has returned to the Clarendon, from Southacre, near Swaffham.

Lord and Lady Henry Thynne have arrived at the Clarendon from Maiden Bradley.

Mr. William Baird (of Elie) and Mrs. Baird have left Fenton's Hotel for Fifeshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Vaughan have left Fenton's Hotel for Huntingdonshire.

Lady Blanche Balfour has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, from Edinburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. James McDowell have left Howchin's Hotel for Paris, en route to Constantinople.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Heywood have arrived at Howchin's Hotel from St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth have arrived at the Clarendon, from Mereworth Castle, Kent.

His Excellency Marshal the Duke of Malakoff left Albert-gate House, on Tuesday, for Windsor Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere arrived at Bridgewater House on Thursday, from Worsley Hall, Lancashire.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has issued invitations for a grand ball to take place at Hatfield House, on Wednesday next.

The Rev. J. P. Chambers and the Misses Chambers have arrived at Howchin's Hotel from their seat near Bungay, Suffolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford have left Stafford House for Lilleshall, where a select party is about to assemble.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have left Grimston Park on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, at Henham Hall, Suffolk.

Sir John and Lady Shelley arrive in town on Thursday from Windsor, and will leave in a few days for Maresfield Park, Sussex.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have arrived at Kimbolton Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

Lord Brougham, on leaving the Archbishop of York's, returned to Brougham Hall, Westmoreland. The noble and learned lord is expected to leave England on the 26th inst. for Cannes, in the south of France.

The Duke of Sutherland has arrived at Erskine House, Renfrewshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Blantyre, from Duarobin Castle, Sutherlandshire. The Duchess is staying with the Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor at Calverly Park, Cheshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde are at Portumna Castle, county Galway, where the noble Marquis and Marchioness purpose to pass the winter. Lady Harriet de Burgh is staying with Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont, at their seat in Northumberland.

IMPERIAL PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.

On Tuesday the beautiful brass gun sent to this country by the Emperor of the French, under charge of Major Melchior, of the Artillery of the French Imperial Guard, was presented to Her Majesty by the Duke of Malakoff. The gun was taken to Windsor on the previous Tuesday, and placed in the Royal mews; and on the same day a detachment of the C Troop of Horse Artillery, under the command of Captain King, arrived there for the purpose of exercising with the gun. On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Royal suite, entered the quadrangle, when the Duke of Malakoff (who had previously arrived), in an appropriate address, and in the name of his Imperial master, presented the gun to Her Majesty; after which the Queen and the Prince Consort made a minute inspection of the piece, and also the ammunition wagon. It was then limbered up, and taken round the quadrangle at a walk and trot. Her Majesty afterwards conversed with the Duke of Malakoff and the French and English officers present for some time, and then entered the Castle. The gun was taken to Woolwich on Wednesday. This beautiful piece of ordnance was sent to the Queen in return for Her Majesty's present to the Emperor, a few months since, of one of our English field pieces and an ammunition wagon. It is a 12-pounder, highly polished brass howitzer, and mounted on a carriage of beautifully polished oak. Complete sets of harness for twelve horses, such as are used in France, accompany the gun, as well as several rounds of ammunition. The piece bears the appropriate name of "L'Alliance," and on it are engraved near the muzzle the words, "A la Reine Victoria, l'Empereur Napoléon, 1858," with the cipher, surmounted by the Imperial crown, and on the breach are the arms of England beautifully chased. During the stay of the French officer and officers of the Royal Artillery they were handsomely entertained at the Cavalry and Infantry Barracks by the officers of the 2nd Life Guards and 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards. We are sorry to announce a serious accident which took place at the Royal mews on Monday evening to the French sergeant-major, who, having overbalanced the ammunition-box, it fell from the wagon on to his leg and broke it. He was immediately conveyed in one of the Royal carriages to the White Hart

Hotel, where he received surgical aid from Mr. Brown, Her Majesty's surgeon at Windsor, and on the unfortunate occurrence being made known to the Queen, Her Majesty and the Prince Consort sent the Lord-in-Waiting to inquire after the man, and gave orders for every necessary attention to be paid to him.

#### PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVINGS.

With the present number of the *Photographic News*, we present our readers with a specimen of Mr. Fox Talbot's new process of photoglyphic engraving. The great object, as a contemporary has it, is to "make Apollo his own engraver." We merely see at present the commencement of a new art, the future of which it would be difficult to predict with any amount of certainty; but there can be no doubt that its application will ultimately be great and varied. The accompanying specimens must not be taken as a criterion of the size which the photoglyphic process can be carried to; its manipulations, like photography itself, being purely mechanical, the magnitude of its results is only limited by the materials employed; and the reason why the present subjects are no larger is that they were from the best specimens of transparent glass positives obtainable. Most of our readers will perceive that the views are taken from those published by M.M. Clouzard and Soulier, the celebrated French photographers, who are almost unrivalled in the perfection of their stereoscopic transparencies; and we do not think we are premature in announcing, that these gentlemen are so interested in this new invention that they are preparing some large views of Paris expressly for the purpose of being engraved in this manner; and we have the pleasure of stating, that as soon as these large views are ready engraved, our readers will have another opportunity of judging for themselves of the progress which this beautiful and wonderful art is making. The titles of the pictures issued are as follows: 1. Bridge over the Moldau, Prague; 2. Congress of Deputies, Madrid; 3. Court in the Alhambra, Granada; 4. Palace of the Duc de Montpensier, Seville; 5. The new Louvre, Paris; 6. The Gate of the Cathedral of San Gregorio, Valladolid; and 7. The Institute of France.—*Photographic News*.

#### KOSSUTH IN EDINBURGH.

On Tuesday night M. Kossuth delivered a lecture on "Hungary, in connexion with the condition and general interests of Europe," in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, which was well filled. Mr. Charles Cowan, M.P., presided. After a few observations from Mr. Cowan, M. Kossuth rose, and was welcomed by loud applause. He began by observing that nine years full of woe, torture, and misery had rolled by since Hungary, deprived of her freedom, her constitution, and her natural existence, lay prostrate on the cold stone of political slavery for a third time during a history of a thousand years. The first time was during the reign of Leopold the First; the second time under Joseph the Second—both times under the Hapsburgs, of course. But he could not help deriving hope and confidence from the fact that the prostration of his country did not last longer than exactly ten years. He trusted that the spirit of their forefathers had not so departed from our generation as to allow the present degradation to last much longer. (Cheers.) M. Kossuth then reviewed some of the circumstances connected with the history of Hungary and its struggle for independence. As to the future, he said he was glad to see that the people of this country were beginning to take a greater interest in the foreign policy of the Government of this country, and that the independent Liberals were getting stronger and stronger in the House of Commons, a fact that gave him confidence as to the side which Britain might take in any future struggle in Hungary. He also cautioned the people of this country against Austria as an ally. At the conclusion of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was passed to M. Kossuth.

PRINCE ALFRED is expected shortly to visit Rochefort in the Euryalus. It has been intimated to the authorities that the Royal midshipman is to be received with the honours due to his princely rank.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On the 11th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. T. Beames, Major Charles Warley, of South Carolina, to Julia Clara, youngest daughter of the late Charles Rowcroft, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati, United States of America. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a numerous circle of friends of the family; and in immediate attendance on the bridegroom we observed Mr. Philip Dallas, Secretary to the American Legation, and General Campbell, the United States Consul.—On Wednesday, the marriage of the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, only daughter of Lord and Lady Overstone, and Major Robert J. Lindsey, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of the late Major-General Lindsey, and brother of Sir Conte Lindsey, was solemnised at St. Martin's Church, Trafalgar-square, London. Long previous to the nuptial rite many persons assembled in the church in order to be spectators of the ceremony. The charity children were arranged on each side of the portico with baskets of flowers. The fair bride, accompanied by her father, Lord Overstone, arrived at the church shortly before twelve o'clock, and took up their position in front of the communion table. The marriage ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, the bride being given away by her father. At the conclusion of the religious rite, the newly married couple with their noble friends repaired to the vestry-room, where the marriage was duly attested. The wedding party repaired to Lord Overstone's house, Charlton-terrace, where a grand *déjeuner* was given. In the afternoon the happy pair left for the country. The bridal presents were very numerous, and many of a costly description.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAMILLA SMYTHE.—We are sorry we cannot insert your letter. The practice you refer to can only be recommended when a deficiency has to be supplied.

A RUSTIC.—The office of alderman cannot, we believe, be rejected without a compensating fine, for the slight implied, of five hundred pounds.

LAURA.—The eagle is the Imperial standard of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The present Emperor of France, as well as his uncle, also adopted it for the French standard.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Bridgewater gallery of pictures was valued at the sum of two hundred thousand pounds, when the present Earl of Ellesmere, as heir to the property, took possession of it.

USCLE TOM.—To observe the different customs practised in different parts of the world, forms one of the most interesting studies of the traveller. Those relating to funerals and weddings are usually the first that come under general notice, on visiting a strange city. At the funeral of a negro, in the West Indies, two women precede the coffin with two chairs, the legs and backs of which are covered with erace, the Danish Government, only allowing one person on the island of St. Thomas the privilege of keeping hearses, which so increases the expense as to preclude its use to the poorer portion of the population.

MARGARET.—Scarlet cotton may be used for the alphabet given last week, with very good effect. They have also an elegant effect worked in white and scarlet, well mingled together.

KATE.—Practical jokes, however innocent they may appear to the light-hearted, often lead to melancholy results. Many persons have been frightened to death, and others have lost their reason through their effects, although no malice was intended. Sometimes vexatious and ruinous lawsuits have ensued, and family peace has been destroyed in various ways. We beg very earnestly to dissuade our merry friends from such Christmas amusement.

A CONSTANT READER.—Stone coffins went out of use at the close of the fifteenth century.

MRS. H. L.—The practice of sweetening food is far more ancient than the knowledge of sugar. The Greeks and Romans, in fact the ancients in general, employed honey to make their food agreeable to the palate. Sugar, as well as some other of modern articles of luxury, came first through the apothecary's hands.

BEECH COTTAGE.—In the longest of the winter nights in London thirteen million cubic feet of gas are used for the production of which 17,942 hundredweight of coals are required.

TENNY.—Palm oil owes its extensive circulation in this country, to an interesting portion of our history; namely, the abolition of slavery. The natives on the coast of Africa, instead of bartering human beings for the supply of their foreign wants, have been compelled to find another medium of exchange in the produce of their own country, and that substitute is palm oil. LINNÆUS calls the palm the prince of the vegetable world.

HARRIET.—Green water generally indicates shallows at sea, and blue, on the contrary, a great depth.

A BOTANIST.—Dr. Cleghorn has stated that after the burning of a forest in India, a new set of plants invariably spring up not known on the localities before.

CLARA.—Those who keep and study the nature of our common domestic singing birds, such as those enumerated, say that they evince great pleasure if a small piece of looking glass is kept suspended in their cages. It would be very easy to try the experiment, as in such cases experience is a safe and valuable guide.

ONE WHO SHOULD KNOW.—There is no error whatever in the answer referred to; nor do we mean to allege that there is any error in your statement. The facts are perfectly comparable the one with the other. It would be most illogical to infer that because the formation in question is found in the places you mention, that it does not exist in still greater proportions in other places.

A SUBSCRIBER.—In our Fashions article in this day's paper you will find information on the subjects respecting which you make inquiry.

AN OLD BEAU.—We cannot inform you. Any of the principal London perfumers will furnish you with a price list, if you request it.

JESSIE.—It is altogether a mistake, and one which has sometimes led credulous persons to give themselves and their friends a vast deal of useless trouble. Most probably the thing has had its origin in some silly hoax. The misstatements that have gone abroad respecting the benefits to be derived from such collections, have in most cases been officially contradicted.

LAURA.—As a general rule, it is not considered right to use spectacles early in life; but, of course, the necessity for using them either in youth or in advanced age, must depend entirely on the condition of the eyes, and the amount of magnifying power the sight may require. We recommend you to consult your medical adviser.—We decline giving you any advice on the subject of changing your watch. The expediency of so doing, you must yourself be best qualified to determine.

MADGE.—A good method of cleaning looking-glasses is to wipe them with a damp rag, and then to polish them with a woollen cloth and powdered blue.

In reply to the numerous requests lately received, those articles which are the most suitable for illustration shall appear in their order as soon as our arrangements will permit.

The following are the names of those who have been nominated by the Council of the Prince of Wales to serve the office of Sheriff of the County of Cornwall: John Tremayne, of Heligan, Esq.; Humphry Williams, of Carnanton, Esq.; John Francis Basset, of Tehidy, Esq.

The sailors of the Euryalus have an anecdote amongst them to the effect that two of the midshipmen during the voyage blackened Prince Alfred's face while he was asleep in his berth, in that spirit of mischief for which these young gentlemen are notorious. The Prince made no complaint, but was up like a skylark before gunfire next morning, and cut away the hammock strings of the two young gentlemen who had served him so, taking the law into his own hands in true sailor fashion.

Mr. Germann and his sons, having invented and recently patented a new propeller, intended to supersede the screw and paddles, were commanded on Saturday last to exhibit their model of this ingenious invention before Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and Major-General Grey, on the artificial lake which winds along the slopes at the north side of Windsor Castle. The model, with boiler and engines complete, was not more than five feet by one, and by a communication with the rudder from shore it was propelled in any required direction in a most satisfactory manner. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort expressed their surprise at the speed attained by so small a model, and pronounced the invention exceedingly clever and ingenious.



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

THE  
LADY'S NEWSPAPER  
AND  
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

ENGLAND AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

THE publicity recently given to two despatches from Sir John Young, relative to the Ionian Islands, has let the public into a few secrets which it is doubtless to their interest to know, yet of which State policy—but for an inadvertence—would have deprived them for some time longer, if not altogether. Regarding these despatches, a note from the Colonial-office has been sent to the daily papers, stating that their publication “took place without the knowledge or sanction, direct or indirect, of Her Majesty’s Government.” We are less concerned to know how these documents came to be made public without the knowledge of the Government, than with their contents. It would almost seem as if they were intended to form a sort of answer to the question so prominently put forward—for what purpose is Mr. Gladstone sent to the Ionian Islands? It is now the general impression that he has gone to test, on the spot, the practicability of Sir John Young’s plans.

It appears that the Lord High Commissioner, in a despatch to Mr. Secretary Labouchere, dated Corfu, June 10, 1857, states that he has just delivered his opening speech to the Legislative Assembly. It was warmly debated, but eventually received, and made a good impression on the minds of the people. In the address in reply to this speech, there was no mention of any particular grievance under which the Corfuites laboured, “no complaint against the protection,” no mention of “infringement of the Constitution, of individual freedom, or of the liberty of the press,” although nearly the whole of the paragraphs were “penned and carried by members of the so-called Opposition.” They merely complain about judicature not being precisely to their taste, education being defective, and the pension law requiring amendment—all of which they are at liberty to deal with and alter as they please. Still, Sir John is not satisfied. He believes that under this seeming calm, there lurk the elements of a storm which it will require the utmost vigilance to prevent bursting forth; and he goes so far as to say that, with regard to our continued occupation of these islands, “no permanent benefit to England or satisfaction to the Ionians can accrue.” He says that England is in a false position there, that the islands are too widely separated, and their interests too distinct, for any foreign Government to form them into a homogeneous whole. These are the chief reasons urged for the surrender of a protectorate which we have exercised for some forty years. But he by no means advises the abandonment of the whole portion of the septinsular islands, but merely the Southern portion of them; Corfu and the small neighbouring island of Paxo ought to be held in full sovereignty by England as a colony, and if so held would, with its dependencies, form a most valuable and beautiful possession. Corfu is 227 square miles in extent and has a population of between 85,000 and 86,000; Paxo, twenty-six miles, and a population of only 5,000 or 6,000. But these islands are well situated, and the agriculture and commerce of the former especially, under British auspices, would receive a new impulse; while Corfu could not be abandoned by us without a breach of faith, because if the island should get into the possession of Greece, it would keep Albania and Epirus in a state of constant agitation. Sir John also looks at this matter with a business eye; for he says, “Corfu, as well as its satellite, Paxo, more than pays its own expenses; has, indeed, a large surplus revenue, though it is not half peopled.” He further suggests that it is of the utmost importance to this country as a security for the route to Egypt and India by Trieste, as well as a check upon Austria, should she meditate a conquest of any of the Turkish provinces.

But Sir J. Young is of course well aware that there can be no change in the protectorate of

these islands without the consent of those Powers who were parties to the original arrangement, in virtue of which England took possession of them, after they had been governed successively by French, Turks, and Russians. He therefore suggests that Her Majesty’s Government should find or make an opportunity of discussing the subject with the other Powers that were parties to the Treaty of Paris. But if our Government should determine on giving up this profitless and thankless protectorate, to which Power of Europe should it be resigned? Shall Russia resume a government which she surrendered to France after the Treaty of Tilsit? That would be to assist materially the consummation at which she has been aiming for the past half century or more. Or shall it be given up to France, to assist her in taking up such a position as shall enable her to fulfil her boasting prophecy that the Mediterranean will one day be a French lake? That would not be to advance the liberties of Europe or help on the cause of the world’s progress. Nor would matters be much improved were the government to be again transferred to Austria or Turkey. The subject is surrounded with difficulties. The people of England and of the whole of Europe will watch with some anxiety the disposal of this territory of 1,041 square miles and a population of 242,000 souls. It is no pecuniary advantage to England to continue the present protectorate: the revenue of the islands collectively does not even cover the expenditure; for, according to the last statement published, there was a deficiency of between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*

It is evident the inhabitants of some of the islands in question—not, however, including Corfu—cannot appreciate the advantages of self-government, a free press, and the other constitutional privileges which they now enjoy; they appear to sigh for the tender, fraternal, considerate rule of Russia, France, or Austria. Possibly they may be gratified; and perhaps, after a spectacle of confusion, anarchy, and bloodshed such as was witnessed in those islands ere they were placed under the protection of England, they will sigh at least as deeply for the resumption of the English protectorate.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Just now, when the State trial of Montalembert is the nine days’ wonder, and everybody is talking to everybody respecting the *on dits* of Paris, we think we may as well follow the prevailing fashion, and spend a few words on French affairs.

A change seems coming over the dream of the Empress since those days when Mademoiselle Montijo smoked her little cigarettes, Spanish fashion, at the windows of the Place Vendôme, having no prophetic spirit whispering in her ear that she should ever bear the state and title of another of the same race as the one looking so sternly down upon her from under his cocked hat on that monstrous pillar engraven with his triumphs. Had some sybil told the tale of the future, she would probably have laughed musically in the merry moonlight, and thought the augury were moonshine, too. Now sitting an Empress in her Royal chamber, there has come a shadow over the brow that wears a crown, and the whole Court is struck with the graver grace which marks the aspect and demeanour of the sovereign lady. Even the festivities of Compiègne have lost the charm of their intoxicating luxury. All is now by measure and by rule. The Empress no longer indulges in wild frolic—no longer takes the license for moonlight flittings hither and thither. A restraint, felt the more from contrast with the brilliant and reckless past, torporises the revels, dims the waxlights, and deadens the wine. Strange changes are hinted at in the Court circles, but so darkly that ideas are scarcely conveyed by words, but merely hinted at, so that the mind is left to form its own conjectures, chafed by the incomprehensible shapes of its own configurations, and yet perfectly possessed, against its will, with shapes and shadows not to be condensed into tangible form. Those who ask most earnestly what all this means, only receive for answer, that it is possible the first month of the new year may unveil the mystery. Meanwhile all is gloom and gravity at Compiègne. The Emperor has expressed great displeasure at the high play in which two of the officers of the Cent-Gardes have allowed them-

selves to beguile the languid leisure of their time, and, either as precaution or punishment, has forbidden *lasquet*. A sober game at bezigue is now all that the Imperial regulations will allow; and thus these last year’s highly-prized revels are voted a slow and tame affair.

Next to the interest felt respecting Count Montalembert’s trial and this same Court gossip, the influence of authorship comes in for its share. Oriental literature is now being fostered in France with a view of usefulness in the East. For the first time the University of Paris has proposed the degree of Doctor as a reward for a thesis in Sanscrit literature. The subject chosen was a comparison between the conjugal affection of ancient India and ancient Greece, the palm being awarded to the former with a perfect enthusiasm of approbation. We think that the young doctor’s degree is rather smeared with the smoke of the widow-burnings, out of which he has snatched his diploma.

