

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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### M. KOSSUTH ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF EUROPEAN NATIONS.

On Thursday evening the ex-Governor of Hungary delivered a lecture, in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, on the "Characteristic differences of the European nations."

M. Kossuth premised his lecture by some remarks on the Chinese and Indian nations, "now casting the shadow of their historical eternity on the British race," and contrasted with their monotonous and unchanging life the restless activities of the European nations. Adverting to the antipathies and prejudices with which each one of the great European nations regarded the rest, he proceeded to show that national peculiarities were not fit subjects for mutual ridicule or contempt, but a providential ordinance commanding mutual forbearance and respect. The diversity of national character ought rather to be the ground of reciprocal esteem. He proposed to illustrate this by contrasting with each other the distinct characters of three great nationalities—the German, the French, and the English. The moral personality of individual man being made up of three forces—mind, heart, and soul, or intellect, sentiment, and will be considered the first represented by the German, the second by the French, and the third by the English: consequently we find in the German, individualism and idealism corresponding with reason in the abstract; in the French sociableness and communicativeness corresponding with sentiment, affection, passion, heart; and the English being a mixed race, half Saxon, half Norman, with several other halves besides, they partake of the German individualism minus the ideal, but united with practical activity, pro-

ducing substantial results. The history of these nations, and their whole character and social life, are moulded by this nationality. In illustration of the last remark M. Kossuth referred to the English word "common-sense," a word highly characteristic of the national mind, but which had no proper equivalent in either French or German, the French *sens commun* and the German *gemeinsinn* expressing ideas entirely different. On the other hand, the master-word of the French national character was *esprit*, which he defied the whole philological profession to translate into English. The essence of the German character was expressed by the word *gemüth*. The Hungarian was, to his knowledge, the only language possessing both the English "common-sense" and the German *gemüth*, but the French *esprit* it had not. M. Kossuth contrasts the idealism of the German with the matter-of-fact realism of the English. "Some people are apt to deride the individualism of the Germans. Instead of deriding it, every nation of Europe ought to be penetrated by a sense of lasting gratitude. It is the German individualism which introduced into the cradle of modern Europe that element which every lover of freedom, every heart throbbing with the proud consciousness of man's inborn nobility, must value the most—the element of personal independence—that element, which Burns, the poet of nature, the poet of the people, felt stirring in his breast when he sang that—

'The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
The man's the gowd for a' that.'

We have to thank the Germans that Europe is not now a second China, or, at best, another Russia. Their idealism led to the invention of the printing-press, by which the Spirit of God moved over the

waters once more and there was light. And Luther came; he, too, an emanation of the German idealism—he held up the Bible in that light to the free inquiry of man's emancipated reason; and the shackles of slavery fell from man's emancipated conscience. Yet, forsooth, the practical English and the social French deride the German genius. It is as if the soul and the heart were to deride the mind." He contrasted the French and English character. With the latter, the individual is everything, but with the former society is everything, and the individual looks on himself as a component part only. When the man in England says "I am an Englishman," you have the article of individuality, "an," and the noun "man," to complete it. Our neighbour across the Channel will not say he is a Frenchman, but, dropping the personality, he will say, he is French. The French genius centralises, the English individualises. The French can tell of a powerful State; the English of a free nation, which never feared, nor never will fear, any Power on earth. The French have struggled much for freedom, but scarcely ever were free; the English have struggled but little for it, and nearly always were free. The French have yielded their liberty to a central power, the Englishman asserts his individual rights in political and religious matters. The political condition of France was a bitter irony on the gigantic efforts which that great nation had made for liberty. The failure of its past exertions were directly traceable to centralisation; for centralisation must lead to absolutism—it was absolutism in the germ. The French genius tended towards levelling individuality, the English towards its expansion. France had acquired equality without liberty; England had freedom with social inequality. The

social and domestic characters of the two nations are equally opposite. Marriage in France is a company formed on "limited liability." In England it is a solemn contract. The house of an Englishman is his castle. The Germans would say "He is at his house;" the French, "He is *chez lui*," or "at himself." An Englishman would live twenty years in a house without knowing his neighbours; a Frenchman would know all of them in twenty-four hours. Let the sociable Frenchman be planted among the tattooed islanders of the South Sea, and in two years he would be found tattooed; put an Englishman in the same position, and he would be king of the island in that time. Referring to the connexion between the two countries, M. Kossuth said: France, ruled by one ambitious man, might be a standing menace to Britain, but from free France she has absolutely nothing to fear. Let Britain therefore withdraw her hands from propping the established "order of things"—an order which rightly should be called "disorder," for freedom was order, and despotism was the anarchy that should be feared. Let the rising tide of aspiration for freedom now spreading over the Continent relieve the French nation from the apprehension of foreign coalitions, let only once-more-reviving France remember that the freedom of Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Poland was the best and only guarantee of her own freedom, and they should see the dead weight of centralisation fall from off her breast, and France would stand in the face of day free as the freest of all. France, notwithstanding her own enslaved condition, through her love of centralisation, had far more influence in promoting the spread of political liberty than Britain with all her freedom. Every pulsation of the sociable heart of the French nation



THE FERDINANDUM, AT TRIESTE.—(See Page 348)



(said the lecturer) makes Europe palpitate. An upheaving at Paris is a political earthquake in Europe. France oppressed, is the Continent oppressed; France struggling for freedom, is Europe struggling for freedom; France consolidating her liberty, is Europe free.

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

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and Princess Helena, visited the Duchess of Kent on Saturday morning, at Frogmore, and breakfasted with her Royal Highness, it being the birthday of the Princess of Leiningen. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Louisa also paid a visit to the Royal Duchess. Her Majesty, with Princess Helena, afterwards rode in the Riding-house, attended by the Hon. Mary Bulteel. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, went out shooting in the forenoon. The Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres visited the Queen during the day. Her Majesty's dinner party comprised their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice, and the Princess of Leiningen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Miss Van de Weyer, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, and Col. the Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Phipps. The following had the honour of receiving invitations after dinner:—Col. the Hon. N. and Lady Mary Hood, Miss Hood, Col. F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour, Miss Seymour, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Miss Montagu, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Mrs. Bathurst, Capt. and Mrs. F. Sayer, and Miss Phipps.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the 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 also were at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

The QUEEN, with Princess Helena, rode in the Riding-house on Monday morning, attended by Lady Macdonald. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Col. the Hon. A. Hardinge rode out on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with Her Majesty, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper. Mr. Couper had the honour of being invited. The party also included the following visitors, who arrived in the afternoon:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Annumale, attended by Comtesse de Coiffier, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, and Major-General Sir John and the Hon. Lady Inglis. After dinner the Queen and Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in waiting, honoured with their presence a ball, given by Her Majesty to the servants of the Royal household, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal). The visitors staying in the Castle accompanied Her Majesty.

The QUEEN, accompanied by the Duchess of Annumale, walked in the grounds of the Castle on Tuesday morning. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Duke of Annumale, went out shooting; Sir John Inglis had the honour of joining the Prince. Major-General Sir John Inglis quitted Windsor in the afternoon. The Earl of Derby arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, from London, and returned in the evening. Her Majesty's dinner party comprised her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Annumale, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, Lady Fanny Howard, the Comtesse de Coiffier, Major-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, and the Hon. Lady Inglis.

The QUEEN walked in the Castle grounds on Wednesday morning, accompanied by Prince Arthur. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went to the Wellington College, attended by Col. the Hon. A. Hardinge. The Princesses Alice and Helena rode in the Riding-house. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Annumale took leave of Her Majesty, and left the Castle, attended by the Comtesse de Coiffier. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, and the Hon. Lady Inglis have also taken their departure.

#### FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard have left the St. George's Hotel.

Lord Huntingfield has arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

Mr. Eugene Langdon has arrived at Fenton's Hotel from Lancashire.

Madame d'Albuquerque has arrived at Fenton's Hotel, en route for Paris.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Honeywood have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

Lady Riall has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, from Dover.

Mrs. Buckingham Smith, has left Edwards's Hotel for Paris, en route for Madeira.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

Mrs. Lane Fox has arrived at St. George's Hotel from her villa near Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dukinfield Astley have left Farrant's Hotel, Belgrave, for Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Eroll are passing the season at Slatene Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Hon. Mrs. Bertie Percy has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Guy's Cliff, Warwick.

Sir John and Lady Shelley and Miss Shelley have

arrived at Woburn Abbey on a visit to the Duke of Bedford.

Lord and Lady Forester have arrived at their residence in Audley-square, from Willey Park, Shropshire.

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

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford have returned to town from visiting Her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Rutland arrived in town on Wednesday from visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Norton, at Elton Manor, Nottingham.

The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., arrived at his house in Arlington-street, from America, on Sunday evening, in excellent health.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has returned to town from Ham House, Surrey, where she has been on a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache.

Lord Frederick G. Hallyburton has arrived at Kensington Palace. Lady Augusta Gordon and Mrs. Wemyss are expected from Scotland in a few days.

The Rev. Aubrey Scott has arrived at Wallace's Hotel, Hyde-park-corner. Mrs. Archibald Smith and the Misses Smith have arrived at the same establishment from Edinburgh.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bourke, fourth son of the Earl of Mayo, and Miss Longley, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Durham.

#### THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, SUNDAY, NOV. 21.—The eighteenth birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia was celebrated to-day with extraordinary rejoicings. The morning broke clear and cold, and at a very early hour dense crowds of spectators assembled in the vicinity of the Princess's Palace, anxious to obtain a glimpse of her Royal Highness. Soon after nine o'clock carriages began to drive up in rapid succession, conveying the chief military and civil authorities to inscribe their names on the Princess's visiting book. Amongst the earliest to arrive were Lord and Lady Bloomfield, who were graciously invited to remain and take part in the ceremonial appointed to take place in the Chapel Royal—a beautiful edifice situated in one of the wings of the Palace.

The members of the Prussian Royal family arrived before noon, and at twelve o'clock the whole party entered the chapel, where an impressive service was performed in the German language. After this ceremony, all the members of the Royal family withdrew to partake of a breakfast prepared for them in one of the principal drawing-rooms. The company retired about half-past three o'clock. Amongst the members of the Royal family present at the breakfast were the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Adalbert, Prince George, the Prince of Baden, Prince August of Wurtemberg, Field-Marshal Wrangel, Gen. Dona, Count Reden, and many other distinguished persons.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, who is on a visit to his sister, wore the uniform of a colonel in the Guards. After the company had departed her Royal Highness withdrew to obtain a little repose after the fatigues of the day, during which period the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother-in-law, took a drive, and paid visits to some members of the Prussian Royal family, returning before eight o'clock to a dinner *en famille*.

In the evening a few of the public offices were illuminated, and some of the theatres had special performances in honour of the day. It was remarked that her Royal Highness, although somewhat pale, looked remarkably animated and happy. Prince Frederick William wore the uniform of the regiment of Guards to which he belongs. During the day her Royal Highness received a number of costly presents, many of which came from far distances. Several packages arrived from England; and Mr. Harding, of London, had the honour of personally presenting to her Royal Highness a large bouquet of English roses and other choice flowers, purposely grown for the occasion. The Princess, it is said, anticipates her confinement very early in the ensuing year. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which the event is looked forward to by all classes of society in Berlin.

#### DEATH OF LORD LYONS.

Admiral Lord Lyons expired at Arundel Castle at eight o'clock on Tuesday night, November 23rd. Some months ago his lordship was induced by his daughter (the Duchess of Norfolk) to visit Arundel Castle for the benefit of his health. It was then seen that he was suffering more acutely than was supposed. When Admiral Lyons was summoned by Her Majesty to command the squadrons which visited Cherbourg, he was then in a bad state of health, but his love for the Queen, added to his desire to carry out his duties as Commander-in-Chief, predominated, and he accompanied Her Majesty on that visit. Since his return, his health has been gradually declining. He suffered severely from tic douloureux; but the cause of his disease was general debility. As he grew weaker it was thought necessary to send for his family; and about six weeks since, Mr. Lyons, his only son, arrived, as did also his daughter, the Baroness Von Wurtzburg, with her eldest son, who remained at the castle up to the time of his death.

Admiral Lyons was born at Barton, near Christchurch, in Hants, on the 21st November, 1790, and consequently had just completed his 68th year. He was the second son of John Lyons, Esq., of Lymington, who was a major in the Christchurch Volunteers.

He married in 1814 Augusta, second daughter of the late Captain Josias Rogers, R.N., by whom he had two daughters; Anne Theresa Bickerton, married Dec. 24, 1839, to Baron Philip von Wurtzburg, and Augusta Mary Minna Catherine, married June 19, 1839, to the present Duke of Norfolk. He had two sons; Richard Pennell Bickerton, attaché of Florence and entresolier of Rome. His younger son was Captain Edmund Mounbray Lyons, who was killed before Sebastopol.

It is from the exploits during the Russian war, that Admiral Lyons will be known to history. These things are fresh in our memory. He, beyond all commanders, seems to have accomplished what was expected of him. The brilliant manner in which he conveyed the allied armies to the shores of the Crimea will be recollected when we are all no more. The sea for sixteen miles was covered with ships, and yet not the least confusion prevailed, and not one life was lost in the transit. Throughout this memorable campaign the gallant admiral was among the most active. The Agamemnon was to be seen here, there, and everywhere, but always in the right place; and it was chiefly to the determination of Admiral Lyons to possess himself of Balaklava that we owe the lives of thousands. A series of victories followed the glorious admiral everywhere. Kinburn fell, thereby throwing open the passage to the sea of Azoff; the fortress of Kerch was taken, and the attack of the fleet against the fortifications of Sebastopol was well carried out, although the granite batteries would not yield to our wooden walls. Admiral Lyons' part in the attack will ever be remembered. Statesmen have not hesitated to heap upon him the highest encomiums, and well they are deserved. England has lost a hero.

"It was impossible," says the *Times*, "even to look at Lord Lyons without being interested in him; he was so like Nelson, the hero whom more than all others we regard with a sort of personal attachment. He had the same features, the same complexion, the same profusion of gray inclining to white hair, the same eager and half-melancholy look. No one could see him without being struck with this resemblance. Not only in appearance, but also in reality, there was something of Nelson in Lord Lyons. He had the same devotion to his profession; he had the same activity in duty; he had the same free and frank bearing; he had the same art of winning the affection of associates and subordinates alike; he inspired a similar confidence in all with whom he came in contact. If we say that he had not the infallible genius of our greatest naval hero, it is but fair to add that he had not the opportunities which Nelson enjoyed of exhibiting the highest qualities of a commander, that he was always equal to the occasion, that his services in the Black Sea were not only great—they were much greater than the public generally suppose, and entitled him alone of all the chiefs in the late war to the honours of a peerage."

#### PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The interesting ceremony of presenting a new pair of colours to the 47th, or Lancashire Regiment of Foot, took place on Friday on the parade-ground of the permanent barracks at Aldershot. The occasion of the presentation of new colours to a corps is always an impressive and interesting one, and, though virtually a festive occasion, it is one which is calculated to raise in the veteran soldier feelings of sorrow at parting from the time-honoured ensign under which he has probably served for years, and which are associated with all the glories, hardships, and vicissitudes of his military career. New colours are rarely given to a corps who have not under their old ones distinguished themselves sufficiently to entitle them to the honour, and certainly it cannot be denied that the 47th Regiment have fairly won theirs. Though called the Lancashire Regiment of Foot, the corps was originally raised in Scotland in the year 1740 by a Colonel Mordant, where it remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1745. The old colours had not been very long in the possession of the regiment, having been presented to them at Edinburgh Castle, in 1831, by General Sir Alexander Hope. They were inscribed with the names "Vittoria," "Peninsula," "Alma," "Sevastopol," "Tarifa," "St. Sebastian," "Ava," and "Inkermann." The new flags, which will of course bear the same inscriptions, are, strangely, not near as large as those generally given to regiments. The alteration has no doubt been made by the Horse Guards for some good and sufficient reasons. Dr. Gleig, the Chaplain-General to the Forces, and the regimental chaplain, read the usual form of prayer over the new ensigns. General Scarlett then delivered a short address to the regiment, to which Colonel Haly replied, and stated, on behalf of the corps, how much he felt honoured by the high appreciation of their gallantry and discipline which General Scarlett had expressed on their return from the Crimea, and how much they felt indebted to him for the interest he had taken in the regiment. Mr. Gleig, the Chaplain-General, then delivered a short exhortation; after which General Scarlett presented the two colours to the major and the regimental officer next in seniority, by whom they were delivered to the two junior ensigns, who received them, kneeling. The ceremony of "trooping" the new flags was gone through. This consists of the grenadier company of the corps marching with band playing and colours flying up and down the line. The grenadier company then took possession of the old flags, with which they marched off the ground. A general salute then followed, after which the troops broke up and proceeded to their cantonments.

Viscount Palmerston arrived at Broadlands on Monday, from visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiegne.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CITIZEN.—The principal reason why the birds' nest soup of the Chinese is considered such a luxury, is the difficulty and danger of procuring the nests. They are to be obtained almost only in the islands of Malaysia. The risk to life is extreme, from the lofty and dangerous positions which these swallows invariably select. They are composed of a species of seaweed found only on the coast of Java; it is strongly impregnated with nitre, and fetches a price double the weight of silver.

AN OLD SCHOLAR.—The question has often been asked, but we believe never definitely settled, as to the authorship of the Book of Job. The most learned of our Biblical scholars are unable to trace out with certainty either the date or writer. Some attribute it to Moses, others to Jeremiah. It is inferred that the author must have travelled in Egypt, from his knowledge of the animals of the Nile. Throughout the whole book, —or, more properly speaking, the poem, of which it is the finest in any language—there is no reference whatever to the Jews.

AN INVALID.—Diet is an important subject for study both in health as well as disease. Every vegetable contains salts peculiar to its tribe, as well as soda, lime, iron, magnesia, and many other substances. Such articles as do not contain these as well as some acid, are not naturally fit for aliment, and cannot be converted into blood, unless other salts are taken with them: for instance, the white of egg alone, although very nutritious, will not support life. We think the experiment unwise.

DORCAS.—The most useful article for charitable purposes of this kind is the gray cloth or flannel which is now much used for gifts to the poor, and is most useful for purposes of warm clothing. The price is low.

A MOTHER.—It is a great satisfaction to have the opinions of wise and good men, to answer all the questions of the human heart. This renders the careful reading of moral writers of great value. It is not wise to allow the mind to acquire a vague and speculative habit of thinking. There is often the power of raising questions in a mind that does not possess the power of answering them satisfactorily.