There is just now a work passing through the press from the hand of a lady residing in a splendid chateau near Amiens, and bearing a proud title before the world, undertaken, as we understand, for the occupation of an enforced absence from the capital. It is said in the *salons* that the announcement of this work has inspired no small amount of alarm in some who have no predilection for living in glass houses.

Another work is also looked for with some anxiety. It is from the pen of Girardin, and its title reveals its character: “Political Revelations of a Journalist.”

There is also another man of letters whose fate may well make society blush for its time-serving supineness. It seems as if Lamartine’s literary reputation were lost in his political life. Does France forget to honour her great men, or are the author’s triumphs trampled under foot with all the liberties of the Empire? Lamartine had achieved a European reputation before he became one of the triumvirate, and wherever he may die, it should be engraven on his monument that he saved his country from trailing the red flag through oceans of blood at the cost of almost super-human exertion. Yet this is the man that Emperor and empire leave to be dependent, we will not say on offerings of charity, but on offerings of respect. The poet’s house, that well-beloved Milly, is not, it appears, to be placed under the hammer, and yet its master comes to England a voluntary exile. It will be worthy of a free people to give him welcome.

But the Emperor says, pithily enough, “I have the army, and do not care for all the rest.” Has the world now to learn that pens are stronger and sharper than swords?

The Emperor, however, is full of projects. He desires to revive a plan of the first Emperor, who, in his turn, wished to go back to the example of the Pharaohs. He proposes to have stores of grain laid up in the chief towns of France, as a provision for seasons of scarcity, and also to enlarge the capital, by making the fortifications its boundary, and placing the Octroi at those limits. The payment of the tax might be a benefit, but we are doubtful whether Paris would gain in anything but size, should this plan be carried out. Amid these projects for the living, memorials of the dead force on the Emperor the lesson that he too is mortal. The splendid monument of his father, the King of Holland, has just been completed in the Church of St. Leu; and it is expected that one of the first acts to be performed by his son will be to pay it a reverential visit, on his return to the capital. It is remarkable that most of the members of the Bonaparte family devote themselves to some ruling passion, either through the force of example, or urged on by some necessity of their nature. Thus, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, being in the priesthood, is now devoting all his time, strength, and energies to the task of re-establishing the Order of St. Bernard in France.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

THE primary visitation of the Bishop of London commenced on the 11th, and was brought to a close by the delivery of the Charge at St. Paul’s Cathedral, on Wednesday. Not less than a thousand clergymen were present, and the interest excited was further manifested by the attendance of many hundreds of laymen and ladies. The custom of

reading the charge from the space within the railings of the Communion-table was in this instance departed from, his lordship occupying a rostrum on a temporary platform erected at the north-east corner of the area. The charge embraced topics of the utmost importance to members of the Established Church, and occupied five hours in the reading.

As the time for the meeting of Parliament approaches, the indications in favour of some measures of Parliamentary Reform increase. The advocates of what is called “manhood” suffrage, seem disposed to waive their extreme views, or to hold them, for the present, in abeyance, that they may secure the co-operation of the middle classes on behalf of a basis far more likely to receive practical embodiment.

From India we continue to receive tidings of numerous battles and engagements, in all of which the British troops have been victorious. The loss on the side of the rebels has been great, whilst our forces have retired from the field almost unscathed. And yet, in almost every instance, our troops have had to contend against tremendous odds in point of numbers, and with men who fought with all the energy and fury of despair. The apparent ubiquity of the enemy is the great difficulty which our Generals now have to encounter. The Sepoys are here, there, and everywhere; and when defeated in one locality, forthwith they reappear in another. Gradually, however, is their sphere of operations becoming more and more circumscribed, and ere long we may hope to hear that they are no longer able to avoid a final and decisive conflict.

M. Montalembert’s trial has been fixed for the 24th instant. Whilst this illustrious nobleman is prosecuted for praising the institutions of a country on whose alliance Louis Napoleon professes to set the greatest value, an anonymous scribbler is permitted, if not encouraged, to publish a scurrilous pamphlet, enumerating the crimes of England, and recommending an immediate descent, by France, upon her coasts! The ribaldry and utter absurdity of this brochure (entitled “*Jaques Bonnefoi, et l’Angleterre*”) are such as to render it comparatively harmless. Not the less, however, is the injustice and discourtesy of the French Cabinet conspicuous, in suffering this wretched effusion of falsehood and malice to receive the official stamp, whilst Montalembert is visited with legal vengeance, not for attacking French institutions (save by implication), but for penning a just and true description of our own.

Lords Palmerston and Clarendon are at Compiègne, enjoying the hospitalities of the Imperial autocrat of France. Whether either of these statesmen have any political object in this visit (as some people imagine), is best known to themselves. It certainly appears, to our simplicity, somewhat strange, that the moment after the unexampled outrage on Portugal, and before the prosecution of M. Montalembert, should be the time chosen by *Liberal* statesmen to pay their court to the Sovereign who seems bent on crushing out the last remnant of liberty in France. Yet so it is. Some persons are uncharitable enough to impute interested motives to all the parties concerned; insinuating that the Emperor and the ex-Ministers are alike influenced by the expectation that a Palmerston Cabinet will ere long be re-established at St. James’s.

The dispute between Spain and Mexico seems at present far from adjustment. Indeed, a telegram, dated Madrid, Nov. 17, asserts that the United States Government has declared its consent to Spain claiming satisfaction from Mexico by armed force.

The “primary elections” of Prussia have resulted in the return of a large number of Liberals as intermediate electors—i.e., persons by whom the actual members of the Prussian Parliament will be returned. The elections, properly so called, will take place on the 23rd of November.

During the week, an unusual interest has been connected with the proceedings of our Police Magistrates. This has arisen from the great increase in the number of criminal offences. Assaults with violence, garroting, highway robberies, and burglaries, have been of late fearfully numerous. It is difficult to assign causes for the spasmodic virulence with which, at particular times, the tendency to crime is manifested. Certain it is that with all our indubitable progress in education and enlightenment, there is a substratum of society which the utmost efforts of Christian teachers and philanthropists have, as yet, barely influenced.





## A Woman's Bargain.

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

### CHAPTER IX.

MRS. MELLISH fell back upon her sofa with the feeling that would have been best expressed by the words, "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" Have our readers ever passed through moments of sudden peril, in which their bewildered brains could by no means make out whether they had been run over in the street, or smashed in a railway carriage, or quivering on the verge of a precipice with the earth cracking under their weight, or in a carriage with a wild horse lashed on by the loose reins, or in a field with a mad bull running at them, or in any instance in which the next instant might bring sudden destruction? If they have experienced anything of this sort, they may know pretty well what poor Mrs. Mellish suffered on hearing that soft, bland voice, peaking in gentle modulations without bringing the least conviction of kindness, but rather aggravating the hearer by the unconvincing falsehood of every honied syllable.

A sort of stoppage of the heart, a dizziness of the brain, a failing of the breath, a swimming of the eyes, a choking, suffocating oppression—these were a few of the physical effects of the internal agitation which the poor lady experienced. By degrees these subsided; and as the use of her faculties came back, Mrs. Mellish began gradually to take in the meanings of the very polite gentleman who was sitting opposite to her, and doing the talking exactly in the same way as if she had taken her own share in the work. She found that he was expressing very great regret at the very natural indisposition from which she had been suffering. No one could feel more deeply on the subject, because he knew how entirely it had been occasioned by the most warm and tender of maternal feelings, as much to be admired as deplored; and so the gentleman went on in the same strain, until the writhing sufferer so far revived as to regain the power of articulation, not fluently and well at first, but only speaking under her breath and bowing in the right place. Presently, loathing aversion came in as a stimulant. Evil passion follows on evil passion with quick progression and unflinching descent. As the lady rallied, all these came to

her aid and marshalled themselves around her. After that the lady and gentleman entered into a sort of hand-to-hand short-sword exercise. The tongues of each began to speak daggers. Still all was bland, and gentle, and soft-spoken, and polite.

The last time these two had met, each had striven hard to flatter the other, for each had something to gain. What compliment, what deference, what simpering sweetness on the one side; what soft, under-voiced adulations on the other!

As the mist cleared away from Mrs. Mellish's dazzled faculties, she found Mr. Seymour busily searching every receptacle in his dress for his pocket-book. He almost feared he had lost it, but even if he had, that must not interfere with his pleasure in seeing Mrs. Mellish again—it was altogether a mere trifle. No—there it was quite safe—and he threw it open on the table full of bank-notes; indeed he was quite ashamed of thinking of the bagatelle at such a moment, and he knew he ought to beg a thousand pardons.

Now, though Mrs. Mellish felt that all this was show and subterfuge mixed up together, and saw the double motive for which it was done—namely, to get over the time until she had in some degree recovered from her embarrassment, and to dazzle her eyes with his wealth—yet she was rather thankful to think that he had not been staring at her all the while with his keen, cutting, sharp, and unmerciful eyes.

After the first few commonplaces of courtesy, the conversation turned into the channel in which the feelings of both had something to do. Mr. Seymour had resolved to pursue his way, marching over all difficulties, straight to the end of his purpose.

"You must forgive me, my dear Madam," he began, "if I once more lead you into a subject which I know, by sad experience, to be so dangerously exciting to your maternal tenderness and sensibility. Still, as it is a matter very near my heart, I venture to hope that you will summon sufficient resolution to talk it over with me, endeavouring to avoid all that excitement which is so injurious to your delicate state of health."

"I think, Mr. Seymour, that to a gentleman of your nice perceptions and polished refinement, I need scarcely hint that the first moment of my leaving my sick room is not exactly the best chosen time for any exciting conversation."

"But, my dear Madam, I know also your

strength of mind, and may I say your long experience and knowledge of the world. The uncertainty of human affairs and the danger of delay have, you know, my dear Madam, passed into proverbs."

Now, for a gentleman to compliment a lady on her experience and knowledge of the world, is almost as bad as calling her hard names. Mrs. Mellish gave him a Rowland for his Oliver.

"With the highest appreciation of Mr. Seymour's value, I hope he will pardon me for saying that, according to the customary phraseology of polite circles, the danger can only exist on the side of the gentleman. But, again and again I beg pardon; for, of course, no gentleman of any class could mean to imply that a lady could suffer any loss from the fatal effects of delay."

Mr. Seymour felt what he had not experienced before for some considerable portion of his life—he felt the blood come into his face, and found the sensation, like a burn or a scald, anything but agreeable. Quickly enough, he said that he should, indeed, be a coxcomb if he could for a moment suppose that the loss of one so unworthy as himself could be any loss at all. Charming

Mrs. Mellish, in jealous love for the dignity of her charming daughter, had rebuked him for an offence of which he should never have dared to have been guilty. And then he played with his pocket-book, turning over the bank-notes as though they were mere waste paper.

"Indeed," said the lady, with gentle bitterness, "you over-value my experience and knowledge of the world, and under-value your own, which is so much longer and greater."

A very bitter repartee rose up to the lips of the gentleman, but he bade it back again, saying to himself, "Not the right time! Not the right time! Wait till the power is in your own hands, and then cut her right and left, and have done with her."

"You are too good," he said, with unnatural softness; "and since you have done me the great honour of sanctioning my addresses to your amiable daughter, will you permit me to resume those explanations which were so painfully interrupted the last time we spoke upon the subject?"

It was wonderful how the touch vibrated. Sanctioned! Mrs. Mellish could by no means remember that she had sanctioned any addresses but those made to herself. The cruel man had his advantage there! She must let that pass. But explanations? She caught at the word.

"Perhaps," she said—and then she felt her power—"perhaps the explanations should rather be on my side than on yours, Mr. Seymour; but really the subject is so painful—and my nerves are affected. I would willingly have postponed all this sort of thing; but if you insist—"

"Not insist, my dear Madam, but entreat."

"I am sure, Mr. Seymour, I highly appreciate the honour of your proposals. I am quite aware that in our present depressed circumstances—I made a love match myself, Mr. Seymour. I sacrificed everything to a fond and deep attachment, and I would do it again, Mr. Seymour. I have no value for grand houses, and carriages, and things of that sort—they give no happiness, especially when there are other discrepancies. My husband was noble, handsome, brave, honourable, open-hearted—he had not a single touch of trickery or contrivance in him—he could not say one thing and feel another, for his looks would have betrayed him—he had such an ingenuous, confiding, unselfish disposition." Mrs. Mellish broke off and lifted her cambric handkerchief to her eyes. The feeling was true, not affected. As she spoke, thoughts of what she

had believed her husband to be in the early days of their courtship came back upon her, and, contrasting the dead with the living man before her, tears came into her eyes.

Mr. Seymour bowed. He did not quite know what to say. He had failed to catch the point of the lady's purpose. He always had the vulgar idea that every woman could weep at will, tears being the weapon of their weakness, just as, in the same low style, a blow from a man evidences his strength.

"Well, then, Mr. Seymour, having married for love myself, and believing that there can be no happiness in the matrimonial state without such an affection as sweetened my lot, and took from me all regret for the sacrifices I had made, and with the highest appreciation of the honour you do us in our present depressed condition, really I am pained to say—"

"To say what, Madam?" Mr. Seymour spoke with a mixed air of alarm and intimidation.

The mixture did Mrs. Mellish good. "Truth obliges me to acknowledge, Mr. Seymour, that my daughter's affections are engaged."

"Engaged!"

"Yes, and with my approbation; for I must confess, Mr. Seymour, that, with all my experience, I have never seen a young man so endowed by nature in every respect. In the first glow of life and youth—and really, Mr. Seymour, you must forgive me for saying that, with your experience, which is dated farther back than mine, you can scarcely wonder that young people assimilate better with each other than—than—than—with those who have the great advantage of being older and wiser."

One of those dark, threatening scowls, shadows of internal thought, of which Mrs. Mellish had seen a few samples before, notwithstanding the general smoothness, and blandness, and general amiability of the courtier, passed over Mr. Seymour's face; but this time it was so dark, so bitter, so concentrated, that even Mrs. Mellish stood aghast at the spirit she had raised.

Presently he said, speaking under his breath, "I am not a man to give up my will to trifling obstacles. My dear Madam, being encouraged by your previous approbation, I will persevere through all. In fact, opposition always had the effect of urging me on, so that, through the whole course of my life, whatever it might be that Fate seemed to deny, my purpose immediately became to conquer Fate, and gain my object at the same time. In this instance, so near my heart, I must not be false to my own principles."

"Some gentlemen," said Mrs. Mellish, softly, "might rather object to a wife whose affections had been previously bestowed."

"A mere dream of youth, no doubt. You and I, my dear Madam, have passed the age of romance, and know what it is. Pshaw! a mere girl's fancy."

"And would you, would you," Mrs. Mellish exclaimed in real alarm—"would you really marry, knowing that your wife was all the while loving another?"

"She would be under my influence the moment it was done."

Mrs. Mellish again looked into his face with affright. There she beheld passions working that might well excite her worst fears. Terrible to be in the power of that man! Then she saw with clearer perceptions that Henrietta might buy her pomp and state far too dearly.

"I tell you," she exclaimed, "that her heart is most truly another's, and that her hand is promised, with my full approbation."

"Since when?" he asked, in a mockery of scorn, scarcely subdued within the bounds of external decency.

At that moment the door opened, and Henrietta appeared, fresh from her toilette, bright, blooming; but she, too, had a shadow over her face, although she tried to look soft, gentle, and unconscious of the wear and tear of passion.

(To be continued.)

A revival of the Norman curfew has been in operation for these few evenings past all over Paris, and, strange to add, there has been no noise made about it, save the sound of the drum by which it has been proclaimed in the more refractory streets of the Pays Latin, and other unruly localities. At the hour of eleven P.M., all cafés, billiard-rooms, public-houses, and similar establishments, are punctually closed, having been previously evacuated by their habitual or casual frequenters. The intense cold just now prevalent has come in aid of the new regulation.



LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Cloak of brown cloth, ornamented with bands of tartan of a blue and green pattern, cut bias way. Two of these bands form side trimmings, extending from the bottom of the cloak to the shoulders, and gradually narrowing as they ascend. The cloak has sleeves and a flat pointed hood, edged with the same trimming. The hood is finished by long tassels of blue and green silk. Dress of black moire antique. Bonnet of blue terry velvet, trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

Fig. 2.—Cloak of black velvet, trimmed with black guipure. A double cape conceals the arm holes, and falling over the arms, serves the purpose of sleeves. Dress of striped silk. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with bands of green terry, and a tuft of black feathers shaded with green.

Fig. 3.—(Ball Costume.)—Dress of white tulle over white satin, with flounces of white blonde edged with white silk craped fringe. The side trimmings are formed of quillings of white satin ribbon intermingled with blonde. The corsage is plain, and has a berthe of blonde, and the bouquet de corsage is composed of foliage and red berries. Wreath of the same in the hair.

Fig. 4.—Sleeve formed of a puff of muslin. In front of the arm there is a drawing or *fronce* of muslin, having at each side a row of needlework insertion and narrow frills of needlework. Two bows of cerise coloured sarsenet ribbon are fixed in front of the sleeve, just at the bend of the arm. The sleeve is confined at the wrist by a band of needlework.

Fig. 5.—Fichu pelerine of muslin or net. If of the former, it should be trimmed with needlework, and if of the latter, the trimming should be lace. At the edge there is a bouillonné of muslin or net, with running of coloured ribbon, or at the extreme edge a full fall of lace or muslin-work. The pelerine is fastened at the neck by a bow of coloured ribbon, with very long flowing ends.

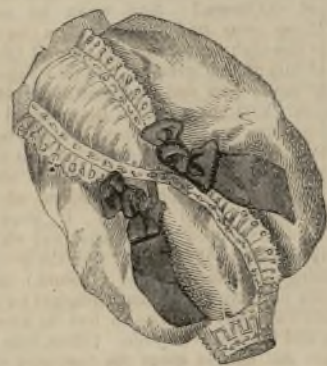


Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.—Sleeve of net or muslin, drawn longitudinally, by rows of insertion, and ornamented by bows of coloured ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Many dresses of the present season have been made with corsages not pointed at the waist. With this form of corsage should be worn a ceinture with long flowing ends. The new ribbons for ceintures are extremely beautiful. Plaided patterns are very fashionable. Many of these ribbons have merely a tartan edge, the main body of the ribbon being different in colour and design. Under-sleeves worn in demi-toilette are frequently close at the wrists. Our illustrations, Figs. 4 and 6, furnish designs for sleeves of this description.

We have already noticed the revival of satin, a

material which Fashion has, during several past seasons, totally abjured. Dresses of plain satin are now in high favour, especially in Paris. In evening costume, the Empress frequently appears in a dress of white satin. Rich silk and velvet are also favourite materials. The prevailing colours of the season are maroon, groseille, brown, green, and Royal

trimmed at each side with narrow fringe. The corsages of these dresses are half-high, not pointed at the waist, and worn with ceintures of broad ribbon. For plain walking dress no bonnets are more fashionable than those of chip or straw—black, brown, or gray. A gray chip may be very elegantly trimmed with dark blue velvet. The



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

blue. A moire silk, having a ground of any one of the above hues, figured with Pompadour bouquets in the natural colours of the flowers, forms a splendid dinner dress. Several lama dresses, intended for

curtain may either be entirely of blue velvet, or it may be of gray silk, the colour of the bonnet, and trimmed with rows of velvet. The edge of the bonnet should be bound with velvet, and several

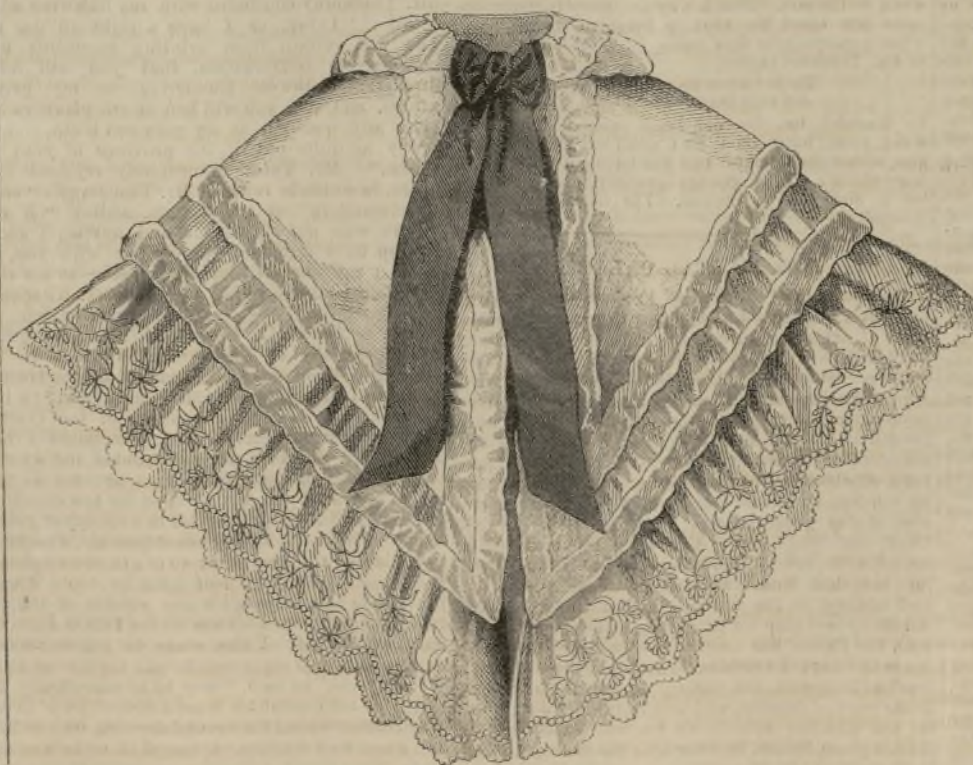


Fig. 5.

demi-toilette, have recently been made up. They have double skirts, each edged with a *plissé* of the same material as the dress. To produce a richer and more showy effect, the *plissé* or quilling may be

bias bands of the same may be placed across the bonnet. Instead of a bow there may be on one side a double quilling of velvet, about half a quarter of a yard long.

MR. CAIRD IN THE PULPIT.

He has no manuscript before him, not a shred of what the humbler Scotch call paper, and abhor as they abhor a vestige of Rome; but who could for a moment be misled into imagining those felicitous sentences extemporaneous, or that masterly symmetrical discussion of the subject, so ingenious, so thoughtful, so rich in fine illustration, rising several times in the course of the sermon into a fervid rush of eloquence that you hold your breath to listen to—the excogitation of the moment? In hearing Mr. Caird you have nothing to get over. There is nothing that detracts from the general effect; none of those disagreeable peculiarities and awkwardnesses in utterance, in gesture, in appearance, in mode of thought, which grievously detract from the pleasure with which we listen to many distinguished speakers till we get accustomed to them, and learn to forget their defects in their merits and beauties. He begins quietly, but in a manner which is full of earnestness and feeling; every word is touched with just the right kind and degree of emphasis; many single words, and many little sentences which when you recall them do not seem very remarkable, are given in tones which make them absolutely thrill through you: you feel that the preacher has in him the elements of a tragic actor who would rival Kean. The attention of the congregation is riveted; the silence is breathless; and as the speaker goes on gathering warmth till he becomes impassioned and impetuous, the tension of the nerves of the hearer becomes almost painful. There is abundant ornament in style—if you were cooler you might probably think some of it carried to the verge of good taste; there is a great amount and variety of the most expressive, apt, and seemingly unstudied gesticulation: it is rather as though you were listening to the impulsive Italian speaking from head to foot, than to the cool and unexcitable Scot. After two or three such climaxes, with pauses between, after the manner of Dr. Chalmers, the preacher gathers himself up for his peroration, which, with the tact of the orator, he has made more striking, more touching, more impres-



Fig. 6.

sive than any preceding portion of his discourse. He is wound up often to an excitement which is painful to see. The full deep voice, so beautifully expressive, already taxed to its utmost extent, breaks into something which is almost a shriek; the gesticulation becomes wild; the preacher, who has hitherto held himself to some degree in check, seems to abandon himself to the full tide of his emotion: you feel that not even his eloquent lips can do justice to the rush of thought and feeling within. Two or three minutes in this impassioned strain, and the sermon is done. A few moments of startling silence; you look round the church; every one is bending forward with eyes intent upon the pulpit; then there is a general breath and stir. You think the sermon has lasted about ten minutes; you consult your watch—it has lasted three-quarters of an hour.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE EARL OF SHELBURNE left town on Thursday for Bowood.



## POETRY.

## SONNETS.\*

I.  
When I am weary, and my soul is torn  
And fretted by the wrongs that edge the world;  
When I am hungry, and my lip is curled  
Unholy in misanthropic scorn;  
When the old agony of doubts outworn  
Comes back upon my spirit—when the furled,  
Fresh bud of my heart's joy, or dewy-pearled  
Full rose, fades from me, leaving but the thorn—  
When the dim spectres of the night of death  
Roll in upon me from the outer deep,  
And the shrill voices of the crowd who weep  
In life-long vanity of wasted breath—  
Above all words of price are his who saith,  
"I give to my beloved—rest and sleep."

II.  
O be Thou near me when the night is nigh,  
God of creation, and my fathers' God!  
In the dark pathway that Thy Holiest trod,  
O bid me not repeat His mournful cry,  
"Thou hast forsaken me!" I lift on high  
My hands in worship, pray Thee for Thy rod,  
The stake of fire, the sandals torture-shod,  
So may I feel Thee! hear Thee! know Thee by!  
O be Thou near me! I have none beside:  
The staff is broken of my ready trust.  
The wheel is broken at the cistern: dust  
Will soon be all this palace of my pride,  
Great Saviour! Jesus! for Thou, too, hast died—  
O be Thou near me when the tempter must!

## LITERARY EXTRACTS.

## HOW TO ENJOY A COLD.

You have one all over you, as "violent" as may be—one that is not to be sneezed at, that will confine you to your bed, compel you to take medicine, and restrict you to broth and barley-water. There you are, then, ill—happy fellow!—very ill!—you have not the least conception how much you are to be envied. The mere fact of being in such a condition renders you an object of interest and anxiety. Everybody in the house is ready to wait upon you, and all you have to do is to lie still and enjoy your bed, while other people are bustling about indoors or out-doors all day, undergoing the fatigue and irksomeness of their ordinary avocations. You are ill; you are to do nothing, not even to get up to breakfast, but to have it brought to you in bed. You are made an object of sympathy; it is so very lamentable to see you propped up with pillows, and cosily encased in a warm shawl around the throat and shoulders. You are not to be hurried over your breakfast; there are no engagements to fulfil; the note you have despatched implies an exemption from them all. You have nothing to think of but the enjoyment of your chocolate, or perhaps tea and muffins which you may munch and sip as leisurely as you please, while reading a magazine or newspaper. At last breakfast is over, and you have become tired of reading; down go the pillows to their usual position, and after some gentle hand has smoothed and placed them comfortably, you sink back upon them overwhelmed by a delightful sense of mental and bodily indolence. What a blessing it is to have escaped the ordeal of shaving, even for one morning, only think of that; and remember, also, how the warmth of the bed will encourage the growth of your beard, compelling you, of course, to send for the barber when you have got well enough to leave your room again. Hark! there's a knock at the street-door—somebody you don't want to see, probably; "Master's very poorly, and obliged to keep his bed." Ha, ha! keep his bed, eh? no such thing; it's the bed that keeps him—snug and warm, and in a blessed state of freedom from all annoyance. Everybody is agreed that you are very poorly, and are not to be disturbed about anything. You complacently abandon yourself to the idea, nestle your head luxuriously in the pillow, pull the bed-clothes over your chin, and resign yourself to a delightful doze.—*Leigh Hunt.*

## GIPSY GIRL DANCING IN SEVILLE.

Make way for the gipsy girl, who is going to show us how the Egyptian gawasses and the Hindoo nautch-girls dance. She will dance the Romalis, which is the dance which Tiberius may have seen, and which no one but a gipsy dances in Spain. She will dance it to the old Oriental music of hand-clapping, and to an old religious eastern tune, low and melancholy—diatonic, not chromatic, and full of sudden pauses, which are strange and startling. It will be sung in unison, and will have a chorus, in which every one will join. Ford, the great authority in Spain, says these tunes are relics of the old Greek and Phœnician music. Even their guitar, of that strange calabash shape, is Moorish; it is worn and played just as it was four thousand years ago, before King Wilkinson came to Egypt and unpoised the Pharaohs. The dancing-girl is, to tell the whole truth, not romantic; no antelope eyes; no black torrents of overflowing hair; no sweeping fringe of eyelash; no serpentine waist; no fairy feet; no moonlight voice. No. She is rather like a sailor's wife at Wapping. She has rosy black hair, drawn back behind her ears, in which dangle heavy gold ear-rings. She wears a large red cauldron-pattern gown, and her small neat feet are protected by strong high-lows; she is stout and thick-set, and by no means a sylph. I don't think the harebell would ever lift up his head again, if her strong foot had once come on it. She rises to the incitement of that quivering nasal wail that the wriggling cripple doles out from his straining throat, and, amidst cries of "Jaleo," and various exclamations of delight, sways herself slowly with balancing arms and shuffling feet that hardly seem to move. Gradually, as you get accustomed to the dance, you learn to distinguish the dull thump of the heel from the lively quick one-two tap of the toe of her shoes, as, like a young witch of Endor, she seems to swim and float along the room, as if her arms, with their balancing—right now up and left down, then left down slowly and right up—propelled her through some invisible medium of sea or cloud. She might be a sea spirit or a daughter of Lucifer, who is prince of the powers of the air. On her face there is no appearance but a beaming glow of quiet pride and smouldering excitement. Every now and then the girl lowers her arms and begins to beat the palms of her brown hands together to the same low incantation tune that stirs you strangely by its supernatural and untiring ceaselessness. Her arms, when they sway, move in curves of perfect harmony; and her hands, when they beat, beat in low unison, like a muffled drum.

\* From Poems. By HENRY CECIL. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

As for the recitative song, it is more fit for Irish wake-singers or Arab serpent-charmers, than for festive dancers, who dance to the pulsation of their own heart-music, and what other extraneous help Heaven may send them. The perpetual hand-clapping is exciting, just as the perpetual low beat of the Sioux calabash-drum is exciting. It keeps the mind in a state of fevered tension, highly stimulating to the imagination—tap, tap, tap, tap, it goes, like the perpetual drip, drip, of a wet day. Now the witch-dance grows fiercer and faster, now the lady of Endor wriggles from side to side, backing and sideling like a shy horse, and the double-shuffle going on all the time in a way that no sailor could equal; and now, to our extreme horror, Endor suddenly twists up her pocket-handkerchief, and, as the solitary dancer sways nearer to me, flings it in my lap, and closes the dance, her eyes laughing, her ear-rings bobbing. She sits down mid shouts of applause and cries of "Jaleo!"—*Household Words.*

## THE VALUE OF FEMALE BEAUTY.

Who dares set our children copies saying that "Beauty is of small account compared with goodness?" Tear the leaf out wherever you see such profanity. Beware of putting such falsehoods into copy-books, O parents and guardians! Lord Eldon has deprived some of you of the custody of children for less offences. Write, on the contrary, in your best copper-plate, for transcription by our innocents, that "Beauty is the best gift to woman"—provided a woman be a lady, by which, of course, I mean somebody whose family is well-to-do. Beauty, under our existing Christian arrangements, is a hindrance to dependents; for what sensible lady likes her governess to be prettier than her daughter, or her maid to be prettier than herself? and to the poor girl, no doubt, the possession of a charming face is, under our Christian arrangements aforesaid, a curse bestowed by some malignant fairy, protectress of casino lovers and the rest of the aristocracy. But, dear and respectable woman, lawfully married wife, down upon your knees morning and evening, and thank Providence if you have been made beautiful, or have reason to think so. Thank Providence, I repeat to you, for a gift that has saved or will save you two-thirds of the vexations which make up life. If you only knew its value! You think you do; but, as the Queen of Sheba complained to Solomon the Wise, one-half has not been told. It won your husband, that you know quite well, though you pretend to think that accomplishments, sweetness, high breeding, and all that were your real charms. Stuff! he married you for your beauty, and would tell you so, but for reasons which I will not betray. And it is by your beauty that you keep him—I won't say constant, we are all that, you know—but attentive, considerate, generous, forgiving, enduring. I tell you, Madam, that if you were a plain woman, you would be treated in a far different manner. The plain ones all are. Some know it, but are too vain to say so—some don't know it, but it is true. If an ugly woman said to a husband a quarter of the unpleasant things that you say, he would pack her off into the country on a separate maintenance. If she ran up such a milliner's bill as you calmly asked your husband to cast up the other morning—as quietly assuming a check for it as the raw young voluble Dissenting missionary going to the Hottentots said, in answer to an instructing friend, that of course he should assume justification by faith—it would be tossed back to her with a growl if the man were a gentleman, and an oath if he were a snob. If she wrote him, he being away, the careless and scanty letter that you wrote the other day, and which you would hardly have written at all, but that you wanted money for a ball dress (whereas she sent him sixteen sides of clearly-written, affectionate, and amusing stuff, not at all a bore to read, and very good hints for his dinner-tabletalk at the country-house), she would have had a brief extract from the counterfoils of his checks for the year, and an intimation that she would have no more money till Christmas, when he meant to retrench. But you are beautiful, or he thinks so. He likes that face, and he is weak enough not to like to see or to imagine it (which is worse, because one imagines gentleness and misses abuse) in a melancholy state, tears gathering in the eyes, disappointment clouding the features, perhaps embarrassment at his conduct, giving the countenance a really piteous effect. That's why you get the playful answer and the kiss in return for your rudeness, when you ought to have a box on the ears. That is why the party is given, the opera box taken, the visit to Brighton accorded, and when you send your half sulky letter for money, then, as Mr. Tennyson says—

Thy face across his fancy comes,  
And gives the check-book to his hands.

Be thankful, too, for your small mercies—your small waist, small hand, small foot, small talk, but above all, dear woman, be thankful that you have got one of those faces which a man of average sensibility does not like to see in discontent or distress.—*The Gordian Knot*, for November.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On the 25th of November, Professor Pepper enters upon his daily duties, when the various collections of art and nature at the Palace will be popularly illustrated; independent chemical and scientific lectures being also introduced. The success with which Mr. Pepper developed the resources—both for amusement and instruction—of the Polytechnic Institution is well known, and is a guarantee for still greater success in the Crystal Palace, the contents of which are so much more varied, and where he will find an almost boundless field for the exercise of his great powers of illustration. In his hand the magnificent Courts of the Palace—hitherto a sealed book to the multitude—will for the first time open their treasures of art and history to the learned and unlearned alike. An important step for extending railway connexion with the Palace has lately been taken, which promises the happiest results. Although the West-end line has increased the facility of access to the extreme west of London, and will be further developed in the summer after next by the extension to Buckingham Palace, the north of the metropolis has hitherto been almost cut off from Sydenham. It is true a connexion between the north and south already exists, by means of the Wimbledon branch to Croydon, but the distance is so great, and the complications so many that practically it is useless as a means of access to the Crystal Palace. Inconvenient as this is for passengers, it is still more vexatious in the case of goods. For instance, to bring coals from the London and North Western

Railway to the Brighton Railway Company's Depot, besides the circuitous route, no less than five shuntings or reversals of the trains are requisite, thus adding no less than three shillings per ton to the cost of the coal. To obviate this, a company has been created to form a junction of about two-and-a-half miles in length, between the West London line at Kensington and the West end at Wandsworth. When this is done, the Crystal Palace will have direct communication with the Great Western, the North Western, the Great Northern, and the Eastern Counties Railways. To the north of London, especially, this line will be a great convenience. The inhabitants of the populous and increasing districts on the north of London—Kensington, Camden Town, Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Hackney, &c.—have been hitherto practically debarred from the advantages and pleasures of the Crystal Palace. The new line will bring these important neighbourhoods into direct communication with Sydenham by an access as easy and as cheap as that which now exists from London Bridge and Pimlico. It will also afford the long-wanted means for rapid daily excursions to the Crystal Palace from Birmingham and the northern districts, and thus conduce to the general development of the resources of this great national undertaking.

## THE GREAT SATIRIST SATIRISED.

A case which promises to be of considerable interest in literary and club circles, and which will raise an important and novel point, is to be tried by one of the common law courts, at Westminster, probably during the sittings at *nisi prius* after the present term. It arises out of the dispute between Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Edmund Yates, both members of the Garrick Club, which arose under the following circumstances: Under the title of "Literary Talk," Mr. Yates published an article having for its subject Mr. W. M. Thackeray, and thus described "his appearance"—"Mr. Thackeray is forty-six years old, though from the silvery whiteness of his hair he appears somewhat older. He is very tall, standing upwards of six feet two inches, and, as he walks erect, his height makes him conspicuous in every assembly. His face is bloodless, and not particularly expressive, but remarkable for the fracture of the bridge of his nose, the result of an accident in youth. He wears a small grey whisker, but otherwise is clean shaven. No one meeting him would fail to recognise in him a gentleman. His bearing is cold and uninviting; his style of conversation either openly cynical or affectedly good-natured and benevolent; his *bonhomie* is forced, his wit biting, his pride easily touched; but his appearance is invariably that of a cool, suave, well-bred gentleman, who, whatever may be rankling within, suffers no surface display of his emotion." Mr. Yates then proceeded to comment on Mr. Thackeray's genius: "It was with the publication of the third and fourth numbers of 'Vanity Fair' that he began to dawn upon a reading public as a great genius." Then, "His success culminated with 'Lectures on English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century,' which were attended by all the Court and fashion of London. The prices were extravagant; the lecturer's adulation of birth, and position was extravagant, the success was extravagant." The publication of the article in question having been brought to the knowledge of Mr. Thackeray, he wrote to Mr. Yates, with whom he had been on speaking terms as members of the same club, in which he described the article "to be not offensive and unfriendly merely, but slanderous and untrue." Mr. Thackeray concluded with the following admonition: "I beg, as I have a right to do, that you will refrain from printing comments upon my private conversation, that you will forego discussion, however blundering, on my private affairs, and that you will henceforth please to consider any question of my personal truth and sincerity as quite out of the province of your criticism." Mr. Yates immediately rejoined by a letter, in which he rejected Mr. Thackeray's "angry understanding" of his phrases, adding, "If your letters were not slanderous and untrue, I should readily have discussed the subject with you, and avowed my earnest and frank desire to set right anything I may have left wrong." Mr. Thackeray then submitted the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Yates and himself, together with the copy of the article to which he had taken exception, to the committee of the Garrick Club. "I think," wrote Mr. Thackeray, "I may fairly appeal to the committee of the Garrick Club to decide whether the complaints I have against Mr. Yates are not well founded, and whether the practice of publishing such articles as that which I enclose will not be fatal to the comfort of the club, and is not intolerable in a society of gentlemen." Mr. Yates, having heard that Mr. Thackeray had adopted this course, wrote to ask the committee to suspend their judgment until he could consult his friends and prepare his own version of the case to lay before them. This was on the 19th of June, but on the 23rd Mr. Yates wrote to the committee, questioning their right to entertain the matter at all. "The article," he said, "may be in exceedingly bad taste, but the committee is not a committee of taste." The committee held a special meeting on the 26th, and came to a decision expressed in certain resolutions. They resolved that it was competent to them to entertain Mr. Thackeray's complaint, that the complaint itself was well grounded, and that the practice of publishing such articles, being reflections by one member of the club against any other, would be fatal to the comfort of the club and intolerable in a society of gentlemen. The committee further resolved that Mr. Yates was bound to make "an ample apology," or retire from the club. Mr. Yates de-

clined either to retire or to apologise, and stated he would appeal to a general meeting on two questions—first, whether the case between Mr. Thackeray and himself was such a case as should be submitted to the committee at all; and secondly, "Whether Mr. Thackeray has any right to call for an apology from me when he has so very arrogantly and coarsely addressed me." The result was that Mr. Yates' subscription was returned, and it was intimated to him that he was expelled the club. He has therefore instituted an action against the committee for trespass, in refusing to allow him to enter the club, and this will raise the important question as affecting the rights of members generally, whether the club had the right to expel Mr. Yates or not. It is understood that there will be a large array of legal talent on both sides, and the trial, both from the nature of the issue and the position of the parties, will possess great interest. The Attorney-General has been retained for the committee of the Garrick Club. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., is to lead the case on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Edmund Yates.

## DINNER TO SIR J. RATCLIFF, F.S.A., MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.

The election of Sir John Ratcliff to the office of Mayor of Birmingham for the third year in succession, speaks more than the most eulogistic language that could be penned. His years of office have been attended with the greatest benefit to the borough. In order to mark his second re-election a banquet was given by the corporation.