A CONSTANT FRIEND.—It is very evident that Mohammed built the Koran on the foundation of the Talmud, with a view to conciliate the Jews, hoping to be accepted by them as the promised Messiah. It was out of deference to them that he appointed Jerusalem as the Kebla, towards which all Moslems were to turn their faces when engaged in prayer.

A FUTURE SETTLE.—We do not assert that the refinements of civilisation are to be found equally in Australia as in England, but the luxuries of life are fast reaching that country. Six miles from Melbourne are the pretty villages of Brighton and St. Kilda, where the rich merchants have their villas, and where they enjoy the pleasure of sea bathing in the summer season.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE.—Paddington was given by King Edward VI. to the Bishop of London for ever.

MARIA.—The Heartsease Slipper will certainly do equally well for a lady as a gentleman, with some modification of size.

H. H.—The Mayor of Oxford is invested with the privilege of acting in the capacity of Royal butler at the coronation, and is permitted to retain the gold cup used on that occasion.

CAMILLE.—If swimming is allowable for a lady, skating is equally suitable. These things are matters of taste, and must be decided by individual opinion.

A TRUMPING LEGACY.—1. Almond oil is obtained from almonds by the process of expression. 2. You have omitted to say whether the paste is required for the toilet, or for culinary purposes.

MARGARET.—It is in winter only that the fur of the ermine is of the snowy whiteness for which it is so much admired. In summer it changes colour. The ermine then assumes a yellowish or a yellowish brown tint. The tip of the tail, however, is always black, and never changes with the seasons. The ermine resembles the weasel in form, but is rather larger.

J. D.—Amber is occasionally found in very large pieces, sometimes weighing several pounds. There is in the Royal Cabinet at Berlin, a piece of amber weighing eighteen pounds. Previously to the discovery of the diamond and the other precious stones of India, amber was one of the most highly-prized of jewels.

MADRELINE.—To stew celery, wash six heads, strip off the outer leaves, and cut the rest into lengths of about four inches. Put the pieces into a stew-pan with a cup of broth, or weak white gravy. Stew the celery till tender, and then add two spoonsful of cream, and a little flour and butter, seasoned with pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Simmer the whole together.

ISABELLA.—Mistletoe, instead of rooting and growing in the earth, fixes itself into the branches of trees, where it spreads and forms a bush. It is conspicuous in winter from its taking at that season a yellowish hue. In Worcestershire and Herefordshire, it is very common in orchards and hedge-rows on apple-trees. In the northern counties it is less frequent, and has not been remarked to grow in any part of Scotland. In England, it is rarely found on the oak; but in Hungary, it is said to abound on that tree. The mistletoe is the "Golden Bough" of Virgil, which was Aeneas's passport to the infernal regions.

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 27, 1858.

#### "WRONGS AND HARDSHIPS OF WOMAN."

It cannot but be admitted that although there are in this country several excellent institutions for females—designed as they have been by Christianity and benevolence to alleviate the distressed, reclaim the fallen, and encourage the virtuous—there is yet another wanting. We do not say only one other; but that the number of institutions of the character named is incomplete, we understand is affirmed on high—nay, Royal, and perhaps Imperial—testimony. The veteran statesman and orator, Lord Brougham, last week informed a very large meeting at York that the proceedings of the late Social Science Congress at Liverpool had been severely criticised by persons of great distinction, "including some from the Continent of the highest rank of all—he



meant by some upon the throne." Of what these great ones saw praiseworthy, if anything, in those proceedings, we are ignorant; but of what they saw objectionable, his lordship has informed us, and prominently among them is mentioned the fact, that the Congress did not sufficiently attend to the "wrongs and hardships of woman." It appears that our deficiencies are twofold—First, we have no establishment similar to what the French call Sisters of Charity—that is, as explained by his lordship, persons who are bound by a vow which restrains them from leaving the establishment to which they are attached, and who are the comfort of the hospital and the consolation of the prison; they make up, distribute, and administer the medicines with great skill and attention, and are devoted to pious works of all kinds. Secondly, we have no institution for the reception of "unhappy maidens and gentlewomen often of considerable position," reduced to want, on the death of a parent, not having been married, or by the death of a husband—whence they come into distress or widowhood without ample provision. "Nothing is more wretched," he says, "than the lot of unhappy gentlewomen of this description." But in some Catholic and also in some Protestant countries of the Continent, his lordship says, these are supplied, and the funds necessary for their maintenance raised from various sources.

Who our Royal or Imperial censors are the noble lord did not tell us—nor is it important to know, for in this matter we must, to a certain extent, plead guilty. Yet foreigners, when they speak of English institutions, frequently overlook the vast amount of voluntary benevolence that is exercised by us in a quiet, unostentatious way. Because it does not meet the eye in some substantial form at every turn of our public thoroughfares, they are too apt to think it does not exist at all, or is inconsiderable. Institutions similar to those of which our critics declare we are deficient are represented by imposing buildings and much outward display; but those raised and from year to year sustained by voluntary agency are not worth mention when compared with those of our own country. In England we think everything depends mainly upon individual exertion, and we rather prefer doing what is to be done ourselves than be cast upon the vicarious services of the Government; whereas, in other countries little is done except under the control, direct or indirect, of the Executive.

As the country generally is by implication included in the "soft impeachment" of these great personages, we may just enumerate one or two benevolent societies already in existence for females, which will prove that, while there is ample scope for further exertion on their behalf, our sisters have not been passed over to the extent supposed by some of our foreign friends. There is the British Ladies' Emigration Society, which, however, does not promote emigration, but assists those who have determined to emigrate, gives them advice, seeks out suitable persons to act as matrons on board, provides them with remunerative work during the voyage, &c.; the Female Temporary Home, for the reclamation of fallen women, and affording temporary shelter to young women out of employ, and the Female Aid Society, having somewhat similar objects; the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, which affords temporary assistance to governesses in distress, gives annuities to aged governesses, and a home during the intervals of their engagements—and connected with this is a provident fund; the Society for the Protection of Young Females, for the assistance of respectable young persons and the prevention of their entering on a course of shame; the Royal Naval Female School, having for its object to bestow a good education at the lowest cost upon the daughters of necessitous naval and marine officers; the Widows' Friend Society, which visits and relieves, at their own habitations, such poor widows and their families as are recommended by the members; and so on. And all these, if we mistake not, are supported by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent.

On receiving his cue from such exalted prompters, his lordship communicated with his brethren of the Congress, and the result was so satisfactory that he is in hope very soon something like a plan will be devised for carrying out the objects mentioned. In regard to the establishment of Sisters of Charity in this country however, we doubt if it would ever become popu-

lar; its opponents would point triumphantly—in favour of the voluntary principle—to that exemplary band of heroines headed by Florence Nightingale, who, as soon as an emergency arose, severed the endearing ties of home and country to encounter the perils of a long sea voyage and the rigours of a foreign climate, and, regardless of danger of all kinds, went cheerfully on their mission of love. But we could hardly expect opposition to any scheme having such a noble end in view as an establishment for the reception of the unfortunate bereaved; yet even upon this his lordship has his doubts, "because," he says, "a difficulty may be experienced from the very nature of our admirable countrywomen—in some respects higher and better nurtured than any other women in the world—but in this respect they are not exactly so suitable for such establishments, as there is a kind of self-will about them which we all of us sometimes have occasion to know." Still he hopes to overcome all difficulties, and eventually obtain this great boon for our countrywomen. It is scarcely necessary to say that we fully sympathise with that hope. If the Social Congress succeed in accomplishing this great object, it will earn for itself the lasting gratitude of the country.

#### MARRYING FOR MONEY.

Of all the evils that beset a woman's path through life, none is more fatal than an unhappy marriage: other troubles are without, and can sometimes be escaped from; this is from within, and through every hour of its duration—morning, noon, and night, from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise—the living torture must be endured. It is awful to think how many married people commit murder in their hearts a hundred times a day, by wishing for the death of those they have sworn before the Almighty to love to their own dying hour, and wish it as their only escape from a slavery and misery which blights and destroys every enjoyment of existence. Just as the Redeemer's own commandment, "Love one another," is the summing up and the perfection of all the rest, so to hate is the deadliest of mortal crimes. And yet this sin of the demons is just that into which poor feeble beings fall when they have vowed themselves to a devotion to some image of stone or clay uninspired by a single breath of the divinity of sanctifying affection. In short, they expect happiness without a blessing, instead of seeking a blessing on their happiness.

The Divorce Court has been occupied during the greater portion of this week in developing, unravelling, weighing, and measuring the matrimonial injuries of a couple who had made the enormous mistake of supposing that they could live together on any terms. Mr. Henry Marchmont, once a Dissenting minister, having cast his eye upon the widow of a tavern-keeper with fifty thousand pounds, and appreciating all the value of her attractions, having adored in due measure and been accepted, finds out, even in the honeymoon, that continued complaisance is excessive labour, and that candour requires a plainness of speech which, being reciprocated, the total demolition of even the mere external decencies of appearance follows as a matter of course. Feeling, also, a strong conviction that the half of his wife's dowry would be more agreeably enjoyed out of her company than in it, the gentleman proceeds to take such measures for securing the improvement of his domestic plans as appear most promising to bring them to a successful issue. The lady, on the other hand, thinking the price for bearing the honour of his name rather too high, wishes to relinquish the bargain altogether; and hence these revelations before the Divorce Court and before the world.

And, O what revelations have we here of strife, of storm, of abuse, of oaths, of blows! Is it thus that man and woman—to say nothing of husband and wife—can retort, and reeminate, and degrade each other? But it is not in this place that we shall pursue the history of this ill-matched pair. That will be found elsewhere. The real purpose of the stage is to preach by warning and example. That has greatly lapsed. In the present day, the police-courts supply our dramas. They show us actions which are the true result of the passions. They rehearse the very words in which those passions have been

expressed, and record every detail of the actions. These are not merely natural, they are nature. They are recorded upon oath, and with all the energy of intense personal interest.

From these be our lessons gathered. They come with all the force of warnings. Their publicity is the medium of their usefulness. If the history of domestic misery which is now before us deter one woman from sacrificing herself, she will indeed have cause to bless the salutary exposure.

Marrying for money is one of the meanest, the basest, the most treacherous of social sins. It may be more pardonable on the side of the woman than on that of the man, because woman is dependent, but man is, or rather ought to be, independent. He has the world before him, and he should work. By fulfilling this duty, he would do good both to himself and to his fellow-creatures. A woman may sell herself through very helplessness; a man does it through utter idleness and meanness. We wish the instances were few in which man preferred victimising a wealthy woman to buffeting with a hard world. It is not so. Wherever either daughter or widow is left with a good inheritance, these flatterers and adorers follow in her train, be she black, brown, or fair, fifteen or fifty. We could tell strange tales of the means that are employed to find out the ladies most worthy of attention. It is not the smoothness of a skin, the brilliancy of an eye, wit, worth, or intellect, it is simply, "Has she money?"

What shall we say to trusting, confiding, believing woman on this subject? We confess that our courage fails. We would if we could save some, but how? Oh, that "how!" The very virtues that are most feminine lead to this danger. Woman must lean on something. Her generous affections cannot be shut up in her own heart. The very loneliness of life forces on her the craving for companionship. Nature made her unsuspicious. How pleasant to be loved and aided, cherished and supported, hedged round by protecting care, cheered by the sunshine of undying affection, all life sweetened by smiles that beam only for her, like the sunshine which her presence creates! Again we say, that the best gifts of her nature make woman an easy victim in this way.

Yet surely the faith that comes the stronger out of the trial must be dearer to the heart than any self-delusion, however pleasant; and even on this account alone it would be well to put professions to such test as we are able. Supposing they were tried by such rules as these—"Are not these protestations too excessive? Should I believe them if I heard them made to another? Am I really so pre-eminent for all those qualities for which he gives me credit? or is it merely an infatuation, supposing them to be honest? If an infatuation, it must crumble into ashes. Are those love-making eyes truth-telling, or are they swearing to a falsehood every time I meet them? Has he ever done this to any other?" Again, "Is he conscientious and upright to all the world besides? Is he just and true in all his dealings? Does he know the value of words? Am I beguiled by flatteries? or is this vehement passion sober truth?" What mockery to call any vehement passion sober truth!

And do we really believe that any mortal woman will heed our words? Yes, perhaps one in fifty thousand, and for that one we write.

#### WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

A telegraphic message brings the information that M. Montalembert has been found guilty of the charges preferred against him by the French Government, and condemned to six months' imprisonment, with the addition of a fine of 3,000 francs. While the result will not excite surprise, it will produce very uneasy feelings on the part of the people of France, and give rise to comparisons between the liberty we enjoy over our neighbours, which cannot fail to damage the character of the Emperor in the eyes of his subjects.

There has been little or no change in the state of political parties during the past week. Meetings continue to be held here and there, and wherever a meeting is called the Reform question is sure to be the principal topic; but, in spite of this, it is plain that all the efforts to excite an agitation on the subject of a new Reform Bill touch the surface only—that the

great depths of English society remain unmoved. When the last Reform Bill was under discussion one of the strongest objections made to its adoption was, that the country was in such an agitated condition it was impossible to consider calmly its provisions. That objection cannot be urged at the present moment: there never was a time when the people were more disposed to stand by and wait for the action of their natural leaders.

The best proof that can be given of the apathy of the people, in the midst of so many violent endeavours to raise an agitation, is to be found in the quiet, the apathetic manner in which the election for Manchester took place. Mr. Bazley, who succeeds Sir John Potter in the representation, is an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, whose opinions and general conduct have for years been before his fellow-townsmen. Still, it might have been expected that at this crisis, when we are about to enter upon a new era of change, the electors would have demanded from him some declaration of his views—some guarantee as to the side he was prepared to take in the impending struggle. They did nothing of the kind. They in an off-hand way judged that in the municipal moderation of Mr. Bazley's past life, they had the most forcible pledge of the spirit in which he would address himself to the public questions that might come before him.

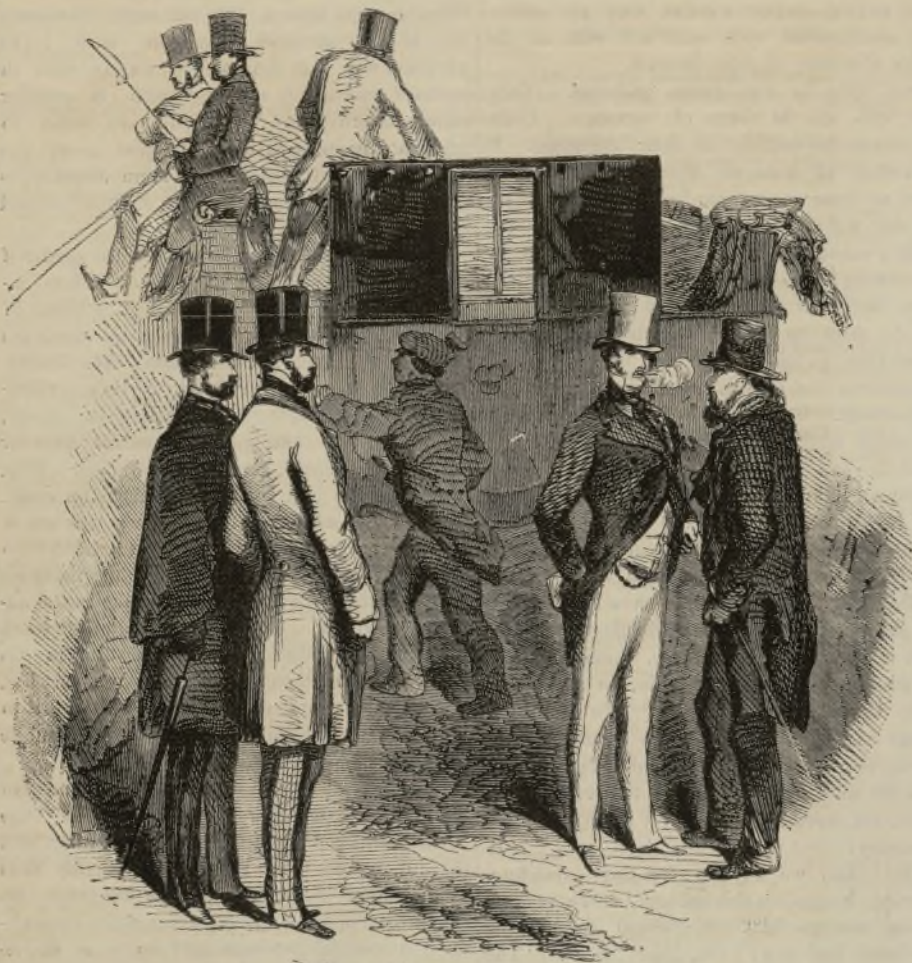
Discontent in Italy is again beginning to give uneasiness to the other Powers of Europe. The Austrian rule over Lombardy is tightening, and the inhabitants bear it more impatiently than ever; while it is asserted that the alienation between the Pope and his protector or his gaoler—for it is doubtful in which light he is to be regarded—the Emperor of the French, increases every day. The Emperor of Austria has rendered himself and his dominions the vassals of the Pope; the Emperor of the French has an inconvenient policy of occasionally disapproving of the Papal acts. The Pope makes no secret of his wish to transfer his guardianship to the more congenial care of the Austrian power; but that matter is not in his own choice. Louis Napoleon is not the man to relax his grasp at the bidding of his ghostly father. To add to the complications, Tuscany is giving symptoms that she repents the concessions made a few years ago to the Papal power, and is disposed to return to the policy of the Italian national party; while Piedmont burns with impatience to place herself at the head of the Italian patriots, and drive Austrian oppression out of Italy.

On Denmark, for the moment, are the eyes of European statesmen very anxiously fixed. A new turn has been given to the Schleswig-Holstein controversy. The King of Denmark has issued an appeal to Great Britain, Russia, France, and Sweden, on this long-vexed question, protesting against the propositions of the Germanic Diet, declaring that he has already yielded sufficiently to pressure from without, and that, if more of this pressure be applied, he is ready to draw the sword in defence of his pretensions. This ill-judged, blustering document will, we may apprehend, fail of its design. The Danish Sovereign is not likely to find sympathisers, in this country at least.

The news from the United States is of a highly interesting character. Mr. President Buchanan, after much coquetting with the filibustering band that from time to time bear down upon or threaten Cuba and the Central States of America, has at last finally pronounced against them, and has warned all officers of the United States against aiding or conniving at their attempts in future. It is understood that the three Great Powers—England, the United States, and France—have agreed to guarantee the independence of the Central States, and the neutrality of any passage that may be opened through the Isthmus for a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans—thus, virtually, for all commercial purposes, compressing our globe into about a third of its present size.