After the usual loyal and complimentary toasts had been disposed of,

The CHAIRMAN (Alderman Hawkes) said he had to call upon them to drink to the health of Sir John Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham, who if he had not been that night Mayor of Birmingham, would have received and deserved the same feelings of respect and gratitude. (Cheers.) It was indeed a great privilege for them to be able to invite the head of the municipality as their guest after two years' service, and to say to him—"Thou hast done well; thou hast elevated the character of old Birmingham; and we invest thee for another year with the same power and the same dignities, and wish God speed to your efforts to promote the interests of your native town." (Cheers.) All rejoiced when Mr. John Ratcliff came into the Corporation. He did not wait to be pitchforked into it as an alderman; but coming in as a plain councillor, he applied himself to its work, had his merits recognised, and was soon elevated to the position of an alderman. As to what he had done since then, was it not written in the debate of the day?—how Birmingham, from being a sort of Boemia, had by degrees been raised to that point when the prospect of a visit from the Queen came upon Brummagem citizens as startling as did the comet upon astronomers—and when the greatest sovereign in the world, revolving round their worthy mayor for a time, shed upon him rays of lustre which would adorn him and the town for many a long year to come. (Cheers.) The Town Council having been pleased to lay upon the Mayor the same duties for another year, all would no doubt join in the hope that health and prosperity would attend him, and that the sons and grandsons of the present race of burgesses would remember that in John Ratcliff they had one who had added lustre to the name of good old Brummagem.

The health of the Mayor (Sir John Ratcliff) was drank most enthusiastically.

The MAYOR, who rose amidst loud cheers, said that though they had heard his voice a good deal that day, he could not refrain from acknowledging emphatically the honour they had done him in meeting so numerously, and in listening so kindly to what the chairman had been pleased to say of his services. The esteem and approbation of such a meeting as that was the highest to which he could aspire, for none knew better than the council how far he was entitled to the confidence reposed in him. (Cheers.) And when he saw around him those who had elected him for the third time to the high and proud position of Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest towns in the kingdom, it only made him feel more strongly what he had always felt, that not only was he prepared to sacrifice whatever amount of money might be required to uphold and promote the dignity of his native town, but that if his life were required, he would cheerfully lay it down for the welfare and glory of Birmingham. (Loud cheers.) If there was one thing he desired more than another, and which he held dear upon earth—that thing was the prosperity and well-being of his native town. (Cheers.) He had been fortunate in business; he had sufficient for the future; he could have left the town to live far away from the smoke and turmoil of city life. (Hear, hear.) But no. On that soil he had spent the best part of his life; on it he wished to pass the remainder of his existence; on it he wished to do all the good that his energies and means enabled him to do; and on it, with the assistance of the council, it was his wish to do all that in him lay towards securing for the town the position which so large and wealthy a community ought to enjoy. (Great applause.) In resuming the important duties of chief magistrate for the third year, the council and the town at large might have every confidence that his utmost energies would be exercised in promoting the welfare and interests of a town which had so greatly distinguished itself upon the gracious visit of Her Majesty the Queen, and which held so proud a position amongst the great commercial emporiums of the world. When his present term of office expired he trusted he should continue to merit the approbation of his fellow-townsmen, which was to him the greatest honour that could be attained.

Several other complimentary toasts followed, after which the company separated.



# THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The following telegram, dated Malta, was received on Sunday at the Foreign-office:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 10.

"The steamer Bombay arrived at Suez, from Bombay on the 8th inst. Dates, Bombay, Oct. 25; Aden, Nov. 2. Brigadier Smith's column was at Esangur on the 5th October. Town had been set on fire by the rebels under Tania Topee, previous to their leaving it that morning. Another detachment of Tania's troops attacked Chandaree, and were met by Scindia's troops, the fight lasting three days, and it is reported the rebels lost 800 men. Tania entered there on the 9th October, Captain Fenton and the police evacuating six hours before. General Michell afterwards encountered the enemy at Moorgow Dey, and again at Scindwas, on the 19th October, entirely routing him, and capturing all his guns. Want of cavalry alone has prevented the total destruction of this formidable mass of encampments, still estimated to be 14,000 strong. The difficulty is now being remedied by some valuable levies of Southern Mahratta Horse. Successful actions were fought near Lucknow on the 4th, 5th, and 8th October, in which the rebels, described as utterly purposeless and disorganised, are said to have been destroyed in great numbers. The Bombay newspapers report that in spite of the disturbances, the country continues to enjoy an extraordinary degree of commercial prosperity, and that trade is increasing in amount, and improving in profitability at a rate almost incredible. The accounts of the state of health among the soldiers are very satisfactory.

"ARTHUR FANSHAW, Vice-Admiral."

The Calcutta mail which reached London on Saturday, brings detailed intelligence to the 9th October. The following is from the *Hurkaru* of that date:—

"Tania Topee was caught and held at bay at Boorah, by General Michell on the 15th September. General Roberts so dealt with the rebels whom Sir Hugh Rose left him to hunt and fight down as to leave no reason for invidiously regretting the beginner of the work in watching its continuator. General Michell evinced the same superior efficiency in exchanging compliments with Tania Topee. He totally routed that leader, taking from him on the field nearly thirty guns, and then sending in pursuit of him 605 men, of whom 400 were horse, with a couple of field pieces; and this success was achieved—we hardly dare state so startling a fact, frequently as it has been reiterated—with no loss on our side, or a loss so minute that it was not noticed at the time. The rebels fled north-west, destroying the telegraph line between Bombay and Agra, and an officer at or near Indore. Three days afterwards in Oude, on an island in the Gogra, the rebels who had there entrenched themselves were attacked by two companies of Europeans, the Rajah of Koppertollah's Contingent, and a party of Hodson's Horse. The enemy fled in boats, upon which the Rajah's guns opened a destructive fire. A thousand rebels are reported slain in this affair.

"Our positions in the Nawabi of Oude form a kind of half circle radiating from and beyond Lucknow, and General Grant's tenure of Sultanpore is rendered firmer by the establishment of military communications between that place and Fyzabad. On the other side, the rebels known to be in arms in the Nawabi amount to no less than forty thousand men, under the several commands of the Begum (7,000), Benhee Madho (10,000), and Mahandee Hossein with some sixteen thousand near General Grant. Our army of observation has not yet entered Oude at all; we hold Lucknow, Fyzabad, Nawabganj, Sultanpore, and we make razzias or *dhours* upon the enemy with merely the troops of occupation which we have kept there during the hottest months, not to relinquish our grasp of the devoted kingdom for a moment. Meanwhile a message has reported Banda cleared altogether of the mutinous gatherings by which it had been infested. About the same date, however, the neighbouring district of Jaloun was ravaged by Burghose Sing, with 7,000 bandits, who burnt a good many villages; while a still more disorderly rabble, armed with bludgeons, spears, and all manner of weapons, mustered about 1,000 at Choorkee, half-a-day's march from Calpee. Our men have but to appear anywhere to disperse such gangs; and the fact of their assemblage is only an indication of the absence of forces which of course, cannot be in many places at once. India is not too formidable for even a small body of British troops; but it is too extensive for less than a good large body.

"In the Shahabad district on the 20th September, Captain French, with the steamer Teaknauf, destroyed all the boats at Sabor on the Soane; and Colonel Walter was preparing to clear the Buxar road. Two days later, Calcutta was startled by letters from residents at Darjeeling about the equivocal movements of Jung Bahadoor; and, although some of our contemporaries derided the notion that the Nepaulee potentate should act perfidiously, the authorities have very wisely given the matter more serious attention, and have sent stores and defensive means to the place.

"We return to the series of incidents. In Oude, another and very brilliant success was achieved at Selimpore, on the morning of the 23rd of September. Major Bulwer, with 200 European infantry, two nine-pounder guns, and 400 police cavalry, having made a forced night march of twenty-four miles from Lucknow, had encompassed the rebel entrenchments with his cavalry, under Lieutenant Chamberlain, by five o'clock in the morning, and then he stormed the place 'red hand. The brother of Mushib Ali, two other chiefs, and seven hundred rebels were killed. Our loss was part of whiffing of the police cavalry slain, was demolished together. On the same time the carriage of the vanishing trace as seen. Thus from Barr. We all hastened to the parlour, window to

between Gwalior and the Chambal river, attracted attention, but immediately disappeared in a south-westerly direction. Brigadiers Munsey, Riddell, and M Duff were co-operating to clear Bundelcund.

"Adherence to dates makes us shift the scene abruptly back to Shahabad; when towards the end of last month, Colonel Sawyer's column (3rd Sikh Cavalry and the Bengal Police Ressalah) proceeded to interpose between Peroo and the enemy, and met them at Sahnajee, killing about a hundred (one of whom was a rebel officer), with the loss of one killed and sixteen wounded. But this is not enough; and to secure the Shahabad districts, Brigadier Douglas was already on the march from Benares with the 10th, 35th, and 37th regiments, the Lodianna Regiment, a battery of Artillery, and the Camel Corps. The Punjab continues quiet; but proper precautions are not neglected. Seven hundred men under Colonel Whish were directed upon Dara Ishmail Khan from Meeran Meer so far back as the 21st ultimo. Yesterday Lord Clyde was to have opened the campaign in Oude and Rohilcund."

An additional Telegram was received at the India House on Tuesday morning, dated Allahabad, October 16. It is as follows:—

OUDE.—The following events have occurred in Oude since the date of my last message of the 4th of October: The rebels had advanced on Sundella with 12,000 men and 12 guns. Captain Dawson entered a fortified enclosure with 1,400 police infantry, sending back his 500 cavalry to Malloabud. On the 10th of October the rebels were driven out of Sundella, losing one gun and 100 men killed. On the 8th a column sent from Lucknow attacked the rebels at Zhamoo, near Sundella, and routed them, taking three guns. The pursuit was kept up for ten miles, and 1,000 rebels were killed. Our loss, Europeans, two officers and seven privates wounded. Police, four killed and forty-four wounded. On the 5th of October Brigadier Eveleigh encountered a body of rebels at Meenagun, near the Cawnpore road, took two guns, and killed and wounded 200 men. Our loss trifling. The Kapoor-thella Contingent have again distinguished themselves in an attack on the town of Bundooree, near Bairaam Ghat, on the Gogra River; 400 of the rebels were killed, without any loss on our side. A strong column, under Brigadier Wetherall, is being formed at Soroon, in the Allahabad district, on the left bank of the Ganges, and will advance into Oude immediately.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

BENARES DIVISION.—The districts of Benares, Jounpore, Mirzapoor, and Azimghur are quiet; the northern frontier of Azimghur is, however, still threatened from Oude. The Ghazepore district is generally quiet, but a few Sepoys are still hanging about the village of Burragoon.

GORUCKPORE.—The rebels, who had again advanced on Bansee, were driven off, and the country east of Bansee is now in a great measure cleared of rebels. The territory bordering on Gueth (?) continues to be disturbed.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.—This division continues quiet, with the exception of the northern frontier of Shahjehanpore, which suffers from occasional runs by the Oude rebels. A force from Shahjehanpore, under Sir T. Seaton, encountered a body of rebels at the village of Bangamaon, on the Oude frontier, on the 8th of October, took two guns out of three, and killed 300 men. Our loss about twelve killed and wounded. On the same day another body of rebels attacked Powanee, but were repulsed. The Agra, Meerut, and Kumaon divisions are quiet.

JHANSI DIVISION.—This division has been generally quiet; but the approach of Tania Topee, who was last heard of on the banks of the Betwa, on the borders of the Sullutpore district, has caused great uneasiness. Captain Fenton, the Deputy Commissioner of Sullutpore, has had to abandon his district and fall back on Jhansi. It appeared uncertain whether Tania Topee would move in the direction of Jhansi. The Jubbulpore Division tolerably quiet.

CENTRAL INDIA.—On the 2nd of October Tania Topee attacked and took Enaghur. The troops of Sindiah, who held the place, are believed to have fraternised with the rebels. The post of Thundegree, in the Jhansi division, was attacked by a portion of Tania Topee's force from the 7th to the 9th of October. The rebels were beaten off by the garrison, which was composed of Sindiah's troops, and retreated to Seel (?) ten miles off. On the 9th of October General Michell surprised a division of the rebels under the Banda Nawab at Montgrenlie (?), killing 150 of them and taking six guns. The Rao Sahib is said to have gone towards Jhansi with another division.

## PUNJAB.

DELHI TERRITORY.—The King of Delhi left Zee-nut Mahal, and Anwar Bux left Delhi on the 7th of October, under escort of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, a troop of Horse Artillery, and a Police Battalion.

## BENGAL.

PATNA DIVISION.—A party of Sepoys were attacked near Doondaon, in the Arrah district, and about thirty men killed. Our loss two officers—Captain Nason, Military Train; Captain Douglas, Madras Cavalry—killed.

The following supplement to the above message of the same date (October 16) has also been published:—

OUDE.—A force was despatched from Sultanpore on the 20th of October to Daodpore, where it completely defeated the Nussarabad rebels' brigade, taking three guns, three elephants, and all the enemy's materials. The fort of Burrah was taken on the 21st. The British loss on these occasions amounted to about forty wounded and a few killed.

BENARES.—The deputy-magistrate of Sassaram

reports that the column under Colonel Turner engaged a body of the enemy at the village of Baja (?), Captain Sir H. Havelock at the same time pressing their rear with his cavalry. The enemy was completely routed, losing 500 in killed; the British, one officer killed and two wounded, and seven or eight men killed and wounded.

CENTRAL INDIA.—On the 9th of October the Mhow field force, under the command of Major-General Michell, surprised near the town of Mongrenlie a body of the Gwalior rebels, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 strong, and utterly defeated them, taking their six guns, the British loss very trifling. On the 12th of October the force under Brigadier Smith joined that of Major-General Michell, and on the 19th the combined force came upon the enemy, 10,000 strong, at Saiswa, (?), south-east from Chundalee, and totally routed him with a loss of 500 killed and all his guns. The enemy fought fiercely. The British loss very slight. The fugitives have fled, it is supposed, to Behut, on the right side of the river Betwa. A force from Jhansi covers the approaches to Tehree. Maun Singh is reported to have plundered Ramgorah, near Gooch, on the 18th of October. The following cavalry reinforcements have arrived in Central India: The Guzerat and Guicowar Horse, under Captain Buckle, reached Sarumpoor on the 20th of October, and continued their march. On the same day Lieutenant Ker, with the Southern Mahratta Horse, will be at Bhilsa. On the 28th of October, Major Learmouth, with a squadron of Her Majesty's 17th Lancers, was on the road to Gooch. The remainder of this regiment, under Colonel Benson, arrived this morning at Mhow, together with the 5th troop Royal Horse Artillery. They proceed towards Gooch tomorrow.

KANDEISH.—Metaram, the leader of the rebel Bheels in Kandeish, was killed on the 8th of October by a party of Holkar's cavalry, under the orders of Captain Keating. Her Majesty's 6th Inniskillen Dragoons arrived in Bombay, per steamship Oneida, on the 16th inst.

## PROPOSED RELINQUISHMENT OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Some light is cast upon the necessity for such a mission as that which Mr. Gladstone has undertaken, by two despatches which are published from the pen of Sir John Young. Sir John, as far back as the summer of last year, wrote home to state how impracticable the free Parliament had become, and he takes the liberty to say that "England is in a false position in the Ionian Islands, and the islands are too widely separate, and their interests too distinct ever to become a homogeneous whole under foreign auspices."

Sir John now writes as follows:—

"The small size and distance one from the other of the islands render the growth of a common public opinion impossible. The free press, consequently, has no character of reality nor echo in the minds of the people. Failing these important elements, there does not exist the power necessary to control and elevate the tendencies of the Legislative Assembly, which, without much enlightened guidance, either in the press or the public, passes its time in discussing quarrels between the different islands or in the pursuit of individual interests. Napoleon says, in one of his letters to his brother Joseph, 'What a nation hates is another nation,' and this sentiment poisons with suspicion, or chills with cold reception every benefit we confer and every advancement; and if this dictum be true as to provinces acquired and governed as an integral part of an empire, it is doubly so of dependencies held by such tenure as England holds these islands; the sooner, therefore, she extricates herself from the position the better for her own reputation and the cause of representative institutions generally. If Her Majesty's Government could find or make an opportunity of discussing the subject with the other Powers that were parties to the Treaty of Paris, I should most earnestly recommend its being done. Now is a good opportunity; a victory has been gained over the discontent and unreasonableness of those who are discontented without a cause, or misled by faction. The Ionians complain of no constitutional grievance—of no abuse of power on our part. England could retire from the protection with a good grace. I mean especially from the southern islands, in which all the difficulties really originate. With respect to one of them, Santa Maura, it is not an island at all—it is a bit of the continent. Grivas, the noted Greek chieftain, rode from Greece into the citadel, to pay a visit, without dismounting, some weeks ago. To part with it would be a happy boon to the other islands; for, while it does not half pay its expenses, and is a heavy clog on the resources of Corfu, its pretensions for patronage and expenditure know no limits. As to Corfu, it could scarcely be given up without bad faith, for its possession by Greece would keep at Albania and Epirus in constant agitation; but it ought to be held by England in full sovereignty as a colony, and if so held it would, with its dependencies form a most valuable and beautiful possession. Corfu, as well as its satellite, Paxo, more than pays all its own expenses, has, indeed, a large surplus revenue, though it is not half peopled, more than half waste, undrained, and neglected. Under really British auspices, its agriculture, its commerce, and its people would receive new life, and a vast impulse. The island would become a garden, and its port the centre of the commerce of the adjacent countries. This is well known in Corfu, and in it alone, of all the other islands, there exists no desire to be separated from England. In order to prove the great importance of Corfu as the key of the Adriatic, I will mention only one fact. At the beginning of the recent war, in the spring of 1854, three Russian ships (a frigate and two corvettes) were cruising in the Adriatic, but did not venture to attempt their escape past Corfu, though only one small English frigate

was then in the harbour. On the contrary, all three hastened to Trieste, where they were sold, while the officers and crews were sent overland, across the Austrian dominions, to Russia. It is to be remembered, also, that Corfu is of as great importance to the security and convenience of the route to Egypt and India, by Trieste, as Malta is to the route by Marseilles or Gibraltar. Still I do not insist on the paramount value of Corfu as a military and naval station in an English so much as in a European point of view. The great establishments and garrisons which Austria has recently erected at Pola, Cattaro, and other points in the Adriatic, are nearly as much standing menaces against the western as Sebastopol was against the eastern provinces of Turkey; and the constant interference of Austria in the affairs of Montenegro, and of the semi-independent tribes of Albania and Bosnia, tends to show that Russia is not the only neighbour which has views of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of the Porte. Now, the permanent possession of Corfu by England is as effectual a check to any projects of conquest of the neighbouring Turkish provinces by Austria as our hold on Gibraltar and Malta was, at the beginning of the present century, found to be at the conquest of Spain and Sicily respectively by France. The letters of the First Napoleon to his brother, King Joseph (already referred to), prove that he considered the possession of Corfu to be indispensable to the furtherance of the ambitious views which he is well known to have entertained, of extending the French dominions over the neighbouring parts of the East. And it is evident that Corfu is as well placed for the control as for the furtherance of any such projects."

In the same letter the Lord High Commissioner recommends Her Majesty's Government to discuss the subject with those who were parties to the Treaty of Paris. He wants England to retire from the Ionian Islands, and he says so plainly, so that the public mind may be fully prepared for such a recommendation being backed up by Mr. Gladstone. The second despatch is one dated as recently as July 4, in the present year, but it is unintelligible, as it only makes reference to the contents of other despatches which have not yet been given to the public.

## DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND.

A correspondent of *Saunders's News Letter* writes from Roscrea, under date of Friday, as follows: "The murderer of Mr. Ely still continues to receive succour and concealment, since up to the present he has escaped arrest, and all information that might lead to his haunts, or where he may have been since the perpetration of his crime, has been withheld. The magistrates and the police are doing their utmost to capture the assassin, but from the indifference and apathy, or perhaps stronger feeling, amounting to dislike, with which their efforts are regarded by the peasantry, it is to be apprehended that their labours may not prove successful." The *Parsonstown Chronicle*, a paper thoroughly well-informed of the doings of the peasantry in Queen's and King's Counties, says: "It was generally known in the country by some mysterious intelligence that Mr. Ely was to be assassinated, and the report of his having been shot, which generally prevailed for a few days before that event, was but an anticipation of what actually took place. It is not an uncommon occurrence when the Ribbon Association has resolved on the death of a victim that its execution shall have been reported before its actual occurrence. Delany is well known in the district to all the inhabitants, but any information which might lead to a knowledge of his lurking-place is withheld, and the mysterious and gloomy reserve of the peasantry with the police authorities is generally maintained. This withholding of aid on the part of the peasantry in the arrest and detection of murderers is one of the worst features of their social depravity." The *Derry Sentinel*, speaking of the state of Western Donegal, says: "The insecurity of life and property in the infamous district of Gweedore and Cloughaneely is already bearing some of its natural fruits. On the 9th inst. Mrs. Nixon, attended by an armed escort of policemen and her brother, also armed, passed through Letterkenny, on their way to Dublin. Shortly after Mrs. Russell, of Dunlewey House, and her family, also entered the town similarly escorted. It is said she will never return. We do not wonder that a lady circumstanced as she was should adopt this resolution. The greatest sufferers, however, will be those who live on her estate, whose comfort and advancement, since her late husband purchased the property, she neglected no opportunity of promoting. It is deplorable to see the county of Donegal reduced to such a state of things by the bloody and brutal system of Ribbonism. This brings us again to the question—What remedy will be applied to keep the ruffians of the county in order? We have already recommended a protection society, in which all well-affected persons should be enrolled, with the magistrates and resident gentry. We reiterate that advice, and no time should be lost in having it organised at once."

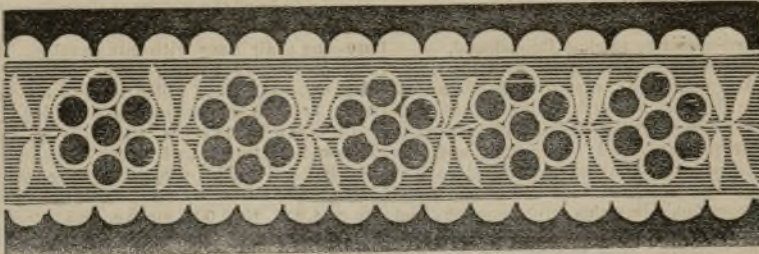
During the last few days the Bishop of London has been occupied, at St. Paul's Cathedral, with the visitation of his diocese. Many hundreds of the laity have flocked to the cathedral, anxious to witness what was to most of them a very novel ceremony. The proceedings have hitherto been chiefly of a formal character. The churchwardens having made their presentations, the bishop and clergy, after hearing Divine service on each day of the visitation, proceeded to the Consistory Court, where the clergy handed in their licences, their institution papers, and other documents, for examination and enrolment. On Friday, a clergyman appeared in his robes with a moustache and imperial, very much in the style of young officers in the army. This gentleman turned out to be the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Christ Church, St. Mary-lebone, to which benefice he was presented by the Crown in 1856.



## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

INVENTION is quickened in these modern days. The mind goes on at readier speed than formerly. It is singular to



INSERTION.

other side, passing in its course through the eye of the needle. Imperfect sight, or imperfect light, are so helped by this clear little contrivance, that we think some at least of our subscribers will be pleased to have this easy Needle-Threader brought under their notice.

## KNITTED HEAD-DRESS.

The best material for making these light, simple, and yet very pretty head-dresses, is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Persian Thread, which, after being got up by the laundress, possesses that peculiarly glossy appearance which distinguishes expensive foreign lace. If this is not used, the most desirable substitute is the same makers' Boars' Head Crochet Cotton, No. 20 being the most suitable size.

To make our directions simple, we will call the wider meshes used in this work number one, number two, and number three, supplying their dimensions in company with our illustration. To commence the work, net nine loops on number one; then, in the second row, net seven loops on each of these, using the same mesh. Then take the finest purse-mesh that is made, and net seven rows. After this, net one row on the same mesh, but in the following way: Net two; net one with the thread twice round the mesh; then two, in the usual way; then one, with the thread twice round the mesh again; and so on, till the round is completed. Then take mesh number one, and net four loops on each of the long loops of the preceding row. Then net on the purse mesh, two rows; and a third, with the thread twice round the mesh; then three, with the thread once round, in the usual way; and so on again, till the circle is completed. Then net five loops on each of the long loops of the preceding row, leaving the intermediate three loops untouched. Net two rows on the purse mesh, and a third alternating with the thread twice round the mesh and three loops in the usual way, until the circle is completed. Then net five loops on each of the long loops as before, using mesh number one, completing the pattern with the purse mesh exactly in the same way. Three rows of the escallops will then have been formed. Now take mesh number two, and net five loops on each of the long loops of the preceding row exactly as before, completing this row of escallops also in the same way. After this, the rows do not go all round, the back being left out in accordance with the shape of the head-dress. The last row is to be repeated, leaving out eight of the escallops, as we have just said, to fit the back of the head. Five rows of escallops will then have been formed. Then take mesh number three, and net six loops on each

of the long loops of the preceding row, completing the rows as before. After this, form two more rows of escallops, having seven loops on one instead of six; completing with three plain rows on the purse mesh, that is, not now passing the thread twice round the mesh on any of the loops. Then take a mesh rather smaller than that which we have designated as number one, and net all round

notice how patience has checked improvement in the days that are gone. The quiet mind was content to spend each day like the last, habit rendering inconvenience a thing of course, until all effort to ameliorate or remove the mischief became the last idea that could present itself. So stood the past; but the present shows us new views of everything in life. The slightest felt inconvenience sets ingenuity to work to find a remedy, and every department of life is pervaded by a spirit of improvement. The little implement which has led us into these observations is a proof of what we say. It is a simple invention to enable any lady to thread her needle with the most imperfect light, and with perfect ease. In the twilight, or by the fireside, it will enable the industrious to save many a half-hour of valuable time. The needle is inserted and adjusted by an easy mechanical arrangement in this article, so that the eye forms the diminishing point of an aperture large at its mouth; and the thread being introduced, finds its way, with the slightest possible guidance, through to the

the work. Then net two on one with the same mesh, and afterwards finish with a couple of plain rows.

These head-dresses are to be worn with a small head-piece in black net, trimmed with bows of ribbon at the sides, and a sufficient quantity behind to make the net stand well out. They are laid on the top of this and fastened on in front with a couple of ornamental pins.

A few words to be given as instructions to the laundress may not be out of place. These nets should be laid between muslin when they are washed. The best finish is to pass an ivory knitting needle through every loop at the edge, which at once draws them into their right form. Afterwards, the tip of the finger should be pressed into each escallop, thus raising them up into a rounded form, which adds greatly to their effect.

## HEARTSEASE SLIPPER.

A warm, comfortable slipper can appreciate. It does not in our social system connected with the family. It is often the case in the family.

HEARTSEASE SLIPPER.



use before a glowing fire, with more glowing faces round it, contrasting with heart-felt advantage the difference between the warm world within of love and sympathy, and the cold world without of strife and selfishness. We have given an illustration for one which we think will be admired when worked, as the effect is extremely good and the labour comparatively small when contrasted with Berlin-work. It is executed in the dotted or stitched work, called *broderie à la minute*, now so much in use on cloth. The colour of both the cloth and the silk with which it is stitched, must be selected according to taste. Black, worked with two shades of gold colour, that is, a double line all over the pattern, instead of a single outline, looks particularly well. Black, with two shades of *cerise*, is also very pretty. Part of the leaves are filled up entirely with the dotted work; this gives a much richer effect to the design. The silk used for this purpose should be coarse netting silk, in order to bring out the pattern boldly. The stitches should be regular and distinct, and the two rows worked close together. This style of work will be found extremely suitable for slippers, as it is very durable.

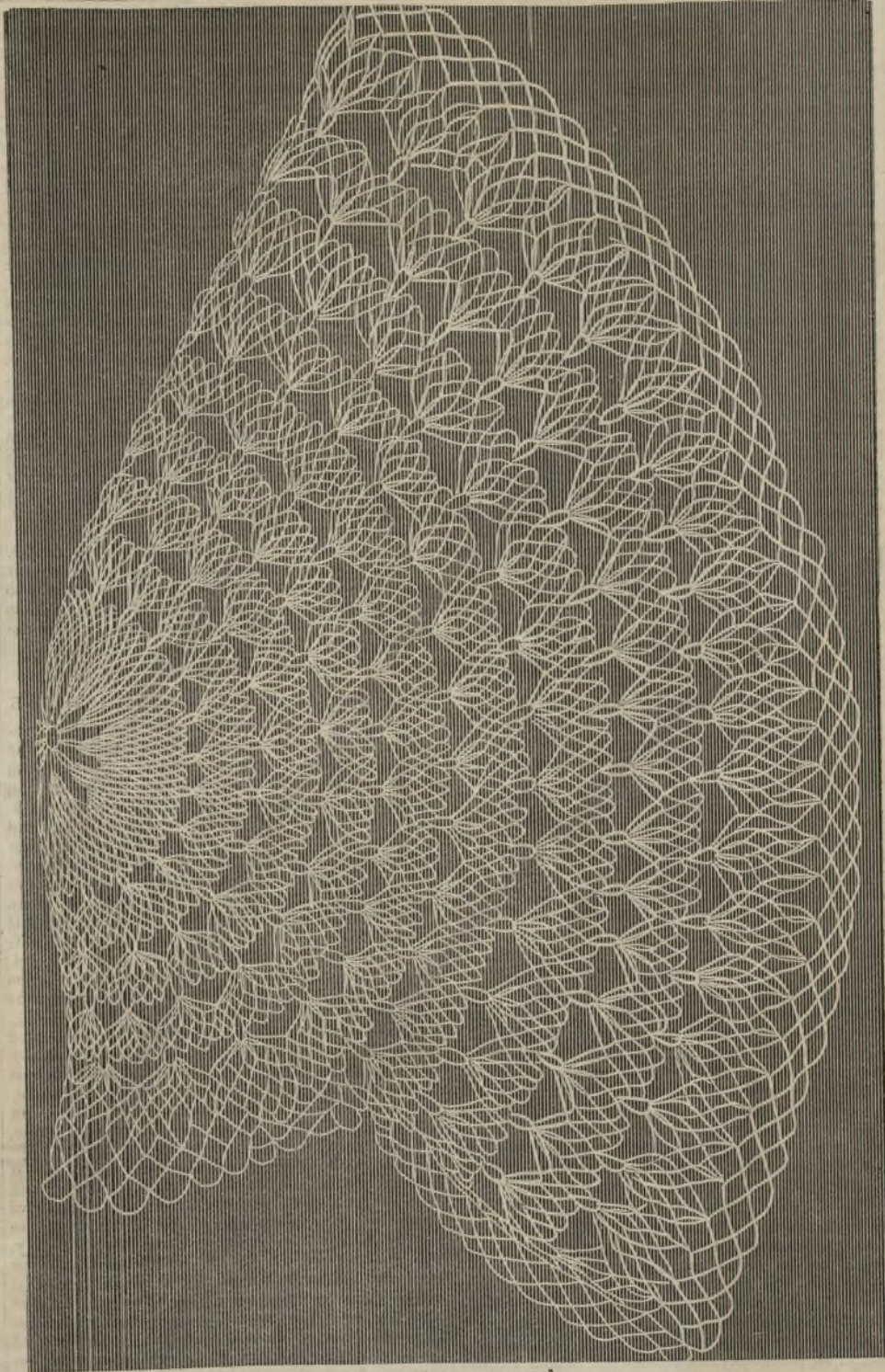
#### BORDER IN SILK PATCHWORK.

Winter evenings and patchwork seem to belong to each other. It is a very old occupation of the work-table, and one which always appears to produce very handsome results, with slight means, both of labour and materials. The labour is not so continuous as in most other undertakings, as it is always a kind of stock-work to be taken up at any time, or in any light, and when other occupations of the needle would have to be relinquished. Some ladies object to the plan of commencing different pieces of work, and advocate that one should be finished before another is commenced. We think that much more is accomplished when we have different objects of interest for different occasions. It is astonishing how many minutes, during the week, may be saved from waste, by having some simple piece of work always at hand, and what large labours are completed by adding together these accumulated morsels of time and work. Patchwork is exactly suited for this object. It is also a pleasant occupation for invalids, as there is much diversity, without any fatigue of mind. On these accounts, it will always remain in favour, as well as for the very ornamental articles it produces. Table-covers, folding screens, cushions, and counterpanes, are all made in silk patchwork, and when executed with accuracy and taste, are worthy of any drawing-room. We give in our illustration a border which has an extremely good effect. The degrees of light and shade must be regulated according to the engraving, the squares being the lightest, and the outer pieces the darkest, so that the mosaic pattern should be left clear and distinct. This border looks very handsome round what is called the box pattern for the centre. A drawing-room table-cover may be thus formed of the most ornamental description, and yet have only occupied those unregarded moments which are so often wasted, but which yet make up the sum of human life.

In sewing this patchwork together, some reference must be had to the colours of the respective parts, and as sewing silk is expensive for large pieces of work, we recommend that an assortment of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s coloured Cottons should be procured, as their quality supplies all that can be desired for roundness, smoothness, strength, and beauty of dye.

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. DARWIN.

It was in the latter part of the morning that a carriage drove up to our door, of that description then called a "Sulky," because calculated to hold one person only. The carriage was worn and bespattered with mud. Lashed on the place appropriated to the boot in ordinary carriages was a large pail for the purpose of watering the horses, together with some hay and oats beside it. In the top of the carriage was a skylight, with an awning which could at pleasure be drawn over; this was for the purpose of giving light to the doctor, who wrote most of his works on scraps of paper with a pencil as he travelled. The front of the carriage within was occupied by a receptacle for writing-paper and pencils, likewise for a knife, fork and spoon; on one side was a pile of books reaching from the floor to nearly the front window of the carriage; on the other, a hamper containing fruit and sweetmeats, cream and sugar, great part of which, however, was demolished during the time the carriage traversed the forty miles which separated Derby from Barr. We all hastened to the parlour, window to



KNITTED HEAD-DRESS.

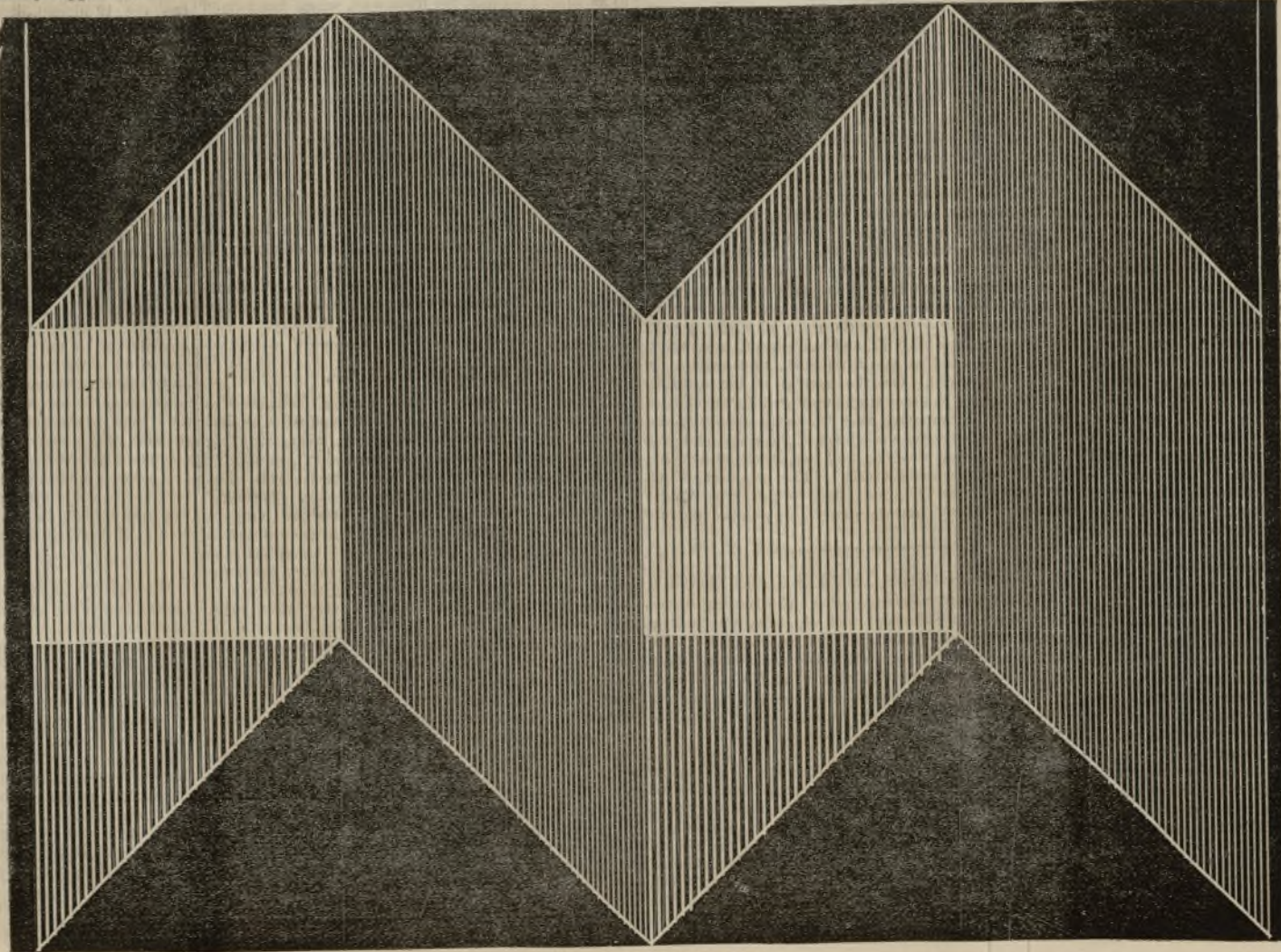
see Dr. Darwin, of whom we had heard so much, and whom I was prepared to honour and venerate, in no common degree, as the restorer of my mother's health. What then was my astonishment at beholding him as he slowly got out of the carriage! His figure was vast and massive, his head was almost buried on his shoulders, and he wore a scratch wig, as it was then called, tied up in a little bob-tail behind. A habit of stammering made the closest attention necessary in order to understand what he said. Meanwhile, amidst all this, the doctor's eye was deeply sagacious, the most so I think of any eye I remember ever to have seen; and I can conceive that no patient consulted Dr. Darwin, who, so far as intelligence was concerned, was not inspired with confidence in beholding him; his observation was most keen; he constantly detected disease, from his sagacious observation of symptoms apparently so slight as to be unobserved by other doctors. His horror of fermented liquors, and his belief in the advantages both of eating largely, and eating an almost immeasurable abundance of sweet things, was well known to all his friends; and we had on this occasion, as indeed was the custom whenever he came, a luncheon-table set out with hot-house fruit, and West India sweetmeats, clotted cream, Stilton cheese, &c. When the whole party were settled at table, and I had lost the fear that the doctor would speak to me, and when, by dint of attention, I could manage to understand what he said, I was astonished at his wit, his anecdotes, and most entertaining conversation. I was particularly amused by anecdotes he told of his patients. There was one lady, the Duchess of D—, whom he had recently been called to attend, who was perishing, he said, under the effect of the white enamel paint which some ladies were then very fond of applying. The doctor at once perceived the cause of her malady, but he knew it would be tender ground to touch upon, since her use of this cosmetic was kept a profound secret, even from her family; he therefore put on a very grave face, and said she was certainly poisoned, asked if she had had her servants long, and if she had reason to think they owed her ill-will; he then said he should make the strictest examination of all the kitchen utensils, which he did; no satisfaction could be obtained. He then informed her Grace that poison might be absorbed by the skin as well as received by the stomach; had she observed the dyes of her gloves, &c. At last, the Duchess of D—, after a great struggle, confessed she used the white lead enamel. It was soon removed. Dr. Darwin's ingenuity furnished her with some vegetable cosmetic in its stead, and her Grace completely recovered. With this, and various other anecdotes, did Dr. Darwin beguile the time whilst the dishes in his vicinity were rapidly emptied; but what was my astonishment when, at the end of the three hours during which the meal had lasted, he expressed his joy at hearing the dressing-bell, and hoped dinner would soon be announced. At last, to my sorrow, he discovered me, and said, "I will now see if you are a clever and industrious little girl; translate me these lines of Virgil?" on which he began, no doubt, to repeat them, but to me, who could not even understand his English, they were wholly unintelligible. He then quoted some Greek lines, of which language I knew not a word, so that I got into great disgrace with him. This is the recollection of my first childish impressions of Dr. Darwin; an eventful day, not only for myself was that which first introduced him to our family circle.—*Life of Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck.*

#### THE COMMITTEE OF THE PROTESTANT DISSENTING

DEPUTIES have resolved that the bill of last year for the total abolition of Church-rates, which passed through the Commons and was rejected by the Lords, should be reintroduced to the Commons, and pressed forward without delay at the opening of next session.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of Lord Dudley Stuart's untimely death was commemorated on Wednesday, by a meeting of the Polish Historical Society. Major Szulcowski delivered an appropriate address, in which he appeared to regard the emancipation of the serfs by the Emperor Alexander as a measure calculated to prepare the way for the restoration of Polish independence.