The quarrels between the directors of the various railways in the United Kingdom have long been a fertile subject of complaint. The public has reaped some advantage in the temporary lowness of fares; but this was more than lost in the greater insecurity to life and property; which was the inevitable result, to say nothing of the waste of shareholders' profits. It is matter of satisfaction, therefore, to hear that these disputes are now in a fair train of settlement, and that the negotiations are conducted on a basis which is likely to prevent the recurrence of future disputes.





## A Woman's Bargain.

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

### CHAPTER X.

As Henrietta stood in the open doorway, she saw that she was entering into a den of evil passions. Nevertheless, the more clearly she perceived this, the more appearance of unconscious innocence she assumed, so guileful had she already become. But the mother and the suitor had got past that phase of deception in which strong purposes can be concealed by glozing manners. The rampant spirit was up and trampling down those courteous conventionalities of life which society has agreed to use for the smoothing, and polishing, and varnishing over of the selfishness which would else make the highway too rough for the passing over. The face of Mrs. Mellish manifested all the distorting passions which were tearing her poor heart to pieces, while Mr. Seymour's countenance exhibited that concentration of bitter determination which, like the east wind, threatens to wither everything in its way. For a time, both the lady and gentleman forgot to let down that veil of hypocrisy which society demands to be worn for the comfort and convenience of every day life.

That decent veil being torn into shreds, hypocrisy not having time at the moment to take it up again and darn the pieces together, the evil spirits stood confessed, confronting each other.

Mr. Seymour rose from his seat, advanced towards Henrietta, took her by the hand, and led her into the room. His grasp was not the touch of gentle courtesy, but rather the manacle of the master laid upon the arm of the slave. His face was perfectly white, and his lips also colourless. Speaking, every syllable was clear and distinct, though the words were little more than a whisper.

"Miss Mellish," he said, "I have made up my mind to make you make up yours. I am weary of your postponements, your delays—shall I say your equivocations? Hitherto, I have been willing to impute all these to the delicacy which custom requires equally with the wedding-dress. The time has come when I must have stronger assurance of my right in you. I owe it to myself to know whether I have been trifled with, or whether the hopes you have permitted me to entertain have any sure foundation in your own feelings."

"You frighten me!" said Henrietta, and she spoke the truth.

"No matter! no matter! In love or in fear, I will know the truth."

"In my small experience," said Miss Mellish, bitterly, "I have never yet seen a gentleman pursue a courtship in this style with a view of making himself agreeable."

Mr. Seymour cast a look upon her, full of the scowling fire of malice. Then he took warning from her words. He might lose what he had determined to gain, and that the more because of the opposition he had thus raised up against himself.

Then he spoke to Henrietta in a different tone. "It is I who have to fear. Forgive a vehemence which is only intense earnestness. When we are threatened with the loss of all that our heart holds dear, that heart may well speak out without measuring its force of words. Have you been trifling with me? Have you suffered me to hope when you knew—" Mr. Seymour stopped himself.

"I knew nothing against—" Henrietta spoke softly, timidly, gently, and cast her eyes upon the floor.

Mrs. Mellish's anger flashed hotly up. "You know there is an obstacle!" she exclaimed. "You know that Lionel Kendrick has long been paying his addresses to you, and considers that you are engaged to him. You know that for a considerable period I refused my consent, but that now, overcome by his constancy and worth, I no longer oppose your happiness."

Henrietta looked fixedly at her mother, in a way that had often stopped her from speaking before. Now the warning was wholly disregarded. In her anger she had thrown off the yoke of subjection.

"He is young, handsome, generous-minded, all that a woman's heart could desire," said Mrs. Mellish, warmly.

"Indeed," Mr. Seymour threw a volume of meaning into that one little word.

"When you have seen him you will not wonder at my daughter's preference."

"It happens that I have seen him," Mr. Seymour spoke with low, mocking, concentrated bitterness. "I consider him as a litigious young man. He is losing himself in a lawsuit, wasting his means and his time, and going headlong on to ruin. I should scarcely have thought that a lady of your great prudence, Mrs. Mellish, would have sanctioned so undesirable a connexion."

"He belongs to a very good family," said Mrs. Mellish, much chafed.

"He does, but he has been cast off by his

family for his litigious disposition. In fact, madam, he is a relation of my own, but I could not notice him—of course, I never can notice him again. He has made that impossible. But," and then he turned warmly to Henrietta, "it is impossible either that you could thus deceive me, or that you could really favour that most senseless and silly of youths. Your mother has been mistaken in all this. Tell me that she has been mistaken."

The tones of his voice bore many meanings; among them, was intimidation. He stooped to catch Henrietta's answer. In a voice scarcely audible, she whispered, "Yes."

A flush of triumph came over his face. "Then you are mine," he said, and he grasped her hand firmly. "Nothing shall make me give you up!"

"If she should marry you, it is with a heart given to another, and if you marry her, you do it knowing this. I, her mother, tell you so. Do it at your peril and your cost. And she, if she do this thing, let her know that she disobeys her parent, and no good can come of it. I wash my hands of the whole matter!"

"My dear madam," said the gentleman, with a return to his former blandness, "suffer me to remind you that your consent has already been given."

A flush of anger came across the lady's face, but not finding convenient words for the expression of her indignation, she rose, seized her daughter by the arm, and dragged her from the room.

Mr. Seymour stood for a few moments communing with himself. Then he decided that that was not the time for further pursuit of his purpose. He left the little cottage to prosecute his plans elsewhere.

Alas, alas, what trouble, what discord, what horror of altercation did he leave behind him to poison the peace of that mother and that daughter! Instead of the cherishing love on the one side, and the tender duty on the other, what frightful discord ravaged the hearts of both.

And they might have been so happy together, that mother and that daughter. They had all that life requires assured to them, without toil or anxiety, but they needed the blessing of contentment to sweeten and sanctify their other blessings.

What a night Henrietta passed on her pillow of thorns! Lionel's image seemed so photographed on her heart that nowhere could she turn from his beseeching and upbraiding eyes. His voice sounded in her ears, and such expostulations as the affections only can utter, shook every selfish purpose of her poor agitated spirit.

How happy might Henrietta have been, even in her affections; but she had so long rebelled against the modest measure of life's goods awarded to her, so long envied the pomps and vanities of wealth, that now that she found them in her grasp she could by no means give them up.

Undoubtedly, she loved Lionel Kendrick up to that measure that a selfish nature can love; but she loved dress, and luxury, and show, and a fine house, and a carriage better; and she did this to the war, and torment, and torture of her own heart.

In the morning she rose from her pillow careworn, and with a face full of those sharp angular lines which worldliness can carve even on the smooth brow of youth. Wretched now was the companionship between the mother and the daughter, and ardently did the latter long for deliverance. By and bye, those cousins of the two suitors came, who had been equally the means of her introduction to both. Henrietta had known that the two were distantly related, but since Mr. Seymour had honoured her with serious attentions, Lionel had altogether disappeared from the circle. That year's probation to which he had submitted, had estranged him from all his connexions, for he had kept his word in its spirit, and not merely in its letter, and since the term had expired, he had been at first coldly received by his cousins, and finally the doors had been closed against him. Poor Lionel had found out already that the path of life was not strewn with roses, for he had been left to prosecute a wearisome and expensive lawsuit, he had thought it his duty to devote himself to the monotonous routine of an office totally distasteful to him, and now his faith and con-

fidence in his first love seemed to be of the nature of the reeds shaken by the wind.

But to return to Henrietta. Those convenient cousins of her two admirers, noticing her pallid looks, were determined to take her out into the fresh air, and carried their point. They were going to Hyde Park, to see a review, and they were sure that the aristocratic atmosphere would revive poor dear Henrietta. They went on their sanitary expedition. Nothing could be more reviving. The Queen was to be there surrounded by the cream of the land. Those splendid red coats, with their accompaniments of floating plumes and dazzling helmets and cuirasses reflecting the brilliant sun rays, made up a scene very inviting to covetous, world-admiring eyes. Jostled by the crowd, Henrietta thought that to loll in your own carriage and look down with contempt on those meaner mortals condemned to the use of their feet must be a source of celestial happiness. At this moment, following the guidance of her friends, she found herself, after struggling through the park gates, in front of a crowd of carriages. Vehicles of every kind were striving to thread their way towards the grand point of attraction. A group of gentlemen were standing on one side: on the other, conversing with an older inhabitant of the world, stood Mr. Seymour. In a moment it all flashed upon Henrietta's mind. Mr. Seymour was watching the way they were advancing. Suddenly he broke off and hurried towards them. The carriage door was opened and he handed her in, placing her in the seat of honour, the rest of the party following. "Mrs. Seymour's carriage," he whispered. Henrietta did not contradict him, and at that moment her fate was sealed. She was buying her carriage at the price of herself. It was a "Woman's Bargain."

(To be continued.)

### CHARGE OF FORGERY ON THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Alexander Kochanowsky, Myers Goldberg, and Jacob Goldwater, were brought up to the Mansion House, on Saturday, by Hamilton, Scott, and Jervis, City detective officers, charged with forgery and being in possession of plates for the manufacture of Russian bank-notes. Mr. Sleight, the barrister, said: I appear here to-day on behalf of the Russian Government, and I charge the prisoner, Kochanowsky, passing under the dignity of a baron, and the two other prisoners, one a Russian and the other a Prussian, with having unlawfully in their possession certain plates which would, if struck off, be counterfeits of rouble (Russian) notes. I shall on a future occasion charge the prisoners with forging the plates, and with being accessory to the fact beforehand. I shall content myself to-day by placing in the box the officer who this morning went into a public-house and found the prisoners, as well as the plates, the subject matter of this inquiry. The prisoners placed themselves in communication with the firm of Rolls and Son, engravers, in Sun-street, and from time to time visited them and gave them directions for the manufacture of these plates. The engravers, much to their credit, immediately placed themselves in communication with the police. I shall be able to show that, step by step, the manufacture of these plates, under the immediate cognizance, at the request, and under the direction of the prisoners, has been carried on.—W. Hamilton: I am inspector of detective officers of the city of London. I apprehended Kochanowsky this morning in a back room on the first floor of the King's Head public-house, Threadneedle-street. The other prisoners were in the room at the time. I found the plates numbered 1, 2, and 3, which I produce, on a settle in the room, wrapped up in a piece of paper. I had other officers with me (Jervis and Scott). Before I took possession of the plates I told the prisoners that I apprehended them upon a charge of causing to be made three plates for the purpose of making Russian notes, and that they were further charged with having those plates in their possession in that room. Kochanowsky said, "I know nothing of them; they are not mine." Immediately after I had uttered these words I turned behind where Kochanowsky was standing and found the parcel containing the plates on the seat. On plate number 1, I found the two paper impressions marked A and B. On Kochanowsky I found a pocket-book containing a sealed letter, which I have not yet opened, addressed in a foreign language. [The letter was handed to the Lord Mayor, who opened it, but did not disclose its contents.] I also found a five, a twenty-five, and a fifty Russian rouble note, some memoranda, a cigar-case, and 4s. 0½d. in money. After some further evidence the prisoners were remanded for a week.

In the Rochdale County Court, on Thursday, a boy, named Edmund Hordern, of Milnrow, was sued by another boy for injuries to his eye, produced by Hordern putting lime into it on a Sunday in June last. The boys were coming from school, and began to throw lime about. Hordern, it was alleged, stroked his hand filled with lime over the plaintiff's eye, and the result has been that the eye is injured for life. The defendant's father consented to abide the verdict as his guardian. His Honour suggested that an arrangement should be made, and the defendant's father consented to a verdict of 1l. 6s. 6d.





Fig. 1.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Cloak of brown cloth, with a large cape, the trimming is of black velvet. The dress consists of green silk figured with narrow stripes of a darker tint, of the same colour.

Fig. 2.—Cloak of gray cloth having a large cape, the ends in front pointed and descending very low. The trimming is composed of rows of black and gray passementerie placed in a zig-zag pattern at the ends of the cape. At the upper part, from the throat to the waist, the same trimming is disposed in horizontal rows. The dress is of dark blue cashmere.

Fig. 3.—Under-sleeve of white muslin, ornamented with a border of needle-work, in an elaborate and rich pattern. The sleeve is trimmed at the edge with a frill



Fig. 3.

of worked muslin, the pattern corresponding with that on the sleeve.

Fig. 4.—Muslin under-sleeve formed of one puff and a turned up cuff. The cuff is ornamented with needle-work, and at the upper edge it is finished by a narrow row of needle-work.

Fig. 5.—Chemisette of white muslin, finished at the top by a gauffered collar of the same material, and trimmed with two bows of blue ribbon, the lower bow having flowing ends.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Corsages round at the waist will probably enjoy a considerable share of favour for full evening dress during the ensuing season. Many ladies of fashion are now adopting them for the style of costume just mentioned. These corsages are worn with a *ceinture* of narrow ribbon. For the promenade, however, the preference is still given by many to the pointed corsage. The skirts of the newest dresses are as long and full as heretofore. The



Fig. 4.

partiality for double skirts and side trimmings continues; but it is expected that flounces will be a trimming much in vogue for dresses of light texture to be worn at the forthcoming balls. Corsages may be trimmed in various ways. Some have been very prettily ornamented with rows of velvet, and others with fringe and small fluted ruffles. Beautiful trimmings for corsages in *passementerie*, *brandebourgs*, &c., have also appeared.

Two dresses which have just been completed by a fashionable *modiste* may here be described. One is an out-door dress, and consists of terry velvet chequered in green and blue. The corsage, which sits close to the figure, is trimmed with brandebourgs of silk in colours matching those in the dress. It is high, pointed, and fastened up the front by a row of buttons. The sleeves are loose, and have a small epaulet; at the ends they are finished by a *revers*. The skirt of this dress is plain. On the shoulders will be worn a cloak of black satin, trimmed round with a broad band of jet, and a small plaiting of silk intermingled with jet beads. The bonnet is composed of green velvet, trimmed with a tuft of feathers of the same tint. The other dress above alluded to, is intended for evening costume, and is composed of silk figured with very narrow stripes, gray and black on a white ground. This dress has a double skirt trimmed with *quilles* of velvet in a plaid pattern. The corsage is made close to the figure, and is low and pointed. It is trimmed with *revers* of the same material as that employed for the *quilles* on the skirt. The sleeves short, and in puffs, and trimmed with narrow bands of plaited velvet. The *coiffure* adopted consists of a double torsade of tartan velvet with lappets of plain tulle. At the back there is a large bow with flowing ends of Tartan velvet.

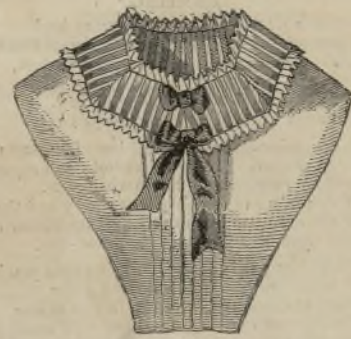


Fig. 5.

On the left side are two sprays of the service tree in gold.

The new wreaths which have been prepared for the winter balls, comprise some mounted in the circular form with pendent sprays. Others have very full tufts or bouquets of flowers on each side. A few wreaths have either on the right or on the left side, a single flower, or a small tuft of flowers differing from those which compose the wreath. For instance, we have seen a large rose, placed on the left side of a wreath of violets.

Basquines with long skirts, are this season again among the favourites of fashion. Those composed left of velvet, especially, will be generally adopted during the winter. They are trimmed chiefly with braid. They should be made to fit at the waist. The wide sleeves hitherto adopted for basquines are those now in favour. Some have the sleeves finished at the lower part by a deep *mousquetaire* cuff.

It is said that an order has reached the Commander-in-Chief in India from the Horse Guards, to send home the gallant 78th Highlanders in the beginning of next year, if their services can be dispensed with, and that it is probable February next will witness the departure from India of one of the finest regiments that ever served in the country.

ON FRIDAY EVENING an inquest was held at Paddington, to ascertain the cause of death of Madame Kinkel, the wife of Professor Kinkel. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased lady went up to her bedroom on the third floor, and was shortly afterwards found quite dead in the back garden, having fallen from a height of forty-eight feet. It is supposed that she had opened her window, and in leaning out had overbalanced herself—the sill of the window being but twenty-four inches high.



Fig. 2.



## POETRY.

## PARTING.\*

As when a traveller, forced to journey back,  
Takes coin by coin, and gravely counts them o'er,  
Grudging each payment, fearing lest he lack,  
Before he can regain the friendly shore;  
So reckoned I your sojourn, day by day,  
So grudging I every week that droup away.

And as a prisoner, doomed and bound, upstarts  
From shattered dreams of wedlock and repose,  
At sudden rumblings of the market-carts,  
Which bring to town the strawberry and the rose,  
And wakes to meet sure death; so shuddered I,  
To hear you meditate your gay Good-bye.

But why not gay? For, if there's aught you lose,  
It is but drawing off a wrinkled glove  
To turn the keys of treasures, free to choose  
Throughout the hundred-chambered house of love.  
This pathos draws from you, though true and kind,  
Only bland pity for the left-behind.

We part; you comfort one bereaved, unmanned;  
You calmly chide the silence and the grief;  
You touch me once with light and courteous hand,  
And with a sense of something like relief  
You turn away from what may seem to be  
Too hard a trial of your charity.

So closes in the life of life; so ends  
The soaring of the spirit. What remains?  
To take what'er the Muse's mother lends,  
One sweet sad thought in many soft refrains,  
And half reveal in Coan gauze of rhyme  
A cherished image of your joyous prime.

## LITERATURE.

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

*The Wife's Trials.* A Tale. London: Thickbroom  
Brothers.

THERE is no situation in this world of ours where trials, in some shape or other, may not be expected. Disappointments, cares, and anxieties, are the allotted portion—the needed discipline of fallen humanity. But a wife's trials have often one element of peculiar intensity. If a daughter should, by some unhappy peculiarity in the disposition of her parents, fail in her efforts to find happiness, she may some day become the possessor of a peaceful home. If a young man fail in his first efforts to acquire an honourable position in society, he may begin again with fresh energy and hope. But if the rainbow hopes and anticipations of the young wife are shrouded with darkness, it is only light from above that can again gild her path. These trials may often arise from inexperience, and want of self-knowledge and self-control in the wife, and sometimes from the unworthiness of one to whom she has entrusted her happiness for this life. Now this interesting little tale may lead those who are not mere triflers, to consider well before they enter upon a new and untrodden path, and may even help those who are tried and cast down, to a hope which will sustain them in every hour of darkness. We shall give as a specimen of the author's style, the description of the beautiful young Lillian's farewell visit to a suffering friend:—

Lillian paused at the top of the hill; her eye rested lovingly on the grey church beneath, and on the silent churchyard, where her father and mother, with some of their infant children, slumbered side by side. Next Sunday she would be far away; and the tears rose unbidden, as she thought of her old home forsaken, her old and tried friends no longer by her side. But Basil, he for whom she was willing to break all the tender ties of her youth, he would be by her side, he would be always with her, her guide, her protector, her best and nearest friend!

Slowly she turned along the lane, and reached Alice's cottage. Alice lay as usual on her couch by the fire; the lamp was not lighted, and she was gazing at the silvery stars, as one by one they shone out in the pure ether above.

"Dear, dear Lillian!" she said, "how kind of you. You have come to have a last quiet talk!"

"Yes, Alice. I thought there would be so many things to do to-morrow; and Tuesday, you know, Tuesday is to be the day."

"Yes, yes! I know. God bless you, Lillian; may he make you very, very happy. You look rather sad; you do not repent?"

"Repent! Oh no, Alice. I know I shall be happy; for after Tuesday morning, Basil's path and mine will be one. I can never know sorrow with him; never suffer while he loves me as he loves me now!"

"Lillian," said Alice, thoughtfully, "do you know I think of many things that would never, perhaps, occur to any one who was well and able to be about; and I am afraid it is not good to rest one's peace, one's inmost self, on any mortal creature. It seems to me that any one without trust in God is just like a ship on a deceitful sea; as the earth would be, if gravitation were to cease; as the planets would be, if their laws of motion were suddenly suspended."

"But I do trust in God, Alice dear. I am not a heathen: all Christian people trust in God, do they not?"

"All Christian people do, undoubtedly; but oh, Lillian, how hard it is to be a Christian! It is, I am sure, the hardest thing that is not impossible. One has need of so much faith, so much patience!"

"Poor Alice!" said Lillian, tenderly. "It must indeed require patience to bear so much weakness and pain; to see others entering on a life of happiness, and know that no such change can await yourself."

"I was not thinking of myself, Lillian. I am sheltered here from many trials and temptations that beset others, whose lot seems brilliant compared with mine. I have many comforts in my quiet hours that no one knows of; and then I know there will come a time when all this trouble will cease. This poor body will wear out some

\* From *Ionica*. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

day, and then the spirit that cannot die will be clothed afresh, and dwell with its Father and King for ever. Ah! it is not I who need so much patience, so much trust, such unwavering hope. It is in the world, in the great struggle that must be carried on through life, that faith and patience are so much needed. Lillian, you must pray for it; you will need it."

"Alice, you talk to me as if I were about to enter upon a world of misery and pain; your words would better suit a pale, careworn, child of sorrow, who longs for the rest and quiet of the cloister, than a young bride of nineteen, who is giving her hand and her heart to the man she would have chosen had she been able to select from the whole universe. Why do you talk of patience? With Basil by my side what evil can befall me?"

"Dear Lillian, Basil is not omnipotent; but I do not wish to sadden you to-night. I do trust you will be very happy. May God make you so, both you and your Basil. May God Almighty bless you both, and make you happy everlastingly!"

"Amen," said Lillian, solemnly. "I can say Amen to that prayer most earnestly. Alice, dear, I wish I were as good as you are."

"A poor wish, Lillian; but may you be as happy in your pleasant path in the world as I am in my lonely chamber."

"How did you learn to be happy, Alice? I remember when you were always fretting. Who taught you the secret of perpetual peace and content?"

Alice drew forth her little Bible. "No one taught me," she said; "at least no one on earth. I learnt it here. And Lillian, I will give you this Bible; it seems a poor wedding gift, but it is really worth more than all the jewels in the world. Some day you may feel care-laden and weary, and then you, too, may learn the secret."

Many of our young readers may perhaps be more interested in those scenes which describe Lillian's career in the world of gaiety and fashion, but to all we recommend the volume, as one fitted both to please and to instruct.

*Facts for Everybody.* An Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge. By the Editors of the "Family Friend." London: Ward and Locke.

It must have occupied no ordinary amount of time and labour to have collected and condensed such a number of useful facts as are to be found in this single volume. The literary treasures of the British Museum have been ransacked, and the substance of rare volumes reduced to a very small space, and plainly and clearly defined. This little work embraces facts in art, science, literature, commerce, manufactures, and domestic economy, and its value is enhanced by numerous illustrations.

*Adams's Descriptive Guide to the Channel Islands.* By E. L. BLANCHARD.

A new and revised edition of this popular and useful guide has just been issued, containing a vast amount of information at a very small cost, as well as good maps of the Channel Islands, Isle of Wight, and the Isle of Man. The size is very convenient, and thus suitable for the pocket of the tourist.

*Health and Long Life.* By E. EPPS. London: Piper, Stephenson, and Spence.

We hail with much pleasure the appearance of the second edition of this very useful little manual, and commend it to the careful perusal of all classes of our readers. Unpretending in appearance, it nevertheless contains most important advice, couched in simple and plain language.

*The Family Doctor; being a Complete Encyclopedia of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery.* By a DISPENSARY SURGEON. Vol. I. London: Houlston and Wright.

Too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of medical works for every-day reference in the family; as health and comfort may be utterly destroyed by an unskillful guide to medical preparations. The present work seems to have been compiled with care from the best sources, and information on the subject of disease and their remedies is imparted in so simple and clear a manner as to make them intelligible to non-professional persons. The author thus describes his views of what should be generally known, and how he proposes to impart the information: "It is universally felt and acknowledged that much of our comfort and happiness depends upon the state and condition of this wondrous anatomy of ours. Greatly do 'the ills which flesh is heir to' affect and influence our temporal interests. To be rightly informed, therefore, as to the construction of the human frame; the form and position of its various parts, the nature of its tissues and organs; their modes of growth and operation; and of the different functions, on the due performance of which depend the health and vigour of the whole system, should constitute a portion of our elementary education. . . . There is at present no lack of works professing to have the same object in view, but they are mostly large and costly, and do not come within the means of the many to whom such information is useful; and, generally speaking, they are too professional and technical to be of much service to the large class for whom we write, even if they were not too expensive to be purchased. Our aim is utility, in its widest signification. We write for the million, and we desire to make our manual a household book in the cottage of the labourer, the home of the artisan, as well as in the

residence of the middle-class tradesman; therefore we write simply, and explain as we go, troubling our readers as little as may be with hard scientific names, and where obliged to do this, pointing out the meaning of them in the plainest terms."

## NEW MUSIC.

*Rounds and Canons.* Edited by WILLIAM HILLS. London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

This is a very choice collection of the best English, French, Italian, and German rounds and canons, 105 in number, published with a fine bold and clear type in both music and words, with a table of contents, nicely bound in cloth, with gilt letters, all for the remarkably low price of three shillings. There can be no doubt of this useful little work finding its way amongst all the singers of that class of music.

*Russian Air, known as "Those Evening Bells."* Arranged for the Pianoforte. By W. VINCENT WALLACE. London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

A very nice arrangement of this favourite melody. The variation, in page four with the subject in the bass, is cleverly worked. The coda (pages six and seven) is exceedingly brilliant, and the whole highly creditable to Mr. Wallace.

*The Star and the Angel.* From the Opera of *Martha*. Composed by FLOTOW. Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

This is an English version of "M'appari tutt' amor!" The melody is too well known to require any criticism; suffice it to say, that it is the best adaptation of the best song in the opera, transposed into the key of D, which brings it within the reach of the majority of voices.

*Harp of my Own Sunny Land.* From the Opera of *Martha*. Composed by FLOTOW. Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

Another English version from *Martha*, "Il mio Lionel Perira," excellently arranged, and the words far above the usual style of such adaptations. We may quote part of the second verse for example:—

Harp of the Valleys of Song,  
Harp of the Heroes of Yore,  
I that have lov'd thee so long,  
Shall I then hear thee no more?  
Where are the strains I once woke,  
Causing the tear of start?  
Silent the sweet spell is broke,  
Dear to the minstrel's sad heart.

*One Wish for Thee.* Ballad. Composed by W. T. WRIGHTON. London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

As pretty a little song as we have ever seen from Mr. Wrighton's pen, and one that is likely to become popular.

*Warblings at Eve.* Romance for the Pianoforte. By BRIMLEY RICHARDS. London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

ORIGINAL compositions of this class are now-a-days so rare, that we bid Mr. Richards's "Warblings at Eve" a hearty welcome. It is a well-composed piece, and admirably suited for the display of all pianists who have not time or inclination to encounter difficulties; they may here realise a brilliant effect with a small amount of trouble.

*I must depart from Thee.* Duet. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

THE composer of the above has been long known to the public as one of the most popular of our English ballad writers, and we cannot call to our mind any happier effusion from his clever and prolific pen, than the duet now before us. Without any pretensions to what is termed "classical" writing, it can justly boast of a simple and pure melody, well put together, and excellently suited to the words; added to which, it is purely vocal throughout, easy to sing, and very pretty.

*The Laurel.* Martial Song. Composed by M. ENDERSSOHN. Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

THIS a right martial composition, full of life and vigour, extremely simple in its construction, and suited to all baritone voices, with the exception of the last note but one, which, however, can be easily altered to B.

*Comfort ye my People,* from Handel's *Messiah*. Arranged for the Pianoforte. By G. F. WEST. London: Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.

An excellent arrangement of the above beautiful song. It could not be better done.

*The Parting Words.* Ballad. Composed by W. H. WEISS. Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

THE words and music of this ballad are unquestionably good, and well suited to each other. It cannot fail to become popular, more especially when warbled by that deservedly favourite vocalist, Miss Poole.

*Murder Complete.* Irish Comic Song. By M. ENDERSSOHN. Z. T. Purday, 45, High Holborn.

As in all comic songs, this has its principal attraction in the words, which are truly of a genuine Hibernian character, and at once induces the feeling

that the author, Mr. Ellison, must be a native of the Emerald Isle. Be that as it may, he has given undeniable proof that he has lots of Irish fun at his command. We cannot, however, in gallantry to the fair sex, quite subscribe to the sentiment of the last verse, namely, that when a man marries a woman, they are both "murdered complete."

## COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

THE ARREARS OF LIFE.—Gratitude.

"PAINTING THE LILY."—Giving "charms" to a lady. THE ADULTERER'S MAXIM.—"Your money and your life!"

ROYAL HUSBANDRY.—The Prince of Wales has started on a foreign tour.

"RIGHT about face!" as the man said when he asked his friend to publish a treatise on physiognomy.

CONUNDRUM FOR RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—Why are railway officials generally of a democratic turn?—Because it's a way they have, in arranging the carriages, of setting "class against class."

CLERICAL IMPROVEMENT.—A City pluralist has improved on the old motto of "Live, and let live." His principle, which he often enunciates over a bottle of fine old port, is this: "Livings, and to let livings."

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE JEW'S BAG.—One of the reasons advanced by Prince Napoleon for the employment of Jews in the Councils-General in Algeria is, because the Jews are "a rich and numerous class."—This looks suspiciously as though the Algerian Government was sadly in want of money.

GUN FOR GUN.—The Queen, a short time ago, presented the Emperor of the French with an English field-piece. The Emperor has returned the compliment by sending Her Majesty a howitzer, made, so to speak, out of his own head. This is as it should be, as we say at a penny a line. The two great Powers exchange guns instead of shots.

THEORY OF SHOOTING STARS.—By the ancients the stars were supposed to be the representatives of the great monarchs, princes, and potentates of the earth. There is, perhaps, something in this notion. May not the falling stars, which are constant phenomena about the beginning of November, be symbols of the mayors then going out of office?

THE BEST WIRE TRAP.—Since Lord Mayor Wire is so fond of laying traps to catch people, why does he not originate a Reform meeting in the City? London is about the only large town that has not yet spoken out on this subject. Even Manchester, that of late years has been a political mute, so far as Liberal sentiments were concerned, is about to have its say. Now, it is full time, we think, that the metropolitan members spoke out about Reform, though instead of being the last, they should have been, properly speaking, the first to speak. If only Lord John Russell falls into the trap, it will be well worth setting. We are curious to know what his lordship has to say for himself in connexion with Reform. Will Lord Mayor Wire oblige us by catching him at his earliest convenience?

## THE ADULTERATION OF CONFECTIONERY.

The *Lancet* of last week contains a report on the adulteration of sugar confectionery, a subject just now possessed of much interest, in consequence of the recent wholesale poisonings at Bradford. Of fifty samples submitted to analysis, at the most eleven only were genuine, while not less than thirty-four were adulterated. The now notorious "Daff" was detected in thirteen samples, together with, in most cases, large proportions of flour. The flour was found in as many as thirty-three of the samples, either separately, or together with the "Daff." The kinds of flour or starch generally employed are potato and wheat flour, but Indian corn flour was present in several of the articles, and, in one instance, sago-powder. The extent of the adulteration varied greatly, from one-fourth, one-third, to even nearly three-fourths. The confectionery analysed consisted of lozenges of various kinds (including ginger, cayenne, and peppermint), and Scotch mixture, several descriptions of comfits, conversation cards, and many other articles. The ordinary adulteration of comfits is with wheat flour, which is thus cunningly employed. It is not usually mixed equally with the sugar, but the caraway, or other seeds, are first coated thickly with the wheat flour, and the sugar is afterwards added. The effect of this proceeding is, that when put into the mouth the sugar only comes into contact with the tongue; and hence these comfits have at first all the sweetness of the genuine comfits. This adulteration is easily discovered, either by simply breaking the comfits crossways, when the nucleus of wheat flour may usually be readily distinguished from the outer sugar portion, or by placing them in water, when the sugar will be dissolved, but the wheat flour will remain, retaining nearly the original size and form of the comfits. All reference to the various pigments employed to colour sugar confectionery is purposely omitted. Many of these, it is known, possess highly injurious and even poisonous properties, and had they been noticed in the report, fearful indeed would have been the picture revealed of the adulteration of lozenges and sugar confectionery in general. The articles analysed were all purchased in the metropolis within the last few days, and the names and addresses of the vendors, many of them wholesale and manufacturing confectioners, are given in the report.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "Sir William A'Beckett, late Chief Justice of Victoria, has favoured us with the following interesting extract from a letter just received from Melbourne: 'What think you of our library? The attendance has reached 8,000 persons a month—actually a larger number than that last year at the British Museum—96,000 to 98,000. This year also we are fortunate enough to have a grant of 20,000*l.* to expend, and a wing is being added which gives an additional reading-room ninety feet long.'



## THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The Bombay Overland Mail arrived on Friday morning, and confirms the intelligence previously received by telegram. The dates are up to the 25th October, and the following is a summary of the intelligence: Tania Topee, a brother of the miscreant Nana, who, at the head of his Mahratta horsemen, has contrived to elude the pursuit which has now been kept up for months almost without interruption, is still leading our columns a dance on the outskirts of Bundelcund. He is, however, hemmed into a narrow space, and will probably be either soon routed or taken, being beset on all sides by different bodies of our troops. The spoil he had taken at Julia Pattan has been re-captured by General Michel, at Seronge, and it is said that Tania was wounded in the engagement. Seronge was abandoned on the 28th September, and on the 2nd instant we find them at Esanghur, with the intention, it is supposed, of making a *dour* upon Dotteeah, through the Shahabad districts. Esanghur is a fortress belonging to Scindiah, whose troops seem at once to have fraternized with the Mahratta rebel, and to have placed twenty-one guns at his disposal. The want of cavalry has been severely felt by us in this harassing pursuit, but Brigadier Smith followed as well as he could at the heels of the rebels, and on the 6th inst. arrived at Esanghur, Captain Mayne, with a force of cavalry from Pichore, having entered that place on the morning of the same day. A few hours before the arrival of these forces, Tania, who had recruited his horsemen by the few days' rest, now doubled back upon Chundaree, the gates of which fortress are said to have been opened to him by the treachery of the commandant. He did not make a long stay here, however; for General Michel was moving upward from Seronge, and Brigadier Smith downward from Esanghur, threatening to enclose him between their columns. A contemporary says: "Tania seems himself to have felt this insecurity, for he divided his force. Whilst the Nawab of Banda made his way south to Mungroowie, where General Michel caught and worsted him. Tania Topee retired to the Betwa, and began to cross the river at a Ghaut seven miles north-west of Tal Behut, intending evidently to retire in the direction of Tehree. But General Michel seems to have had excellent information of his movements; for having crossed the Betwa, probably near Mungroowie, he came up with Tania at Sindwah, within twenty miles of Tehree." The following telegram from Gen. Michel, C.B., communicates the particulars of his victory over the rebels at Sindwah:—

"From Camp, 19th October.—The Mhow and Cavalry columns under my command surprised the rebel army, about ten thousand strong, this day at Sindwah. They were utterly defeated, with the loss of all their guns, four in number, and four or five hundred killed—a great number of sepoy being among this number. They were bound for the east, *via* Murrowree. The fugitives are bound to the north *via* Banpore, and perhaps to Tal Behut. They fought fairly. My loss is trifling; no officers killed."

Our operations in Oude are beginning to assume some kind of system, and the plans of Lord Clyde will soon be developed. A column of 2,500 men consisting of H.M. 34th, the 7th Punjab Infantry and Jat Horse, has already been organised to proceed to Azimghur from the lower provinces. There, joined by another Queen's regiment or two, and Sir Hope Grant, it will sweep through Goruckpoor, attacking and clearing Gonda, and the last strongholds of the Fyzabad rebels. A second column of the same strength will sweep from the north, probably under command of Brigadier Troup, driving the remnant of the rebels towards Lucknow. The commander-in-chief will himself direct all operations from that city, while a strong reserve at Cawnpore will be held ready to move in any direction required. These operations will secure the subjugation of the province of Oude. During the last fortnight our troops in Oude have encountered the rebels on several occasions, in which the latter have been invariably worsted. On the 23rd of September, the rebels, who had established themselves at Seesaghur, were attacked by Lieutenant Smith, from Bunnec. The rebels fled without resistance, leaving three killed and two taken prisoners. Our loss was two men slightly wounded. On the 27th September, the Kuppoothulla Contingent, aided by eighty of Hodson's Horse, attacked some two thousand rebels, located about fifteen miles from Durriabad, and put them to flight, killing fifty of them, and capturing two guns. On the 2nd of October our troops obtained a signal victory over the rebels at Jumree. The latter lost 700 men, including their leader Moulvee Fazul Huc, and all their guns. On the 3rd October, Hurreechund, a noted rebel leader, with 6,000 and eight guns, crossed the Goomice ten miles north of Sundeela, an outpost held by Captain Dawson, with 1,400 infantry and 500 cavalry. On the 4th, Hurreechund, who had been previously joined by several Zemindars, augmenting his force to 12,000 men and twelve guns, occupied the western side of Sundeela. Capt. Dawson, seeing the great disparity of his forces with the enemy, entered a fortified enclosure with the infantry, sending away his cavalry to Mulliabud. Capt. Dawson remained in a state of siege for three days, but on the 7th October, being reinforced by 1,200 men, consisting of H.M. 88th Regiment, and some native cavalry and infantry, with several guns, the rebels were driven out of the town, after some hours' fighting, losing one gun, and more than 100 killed. Our loss was very slight. The British column then advanced, and after taking the village of Jannoo, four miles from Sundeela, by assault, pursued the enemy for ten miles. The enemy were beaten off very difficult ground, and there was a continued succession of single combats. Lieutenant

Green, of the Rifles, was severely wounded, and several other Europeans were wounded. Five Hussars were killed, and twenty wounded or missing. The loss of the enemy in this action, which occurred on the 8th of October, is estimated at 1,000 killed on the field and four guns captured. At Meangunge, between Cawnpore and Lucknow, our troops have likewise had a successful encounter with the enemy. A force under Brigadier Eveleigh, consisting of four guns, 150 cavalry, and 200 infantry, met them on the evening of the 5th of October, captured their guns, and slew 200 of the rebels.