A CORRESPONDENT AT NICE, remarking on the presence of a great number of Russian families, says: "In fact, so strong is the Muscovite element here that generals could be found in sufficient number to command all the armies of Europe, while the diplomatists out of place and councilors of state would suffice to organize any number of conferences. As for Russian princes and princesses, they form an army in themselves, having for leaders the families of Soukasanetti, Mourawieff, Orousoff, Scripitzin, Barclay de Tolly, and Baggawood."



BORDER IN SILK PATCHWORK.



## EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Jonathan Abbott, of youthful, but somewhat peculiar appearance, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt at Worship-street Police-court, on Friday, on suspicion of having stolen 20*l.* worth of property from a dwelling-house. On the previous Wednesday the prisoner had been brought to this court in custody for this offence, when the following evidence was given—Ellen Everett: I am a servant to Mr. James Shelton, butcher, of 86, High-street, Shoreditch. At half-past ten on the morning of Sunday last, I was upstairs, and noticed on entering the rooms that all the drawers were open. I then heard our little dog bark, and looking over the bannisters, observed a man, whom I swear to be the prisoner, coming from the dining-room with the plate-basket and its contents in his hand. I ran down calling out, "Who are you?" He ran away into my master's bedroom. I followed, and snatched the blunderbuss from off the drawers and presented it at him, saying, "If you don't give me that I'll shoot you," meaning the plate basket. He escaped over the tiles, for the blunderbuss was not loaded; but I got the basket from him.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: I suppose that you would have shot him if you could?—Witness: Most certainly I should. Yesterday I saw the prisoner enter a public-house in the Hackney-road, but when I returned to the spot, after finding a police-constable, he had left. In the evening I met with him again near Shoreditch church—went home, told my master, and that time succeeded in securing him.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you swear prisoner is the person you saw in your master's house? How do you recognise him?—Witness: I do swear it. I know him by his cap and coat, but he then wore shepherd's plaid trousers.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: You acted with great courage, and deserve equal praise.—James Shelton: I was at the City-road Chapel with my family on the morning in question, and had scarcely entered when informed of this robbery. I found the house in possession of the police, and missed property to the amount of 20*l.*, from various drawers that had been forced open. The desk in my counting-house had been similarly treated. Among the articles were a gold watch, three gold seals, a gold pencil-case, three gold brooches, three gold pins, gold ear-rings, an ivory brooch, and a silver watch.—Storer, 56 H: I was on duty when called to take charge of the prisoner. I had previously heard of the robbery, and the description given of the thief corresponded with that the prisoner now presents in appearance. The girl was not at all excited, and expressed her thorough conviction he was the right man. He declared that he had not stolen anything. I have ascertained that he is in the employ of an umbrella manufacturer.—The father of the prisoner here expressed his anxiety to be sworn. He was in a position to prove his son's entire innocence, and, from one peculiar fact, could, on a future day, bring 200 persons, if requisite, for the same purpose. Mr. Abbott was then sworn, and stated that he had been eighteen years in the service of Mr. Boucher, colour manufacturer, of Hackney, and resided, with his family and the prisoner, in the lower part of the Wesleyan Chapel, Richmond-road, Hackney. On the day in question his son had not left their house, and scarcely his sight, from half-past eight o'clock in the morning until eight at night, and was at service in the chapel by half-past ten, in totally different attire to that described by the first witness. With respect to the shepherd's plaid trousers, witness had never seen him wear such trousers, and the prosecutor's shop was two miles from the chapel.—Mr. D'Eyncourt (to the witness Everett, re-called): You hear this testimony; are you still positive of the prisoner's identity?—Witness: I am most positive; I swear to him by his face and coat.—Gascoyne, 98 H: I know a thief very like the prisoner.—Two other officers asserted the same.—The prisoner, who at different periods of the evidence had evinced strong emotion, was then admitted to bail in his father's surety of 10*l.*, and on Friday the court was crowded, many persons being manifestly anxious as to the result.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Is the young woman yet resolute in her opinion?—Everett (firmly): I am quite certain that prisoner is the man, for I cannot be mistaken.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Where was he when you seized the plate basket?—Witness: Getting out of master's bedroom window on to the tiles. You see I was close to him. When I fired the blunderbuss it only clicked or snapped. It was not loaded. I dropped it and laid hold of the basket. I had a good half-front view of him.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did he speak?—Witness: Not a word. I would have pinned him to the window-sill if I had had one of master's "spears" (a butcher's long skewer) near me.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Perhaps you would not mind shooting the thief now?—Witness: That I shouldn't.—Mr. Shelton: It is quite by accident the blunderbuss was unchanged. My premises have been attempted several times.—Miss Shelton spoke to the lost property being safe at church time, and to the excellent character of the girl Everett, who had been with her family fifteen months.—Several gentlemen volunteered to prove an *alibi* to the charge. Mr. James Green, of Robert-terrace, Hackney, Mr. John Griffith, and Mr. Frederick Hawkins, organist at the chapel mentioned, swore that they had seen the prisoner in that edifice on Sunday last a few minutes before the time it was alleged he had been engaged in this robbery, and spoke highly of him in a general way. They had known him from sixteen to seventeen years.—Mr. D'Eyncourt stopped the case, observing that not any thing could be stronger in favour of the prisoner than such evidence. It was clear that the young woman yet believed she was right in her recollection of the burglar, but it was equally manifest she was wholly mistaken.—The prisoner then left the court with his friends.

Lord Churston has declined to take shares in the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway, on the ground that no member of Parliament should hold shares in any railway on which he may have to legislate.

## THE VIOLENT GALES.

The metropolis and country for miles around were on Monday and the previous night visited by violent winds, which occasioned a vast amount of damage to property, and were attended with loss of life. The wind was principally north-east, but it frequently veered round to the south-west. So violent was the wind on the river that it was considered dangerous for small boats to pass through Chelsea-reach, and some of the schooners riding at anchor down the river were driven from their moorings, whilst the smaller craft were seriously injured by being forced against each other during the night. The trees and plants in the different royal and private parks were also greatly injured. In many parts of London, chimney-pots, slates, and tiles were hurled down by the wind. During the height of the gale a lighterman named Wheed was blown off the gunwale of the vessel and fell into the river. The drags were used, but the body was not found until some hours after. In the vicinity of Belfast the ship Stanley, Captain Coull, of and from Glasgow to the Mediterranean, had gone ashore, and was likely to become a total wreck, being full of water. In Yarmouth Roads the screw-steamer Huntwick, Captain Weatherley, with a cargo of coals, sprang a leak and sank; the crew were saved. The brig Porcia, of Colchester, Captain Cole, from Calais to the north, in ballast, drove on shore on the north beach, Lowestoft, and was expected to go to pieces. The Princess Royal, of Scarborough, Captain Edmond, went down seventy-four miles east of Flamborough Head; crew saved. In the vicinity of Scarborough the Felicity, Captain Shallow, from Hartlepool for Lynn, was blown on shore, and it was thought would break up. The Dutch brigantine Laurentia, Captain Frey, from Newport to Valencia, foundered on the 10th, one mile east of Torenolingo; only one man was saved.

The Channel Islands mail packet was unable to leave Weymouth on Monday, on account of the weather, and the mail was sent *via* Southampton that night.

The O-tend mail packet, which left that port for Dover at 6.30 on Sunday evening, encountered the full force of the terrific gale which had prevailed during twenty-four hours, and after vainly endeavouring to make head against the weather, was beating about in the Channel until three p.m. on Monday, when she ran into the harbour at Newhaven, and landed her wearied passengers, who came to London by the South Coast Railway.

The weather has been frightful within the last few days along the Peninsular coast. The Teviot, which brought home the Australian mail on Friday night, shipped at times tons of water, and passengers were washed out of their berths. The Sultan, which brought home the Bombay mail on Saturday, met a complete gale and terrific sea in crossing the Bay of Biscay and lost a life-boat and several sails. The Tagus, which arrived on Tuesday with the Peninsular mails, met with bad weather also, so much so that she was forty hours in reaching Southampton from Ushant.

The Wellington, Captain Howlett, from London for Sydney, slipped from two anchors and chains at the Nore, and proceeded up the river, and endeavoured to anchor at Greenwich, but was obliged to slip the remaining anchor there, and was run on some soft mud. The Antilles, Captain Hensell, from Rotterdam for Shields, was driven on shore six miles south of Bridlington Quay at 3.30 a.m. on Monday; she will, in all probability, soon break up. About a dozen light vessels, the remnant of the downward fleet, reached the harbour of Hartlepool in safety, after encountering a very rough night at sea. The screw-steamer Gipsy Queen, from Hamburg, arrived in the harbour on account of the heavy sea and the scarcity of water at the entrance. Having encountered a dreadful night at sea she arrived safely in the harbour this morning. The brig Hope, of Whitby, arrived at West Hartlepool on Sunday, having on board part of the crew of the fishing-boat Star of the East, of Yarmouth, which was run into by the Hope on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, whilst the latter was crossing the Deep. Five of the crew belonging to the fishing-boat succeeded in getting on board the brig, whilst the captain (Henry Brown), five men and a boy, it is very much to be feared, have met with a watery grave, though, from the Star of the East being comparatively a new boat, it is possible that she may have been able to keep afloat. Reports from Dublin, dated Monday, say that on Saturday morning a cold breeze set in from N.N.E., and at nightfall, in exposed places, it blew half a gale from N.E., and kept at it during the night. On the arrival of the up-train from Belfast on Tuesday night we were informed that a fine ship was embayed near the rocks adjoining the harbour, and, despite the efforts of the crew, she was helplessly driving to shore, and has, in all probability, by this time become a wreck. The steamers which left Liverpool for Drogheda had to put into Kings-town on Tuesday, and the passengers proceeded home by train.

## OBTAINING GOODS ON FALSE PRETENCES.

William Smith was charged at Marlborough-street Police-court, on Saturday, with obtaining goods from various tradesmen under the false representations detailed in the following evidence: Mr. James Reeve Burgess, of the firm of Burgess and Co., cheese-mongers, 47, Brewer-street, Golden-square, said, on the 11th inst., the prisoner came to their shop and asked for some tasters of cheese for Mr. Piccirillo. Knowing the prisoner had lived in Mr. Piccirillo's service, who resided in the neighbourhood, and that he had been in the habit formerly of coming to the shop for cheeses, he gave him two tasters. He went away with the samples, and in about five minutes came back and said Mr. Piccirillo would take No. 1, and the cheese from which it had been taken was weighed and delivered to him. The weight was 57*lbs.*, and the value 2*l.* 1*s.*; and he went away with the same. Some suspicion arising directly after the prisoner had quitted the shop

he followed him, and observing that he turned off in a contrary direction to Mr. Piccirillo's house, he stopped him and asked where he was going. The prisoner answered that he was to take it to Lord C—'s, at Knightsbridge. He insisted on his first going to Mr. Piccirillo's, and compelled him to do so. On arriving at the door he threw down the cheese and ran away. He pursued, and coming up with him, gave him into custody.—Mr. Dominico Piccirillo, importer of foreign and fancy goods, 15, Broad-street, said the prisoner was formerly in his employ as porter, and left six months ago. He never authorised him to go to Mr. Burgess for cheese, or to any other house for anything whatever from the time of his leaving.—The next case was the following: James Dupree, a shopman to Mr. Robert Osborne, 2, Welbeck-street, saddler, said he knew the prisoner as coming from Madame Levilly, George-street, Hanover-square, with orders to his employer's shop. On the 6th of the present month he came and said he was sent for some stable tools for Madame Levilly. Thinking he was still in her service, he let him have a horse-brush, three other brushes, and a curry-comb. Last Wednesday he again presented himself, and said he wanted some more tools for the stable, also a lady's riding-whip for madame. He added he had better take two whips for the lady to choose from. The two whips and five more brushes, which he ordered, were supplied to him. Two hours afterwards he returned and said a rug and two rollers were wanted. The rug he took and the rollers were to be sent the next day.—Madame Ann Levilly said prisoner used to attend to her horses. She had not authorised him to apply for the goods.—The prisoner reserved his defence, and was committed for trial.

## DREADFUL CALAMITY IN SPITALFIELDS.

During the whole of Sunday night it blew a hurricane, and many accidents occurred upon the river and in various parts of the metropolis. One of a fearful nature occurred in Palmer-street, Tenter-ground, Spitalfields, near the parish church. The house No. 1, Palmer-street, was occupied at the time of the accident by several families, principally of the Jewish persuasion. The top room was occupied by a German named Capper, an industrious and well-conducted man, but in great poverty, his wife, and four young children. There was a stack of chimneys ascending six feet from the roof on the top of the house. About half-past twelve o'clock, when the storm was at its height, the stack of chimneys was blown down, and fell upon the roof, which was carried away, and fell into the room where poor Capper and his family were sleeping. The most terrible screams and cries for help succeeded the fall of the chimneys and the burying of the family in the ruins, and the occupiers of the lower rooms rushed from the building in a state of bewilderment and with nothing on but their night-clothes. The police and a few stout-hearted men entered the house, and, after much trouble, succeeded in extricating Capper's wife and three children from the debris, and it does not appear they sustained much injury beyond the fright. Capper and one of his sons, aged five years, were both killed in their bed—in fact, they were crushed by the falling materials, and died instantly. The bodies were left in the room where the poor creatures met with their deaths, to await the usual investigation by a coroner's jury. The poor families who fled from the house were sheltered elsewhere. Inspector Price, of the A division, no sooner heard of the accident than he gave directions, in order to prevent another accident which seemed impending, for the floors to be shored up and two strong buttresses to be placed against the front wall, which has bulged considerably. This was immediately done. Mr. Thomas, the master of the Shoreditch Workhouse, to whom the house belonged, also employed men to remove the materials of which the chimneys and roof were composed, to lessen the weight on the upper floor, and they were busily engaged all day. The widow of the deceased Capper is very ill. Her escape was very miraculous. She escaped with only a few slight bruises, but her husband and son were killed by her side. The melancholy affair has caused a great sensation among the poor residents occupying the old and dilapidated houses in Spitalfields and Bethnal-green. Many of the crazy tenements ought to be demolished forthwith, and better and cleaner habitations provided for the humble occupants.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the bodies, when a verdict of Accidental Death was returned by the jury.

## THE DEAD ALIVE.

A young girl, whose name is Amelia Hinks, twelve or thirteen years of age, and who resided with her parents, in Bridge-street, Nuneaton, was dwindling away under some unaccountable complaint. About three weeks ago she, as her friends imagined, died. The corpse was then removed to another room. The body was rigid and icy cold. It was washed and laid out with the usual deathly accompaniments (penny pieces being placed over the eyes), and the coffin was ordered. For more than forty-eight hours the supposed corpse lay beneath the winding-sheet, when it happened that her grandfather, a very aged man, came from Leamington to the neighbourhood of Nuneaton. On going with a female relation to see the corpse, the old man removed one of the copper coins, and although the eye remained closed, he fancied he saw a movement beneath the lid. The female with him at first ridiculed the idea, but on looking more closely, she too observed a movement. The medical attendant was then apprised of the circumstance, and although he at first treated the matter as a delusion, the application of an instrument to the region of the heart soon convinced him that there was life within the apparent corpse. The body was then removed to a warmer room, and the existence of life soon became apparent. By degrees animation was restored, a loud sneeze placing the fact of her being a living subject beyond all doubt. When speech was restored, the girl described everything

that had taken place from the time of her supposed death. She knew who had closed her eyes and placed the coppers thereon. She also heard the order given for her coffin, and could describe the various remarks made over her as she lay in her death-clothes. At first on her restoration she refused all sustenance, and on some aliment being forced upon her, she became frightfully excited, and though in a state of extreme debility, it required great force to hold her. Since that period her conduct has been very strange. She entertains a wish to destroy her father and mother, and on one occasion, when they were asleep in the same room with herself, she arose from her bed in the dead of the night, went down stair for a light, and having first destroyed, by burning, some needlework, which she knew her mother "set great store" upon, she set fire to the curtains, and then retired to her bed, from which it was thought impossible she could have moved. In fact, so mysterious was the origin of the fire that her parents were quite at a loss to account for it, until the girl herself confessed having been the cause. She now lies in such a state that she can neither be called alive nor dead, the former state being only ascertained by a careful examination of her pulse. There is no motive for deception, the parents being creditable people.

## EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MURDER.

On Friday, the 12th inst., a man was apprehended at Fleur-de-lys, in Monmouthshire, charged with committing a murder in one of the Welsh counties, thirty-three years ago. The circumstances of the case, so far as they are at present reported, are briefly these: In or about the year 1825, a man named Thomas Price, alleged to be the prisoner, lived in Carmarthenshire, where he was paying his addresses to a young Welshwoman. Another young man, named Lewis Williams, became attached to the same girl, and frequent quarrels arose between the rivals through the coincidence of their choice. The girl herself seems to have first encouraged one and then the other, but exhibited no decided or permanent preference for either, and this increased the ill-feeling between Price and Williams. At length they agreed to "fight out" the dispute in a field, and both repaired there alone for the purpose. A struggle took place, in the course of which Price got his opponent to the ground, and while in that position stabbed him with a knife. The unfortunate man died soon after, and his murderer escaped. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of the latter, but the police could never find any trace of him until last week, when a man, who formerly knew all the parties, happened to be on business at Fleur-de-lys. Here he saw the prisoner, and declared him to be no other than Price, who committed the murder described. Price still retained his name, and had been living in the place where he was found ever since the occurrence. He was apprehended and brought before the magistrates at Newport on Saturday, but remanded before any particulars were gone into. Communication was at once made with the Carmarthenshire police, and the depositions taken at the coroner's inquest on Williams obtained. The prisoner is a grey-headed man, and, not being called upon to say anything, was silent while before the magistrates.

## FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

The local papers record the occurrence of a dreadful accident at the works of the Thrybergh Coal Company, Kithurst, near Rotherham, on Friday last, the 12th inst., by which the lives of two men were sacrificed, and that of a third terribly jeopardized. It appears that a new shaft is being sunk on the premises of the company, and that the nature of the strata to be excavated renders blasting operations necessary. On the day above mentioned three men, named Harst, Dyson, and Jagger, were lowered into the aperture to make preparations for blasting; they laid the powder and lighted the fusee, and then signalled to be drawn up, at the same time getting into the bucket or cage by which they were to ascend. The signal not being responded to, Dyson got out of the cage to repeat it, as they were in imminent danger from the explosion of the blast. Just as he got out, however, the cage began to move up. Dyson, to save himself, clutched desperately at the receding machine, which caused it to oscillate violently, and soon afterwards it caught against some obstruction in the shaft and capsized. Dyson and Harst fell to the bottom, but Jagger clung to the rope and succeeded in reaching the top, but before he did so the powder below exploded, and the two unfortunate men in the shaft were blown to pieces. Their remains, which were scattered in all directions, were recovered very shortly after the catastrophe by Jagger and a party of men who descended the shaft, and were removed to the Ship Inn, Kithurst, where an inquest was held by Mr. Badge on the following day, and a verdict of Accidental Death returned.

On Friday forenoon, the 5th inst., Mr. David Laurie, one of the proprietors of Devanha Combworks, Aberdeen, and some of his men, were fitting a new grindstone into working order at the works. Mr. Laurie was at one end of the grindstone, and William Hutcheon, blacksmith, at the other, keeping the belt on the pulley driving the grindstone, the belt being, they thought, rather tight. The belt was at the same time driving round the grindstone with great rapidity, when, in an instant, owing to some unobserved flaw in the grindstone, it flew to pieces, and one piece, about one-fourth size of the whole, struck Mr. Laurie on the left temple with such force that part of his skull was knocked in and awfully wounded. The same piece then struck a window, and the framing and five or six panes of glass were broken. Hutcheon was also somewhat hurt by one of the pieces falling on him from the top of the building, whither it had been driven. Mr. Laurie expired on Monday night.



## MISCELLANEA.

The Belgian journals record the marriage of four brothers to four sisters, celebrated at the same time, at Mons.

The pre-Raphaelites, it is said, will not exhibit at the Royal Academy next year, but have an exhibition of their own.

The statue of Sir Robert Walpole has been placed with those of the other statesmen in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster.

On the 20th inst. the Prince and Princess Frederick William took possession of their new mansion, where the Princess's birthday will be kept.