Judgespore, formerly the haunt of Koer Sing, of Arrah notoriety, and latterly the stronghold of Ummer Sing's party, is at last occupied by Brigadier Douglas. Driven from their jungle fastness, we may reasonably hope that the destruction or final dispersion of this body of insurgents is not far distant. The ex-King of Delhi, and his son Juma Bukht, have left Delhi, under an escort of the 9th Lancers, with a battery of artillery, and arrived at Allyghur on the 14th October, *en route* to Calcutta. On arriving at Calcutta, the Great Mogul's future destination will be settled.

The proclamation in which Her Majesty Queen Victoria is to assume direct dominion over her Indian realm, was expected to be made public on the 4th of November. The Garrison Engineer had been requested to report what means he had at command to celebrate the occasion worthily. It was intended that the public buildings in the fort of Bombay should be brilliantly illuminated, that fireworks should be exhibited on the Esplanade, and that the day should be kept as a festival.

## THE EX-KING OF DELHI.

The following account of the departure and progress of the State prisoners from Delhi to Calcutta will be found highly interesting:—The ex-King, his family, and attendants, were brought from their place of confinement at an early hour on Thursday morning, and packed in their several conveyances, drawn up in line on the piece of road leading from the Lahore-gate of the Palace to the Grand Trunk Road, where their former guard of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers made them over to a troop of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, told off for the duty. This was done in the presence of Mr. C.B. Saunders, Commissioner of Delhi, Lieutenant Ommanney, the officer in charge of State prisoners, and some other officers who happened to be present. A squadron or two of the Lancers then trotted off as an advance guard, and the cortege commenced moving. The first palanquin carried the deposed monarch and his two sons, Jewan Bukht and Shah Abbas (the latter a youth, the son of a concubine), the carriage being surrounded by Lancers on all sides. Next followed a close carriage containing the Begum Zeenut Mahil, with whom were Jewan Bukht's wife, her mother and sister, and an infant. The mother and sister of Jewan Bukht's wife were allowed their choice of either going or remaining at Delhi. They preferred the former. The third carriage contained the Taj Mahil Begum, another of the ex-King's wedded wives, and her female attendants. Next followed five magazine store carts with tilted tops, drawn by bullocks; these contained the male and female attendants, four in each cart, a party of Lancers accompanying each. In this order the cavalcade progressed very well until more than half the distance across the bridge of boats had been accomplished, when all of a sudden one of the bullocks in a magazine cart, probably discovering the nature of the load he was assisting across the Jumna, and finding it *infra dig.* to do so, displayed his sagacity by a violent attempt to deposit his worthless burden in the river. As the companion bullock's understanding was not of the same calibre, he pulled in the opposite direction, and only one wheel of the cart, along with the refractory bullock, descended into the boat, a lamp-post luckily placed preventing a complete capsize. This little event delayed the line twenty minutes or half-an-hour, when the cart and bullock having been replaced, the cavalcade recommenced its move onwards, and reached the encamping ground at Ghazee-oodeen-Nugger without further accident or delay of any kind. The band of the 2nd Fusiliers played the Lancers out of Delhi, and by half-past three A.M. they were clear of the city. In camp, the principal prisoner and his two sons occupy a hill tent. A soldier's tent with kunnaut enclosure is provided for the ladies of the Zenana, and two pals for the servants; the whole surrounded by a high kunnaut enclosure. The prisoners are securely guarded by dismounted Lancers, armed with swords and pistols, both inside and outside the enclosure, while pickets from the Police Battalion are thrown out beyond. The horses of the Lancers, a whole troop, actually on duty over the State prisoners, are kept ready saddled, and the enclosed camp is very judiciously pitched between the Lancers and Kaye's troop of Horse Artillery. Lieutenant Ommanney's tent is pitched just outside the enclosure. By all accounts the prisoners are cheerful, and the women may be heard talking and laughing behind their screens, as if they did not much regard their departure from Delhi.

At Christ's College, Cambridge, a startling increase in the amount of chapel and gate fines has just been made. For one omission of attendance on Sunday, 1s. is charged; for two omissions, 2s. 6d.; for omission on one weekday, 1s.; for every additional day in the same week, 6d. A man attending chapel as often as twice on Sunday and three times during the week would still have to pay 2s. weekly, while his fines might amount to twice that sum. The fine for coming in after eleven o'clock in cap and gown is to be 1s.; without cap and gown after nine o'clock in winter, or after ten o'clock in summer, 2s. 6d. After twelve o'clock it is 2s. 6d. for a man wearing his academical dress; if he be without it he pays 10s.

## ABDUCTION OF PROTESTANT CHILDREN IN IRELAND.

An interesting case has been heard before the Irish Court of Chancery. Some years ago John O'Malley, a Roman Catholic constable, resident in Tuam, married Ellen Jameson, a Protestant. They had eight children, and as John O'Malley was not a very rigid Roman Catholic, the mother brought up the children in the Protestant faith. They were baptized at the Roman Catholic chapel, the mother remarking that the Protestants recognise Roman Catholic baptism. But they never entered the chapel again. They were taught the Catechism; they heard the Bible read; they were classed as Protestants by the Roman Catholic master of a national school. John O'Malley fell ill, and his eighth child was christened at his bedside, according to the Church of England rites. The father died. The mother struggled on, but eventually died in a workhouse. William O'Malley came, and, by the directions of a Father Coyne, carried off the children. At his death O'Malley protested against priestly interference, and distinctly approved of Mrs. O'Malley's declaration in his presence, that "no priest or nun should ever get a child of hers." On the petition of Jane Robinson, Mrs. O'Malley's sister, the restitution of the children to her was ordered by the Lord Chancellor in September last. O'Malley then applied to have this order set aside, and the case was heard at great length last week.

On Saturday the Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in the case. He dismissed the application, and ordered O'Malley to deliver to Jane Robinson the eight minors, she undertaking to provide for the nurture, clothing, and support of the said minors until further orders, and to abide by such further order as the Court may be pleased to make, and referring it to Edward Litton, Esq., the master in the matter, to inquire and report the ages of the said minors respectively, and to state in what manner it is proposed they should be supported and educated, and with whom they should reside; the master to inquire and report the nature and amount of any provision made or to be made for their maintenance and education, and the funds applicable thereto. "Mary Burns has in her affidavit," said the Lord Chancellor, "in concluding his judgment, 'given a very remarkable account of what took place immediately after Mr. Coyne had left the house. If the proposal was to give up the children, nothing can be more natural, or more probable in its substance than the account given by Mary Burns of what she saw and heard. The husband was at the point of death: the wife, with one little infant, the new-born babe, baptized in her own faith, and all her children of tender years. None as yet had been withdrawn by her confiding husband from the influence of the mother's teaching and the mother's love. Whatever may have been said or done in the presence of the priest, or of the Sisters of Mercy, when nature resumed her rights, and at once appealed to the heart of the husband and the father, I cannot disbelieve the pithy account, condensed in one sentence of the affecting letter to her sister, written soon after her sad bereavement, where she speaks of 'how a priest and two of the nuns thought to come round me in presence of my poor dying husband, but I balked them completely. John did not blame me for what I told them, for after they went away, he desired me to bring up the children in the way I always brought them up.' The Rev. Mr. Seymour states, in his affidavit—'That at the last interview with the said Mrs. O'Malley a few days previous to her death, she indignantly denied the truth of the report that she intended to have them brought up in the Roman Catholic faith; and alleged, as one of her reasons, that her husband's dying wish was, that they should be brought up in her own persuasion as Protestants; and that her husband frequently, on previous occasions, expressed the same desire.' Here, then, we have the dying mother's account of what were the last wishes of the dying father—a double testimony, given in the presence of death, and sealed with all the solemn sanctions of eternity. In cases where the religious issue is open, it is a rule which I always adopt, to put the case, with the religion of the parties altered, and consider then the decision I should pronounce. Had John O'Malley been a facile Protestant, and his wife a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church; had he allowed his children from their earliest years to learn the language of its ancient ritual and its impressive invocations; could I then, shrink from a duty so sacred and so palpable?—God forbid. It is a satisfaction to me to know that if I have erred in the view which I have taken, my decision can be reviewed by the Court of Appeal, both here and in England. I must refuse this application, with costs. William O'Malley has availed himself of the assistance of the poor-law guardians to deprive these children of their lawful rights. He asks of me to believe that his deceased brother was a hollow hypocrite, who bartered away the faith of his children for some unworthy, but undefined motive. John O'Malley, in his life, was, as it appears, an affectionate husband and a tender father; on his death he received reverently from the priest of his own Church, his last sacramental rite; with the minister of his wife's Church he joined in fervent prayer, and confessed a faith which Mr. Lynch insists to be Roman Catholic. Mr. Fowler asserts to be Protestant, and of which I will only add it was the simple faith of a Christian. The duty, on the present occasion, invidious as it is, has been made the more painful to me from the contemplation of the parties having been too much leavened with the bitterness of controversy, and too little with the kind and gentle spirit of charity, so congenial to the case of poor destitute orphans. The religion of the Redeemer is a religion of love, and not of strife or hatred. Like his seamless garment the trembling touch of faith may, from the very hem, extract a healing virtue. In the true spirit of this religion, I trust these children may be educated so that the law

of this land may be honoured, and the last wishes expressed by both the parents righteously fulfilled."

## ANOTHER BARBAROUS MURDER IN IRELAND.

A shocking murder has been recently perpetrated in the west of the county of Cork. In this instance it does not appear that Ribandism had any connexion with the crime. A letter from Schull says: "An inquest was held here on Saturday last, upon the body of Patrick Burke, a quiet and inoffensive young man, who was murdered under circumstances of the most fearful atrocity. It appeared that a few evenings ago Burke was returning home from the fair of Goleen, and when a little way out of the village he was set upon by a party of miscreants, who knocked him down, jumped on him, fractured his skull in five places (leaving him, in Dr. McCormick's words, 'a complete mummy'). He lingered in great agony since the occurrence, and died on Friday last. Intimation of the outrage having reached Sergeant Allwell, of the Dunmanus station, he succeeded in arresting the perpetrators of this barbarous and inhuman outrage before morning, and yesterday (Sunday), after a fatiguing and harassing day's work, he succeeded in making another arrest. No cause has been clearly assigned for this wanton attack. The Court was occupied until an advanced hour on Saturday evening investigating the facts of this melancholy affair, and the jury, after a calm and impartial sitting, returned a verdict of 'waylaying and murder' against the following persons, all of whom are in custody:—Jeremiah Minehan, Michael Driscoll, Denis Driscoll, Thomas Driscoll, John Martin, and Denis Hourgan."

## EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

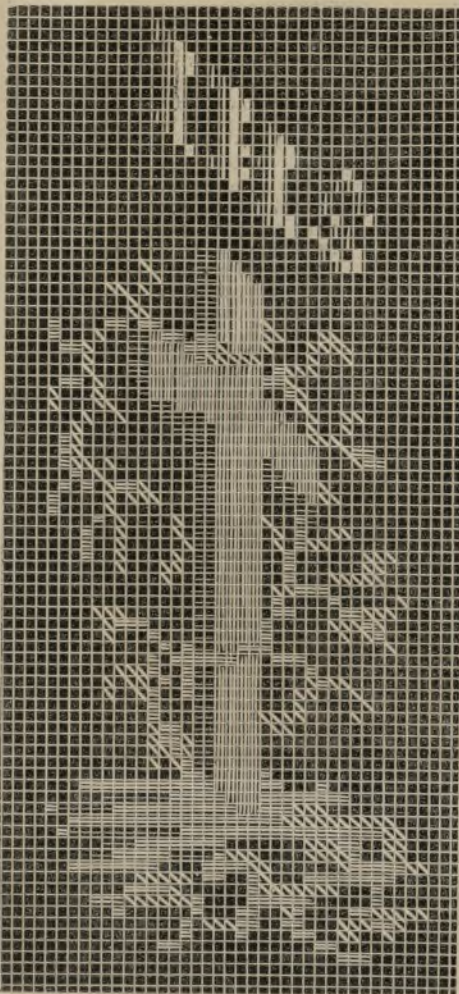
A correspondent of *Saunders's News Letter* says: "I have now lying before me a copy of the *Warder* of the 13th instant, in which the proceedings, papers, and resolutions bearing on the attempted assassination of the Rev. Alexander Nixon are fully set out. Among these I find the names of ninety-four tenants—of course the principal men who in their own persons, and representing the tenantry, not only of their own, but also of the neighbouring townlands, amount to more than 1,500 persons—uniting in a petition to the Executive, praying a remission of taxation imposed on the district for lawless proceedings, expressing great contrition for the same, promising amendment for the future, and confessing that the allegation of desecration which was lately presented to Parliament was devoid of foundation. Having read all this fine composition, will it be credited in the nineteenth century—an epoch of diffused knowledge—that there was not a single man among the ninety-four subscribers who could write his name; and it may be safely inferred that had there been one among the remaining 1,500 who could, he would have been called on to perform the important part of writing his name? Will the English people believe this fact, after squandering such immense sums for education? What else can arise than murder, robbery, and the total disorganisation of the social system, from such a horrible state? Will the Executive institute a searching inquiry into the cause of this frightful destitution of the common rudiments of education?"

## MR. DUNLOP, M.P., AND THE GREENOCK SHIPOWNERS.

A memorial from shipowners and merchants of Greenock to the Earl of Derby as Prime Minister, in favour of enforcing the reciprocity clauses of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, was recently placed in the Exchange Room, Greenock, where it soon received numerous and influential signatures. A deputation of the memorialists waited by appointment on Mr. Alexander Murray Dunlop, M.P., lately, to intrust him with the memorial, to ask him to support its prayer, and to ascertain his views with regard to it. After affording the members of the deputation ample opportunities for stating their opinions, the honourable gentleman remarked, in reply, that although he agreed with the memorialists in regretting the conduct of those countries which availed themselves of the liberal measures of our legislature in the repeal of the navigation laws, but still continue to deny us reciprocal advantages, yet he was not, in his present state of information, prepared to pledge himself to concur with the memorialists in demanding retaliation with reference to the non-reciprocal states. On general principles, and taking only an economic view of the question, free trade in the carriage of goods stood on the same footing with free trade in the goods themselves, and the shipping interest has in this view no stronger claims than those of the landed or other formerly protected interests, which had been justly disregarded. He had always, however, felt and acknowledged that another element entered into the question with reference to the navigation laws—namely, that of self-defence; for manning our navy efficiently in war it was essential that our mercantile marine should be kept up, even, if necessary, at a sacrifice to the nation in an economic view. If, on further inquiry, he became convinced that recent legislation had the tendency alleged by shipowners of destroying the nursery for our navy, the question would in that case become a national one of the first importance, and he would not hesitate in supporting any measure whatever rendered necessary for preserving the means of manning the navy; looking, as he did, on national defence as of paramount importance to every other consideration.

The Convocation of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury was on Friday further prorogued in the Jerusalem-chamber, Westminster, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Travers Twiss, under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, pursuant to the Royal writ, to the 14th of January.





BOOK-MARK.

## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

THAT melancholy accident which has occasioned so much family distress and personal suffering—we mean the ignition of the dresses of the Ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgeman—leads us to offer a few observations which, we trust, will not be voted *malapropos* in this place, since the occupations of the Work-Table are closely connected with every fabric composing feminine apparel. The inflammability of many of the materials forming the most graceful and voluminous portions of a lady's costume, is a quality replete with danger; and this danger is greatly increased by the effects of the prevailing fashion, spreading out the skirt into a large circle, so that an inadvertent movement may at any moment bring it into proximity with the dangerous flames of the winter fire. Public safety demands that some provision should be made against this dreadful peril; and science should step in to provide such preventive as the case requires. We notice in the public journals that some corrective of this dangerous inflammability has been supplied as an article of trade to the laundress, to be mixed with either the starch or the rinsing water. We know nothing of its efficacy or inefficacy. If it really verify its own profession, it deserves large encouragement. But this does not go far enough. Many dresses are never subjected to the processes of the laundry. They are cast aside on the approaches of dimness and dulness, not being fitted for friction and ablution. It is in their manufacture that the preventive ought to be applied. Science here has a work to do, amounting to a necessity in the cause of humanity. Could the deaths by fire be counted up every year, we should find that the number of sufferers was great, who thus dying a death of torture, leave a legacy of painful remembrance to surviving friends not easily to be dissipated. We think it quite within our own province to call the attention of all manufacturers to this subject. Already salaried chemists are engaged by most of them. Let this point be made an essential—namely, that every fabric designed for human clothing should

be rendered incombustible. We are sure that, in a pecuniary point of view, they would find themselves largely rewarded, while such honour as is paid to humanity and public spirit would follow as a far higher recompense.

## COLLAR.

IN FLEMISH POINT.

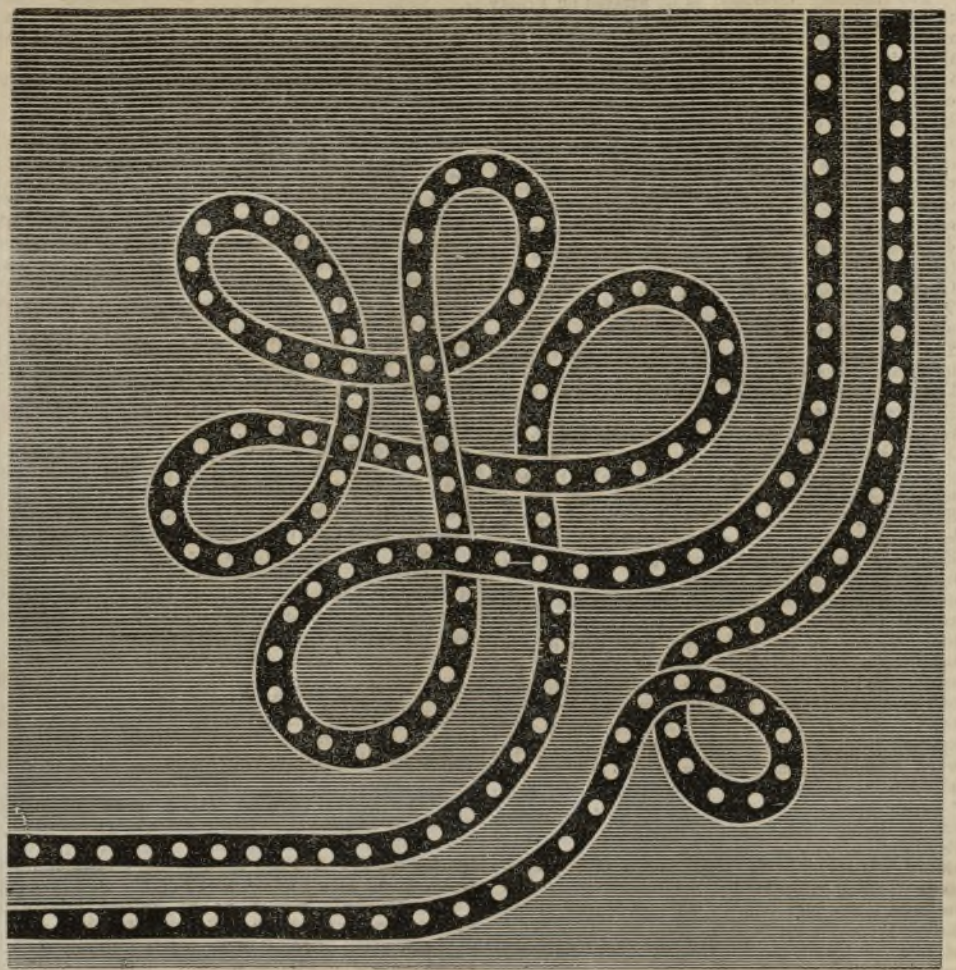
The style of work in which this Collar is executed is extremely peculiar and effective. It is a close imitation of some of the specimens of point lace, so much admired and valued in most countries. The design, which is simple, is worked on a very fine cambric muslin, the outline being done in very neat buttonhole-stitch. The inside is then filled in with *point d'or*, that is, very fine small stitching as close as possible. This stitch in embroidery is most valuable for its beautiful effect in filling in both leaves and flowers. The principal and peculiar part is, however, the whole of the ground of the collar, which is entirely composed of the finest open work. Those of our subscribers who are proficient in the art of embroidery will know the variety of open-work stitches which can be executed. These fill in the whole of the ground, but they are arranged in many different portions, all worked in different patterns and directions, and none larger than a shilling. It is this which gives the whole style to the work. The richness of the branches contrasting with the elaborate and elegant groundwork, renders this sort of embroidery extremely handsome and very uncommon. Cuffs for the sleeves to match, add greatly to the effect, and very much improve the dress. The cotton for the open work must be selected with care. The best for this purpose is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s Persian thread, which is peculiarly suitable from its bright appearance; for the embroidery, No. 30 of the same maker's *Perfectionné* will be found the best.

## BIBLE MARK.

The Bible Mark is a sort of necessary appendage to the holy volume, whenever it is read, and we trust that it will not be considered less consistent if bearing some reference to its sacred character. The design given in our illustration is to be worked on prepared cardboard. This material is now prepared for the purpose, of the suitable size with handsome embossed borders round them. But if any lady should prefer the simple cardboard it is equally eligible, and can be fastened down on to the ribbon with a herring-bone-stitch in coloured silk, or any sort of slight bordering which may be considered equally unobtrusive, as the eye ought by no means to be diverted from the simplicity of the primary design by any trivial decorations. The cross is to be worked in a light and very dark rich brown, the shadow requiring to be strong. The winding branches are to be in green floss silk, the letters in gold-coloured floss silk. This Bible Mark makes a very pleasing present, especially when sent to those who are absent, or personally bestowed on those who are departing, being associated with feelings of hope and trust in that protecting care which alone can keep the wanderer in safety on his way.

## CROCHET BORDER FOR COUNTERPANE.

The durability and the facility with which it can be executed are two of the qualities which recommend crochet to general favour. It is capable also, of much diversity of design. We give one this week which will be found applicable for many purposes, and very effective when executed. It produces an extremely handsome border for a counterpane, as well as for an anti-macassar. It is an excellent



CORNER OF JACKET, IN VELVET AND BEADS.

## OTTOMAN TOP.

IN BERLIN WOOL-WORK.

The present fashion in this sort of work has undergone a great change lately by the introduction of what is termed *flat tints* instead of shading gradually from light to dark in the same colour. This renders a large piece of wool-work now a much easier undertaking, as light and shade are now dispensed with, which in groups of flowers, for instance, required the knowledge of an artist to introduce them properly. The present style produces a very beautiful effect, and is much more easy of execu-

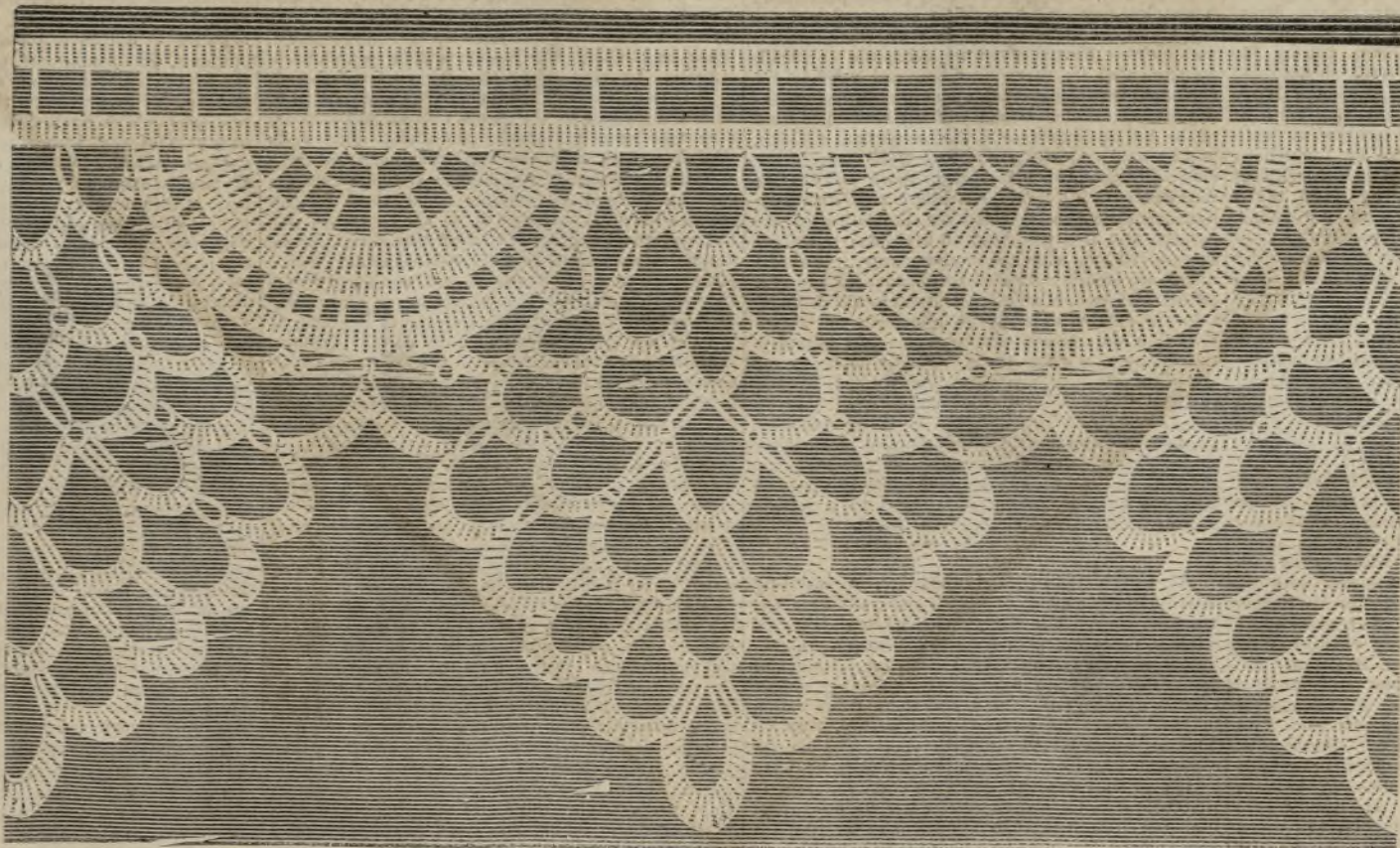
tion. The design we have given in our illustration is extremely handsome for a square ottoman top, and we recommend it for the richness of the effect when completed, which is very striking. Four of the portion given are required to form the centre, meeting in the middle, so as to produce a square when worked; the sides of the square will be on the cross way of the canvas. The same design forms the four corners by reversing it, and placing the large flower at the extreme corner. Thus, any size required may be arranged by leaving the space between the centre and the corner either wider or closer. In this design, a great variety of colours is introduced, which adds much to the richness of the general effect. We hope the scale of colours will render it sufficiently plain to be understood; but deviations are perfectly allowable, as the colours are a matter of taste, not fixed by any laws of nature, only requiring brilliant contrasts. Every flower has a distinct outline; for instance, the centre flower commences with green, round which is a row of small leaves having a black outline filled in with scarlet, the next row has an outline of light yellow filled in with lilac. The outer row of leaves

belonging to the same flower, has an outline of rich deep red filled in with orange. The other flowers are worked in a similar manner with the brightest possible colours: the yellow flowers have a red outline; the violet, a red outline; the red, a black outline; the blue, a black outline; in short, every variety of colour is introduced. The small leaves are in two greens, a light and dark.

## TRIMMING FOR JACKET.

IN VELVET AND BEADS.

One of the prettiest trimmings of the day can so easily be accomplished by any young lady at her own work-table, that we have been tempted into giving an illustration for the purpose. A few rows of narrow black velvet ribbon carried round the edge of the loose jacket, now so much worn, with a steel bead placed at short, but regular intervals, have an excellent effect. The corner which we have inserted among our illustrations, being done in the same way, is very ornamental. The surface of the velvet contrasting with the sparkling cut steel beads makes both appear to



CROCHET EDGE.





COLLAR, IN FLEMISH POINT.

greater advantage. A cloth jacket of any dark colour is much enlivened by this trimming. It has also been introduced into the skirts of dresses, either as a border to the upper skirt or on the edges of the flounces. On black silk this trimming is remarkably pretty, especially for evening wear.

#### NEW NECK-SCARF.

This is another of the articles which can be produced at the Work-Table with perfect ease and ready expedition. A quarter of a yard of French merino, either of scarlet, crimson, or Prussian blue, forms the groundwork. At each end six bands of narrow black ribbon velvet are to be placed an inch and a half apart, and on these a bead of cut steel is to be placed, about a quarter of an inch separate from each other. If it should be desired to make the trimming still richer, a cluster of four beads, each cluster divided by half an inch of distance, is a great improvement. This part being completed, a band of the same velvet, ornamented in the same way, must be carried all round the Scarf, and a handsome fringe added to the ends.

#### CARRIAGE MAT.

We are very happy to supply one of these useful

articles, always desirable in the winter season, but especially so during severe weather.

This Carriage Mat is to be knitted in two colours. Scarlet and a rich dark brown having a very good effect, the material being a coarse fleecy wool. Large wooden pins are to be used. Commencing by casting on eighty stitches, and knit eight and purl eight alternately to the end of the row. Continue thus in the same colour until eight rows are completed, thus forming a pattern in squares. Then take the other colour and purl eight and knit eight, to the end of the row for eight more rows; this has the effect of reversing the squares. Continue repeating these directions until the mat is as wide as the carriage may require, then cast off and crochet round in black wool three or four rows to form a border. This mat requires lining with cloth of any colour.

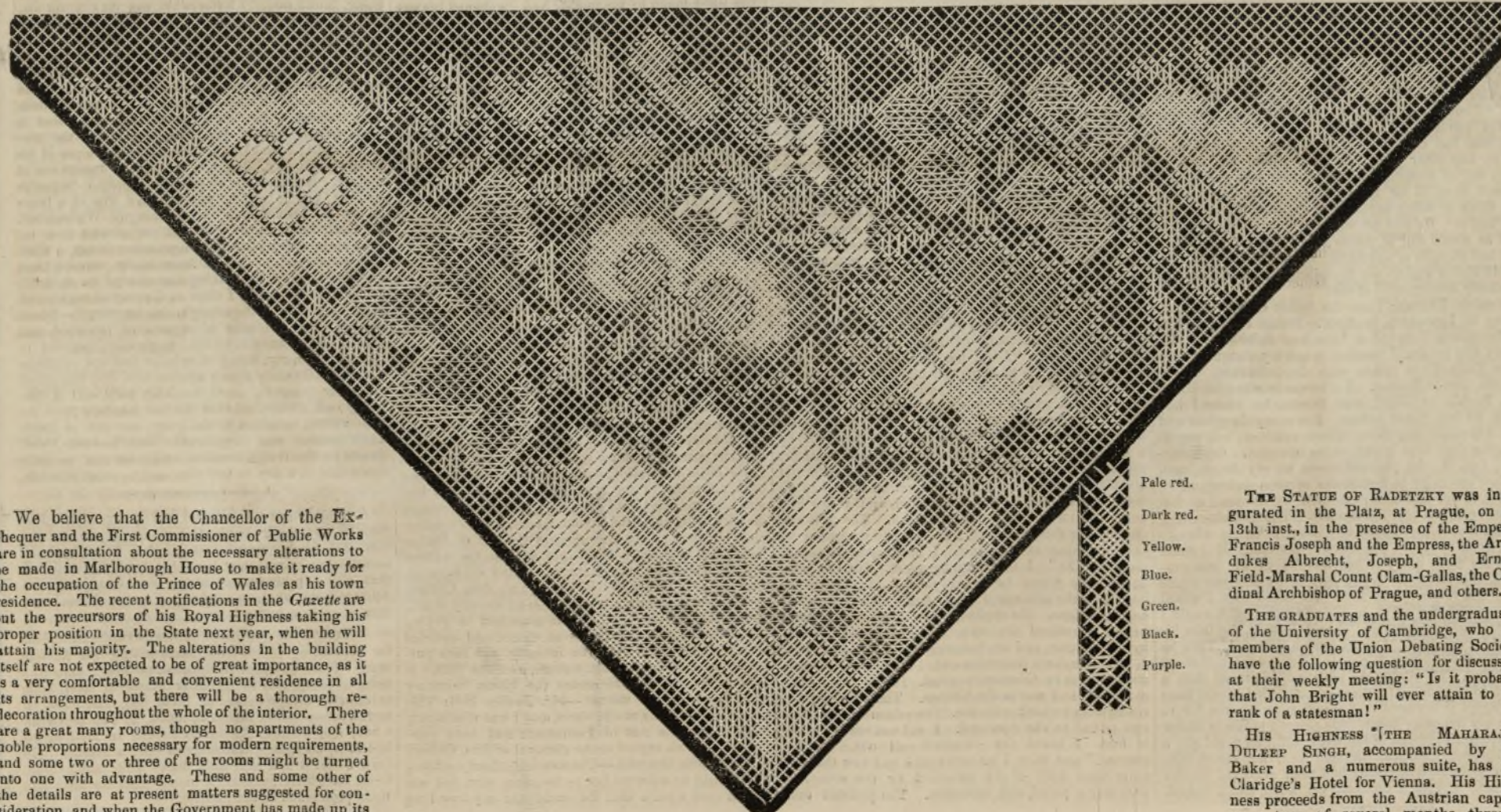
Lord Howard, English Minister at Brussels, has lately escaped from a great danger. After the puncture of a fly, he felt all the symptoms of that most painful malady known by the name of "carbuncle," and which spreads with great rapidity; one of his arms swelled up, but prompt applications arrested the disease, and his lordship may now be considered in a fair way of recovery.

#### MURDER IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The following is taken from *Saunders's News Letter* of Saturday: "This county has again been stained by the perpetration of another murder, which, for barbarity and cold-bloodedness, equals that of poor Mr. Ely's assassination. The victim in this instance was a lad named John Mitchell, who was not more than thirteen or fourteen years of age. The particulars of the brutal outrage are as follows: On Monday last young Mitchell had been sent by his father, residing at a place called Ballylehan, to a neighbouring town, for the purpose of making some purchases for domestic use. The poor fellow was returning home in the evening, when he was overtaken by a ruffian named Gahan, who immediately entered into conversation with him. They walked along the road together for some distance, when Gahan suddenly put some interrogatory to Mitchell, which he did not comprehend, and not being able to give a satisfactory reply, the villain raised a clasp knife, which he held in his hand, and drew it with great force across the boy's abdomen, whereupon he decamped, leaving the bowels of the lad protruding from his body. Some persons travelling that way, discovered Mitchell lying in the centre of the road quite insensible, when they at once had him conveyed to his father's house, and although medical aid was procured the unfortunate creature died in great

agony on the following day. Shortly before his decease a magistrate attended at his bedside, when his deposition was taken down, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the murderer. It was supposed that Gahan is one of a gang of some secret society which exists in this county, but the cause which led him to take away the life of an unoffending youth of such tender years appears to be enveloped in mystery. On Wednesday last one of the coroners of the county held an inquest on the body, when the facts above stated were elicited. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Gahan, who has been arrested, and lodged in the county gaol, to stand his trial at the next assizes. Several of the farmers in the locality where this murder was committed are so alarmed at the spread of Ribbonism, that they have purchased arms to protect themselves against the attacks of lawless fellows who are at present prowling through the country."

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Baron Anthony Rothschild, as Consul-General in London for his Majesty the Emperor of Austria; of Mr. Henry B. Brown to be Consul at Bermuda for the United States of America; and of Mr. Samuel Rentsch as Vice-Consul at Melbourne for the Swiss Confederation.