The Duke of Northumberland is, we are glad to learn, recovering from his recent indisposition. The noble duke and duchess are at Alnwick Castle.

The *Globe* says that at present it is not intended the Prince of Wales should be attached to any regiment, it being likely that he will travel some months.

M. Edgar Quinet, the well-known political refugee, has, after residing in Belgium and England, definitively taken up his residence in the canton of Geneva.

A telegram from Falmouth states that the steamer *Ceylon*, with the India and China mails, had put into that port through stress of weather, and short of coals. After coaling it proceeds to Southampton immediately.

The literary world will learn with pleasure that the celebrated Sydney, Lady Morgan, is about to give a portion of her "Memoirs" to the world. We understand Mr. Bentley is to be the publisher.

The fall in the market price of many of Turner's paintings forms a leading subject of conversation in artistic circles. The market is overstocked, and the auction prices both fictitious and absurd.

The trial of M. de Montalembert has been postponed till the 24th inst., at the request of M. Berryer, who will remain at his Chateau d'Angerville for the present. The Procureur Imperial hesitated for some time ere he consented to this delay.

In the Court of Criminal Appeal on Saturday the conviction of Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the fireworks in the Westminster-road, London, which exploded with such fatal effects some months ago, was quashed.

According to advices received in Madrid from Portugal, several earthquakes have caused great damage there. On the Peninsular coast of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, several shipwrecks have occurred, in consequence of tempests.

A telegram from Naples announces that the property of those who took part in the revolutionary movement of the year 1848, and which was subsequently placed under sequestration by the King, has now been confiscated.

A meeting was held in the City of London on Saturday, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed imposition by the corporation of a county rate, for the erection of a City lunatic asylum. Very strong resolutions were adopted.

At the close of business on Thursday afternoon upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling had been paid into the Western Bank of Scotland towards the 100*l.* call, and large sums are daily dropping in.

The Royal Commissioners for manning the Navy assembled on Friday for the examination of witnesses, and will, it is understood, for some time to come, meet thrice a week—on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The company which farms out the gambling-rooms at Spa, in Belgium, and whose lease expires at the end of 1861, had just obtained a prolongation of it from the municipality for nineteen years—that is, to the 31st of December, 1880.

A deputation from the Society of Friends presented a memorial to Lord Derby, on Tuesday, praying the Government to suppress the growth of opium in India, and to prevent its introduction into China by British subjects.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon left town on Friday, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are also on a visit to the Emperor and Empress at Compiègne.

The Swiss Federal Council has informed the different Chambers of Commerce that the watch and clock makers at Chaux-de-Fonds are making preparations to send a deputation of their trade direct to Persia, China, and Japan; and the various Chambers are invited to take part in the movement.

At Chatham on Saturday, a bandsman named Davis was tried by a court-martial on a charge of having deserted his own regiment and enlisted into another. He was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment at Fort Clarence, and in addition to be branded on the breast with the letter D.

In a letter to a friend in Norfolk, Sir James Brooke writes: "I am improving, and, they say, shall recover; but the sands of my life are nearly run out and my active business over, so it signifies but little whether the end be earlier or later by days, months, or years."

Several experiments have been made at Chatham, with a new breach-loading cannon, the invention of Sergeant Robert Watry, the armory sergeant attached to the 3rd battalion. The gun, which has been tested in the presence of a number of the officers, is capable of firing ten rounds per

minute, and although only four inches in length from the breach was found to do execution at 100 yards distance. The invention is pronounced by those who have seen it to be a most valuable one, and the model has been highly approved of by the officers that witnessed the experiments.

The funeral of the late Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, took place on Saturday afternoon in Ely Cathedral. It was the wish of the dean that the funeral should be as simple as possible, and the invitations were confined to the members of his family and the officials of the cathedral.

M. Fargin-Fayolle, the political prisoner who lately escaped from an hospital, has safely got out of France, and has written a letter to thank the governor of the prison for his kindness, and to assure him that no officer of the prison or hospital is to blame for his escape.

A Paris letter speaks of the probability of an Imperial subsidy being given to the Galway Atlantic Line for the conveyance of French mails to America. Mr. Lever, who was to have had an interview with the Emperor on the return of the Court, has gone to Belgium to enlist that Government in his scheme.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, in the *Havre Journal*, states that the bishop of that place has communicated all freemasons, and declared their doctrines incompatible with those of the Catholic Church. In consequence of this, the clergy have excommunicated from the pulpit the wives and children of freemasons to quit them, and servants to denounce them.

The Japanese officials have undertaken to learn English in five years, after which time all our communications with that Court are to be in our mother-tongue. It is to be hoped that the authorities at our Foreign-office will understand this to be a reciprocal duty, and that they will immediately apply themselves to the pleasant and useful task of mastering the Nippon dialect.

There was a large importation last week of the precious metals. The list included 422,200*l.* by the Lincolnshire, from Melbourne; 78,800*l.* by the Africa, from New York; 73,600*l.* by the City of Baltimore, from the same port; and 170,450*l.* by the Teviot, from Alexandria. The value of these arrivals was not less than 746,000*l.*

The venerable Alex. von Humboldt has been suffering from an attack of influenza, which, to a man in his 90th year, is a trying ordeal to pass through. By the latest accounts it appears that his recovery was proceeding, and that he had been sufficiently restored to be able to resume his pen—a circumstance that will afford the greatest gratification to those who enjoy the high privilege of correspondence with him.

Upwards of sixty non-commissioned officers and men belonging to various cavalry and infantry regiments, nearly the whole of whom have recently returned wounded and disabled from India, left St. Mary's invalid establishment, Chatham, on Saturday morning, and proceeded to join their respective depot companies, having recovered from their wounds or sickness.

We have just heard through our agents (Messrs. Smith and Son) that, by a singular coincidence, their parcel, containing the London journals of last night (Thursday) was consumed by fire this morning, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. How the accident occurred is at yet unexplained. As a consequence we are again, as on this day week, without the papers of last night.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

The *Brunswick Gazette* publishes a letter addressed by an over-zealous preacher to the municipal council of that city, praying that the statue of Lessing, the philosopher and dramatic writer, should be broken in pieces and thrown into the river for the good of the soul of the great writer, and to procure the pardon of his sins in the other world. What is somewhat extraordinary is that two members of the council were found bigoted enough to support the application.

The death of the Rev. John Hickling, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, and the last survivor of the "helpers" of John Wesley, is reported. Mr. Hickling was in the seventy-first year of his ministry, and was nearly ninety-three years of age. A fortnight ago he lectured in Birmingham on "Early Methodism;" and, at the time of his death was announced to conduct other services. He died at Andley, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The cold air and fogs much increased the rate of mortality last week in the metropolis; the deaths were 1,349, being an excess of 132 over the previous week, and of nearly 200 over the average rate for the same season. Scarlatina is still very fatal, carrying off 145 victims. The number of births for the week was 1,814. Dr. Letheby also reports an increase of deaths in the City, viz., 122, being an excess of 11 over corresponding periods.

It is stated that paralysis has supervened in the case of William Hardaker, who sold the poisoned lozenges at Bradford, and ate only a portion of one lozenge himself, and, if he survive the shock, he will remain a helpless cripple for life, entirely deprived of the use of his limbs. If this be not the fate of many of the sufferers, disease and suffering in some other shape is, we understand, sure to be their bitter lot to the end of their days.

It has been stated that Paris was never healthier than it is now, and it appears from an official return just published that the average of deaths, which was formerly sixty-seven to seventy-five daily, has fallen to from thirty-three to thirty-eight. This decline in mortality is ascribed to the recent demolitions of unwholesome streets and houses. It is the more remarkable from the fact, that since the demolitions the population of Paris has considerably increased; and it is the more remarkable still, that the

noxious exhalations from the gutters are so stifling that many people are nearly suffocated as they cross the streets.

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, as the accredited daily organ of the Roman Catholic party, again repudiates the proffer of 300,000*l.* as compensation for the parliamentary endowment of Maynooth. This would be but ten years' purchase. "Nothing short of a capital which would annually produce the present grant on a sound investment will satisfy the Irish people. But if the Government propose twenty-five years as the basis of the purchase, then, perhaps—only perhaps—negotiation may be possible."

In the course of Thursday night, a singular outrage was committed in the church of All Souls, Langham-place, the fine picture of "Jesus Crowned with Thorns," which was valued at 800*l.*, being completely destroyed. The picture was cut and torn to pieces, and the letters "I. H. S." had been cut out from the front of the cloth covering the communion table. The box of the lock of the side door had been removed, and the door was left open, the parties having probably gone out that way.

Mr. Leslie, who is known to be engaged on a life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, writes to *Notes and Queries* that he will be obliged to any one who will furnish him with any particulars relating to Theophilus Potter, the mother of Sir Joshua Reynolds, or with any copies of letters to or from Sir Joshua. Mr. Leslie says also he is particularly anxious to obtain copies of any letters written by Sir William Chambers to Reynolds. The address of Mr. Leslie is Abercorn-place, St. John's-wood.

A toothdrawer of the Boulevard des Italiens, known by the appellation of Labbé de Fontenelle, but whose real name appears to be plain Labbé, has been sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment under the new law against the assumption of false titles and nobiliary particles. He pleaded in vain that there was once an Abbé de Fontenelle who was related to his family, and that there was a village called Fontenelle, not far from his birthplace.

There is about to be an act of downright vandalism perpetrated in the east of London—namely, the demolition of that old palace of King John, on Stepney-green, which has stood for eight centuries, and is now in thorough repair. The old castle is a beautiful specimen of ancient brickwork, and it ought to be preserved when a very small outlay would restore it to its pristine beauty. It is on record that a Parliament was held in it 700 years ago. It is a most interesting relic of old times.

A pamphlet has just appeared at Dent's, in the Palais Royal, with the title "L'Angleterre et la Guerre," in which it is conclusively established by A plus B, that England has neither men nor money, and must inevitably fall an easy prey whenever it may suit the convenience of her powerful neighbour to attack her. These incendiary writings are utterly neglected by the public, and cannot pay their expenses. The frequent appearance of them is therefore the more curious.

The children of King Louis of Bavaria have inherited his Majesty's taste for literature, and especially for poetry. His Majesty's eldest son, the reigning King, Maximilian II., has already published several poetical productions; Prince Adalbert, another son, has also written poetry; and the Princess Alexandra, a daughter, has published a volume of tales, which has a large sale, and the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable institutions. Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, also, is known for a work called "Phantasus," and by several translations.

The *Bombay Standard* informs us that the late disarming of the Goozerat and Southern Mahratta country has filled the Grand Arsenal with an amount and variety of weapons such as never were assembled in that Presidency before. 50,000 tulwars, and no end of daggers, swords, knives, spears, lances, battleaxes, matchlocks, flintlocks, jingals, blunderbuses, and pistols. We have no doubt an equally large and varied collection could be made in Bengal and the North-West.—*Calcutta Englishman*.

A Paris letter, in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, asserts that the question of reducing the effective of the army by 100,000 men is under consideration in the Ministry of War; and that M. Fould, Minister of State, has presented to M. Magne, Minister of Finance, for his consideration, a plan for the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half into Three per Cent. Stock, even before the ten years fixed, when the Five per Cents. were converted into Four-and-a-Half Stock, as a minimum for the commencement of that operation.

The *Dublin Evening Post* confirms a statement to the effect that the Pope means to confer the purple on Archbishop Cullen, who is at present a visitor in the Eternal City. As London, with its two millions and a quarter of Protestants, has a cardinal of its own, why should not Dublin, the headquarters of Romanism in Ireland, be enabled to sport a scarlet hat upon special occasions? The enthusiastic reception given to Dr. Wiseman shows that the people can fully appreciate the contemplated honour in store for the Papal delegate in Ireland.

A letter from Ostend contains the following melancholy statement: "There has just been found on the coast, near the hamlet La Pawne, between Nieport and Dunkirk, the body of a sailor, which has been identified as that of one of the late crew of the unfortunate fishing boat of Ostend, *Claudine*, No. 132, which was commanded by H. Sluifers, owner. According to the reports of English sailors who have recently arrived here, a fishing boat supposed to be the *Claudine* had been cut into two halves by a large steamer which had come into collision with it on the 7th inst., five o'clock in the morning, when at a distance of about six miles north-west from Ostend.

There is now, unfortunately, no longer any doubt as to this fact, and the seven persons forming the crew of the *Claudine*, all fathers of families, have perished."

We are gratified in being able to announce that that conspicuous ornament to the neighbourhood, and deserved memento of the brave deeds of a distinguished nobleman, as an officer on the field at Waterloo, the Marquis of Anglesea's column, is likely to be shortly surmounted by a full-length statue, for the production of which the celebrated Noble has been commissioned, and for which the gentry of the two counties of Anglesea and Carnarvon, at whose expense the column was erected, will provide the necessary funds.

By the receipt of telegrams from St. Petersburg we learn that the weather continued cold, the thermometer showing three degrees of frost. The ice was consequently fixed between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and the navigation is regarded as closed. At the same time it is believed that the whole of the ships at Cronstadt will get away. Upon former occasions, when any vessels have been detained there, the misfortune has arisen through the ice driven down the river being forced back upon them by an opposing wind. The ice being now fixed this danger is regarded as averted.

The following are some of the sumptuary enactments just adopted by the Ottoman Porte:—"Pipes encircled with precious stones are forbidden. In the public offices neither coffee, pipes, nor sherberts are henceforth to be served. The functionaries above the grade of *bala* to the highest one alone to be allowed to have two horses in their carriages, and are forbidden to have several domestics on horseback. From the grade of *bala* downwards, functionaries can only use one-horse carriages and boats with two pair of oars."

A few English, amongst whom the indefatigable Lady Franklin and her niece, have been enjoying the autumnal beauties of the Crimea, and it is a matter of great surprise that so few have visited this now almost, or rather doubly classic ground, especially as it is as safe, even for a lone woman, as any part of England can possibly be. Certainly, hotels are not so good nor so numerous as at home, and many luxuries must be dispensed with; but the fineness of the climate and the beauties of the scenery will more than compensate for other drawbacks.

There has lately been a great accession of business in the new Divorce Court, and on the first day of the present term there were as many as 198 cases for divorce and judicial separations, in addition to which the court has recently had to administer a new Act of Parliament, under which a person can have a decree declaring the validity of his father and mother's marriage, so as to establish his own legitimacy. Furthermore, under the same act, a person domiciled in the United Kingdom, or claiming to be domiciled, can obtain a decree declaring that he is a natural born subject of the Queen. Both objects can be accomplished by one petition.

The Crystal Palace Company propose to hold a festival on the Burns Centenary, and to revive on the occasion the old traditions of the minstrel. Fifty guineas are offered for the best poem in honour of Burns—lists open to all the world—language English, not Scotch—metre and matter at the writer's own discretion. Three judges, not yet named, will decide on the merits, and the money will be paid immediately after the public recitation of the poem. The company ask for the use of personal memorials or relics of Burns himself, or of those connected with him or referred to in his poems such as busts, portraits, autographs, &c.

A collection of examples of British engraving is being rapidly acquired at the South Kensington Museum, for the purpose of forming a new and important exhibition. Engravers themselves have promised to contribute; but the project has been chiefly advanced, and the collection increased, by the presentation by Mr. Sheepshanks of a cabinet numbering many hundred prints, which include a very large number of proof impressions, and many of the same plate in its various stages. There are a number of engravings also from the collection of paintings in the Museum, the gift of the same munificent gentleman. Mr. Sheepshanks has, in addition, presented a series of etchings by several painters of the English school of the greatest rarity.

At a recent wedding breakfast in Liverpool, the bride's father handed to her a note for 1,000*l.*, which the lady very properly transferred to her husband. He deposited it in his waistcoat pocket along with a 5*l.* note, intended for the officiating clergyman. Before departing for the wedding tour, the bridegroom handed the clergyman one of the notes in requite for his services, and gave the other note to his father for safe keeping. On his arrival at home, the clergyman (so the story goes) presented his wife with the note, as he had previously promised to do, for the purpose of purchasing a new dress. Her astonishment was great, on unfolding the note, to find the amount was 1,000*l.* Of course the mistake was immediately repaired.

John Jones, aged seventy, was passing over Westminster-bridge, and when near the south side his foot slipped and he fell into the roadway. At the same time a waggon laden with about three tons of hay came along, and before the driver could stop, both fore and hind wheels passed over him, injuring him so severely that he expired shortly after in the hospital from the effects. The wheel of the waggon did not have the skid on while coming down the hill, which prevented the vehicle being stopped sooner. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned by the coroner's jury, accompanied by a recommendation that waggons, &c., should have the wheel skidded while coming down the hill.





THE BURNING OF THE STEAM SHIP AUSTRIA.





SPECIMEN OF EMBOSSED VENEER.

EMBOSSSED VENEERS.

We give three specimens of a new process by Mr. Clayton, by which designs may be produced on common wood, in imitation of the more expensive veneers, and also designs in imitation of inlaying produced at a comparatively moderate price, enabling persons to fit up libraries and other places with great taste and little expense. The design is engraved upon an iron roller, and heated sufficiently to char the wood intended to be acted upon, and which is passed between two rollers, one having the design engraved. Any intensity of colour may be produced by regulating the heat. In an invention of this kind the success must depend entirely upon the taste exhibited in the designs to be executed. By employing talented men to procure drawings for the purpose, a great demand may be produced.

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

(See opposite Page.)

RARELY has an event caused such profound attention as the burning of the Hamburg steamer, the Austria, and many and severe have been the strictures passed upon the conduct of the captain in this most harrowing misfortune. These appear to have been unjust towards him, for in previous trying circumstances his coolness in the hour of danger had been most conspicuous. Captain Heydtmann was considered one of the most experienced commanders, and numerous successful trips attest the truth of this. Only some few months ago, when he was conveying the 39th Regiment to India, the safe arrival of the ship at her destination was, under Providence, mainly attributable to his coolness and courage. During a storm which overtook them, Captain Heydtmann had himself lashed to the mast that he might more easily give his orders; and for fourteen hours remained in that position, giving his directions with the most perfect coolness; and when the engineers, who considered that all further efforts were unavailing, determined to leave their post, he threatened to shoot the first man who dared to do so. His firmness and resolution had the desired effect, and the ship and her valuable freight were landed safely. This is sufficient to clear his memory from the stain of cowardice, which some of our contemporaries have had the bad taste to attach to his name. In most cases of ships destroyed by fire at sea, the conflagration has been checked, by which the passengers have had time to make some preparation for their safety; but in this case the fire at once, by breaking out amidships, precluded the probability of getting the boats launched in a proper manner; indeed, four of the eight were enveloped in flames before they could be got at. Captain Heydtmann was asleep when the fire broke out, and by the time he got upon deck the utmost confusion prevailed, and it was a matter of utter impossibility to restore order, especially among such a number of terrified men, women, and children, as composed the freight of the unfortunate vessel; and in his endeavours to do so was pushed overboard. Some of our contemporaries have drawn comparisons between the soldiers on board the Birkenhead and the passengers of the Austria, greatly to the disparagement of the latter, but surely they ought to make every allowance in the favour of the latter. The Birkenhead foundered, the unfortunate soldiers had not to escape from raging flames, and they were, moreover, accustomed to discipline. In the case of the Austria, the unhappy passengers were threatened with the most awful death—burning. No wonder, then, that the authority of the officers to maintain or produce order was unavailing, and that such fearful loss of life took place. Considering the suddenness of the outbreak of the fire, and the consequent alarm, we cannot see that any blame can attach to

the late Captain Heydtmann. Our readers are already acquainted with the details of this awful catastrophe, therefore we do not deem it necessary to recapitulate them. We have an opportunity of laying before our subscribers a portrait of the Captain of the Austria, and a most spirited engraving of the burning vessel.



SPECIMEN OF EMBOSSED VENEER.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The desirability of exhibiting some of the treasures of the Print-room of the British Museum to the public has frequently been discussed, and at length the first step in this direction has been taken by Mr. Carpenter. Several screens have been fitted up in the King's Library for the display of a few score specimens of engravings and original drawings.

THE EMPIRE OF ANAM.