OTTOMAN TOP, IN BERLIN WOOL-WORK.

We believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Commissioner of Public Works are in consultation about the necessary alterations to be made in Marlborough House to make it ready for the occupation of the Prince of Wales as his town residence. The recent notifications in the *Gazette* are but the precursors of his Royal Highness taking his proper position in the State next year, when he will attain his majority. The alterations in the building itself are not expected to be of great importance, as it is a very comfortable and convenient residence in all its arrangements, but there will be a thorough re-decoration throughout the whole of the interior. There are a great many rooms, though no apartments of the noble proportions necessary for modern requirements, and some two or three of the rooms might be turned into one with advantage. These and some other of the details are at present matters suggested for consideration, and when the Government has made up its mind a report will be represented to the Crown on the subject, and the matter will come before Parliament.

Pale red.  
Dark red.  
Yellow.  
Blue.  
Green.  
Black.  
Purple.

THE STATUE OF RADEZKY was inaugurated in the Platz, at Prague, on the 13th inst., in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress, the Archdukes Albrecht, Joseph, and Ernest, Field-Marshal Count Clam-Gallas, the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, and others.

THE GRADUATES and the undergraduates of the University of Cambridge, who are members of the Union Debating Society, have the following question for discussion at their weekly meeting: "Is it probable that John Bright will ever attain to the rank of a statesman?"

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH, accompanied by Dr. Baker and a numerous suite, has left Claridge's Hotel for Vienna. His Highness proceeds from the Austrian capital on a tour of several months through Italy, Turkey, and Greece.



## BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Nisi Prius sittings, Guildhall, on Saturday, an action was brought by Miss Haynes against a person of the same name for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The defendant pleaded not guilty. It appeared, from the statement of counsel, that the plaintiff was a farmer's daughter, and the defendant was a farmer, both living near Chiddingfold, in Kent. In 1856 the plaintiff went to live with the defendant, her father's cousin, as his housekeeper, and in 1857 it was discovered that the plaintiff was in the family way. The defendant had then promised the plaintiff's father and aunt that he would marry her. This promise he had not kept, and this action had been brought. The following evidence was then given:—

Mrs. Maria Martha Smith: I am the wife of John Smith, and the aunt of the plaintiff. She is living with a friend—Mr. Collard. I live at Haberbridge, in Kent. I know the defendant. He lives at Hole Farm, about four miles from me. He pays 100l. per annum for his farm. In 1855 the plaintiff was living with Mr. Collard as a companion to his daughter. I understood the plaintiff was going to live with them as housekeeper, and they seemed very pleased. The defendant's father and mother were living then. They were very old, and are both dead since. The sister used also to live with him before she was married. She left there when she got married, which was shortly after. The defendant is my cousin. The plaintiff continued in the defendant's service two years and a half. They called upon me several times. I was certain they were lovers. I heard nothing about marriage until after defendant's mother's death. After September, 1856, I saw a change in her manner. I noticed that she was in the family way about that time. The defendant used to walk about with her after that. They came together to my house before the 5th October. On the 5th October I received a note from the plaintiff. In consequence of that letter I went to defendant's house. When the defendant came in, we all took dinner together. After dinner he wished me to go into another room with him, to have a little conversation. When we got into the room, he said he wished I would improve her in her domestic affairs, as she was young. She is twenty-two years of age. The defendant is about forty years of age. He said two or three times that he would marry her. I said it was a great disgrace to the family. He said I need not put myself in the least out of the way about it, as he should marry her. He went into the farm again, but returned before I left. He took me into the same room, and he said he had quite made up his mind, and he would marry her. He would tell me when and where in a week. He said they would come over together and tell me. I told my niece she might make herself perfectly comfortable about it. He did not tell me to tell her. It was apparent at that time she was in the family way.

Mrs. Harriet White: I am the wife of James White. On Monday, the 6th of October, I was at the Hole Farm. I saw my sister and the defendant. We all dined together. When defendant came back to take tea, he and Mrs. Smith went into another room, and I went to the door and hearkened. The door was ajar. I heard defendant say to my aunt, "I have been thinking over what we were talking of, and I think I cannot do better than marry Amy." My aunt said, "Then you will marry her, and I will be over in the course of a few days or a week, and arrange when it is to be, and where will be the best place."

Cross-examined: It was in the summer of 1857 that they treated each other as lovers.

Joseph Berkley: I live at South-street, Camberwell. About twelve months ago I occupied a farm adjoining the defendant's farm. I was on good terms with him. I know that he is a tenant of the farm adjoining mine. It is over 100 acres and well stocked. In the month of March last the defendant came to me; he asked if I could give evidence in a case which was pending between him and Amos Haynes. He asked me if I could say that I had seen anything improper in her conduct. I told him I never had. He said, "If she has only given you a kiss, or if you have taken any other little liberty, it would do," and he gave me to understand that if that was the case, I should have 5l. for my trouble. I told him I could not think of doing anything of the sort, because I did not like it. He said he would give me time to think, and he would call at the situation where I was to see if I had thought of anything. He called the next day. I told him it was no use his calling, as I could not say anything disrespectful of her.

Francis Haynes: I am the father of the plaintiff. I live at Lewisham, in Kent. Before I went to live at Lewisham I owned a farm near defendant's. He is my first cousin. I recollect when my daughter went from Collard's to reside with the defendant. I was at that time at Staines. I afterwards went back to a Mr. Nash's, at Ilford, near Sevenoaks, where I had been for six years before. I saw my daughter and the defendant together. Their conduct led me to suppose they were going to be married. On Saturday, Oct. 3, the plaintiff came to my house, and wished me to go to Sevenoaks to meet defendant. I met him on the road. I knew of her state at that time. She had told her mother. The defendant said, "This is a serious concern." I said, "It is; what do you think to do in the case?" He said, "If I could take her home and put her away until she was confined, that he would marry her, as the disgrace would be so bad to marry her now." He asked what I would take to take her off his hands altogether, and would I take a hundred pounds. I said I could not take his word for the 100l. I must have a witness. Then he said there was plenty of people at Sevenoaks, and about his house, who would take his word for more than a hundred pounds. He then asked me if I would meet him again at his house. I went again on the 7th to fetch my daughter home. He begged of me to let her remain until the end of the week, until he could get a housekeeper. He said he had seen my sister, Mrs. Smith, and that everything had been arranged for the wedding. I said I doubted his word, and I would

take her home. I asked when he would come and see me. He said in about a week. He did not come for a fortnight. He then said "I don't see any necessity for marrying, this is a matter of daily occurrence among young ladies." He said he would pay 10s. a week if I would keep her at my house, and that if I put her out he would pay all expenses. I sent her to Hythe Hill, near Sevenoaks, to be confined. She was confined in January, 1858. I saw defendant again in the police-court at Tunbridge. My daughter was brought up respectfully.

Cross-examined: He was taken up on the charge of administering drugs for the purpose of procuring abortion. That case was examined into during two days. The plaintiff was examined. The magistrates dismissed the case. That was through her not having any counsel. The last witness, Barton, was a tenant of my mother's.

The plaintiff's counsel then summed up the evidence.

The counsel on behalf of the defendant, in addressing the jury, said that as to the promise of marriage the evidence was not to be relied upon; the witnesses were all interested parties, and, therefore, not persons upon whose statement the jury would find their verdict. The case of the defendant was that this unfortunate accident having occurred, the plaintiff's relatives had endeavoured to force him to marry her, which he had invariably refused doing.

His lordship, in summing up, said the jury must decide upon two questions: First, did the defendant make the promise, as alleged? and, second, did he break such promise? There was very little evidence of any promise to marry before the 5th of October, but the evidence was very strong of such a promise after that time.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, 150l.

## THE ARMY CONTRACT COMMISSION.

The Commissioners met on Friday, at Woolwich, to continue their investigations. Sir A. Tulloch was examined, but nothing of importance was elicited from him, as he declined to give any definite opinion on the questions submitted to him, which chiefly related to the colour and quality of the cloth for the soldiers' coats, &c., and the cost of the materials.

Mr. Isaacs, of the firm of Isaacs, Campbell, and Co., was closely examined respecting a sum of 500l., which he had handed to Elliott, the defaulter, and for which they had been deprived of the contracts. Mr. Isaacs declared that the money was a loan to be repaid (as they expected), that it was the only instance in which they had given or lent money to Elliott, and that they had neither received nor asked for any extra privilege in consequence of it; and they had, upon that ground, petitioned the War-office to be reinstated. He supposed, at the time of advancing the money, that Elliott only wanted it for a day or two.

The Commissioners met again on Tuesday, to resume their investigations. Mr. Paul Hubbard, of the firm of Hubbard and Walker, presented himself, in order to rebut an insinuation made on Friday, that his house had bribed the inspectors of cloth at Weedon, and by that means had been enabled to pass cloth that had at first been rejected. He denied emphatically that any money had been given. The rest of the sitting was occupied in examining the storekeeper as to the mode of keeping the accounts, when the chairman said that the mode adopted at the Arsenal was the most lucid he had ever seen, and was as near perfection as anything possibly could be. The Commissioners adjourned *sine die*.

## SHOCKING MURDER BY A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

A dreadful murder was on Tuesday morning committed by Edward Toomes, a commercial traveller, upon Charles Cantry, a lithographer and printer, residing at 17, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, London. Toomes was brought before Mr. Corrie, at the Clerkewell Police-court, in the course of the day. Mrs. Bell, of 17, Gloucester-street, stated that the deceased was about twenty-four years old. About eleven o'clock that morning the prisoner called and talked a great deal against all the parties in the house. He was very excited; but although he talked about nearly all the persons in the house he said the least about the deceased. The prisoner came to my house three times this morning, and, from his excited manner, I said "You are mad; you are a raving madman." He came in a cab, and said, "Will you do as I do, or as I say?" He then went away, and came back again, and, repeating the same question, asked where Mr. Bell was? I said, "I will not send for him, for you are mad." When he came this morning he rapped at the door, which I opened, when the prisoner said, "I have come to apologise for my conduct last night." I said, "You need do so, sir. You had better walk in here," which was a parlour occupied by a lady lodger of mine, whom he had mentioned the night before as being a detective. The prisoner walked in and looked round the room, and then he walked down stairs. I followed him, and I saw him point a pistol at the deceased's head. The prisoner did not fire the pistol, and I do not know whether he said anything at the time. I heard the deceased scream "Oh." I saw nothing more. He has been an intimate friend for many years.—Mr. Corrie inquired of the prisoner if he wished to ask the witness any questions. He replied, No; I acknowledge to having murdered the man. He was treated kindly by that woman, and she behaved like a mother to him.—Miss Elizabeth Hodgkins said: I am a single woman, and reside at 18, Gloucester-street. This morning I was at No. 17, and was in the kitchen. The deceased was sitting with his back to the fire. The prisoner came down and talked to the deceased. I did not see the pistol at first. I heard the deceased call out, "Oh!—murder!" and then I turned round and saw the prisoner have hold of the deceased by the collar. I then saw a pistol, and screamed. The prisoner then

turned round and held the pistol at me. The deceased got up, walked along the kitchen, the prisoner having hold of the deceased's collar, and still holding the pistol at me. The deceased was trying to get away. I mean by that pushing the prisoner away. I ran away and sent a boy for the police. When I saw the police I said, "There is a man murdering another in the kitchen," and I followed him. Before the police came, I went down and saw the prisoner over the deceased with a knife at his throat. The deceased, when he saw me, said, "Look at me." It was a razor. I saw the prisoner with it at his throat, and he held the pistol at me. When the police came I did not go in, but I fetched a surgeon.—Police-constable Thomas Webb said: This morning, about half-past eleven, I was sent for to go to Gloucester-street, Queen-square. I went down to the kitchen and found the door fastened. I knocked in the panels with my truncheon, and when I broke the panels the prisoner pointed a pistol at me, and said, "You are a dead man if you enter here." I went up-stairs to get something to force the door, when I met the prisoner coming up-stairs with the pistol in his hand. I took the prisoner into custody, when he said, "I have done what I intended to do." At that time he had a pistol in his hand. I then went down in the kitchen with the prisoner, and found the deceased with his head nearly cut off. The prisoner pointed to a razor about a yard from the deceased, and said, "There is the razor I did it with." I sent for a surgeon. The razor was lying on the dresser covered with blood.—Inspector Witham produced the pistol, and said that he had unloaded it, and found it to contain a pad, some powder, and one ball. The property found upon the prisoner was a gold watch, chain, a silver watch and chain, a knife, 3l. 10s. in gold, and other trifling articles, besides the pistol and the razor.—The prisoner here said, I have brought out a watch and chain, knowing what I was going to do, and that I want given to my brother, for I intended it for him.—Mr. Witham: I know the address; and shall at once communicate with him.—Mr. Corrie remanded the prisoner for a week.—The prisoner, who treated the matter with the greatest indifference, was then removed.

## MURDER OF A FAMILY AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

A New York paper reports a bloody and appalling tragedy as having occurred in that city. The following are the particulars:—

"Francis Gouldy, jun., a young man about nineteen years of age, came home at about eleven o'clock at night; his father opened the door and let him in. During the day Frank had taken a bank-book, which he had given to his father to keep some time before, and had gone to the bank and drawn some money and spent it. His father reprimanded him, and he turned and went to his room, laughing a rather scornful laugh. He took off his coat and boots, hung up his watch, and put on his dressing-gown. He armed himself with a hatchet, a butcher's knife, and a revolver, and came down and met his father in the doorway, and struck him with the hatchet on the head, burying the hatchet nearly its whole width in the skull, making a terrible wound. His father immediately fell, and as he fell, Frank made a sidelong blow at him, taking effect on the side of his head, nearly severing the top part of the skull. He then left his father and went to his mother's room, caught hold of her hand and commenced striking her with the hatchet. The first three blows his mother parried with her arm, but the last two took effect on her head. The noise made by his mother had awakened his two little brothers.—Nathaniel, about fourteen, and Charles, about seven or eight years of age; he immediately attacked them with the hatchet, cutting them very badly, and making terrible wounds. Two servant girls, who slept in the third floor, had by this time become alarmed, and were coming down stairs. He met them and knocked one of them down, cutting her very much in the head. One of them seized the hatchet and wrenched it away from him, but he recovered it, and knocked her down, striking her twice afterward. He then went to his own room in the third story, and placing the pistol to his right ear, fired; the ball entered the right ear, blowing off nearly the entire side of his head, and lodged under the left eye. He died almost immediately."

## ALLEGED DETENTION OF A LADY IN BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL AFTER RECOVERY.

A man, who represented himself as Vincent Wills, labourer, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford, an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital, who, as he alleged, was perfectly sane. It appeared from his affidavit, which was read by one of the masters, that Mrs. Clifford had been a debtor in the Queen's Prison, and had been removed from there to Bethlehem Hospital upon a medical certificate, stating that she was of unsound mind. Since her admission to the latter institution, a certificate of her sanity had been delivered to the Home Secretary, but she had not been released, and the applicant now declared that she was, under the circumstances, kept in confinement contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament. He made various charges against the medical and other officers, both of the prison and the hospital; accused an attorney of wishing to keep Mrs. Clifford in Bethlehem Hospital in order that an annuity of 38l., which she possessed, might be absorbed in paying her debts through the Insolvent Court, and asserted that, if she were insane, the insanity had been purposely produced by insult, torture, and the tricks of medical art, in order to screen the Home Secretary from blame in the matter.—Mr. Justice Hill: This case was before me at chambers, and I was thoroughly satisfied that the Act of Parliament had been complied with with regard to the removal of Mrs. Clifford to Bethlehem Hospital.—The medical officer, on being sworn, said he believed her to be then sane, but she was in such a state that he could not say how long

she might remain so, and he thought that if she were sent back to prison she would in all probability have to be taken back to the hospital.—After a short discussion between the learned judges, Lord Campbell said: The case was most carefully examined by my learned brother, and I think he came to a right conclusion. We are always most ready to receive information touching any of the Queen's subjects who are improperly deprived of liberty; but looking to the affidavit, which has been very properly submitted to us, I think we ought not to interfere in this matter. If this unfortunate lady be insane she is rightly dealt with, and in the place where the law directs she should be, and no evidence has been brought before us on which we can safely rely to show that she is not insane. That the insanity, if it exist, has been brought on by artifice, is a mere gratuitous statement, to which we attach no weight, and being, as we must believe, in a state of mental alienation, she is lawfully confined in Bethlehem Hospital, where I hope proper care is taken of her.—The applicant: The books of the hospital state that she is sane, and yet she has been kept there two months after the date of the entry to that effect.—Lord Campbell: No reasonable evidence has been laid before us to lead us to the conclusion that she is sane. On the contrary, we must believe that, by the visitation of God, she has been deprived of her reason.—The applicant: Extra restraint has been put upon her since last Saturday.—Lord Campbell: There are "visitors" of the hospital, and if she has been improperly treated you can apply to them.—The applicant: I have seen some visitors, and they say she is no more insane than I am.—Mr. Justice Wightman: My lord does not mean casual visitors, but visitors duly certified by law to inspect the hospital.—Lord Campbell: It is the duty of those officers to see that any abuses which may exist are rectified.—Application refused.

## THE FATAL POACHING AFFRAY NEAR HULL.

On Saturday last six men were charged before a bench of magistrates at the East Riding Sessions House, Beverley, with being concerned in the murder of the gamekeeper Jex, who was killed during an affray with poachers near Hull. The following are the names of the prisoners: Joseph Playforth, twenty; Michael McGrath, twenty-one; Charles Franklin, thirty; Thomas Johnson, twenty-seven; George Pell, twenty-three; and George Smith, twenty-seven. After similar evidence to that given at the inquest had been adduced, Superintendent Gibson, of Beverley, stated that on leaving Bishop Burton he proceeded to Market Weighton, and apprehended Playforth at his mother's house. When charged with the murder, Playforth said, "I can prove that I was not there." Witness then searched the house, and found a loaded gun (produced). Mr. Shepherd, the governor of Beverley House of Correction, had "drawn" it in the witness's presence, and it was found to contain shot and slugs corresponding with those which had been extracted from the body of the under-keeper, Geddes.—Superintendent Hartley apprehended McGrath, at Market Weighton, the same morning. Both the prisoners were immediately conveyed to Bishop Burton, and on being taken into the presence of Geddes, he identified them, saying that to the best of his knowledge Playforth was the man who shot him. Witness said further that about ten o'clock the same night (Wednesday) he apprehended Smith at his lodgings in Beverley, and before he had charged him with anything, Smith said, "I know what you are coming for, Mr. Gibson, but I am out of this mess, for I was at Hull that night, and I was drunk. I left Hull about eleven o'clock, and returned about four in the morning, having slept in a straw stack during the night."—Mr. Brereton, surgeon, of Beverley, deposed to the nature of the wounds the murdered man had received. He said that Robinson was a little better, having spoken a few words the previous night (Friday), and there were now hopes of his ultimate recovery, though he was by no means out of danger. Geddes was improving rapidly.—Superintendent Young said he apprehended Pell at a beer-house in Driffield, on the morning of Wednesday. He had a bundle with him, and on witness opening it he found it contained, amongst other things, a shirt which appeared as if it had been lately washed at a roadside pond. On hearing the charge, he said, "I am out of that mess; I slept at Garton all night, and came here about half-past eight this morning."—There was no other evidence of importance tendered, and after a short consultation the magistrates decided to set Pell at liberty, being of opinion that the evidence was not sufficiently strong against him, and remanded the other prisoners until Saturday next.—It is also pretty well understood that the real murderer, and the most violent members of the gang, are yet at large. Their names and appearance are, however, well known to the Hull detectives, and there can be little doubt that in a day or two they will be in safe hands.