The empire of Anam comprises three great and separate divisions—Cochin China, properly so called, with Tsiampa, Cambodia, and Tonkin. Cambodia and Tonkin are each governed by a viceroy. Sui-gong is the capital of Cambodia, which is divided into six provinces. Ketcho is the capital of Tonkin, which is divided into fifteen provinces. Ketcho is the largest, most populous, and most civilised town in the empire. Cambodia is the richest and most fertile of the three divisions, and is regarded, not without reason, as the granary of the empire. The Government of Anam is absolute and tyrannical. The present Emperor, Tu-Duc, ascended the throne in 1847. He is the second son of the Emperor Thien-Tri, and he usurped the throne to the prejudice of his elder brother, through the intrigues of his father's Prime Minister, whose daughter he married. He is a well-educated Prince, but cruel. His councils are directed by the retrograde party, composed of fanatical Mandarins, who stop at no crime in order to obtain their ends. The Emperor Tu-Duc is the last descendant of the Nguyen dynasty, which has reigned since the year 1600. The most distinguished sovereign of that dynasty was the Emperor Gia-Long, who died in 1820. He was an enlightened and just Prince, under whose sway the Anam Empire attained a high degree of prosperity. He invited foreigners to his Court, and protected the arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture. It was at the commencement of his reign that he signed a treaty with the French Government, transferring to them a valuable territory, in which the Bay of Touraine is situate, where the troops under the command of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly were to land. The Spanish division, from the Philippine Islands, which is to act with the French, is composed of Tagals—that is, pure Indians of the island of Lucon, the largest and most northern of the Philippine Islands. The Tagal, whose name is not much known in Europe, is copper-coloured, with glossy hair, flat nose, and wide mouth. He is well-shaped, of the ordinary size, and slight figure. He is active, courageous, and sober, being satisfied with boiled rice for food, and sugar and water for drink. The Tagal is a good, obedient soldier, when well commanded, a fervent Catholic, but vindictive when ill treated, and always ready to avenge any ill-treatment practised on his comrades. He can take a turn at any work—build a house, manufacture a firearm, and make his own clothes. He plants cotton, dyes and spins it, and is, moreover, an excellent seaman. Fighting beside the French troops, whose gallantry General Nozagaray, the Governor of the Philippine Islands, eulogised in an order of the day, the Tagal will, it is expected, double his exertions and distinguish himself. Dr. Mallat de Bassilan, in a work on the Tagals, relates the following rather apocryphal fact:—

"I had good servants, whom I never punished. Domingo, my coachman, came to me one day, and said, 'Master, your stableboy demands his wages, and is going to leave you.' I sent for the man, and asked if he was going to leave in consequence of ill-treatment? 'No, master, on the contrary.' 'What, then?' 'It is because the master does not love me. I behaved ill, and I was not punished.' 'Oh, if that be all,' said I, 'you shall remain; and I, much against my will, struck him some blows with a cane. The remedy was efficacious, for he returned to me shortly after, and said he would not quit me.'

"With the Indian," says M. Mallat, "you must have bread in one hand and a cane in the other; that is, be just, and treat him well; give him what he requires, but chastise him when he deserves to be punished."

THE CONFESSORIAL.—At the ordinary meeting of the vestry of St. George's East, on Friday evening, Mr. Churchwarden Thompson, pursuant to notice, proposed that a committee of twelve vestrymen be appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament, condemnatory of the practice of confession, lately introduced by several clergymen of the Church of England.



SPECIMEN OF EMBOSSED VENEER.



## SHOCKING MUTILATION OF A NEWLY BORN CHILD.

Mr. Wakley, the coroner, held an inquest on Friday afternoon, at the Paddington Workhouse, Kensal-green-road, on the mutilated remains of a newly-born child, the offspring of a young woman named Charlotte Moseley, aged twenty-one years, a servant of all-work.—The evidence of Mr. Hewitt, her employer, was first taken, from which it appeared that on the morning of Wednesday last he found the remains of the infant wrapped up in a paper in the dusthole of his house. He had suspected his servant of being in the family way.—Mr. Thomas Frampton, surgeon, of Westbourne-terrace, stated that he was called in by Mr. Hewitt. He found the mutilated portions of a child in the corner of the dusthole, and gathered them together in a box. There was a great number of small pieces, weighing altogether three pounds and a quarter. The remains had been so cut up in every possible shape and form, that there was scarcely a rib or bone but what had been broken. The joints had been indiscriminately cut through. He sent directly to the station-house for the inspector, who came, and in his presence witness charged the servant with having given birth to a full-born child. She began to cry, and admitted it at once. He was unable to say whether the child had been born alive.—The mother was sitting in a chair during all this time, and she never showed the slightest attention or interest in the proceedings. It was ascertained that the birth took place on the previous Tuesday morning.—Her married sister, who was very much affected, said that she had been in service since she was eleven years of age, and had always kept her places well. In answer to the coroner, the witness stated that their mother was a confirmed lunatic, although harmless.—The Coroner said, in asking about the existence of insanity in the family, he had an object. On looking at the way in which the remains of the body had been cut up, he felt satisfied that it was the work of a maniac. The appearance of the mother (who had retired from the room) herself was strongly presumptive of the state of her intellect. He could not recommend the jury to return other than an open verdict, agreeing with the facts they heard. The girl would have to answer before the magistrate for concealment of birth.—The jury adopted the suggestion of the coroner, and the proceedings terminated.

## DEATH BEFORE THE WORKHOUSE.

On Saturday last, Mr. Wakley held an inquest at Kensington respecting the death of Jane Tickner, aged 60.—Rhoda Bomer, a female acquaintance, stated that the deceased lodged in the same house with her, at No. 6, North-row. She died on Wednesday last, about twelve o'clock. Early in the morning she was unable to speak. She was in a state of great destitution, and had no bed. On being told that if she applied to the parish she would be relieved, she would not hear of such a thing, and it was thought that her strong dislike to go into "the house" prevented her making her real situation known. The other lodgers in the house assisted her with food as well as they were able.—The Rev. Thomas Barrow told the jury that he had visited the deceased, on hearing of her condition, and relieved her. She made a similar application to him two months ago, when he helped her, and strongly advised her to go to the parish, but she would not listen to it. She had written him two letters, in which she expressed her strong dislike to go into the workhouse, but did not state what her reasons were. The post-mortem examination of the body showed great emaciation, and it was evident that the poor woman suffered the bitterest want on account of her dislike to parochial relief. The immediate cause of death was disease of the heart, accelerated by want of sufficient food and other necessities.—The Coroner ascertained that the parish officers had not the slightest knowledge of her destitute condition, or they would have instantly relieved her; and regret was expressed that some of the people in the house did not make the parish officers acquainted with her situation. Had that been done, the poor woman would have been comfortably taken care of.—Verdict accordingly.

## MR. RAREY, THE HORSE TAMER.

Mr. Rarey has once more returned to London, and the confederacy is dissolved between him and Mr. Goodenough, who departed for Canada about two months since. The former gentleman has spent about eighteen or twenty days in Lapland, and instructed a class of 200 at Stockholm on his way back here. As in England, he numbered several of the Swedish Ministers amongst his pupils, and gave a grand exhibition in the Royal Riding School before the Crown Prince and his suite. Two subjects were brought to him; one, a well-bred colt of four or five years old, as wild and nervous as a roe-deer, and which had never had anything but a halter on. This one occupied him forty minutes, and the process of giving it confidence was so interesting that the whole company rose from their chairs almost at the outset, and never resumed them till he rode it round the ring, and played with it at his will. The second was a bay, half-bred Arab mare, whose hind feet no man had ever yet been able to shoe, and whom only one groom in Sweden dared approach. Biting and hind-leg vice were her peculiar "vanities," and she was so violent when she was led into the ring and delivered over to him, that at one time several of the spectators feared she would have made a summary end of him. However, he was not to be daunted, and assured the Crown Prince that he had been beaten by no horse yet, and that if he could find one to defy him, his whole system must be a deception. The result proved that he had not misjudged his powers, as he brought her cleverly to hand in an hour and twenty minutes. The Crown Prince then stepped forward, shook hands with him most warmly, and presented him with a gold medal as a

memento of his victory. The system seems to be creating quite as much enthusiasm on the Continent as it did in England, and Mr. Rarey and Cruiser bid fair to be in modern what Alexander and Bucephalus were in ancient history. We believe that there is every probability of his being engaged by the Government to instruct the army roughriders. A commission has been appointed to investigate his system, and it is understood that they have reported most favourably.—*Illustrated London News.*

## MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—The supply of English wheat for this morning's market was moderate; of foreign wheat also arrivals were smaller. The trade has assumed more firmness, and, with improved demand, realised fully the rates of this day week. Foreign wheat remained unchanged. Flour met a fair sale at the prices of last Monday. Fine malting barley supported last week's prices; other descriptions were 1s. per qr. cheaper. In peas and beans we quote no alteration. Oats, owing to continued heavy arrivals, met a slow sale at 6d. to 1s. per qr. decline from last Monday, and a great part of the supply has to be landed. Cargoes on the coast are in fair demand at late rates, and we have but few fresh arrivals.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; geese, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; ducks, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; tame rabbits, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; wild, 8d. to 1s. 1d.; pigeons, 8d. to 1s. 1d.; large Surrey fowls, 5s. 6d. to 9s.; chickens, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; bantams, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; leverets, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; hares, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; cozzings, 4s. 6d. to 7s.; pheasants, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; partridges, 0s. 6d. to 0s. 6d.; woodcocks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; snipes, 0s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; teal, 0s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; wild ducks, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; widgeons, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; plovers, 4d. to 0s. 6d.; guinea fowls, 0s. 6d. to 0s. 6d.; roasting pigs, 4s. to 7s. each. English butter, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. English eggs, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; French ditto, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per 120.

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

## COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	%	d.	%	d.	
Tees	20	0	Cassop	18	9
Wylam	16	0	Hetton	20	0
Holywell	16	6	Kelloe	19	0

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

ATCHISON.—November 13, at Cadogan-place, the wife of Lieut.-General Atchison, of a daughter.  
BECHER.—November 10, at Connamore, Mallow, Ireland, the Lady Emily Becher, of a daughter.  
BURNES.—November 10, at Worpleston, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate Burnes, of a son.  
CHEETHAM.—November 13, at the House of Correction, Westminster, the wife of Major Charles Cheetham, late Royal Artillery, of a son.  
CLIFTON.—November 14, at Carnousie Cottage, Banffshire, Lady Bertha Clifton, of a son.  
CURZON.—November 15, at Curzon House, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, of a son, stillborn.  
GREY.—November 13, at Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, of a daughter.  
GROSVENOR.—November 14, at Calveley Hall, Cheshire, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, of a daughter.  
LEWIS.—November 15, at Marsham, the wife of the Rev. L. W. Lewis, of a son.  
RAYMOND.—November 16, at the Grove, Clapham-common, the wife of John Raymond, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter, stillborn.  
WARD.—November 12, at Leighton-grove, Camden-town, the wife of Edwin Ward, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BAIRD-HATTON.—November 15, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. John Rashdall, Incumbent of Eaton Chapel, George Baird, Esq., of Strichen, Aberdeenshire, to Cecilia, daughter of Vice-Admiral Hatton.  
BAKER-FITZWYGRAM.—November 16, at St. John's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. John Fitzwygram, Sir George Baker, Bart., of Lovetort, Devon, to Augusta Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Fitzwygram, Bart.  
BEGBLE-SWINEY.—November 16, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A., the Rev. Mr. Hamilton Begble, B.A., third son of Major-General P. J. Begble, Madras Artillery, to Ann Eliza, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General Swiney, Bengal Artillery.  
LINDSAY-LOYD.—November 17, at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Humphry, Vicar of St. Martins, Major Robert J. Lindsay, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and Esquerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, son of the late Lieutenant-General Lindsay, of Balcarras, Fifeshire, to the Hon. Harriet Sarah Lloyd, only daughter of Lord and Lady Overstone.  
MONKHOUSE-HOLLAND.—November 16, at Market Deeping, by the Rev. W. Hildyard, the Rev. Henry C. Monkhouse, Curate of Heydour, Lincolnshire, to Ellen Fanny, youngest daughter of the late William Holland, Esq., of Market Deeping.  
VENABLES-JEDDERE-FISHER.—November 16, at Tunbridge Wells, by the Rev. W. Wallinger, Prebendary of Chichester, the Rev. Henry Venables, Prebendary of Chester, to Jessy Maria, youngest daughter of the late J. Jeddere-Fisher, Esq., of Culverden.  
WOOD-MOON.—November 10, at St. Anne's Church, Aigburth, by the Rev. William Dunn Lamb, assisted by the Rev. John Barry Bourne, James Templeton Wood, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, youngest son of Henry Wood, Esq., of Wood-hill in the county of Surrey, of H.E.L.C.S., to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard Moon, Esq., of Liverpool.

## DEATHS.

BOXER.—November 11, at Chatham, Frederick Spencer Boxer, aged twenty-two, Lieut. R.M. Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Admiral Boxer, C.B.  
CHETWYND.—November 13, at her house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Charlotte Chetwynd, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Chetwynd.  
DENYS.—At Draycott Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire, aged twenty-one, George Agar Denys, Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy, Paris, eldest son of Sir George William Denys, Bart.  
GABELL.—November 11, at the Ivanhoe Baths, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged sixty-seven, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. D. Gabell, D.D., formerly Head Master of Winchester College.  
GARDNER.—November 11, at Brighton, Alan Hyde Gardner, Commander Indian Navy, second surviving son of the late Hon. Rear-Admiral Francis Farington Gardner, aged forty-four years.  
GLYN.—November 15, at St. Leonard's, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, Horatia Louisa, wife of Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq., and third daughter of the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, Rector of Chelmsford, Essex.  
GREEN.—November 13, at Beaulieu House, Southsea, Hants, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, relict of the late Captain James Green, Royal Navy.  
HAYES.—November 14, Rev. James Hayes, Vicar of Wyburnbury, Cheshire, aged sixty-eight.  
HENNAH.—November 11, at East Cowes Parsonage, Frances, wife of the Rev. W. V. Henna, and third daughter of the late Richard Oglander, Esq.  
MARTIN.—November 12, at Keston Rectory, Kent, the Rev. Joseph Wm. Martin, LL.B., aged eighty-two.  
PATTINSON.—November 11, at Scotchouse, Durham, Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., F.R.S., in his sixty-second year.  
SIMON.—November 12, at Champs Elysées, Paris, Rear-Admiral Charles Simon, aged sixty-seven.  
WOOD.—November 12, at Edinburgh, Major-General H. J. Wood, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, and of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

## Advertisements.

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Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, LONDON ASSURANCE; Dazzle (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews; Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Charles Mathews. To be followed by the popular Spanish Ballet of THE DAUGHTER of the GUADALQUIVIR. Nola, by Senora Perea Nena (who has been re-engaged for a limited number of nights). After which, the New Farce called MY MOTHER'S MAID, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will sustain their original characters. Concluding with ANY PORT IN A STORM. Saturday, Nov. 27, Benefit of Mrs. Charles Mathews, and last night of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

The public is respectfully informed that the Tragedy of **MAGBETH** can only be represented for a limited number of Nights.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**  
Farewell Season of Mr. Charles Kean as Manager.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, **MAGBETH**. On Tuesday and Saturday, **MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING**. On Thursday, **KING JOHN**. Preceded, every evening, by a Farce.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S**  
CONCERTS. Every Night, at Eight o'clock. Last Week but Two.—M. Wieniawski, the celebrated Violinist, will perform every Evening. Vocalist, Miss Poole. "Fern Leavess;" Violon, Cornet Obligato, M. Duham; "Ki's Polka;" "Enlight Quadrit;" "Old Dog Tray Polka;" M. Jullien's "Hymn of Universal Harmony;" New Grand Operatic Selection from DER FREISCHUTZ. M. Jullien's Annual Bal Masque, on Monday Dec. 13.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION**  
at the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET, a Full Length Portrait Model, taken from life, of J. J. ROBERTS, Esq., elected by the people President of Liberia, West Africa, is now added to MADAME TUSSAUD'S Collection of Celebrated Characters. Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, &c. extra. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

**LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE,**  
REGENT-CIRCUS, Oxford-street; and GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.

This magnificent Building will be OPENED to the Public on WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1858, for the Sale of all kinds of useful and Fancy Articles. It will contain the largest number of first-class Exhibitors of any building in Europe. The Photographic Establishment is the finest in London. The Aviary, Conservatory, General Refreshment Room, and Ladies' Private Refreshment Room, with Resting Room attached, will be replete in their several departments.

Applications for the remaining space are requested to be made forthwith.

**TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A Grate,**  
with Four Young Children, having been a long time out of Employment, is in great DIFFICULTY and DISTRESS, and asks help for his family. Full particulars, with references, on addressing "Cantab," Post-office, 98, Upper-street, Islington (N.), by whom any donation in Money or Stamps will be thankfully received. Any article of Clothing would be very useful.

**A LADY'S TOILETTE** cannot be complete without ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The cheapest and best house to which to obtain them is the Maker, H. WRIGHT, 15, GOODGE-STREET, Tottenham-court-road (W.), where they can be selected from a well-assorted Stock of the very best French and English Patterns, in wreaths, sprays, roses in dozens, buds, leaves, grasses, &c. Ladies' own Flowers re-mounted in the prevailing style. Bridal and other orders with despatch. Feathers cleaned, dyed, and altered. Beads, bugles, &c. The Trade supplied.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.**—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly Elastic and Compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Varicose Veins, Sprains, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.—Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, and Stiff Joints cured, by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES 10s. and 15s., COMBS 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices, 32, BASING-HALL-STREET, London; where may be had, gratis, the illustrated pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

Agents.—Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Savory and Moore; Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Tichborne-street; Saunders, 315a, Winter, 205; and Kennedy, 166, Oxford-street; Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Burbridge, Newgate-street; and Gillingwater, Islington, and Holborn.

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

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1 Spoon .....	1 6
2 Candlesticks .....	2 6
1 Candle-box .....	1 2
6 Knives and Forks .....	5 0
1 Set of Skewers .....	0 6
1 Meat Chopper .....	1 6
1 Cinder-sifter .....	1 0
1 Coffee-pot .....	1 2
1 Colander .....	1 4
2 Block Tin Saucepans .....	3 6
3 Iron Saucepans .....	5 6
1 Large Iron Boiling-pot .....	7 6
3 Iron Stewpans .....	7 0
1 Dripping-pan & Stand .....	5 6
1 Dustpan .....	0 8
1 Dish .....	1 0
1 Fish-kettle .....	5 6
1 Flour-box .....	0 8
1 Frying-pan .....	1 8
1 Gridiron .....	1 3
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 such being well adapted for Young Gentlemen, on account of exhibiting considerable economy, with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment.  
 A great variety of materials adapted for the KILTED OR HIGHLAND COSTUME, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at **WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, REGENT-STREET.**

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**NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK** is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling, for morning wear or for covering full dress, would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roquesaire, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from twelve to sixteen yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent), the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty: at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used for travelling are the soft neutral-coloured Showerproof Woolen Cloths manufactured by this firm, but for the promenade other materials are provided. The price will be Two Guineas and a Half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined Hood a few shillings more are charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well.

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**IN consequence of many impudent attempts** to deceive the public, it is necessary to state that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected: if the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red letters. Each garment is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials.

**H. J. and D. Nicoll** have recognised agents in various parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and any information forwarded through them will be thankfully acknowledged or paid for, so that the same may lead to the prosecution of any person copying their trade mark, or making an unfair use of their name; that is to say, in such a manner as may be calculated to mislead.

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

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 430 Pieces of Rich Wide FANCY SILKS, in great variety of Pattern, Light and Dark Colours, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. per yard—wide width, worth 3s. 3d. to 4s. 3d. per yard.  
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 N.B.—The Exposition of Novelties manufactured for the SILK and MANTLE Departments of this Establishment, is worthy of especial notice; and the whole of the Departments in the house are complete with every description of Goods at Moderate Prices.  
 The New Premises recently added, are solely devoted to GENERAL MOURNING.  
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 HAVE JUST BOUGHT A VERY LARGE LOT OF THE RICHEST LYONS SILKS, WITH FLOUNCES OF BROCADED VELVET.  
 At Prices which will enable them to Sell them at little more than half the real value.  
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 Ladies' own materials traced or perforated at low prices.

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The new Reversible Balmoral Petticoat ..... s. d. s. d.  
 Watch-Spring Elastic Steel Petticoats ..... 8 6 to 25 0  
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**TO GROCERS, &c.—HOME EDUCATION.**

—Miss ROSS, of BALDOX VILLA, LEXINGTON, Essex, is desirous of receiving ONE or TWO YOUNG CHILDREN of a GROCER or BOARDERS, for the Education of whom an advantageous arrangement would be made. The Course of Instruction embraces the usual Elementary Studies.  
 References can be made to the parents of children at present in the establishment, as well as to those who have previously been under the care of Miss Ross.

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