A gentleman in Bristol having occasion, last Sunday, to consult his physician, who resides in London, did so by electric telegraph. The physician immediately telegraphed back to a firm of chemists in that city a prescription, which was dispensed and delivered, the whole occupying a space of not more than about two hours.

A Hungarian gardener has discovered a method for preventing moles from approaching his flower-beds. These animals, it appears, possess a very fine sense of smell, and the peculiar odour of benzoin is extremely disagreeable to them. If, therefore, a furrow, about seven inches in depth, be dug all round a bed, and a string previously soaked in benzoin be laid in it, no mole will ever cross such a barrier. He asserts that it will also keep hares and rabbits from trees, for which purpose a string must be stretched upon pegs stuck in the ground.



## MISCELLANEA.

A "killing frost" is reported to have occurred at Mobile and other parts of the South.

The steam yacht Petrel had burst her boilers in New York harbour, instantly killing three persons.

Yellow fever had ceased at New Orleans, but was prevailing with great virulence at Galveston, Texas.

Madame Magnan (the wife of the marshal), who has been ill for the last two months, has just died from the consequences of a typhoid fever.

We learn that the account of the attempt to murder Mr. Gason at Nenagh, Ireland, is a fabrication.

The *Record* calls attention to the probability and undesirableness of the Prince of Wales spending part of the approaching winter in Rome.

Lord Panmure has returned to Brechin Castle. We are sorry to hear that his lordship has a slight attack of gout since his appearance in Dundee.

Two Russian vessels of war have arrived at Villafranca, and have taken possession of the buildings let to the Russian Steam Company.

We learn by the West India Mail that very violent storms prevailed in the islands, and many vessels have been dismasted, while others, it is feared, have been lost.

We regret to announce the premature demise, after a lengthened illness, of Lord Henry Cecil, fourth son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter. His lordship died on Friday last, at Hastings.

A recent letter speaks of domiciliary visits and many arrests at Venice, and says that a force of 8,000 Croats is on the march to reinforce the garrison of Milan.

There is to be a winter assize for criminal business as usual; but the Lord Chancellor has made the first step towards a great and much-needed reform, by directing a civil assize for Liverpool.

The preparations for the great Handel Festival which is to be held at Sydenham in June next, have already begun; the management, as last year, lying in the hands of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The commissioners sent out to take evidence in the Shrewsbury case have returned to England. The whole of the evidence has been taken, and the trial is expected to come on at the next March assizes.

M. Lain, Professor of Chemistry at the College of Besançon, has proved the presence, in considerable quantity, of arsenic in the wire from which pins are usually made, three or four serving to give a perceptible quantity in the common form.

M. de Rothschild, of Paris, has sent through the representative of his house in the Pontifical States, the sum of 10,000 francs to M. Mortara, to enable him to continue his exertions for the restitution of his child, without sacrificing the interests of his family.

Mr. William Smee, who for nearly twenty-eight years filled the post of chief accountant of the Bank of England, has just died at the age of eighty-three. He had been more than fifty-seven years in the service.

It appears that the short-hand writers for the newspaper press will be prohibited from taking notes either with pencil or with pen, during the trial of M. de Montalembert; and that any one found doing so will be summarily ejected from the Court.

The Society of Antiquaries met on Thursday evening in their new apartments at Somerset House. They have shifted their pictures to the old rooms of the Royal Society—and the first meeting of the session was strong in point of numbers and interest.

The ship Isaac Bell had arrived at New York, having on board the captain, mate, and four seamen, rescued from the British bark Claude, of Shoreham, which was wrecked at sea. Eight lives were lost on board the bark, including the captain's wife.

The grand jury of New York had found true bills against sixty-one members of the common council for misdemeanour, in violating the city charter, and, as is alleged, conspiring to defraud the public treasury.

M. de Bourqueney has arrived at Paris with the dead bodies of his wife and newly-born infant, which he will convey to Blois for interment. It is rumoured that he will not return to Vienna as Ambassador.

The Earl of Roden has returned to Ireland after a brief visit to London. The Countess and Lady Maria Forester are staying at the residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Grosvenor-square.

At the Central Criminal Court, which opened on Monday, it was arranged, on application, that the trial of Mr. Roper, on a charge arising out of the burning of his house at Greenwich, should be postponed till next sessions.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday notifies that the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council have issued a proclamation to the effect that the Peace Preservation Act shall apply to, and be in force in and for the barony of Clondanagh, in the Queen's County.

A telegram was received at Liverpool on Tuesday from Hongkong (*via* Corfu), dated Oct. 13th, to the effect that sixteen vessels had been lost at Swatow, and that six had gone ashore at the same place.

Mr. Albert Smith arrived in London on the 14th inst., after an absence of less than four months, during which period he has been to Canton and back. He is in excellent health and spirits. Before leaving

Hong-Kong he gave a selection from his *Mont Blanc* entertainment, for the benefit of the native poor, and realised for them upwards of 200*l*. The result was that he was seized upon by the Chinese, and borne in triumphal procession round the city.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent on Saturday evening from visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French, and left town on Tuesday for the Grove, near Watford.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Commissioner of Public Works are stated to be in consultation about the necessary alterations to be made in Marlborough House to make it ready for the occupation of the Prince of Wales as his town residence.

A vessel of the coast guard service has landed in Malaga twenty-eight Arabs belonging to different tribes of the Rif, who have been made prisoners in several petty combats, or taken on board of piratical vessels. These men will probably be employed in compulsory labour.

Mr. Serjeant Wells, of the Norfolk Circuit, has accepted the appointment of Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, vacated by the retirement of Sir Arthur Baller. Mr. Serjeant Wells is well known as having a large Parliamentary business, and also considerable business on his circuit.

An advertisement in the Dublin papers states that the correspondence of the late Duke of Wellington from September, 1805, to April, 1807, is missing. His Grace was of opinion that he had deposited these papers somewhere in Dublin, on assuming, in 1807, the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland. They are supposed to be in boxes in some public store, or bank, or in some private house, in Dublin. Any information that may lead to the discovery of these papers will be liberally rewarded by the present Duke.

A letter states that a scheme is on foot in Cuba for the importation of 60,000 free Chinese labourers, it being considered hopeless, after the concession made by France to the dogged opposition of England to the slave-trade, to get negroes from Africa any longer.

We are glad to state that the ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgeman are progressing as favourably as the severe nature of their injuries admits of, and strong hopes are entertained of the recovery of both the sufferers. The Earl of Bradford and Lord Newport are slightly injured in the hands, but well in health. Lady Newport is uninjured.

On Friday afternoon, as the down-train was passing the Lancing-station, Mr. John Cheesman, coal merchant, of Egremont-place, Brighton, who was on the metals at the time, was caught by the buffer of the engine, knocked down, and killed instantaneously. The train in question does not stop at Lancing.

The Agincourt, from Melbourne on the 28th July, with 100 passengers, and 71,000 ounces of gold, put in at Queenstown on Monday morning, short of provisions and water. She was in the longitude of Cape Clear one month, driven back at times to the westward by the heavy gales. She reports having passed, at various times, portions of wrecks.

We (*Morning Post*) believe we are correct in announcing the recall of Lord Napier from the mission at Washington. The assigned cause is his lordship's tendency to favour the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Lyons, it is understood, will be promoted from Naples to represent England in the United States. The *Morning Herald* contradicts this statement.

The Lord Mayor of London has adopted a policy in regard to costermongers somewhat different to that which was pursued by his predecessor. Five persons of this class were brought before him on Tuesday, and in dismissing the charge he said that in all such cases he should require the police to bring an inhabitant of the district as a witness to the offence. This is as it should be.

The number of students at Durham University this year is deplorably small. Of the three existing colleges, University, the oldest, and till lately the largest, has, it would seem, suffered most, the diminution in the numbers at the halls (more particularly Cosin's) being not proportionably considerable. The number of students at University College is at present thirty; a few years ago there were 110.

It is worthy of remark that during the late severe gales, by which so many vessels have been distressed and injured, the shelter Milford Haven affords is such that the communication with Ireland has never been interrupted; and, while the Holyhead boats have not been able to venture to sea, the Milford Haven boats have made the passage regularly, with a difference of only a few hours.

Principal Barclay has received a letter from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, enclosing a bank order for a hundred guineas, to be distributed among the students in prizes, the subjects of competition to be fixed by the Faculty. Sir Edward intends visiting Glasgow and addressing the students, if possible, before the assembling of Parliament; but if not then, during the Easter holidays.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council resumes its sittings on Monday next, to hear appeals from the Colonies, India, and the Admiralty Courts. Amongst other important cases is that of the captain of the Senator, from St. Helena, which has excited so much interest in the shipping world, and involves the prerogatives of the Crown to review convictions in Colonial Courts by appeals in the nature of writs of error and habeas corpus.

The Rev. R. Ashton, Secretary of the Congregational Board, writes to say, of the Mr. Marchmont who figures in a divorce case reported in another part

of our paper, and who was described as having been an Independent minister at Islington at the time of the marriage two years since,—that many years have elapsed since he was recognised by the "Congregational Board of Ministers in London" as a minister in connexion with that body.

It is reported that an Anglo-French fleet will leave, on the 19th December, for the Gulf of Mexico. The French fleet will have on board a battery of artillery, in order to oppose any enterprise of the filibusters against Central America.

Information has been brought by some whalers, recently arrived, that Captain McClintock, of the Arctic Expedition, was seen early in August within Pond's Bay, into which he had succeeded in navigating the Fox, and that he was holding communication with numerous parties of Esquimaux.

Of the 352 Prussian deputies who have been elected, the following were known up to Wednesday last: 94 Liberals for the new Ministry, 19 old Conservatives, 19 uncertain; total known, 126. Among these, Schuler was three times, Baron Auerswald (Staatsminister) four times, and Burgomaster Grabow three times elected.

We learn that the Lord Bishop of Oxford has had an attack of illness which confined him to his bed the whole of Sunday last and the greater portion of the following day. His lordship, who, in company with the Bishop of Cape Town, arrived at the Palace, Salisbury, on Saturday, was to have preached at the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and attend a public meeting at Wilton on Monday evening on behalf of the missions of the church in South Africa.

A subterranean telegraph has been laid in the ministry of the interior in Russia, which will thus be in communication with all the networks of telegraphs in the empire. The Government intends to abolish the tobacco monopoly. The actual farmers of it in Poland are doing all they can to preserve their position. The agent of the French American company intends establishing at Cronstadt a permanent exhibition of mechanical products, specimens of castings, and models of naval constructions.

Among the applicants for admission as attorneys, on Wednesday last, was a gentleman wearing a turban, who stated himself to be a native of India, and a Mohammedan. He had served his articles with an attorney in London, and had passed his examination, and wished to be admitted. A question arose as to the administering the oath, and Mr. Justice Crompton having consulted the judges of the Queen's Bench, sitting *in banco*, on the point, requested the gentleman to attend again, and in the meantime their lordships would consider the point.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, in Burlington House, Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair. The first paper, by Captain Sherrard Osborn, R.N., described the appearance of those portions of China recently penetrated by Lord Elgin's expedition. The second paper, on Dr. Leichardt and the Australian desert, was read by the Rev. W. B. Clark, of Sydney, and was communicated to the society from the Colonial-office. Mr. Clark entertains the opinion that Leichardt, who was last heard of in 1848, is still alive.

After a lapse of nearly three weeks eight of the bodies of the unfortunate men who came by their deaths on the 27th ult., by the sudden irruption into Cae colliery, near Llanelly, of a large body of water, have been recovered, and an inquest formally opened upon them by the district coroner, Mr. Bouville. The bodies having been formally identified, the inquest was adjourned for some days, when a thorough inquiry into the facts will take place, and the district government inspector will attend. Two bodies still remain in the pit. A subscription has been entered into on behalf of the widows and orphans.

On Friday evening a conference of delegates from the various temperance societies of the metropolis, was held in St. Martin's Hall, to deliberate on certain matters affecting the progress of the movement which has been commenced, to obtain the permissive prohibition by law of the liquor traffic. Upwards of 200 delegates were present. Mr. Henry Jeffery, late of Dublin, presided. A number of gentlemen moved or seconded a string of resolutions having reference to matters of detail in the proposed agitation of London in favour of voluntary Maine liquor law, and the conference, at a very late hour, was adjourned.

The Oneida, screw-steamer, which left Southampton on the 7th of August last, with the entire regiment of Inniskillen Dragoons, reached Bombay on the 16th ult., having made the passage in sixty-six days, exclusive of the stop at St. Vincent (Cape de Verdes), where she called for coals. She encountered heavy gales off the Cape of Good Hope, but notwithstanding this impediment, she has made, we believe, the fastest passage from Southampton to Bombay that has yet been recorded. Her average speed was equal to 8½ knots per hour, while the average consumption of coal did not exceed 22½ tons per day.

Thomas Clarke, an inmate of the Queen's Prison, has been recently removed from thence to Bedlam Hospital in a state of insanity. This is the second time the authorities of the prison have found it necessary to place Mr. Clarke under proper surveillance as a lunatic, he having been first removed from the Queen's Prison to Bedlam Hospital in 1831. After remaining in Bedlam four years, this unhappy gentleman (who has been a prisoner nearly forty years for alleged contempt of the Court of Chancery) was returned to the custody of the governor of the Queen's Prison, as cured of his dreadful malady; but, unfortunately, such was not the case, and he is again an inmate of a madhouse.

There was on Monday, in connexion with the Reform Bill question, an open air meeting in Smith-field. It was professedly intended to carry out a

programme which announced the intention of the undertakers to give a response to Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham. The numbers clustered together did not exceed three hundred—a large number being spectators who attended through curiosity, and a still larger number being mere boys who drew near for diversion.

Lord Redesdale has nearly recovered from the effects of his recent accident in the hunting-field. His lordship is expected to be able to go out with his hounds early in the ensuing month.

About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning a confusion and alarm, never witnessed before, took place on the South-Western Railway, Waterloo-road, London, a gang of no less than eighty convicts refusing to proceed by the regular train to Portland. The persuasions of the officers were useless, and it was ultimately deemed expedient to send to Milbank Prison for the governor and additional guard, when after two hours' delay, the convicts were forwarded on their journey.

On Sunday morning an open-air meeting of the friends of Reform was held in Britannia-fields, Hoxton, at which, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a large number attended. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Ernest Jones, Nesom, Lucraft, and several others. It was announced that no reply had yet been received from Mr. Bright with respect to the resolution passed at the meeting on the previous Sunday, on the subject of manhood suffrage, and which it was resolved should be submitted to him.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* states that rumours are prevalent to the effect that important changes in the Irish Government are in contemplation. Lord Naas is certainly to go to India as Governor of Madras, in place of Lord Harris. The *Evening Post* reports that Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald is to be Lord Naas's successor in the Irish Secretaryship, and adds that Lord Naas has obtained a promise of a permanent office for his brother, Captain Bourke, to be created by a new Irish Lunacy Commission Bill, which is in preparation for next session. Captain Bourke is to be Chief Commissioner; and a sort of promise of two other commissionerships has, it is said, been given to other parties.

The sermons preached by Father Ventura in the Imperial Chapel of the Tuileries have been published under the title of "Christian Policy." This priest, in one of his discourses, states that "to the revival of classical heathenism of the fifteenth century, and to its offshoot, the Reformation, is to be ascribed all the convulsions, revolutions, and national calamities that have since then befallen the world. Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French, is called upon as the great ruler of that nation called of God to civilise the whole world, to abandon the policy fatally adopted by other nations ever since the fifteenth century, and to return to that which existed anterior to that period. On that condition alone can there be promised to him the continuance of his rule."

Major Melchior, of the Imperial French Artillery, who was charged with the presentation of the 12th. howitzer L'Alliance to the Queen, at Windsor, on Thursday visited the military establishments at Woolwich. He was accompanied by Major Andrews, who has recently been honoured by the Emperor with the distinction of the ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honour. The major's appearance on the ground attracted considerable attention, not only from the circumstance of his being the envoy of our august ally, but also from the evident fact of his having borne an ample share in the hardships and dangers of the Crimea—having suffered the loss of his right arm at the memorable siege of the Malakoff.

The following description of Nana Sahib and his wife indicates that neither of them are remarkable for their personal attractions. The lady, who has reached the charming age of seventeen, is described as being fat and short in stature, of fair complexion, with a broad face, a large nose, and round eyes, while, to add to her charms, she walks with her head bent, and her face is pitted with the small pox. The Nana is thirty-three years of age, of fair complexion, corpulent, and of middle height, with a round face, straight nose, and round eyes. He has black hair on half of the head, and a mark of a doctor's lancet on his great toe. He is said to have recently grown a beard, and has the appearance of a Mohammedan.

Mr. Ira Alridge, the African Roscius has written the following letter to the editor of the *Brighton Observer*, dated Revel, Russia, 2nd Nov.: "After leaving Prague I came direct to Riga, from thence to Mittan, and am now in Revel, on my way to St. Petersburg, where I am engaged to give twelve representations in the Imperial Theatre, receiving for each representation 400 silver roubles—60*l*. I am to lodge at the Government's expense, and have an equipage at my disposal during my sojourn in the Imperial City. At the close of my performance in Riga, the General-Governor of the East Province of Russia made me a magnificent present, in silver, the produce of the Ural mountains, which I hope to have the pleasure of showing you on my return to England."

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's propose to open the cathedral for special evening service, as an experiment, from Advent Sunday, November 28, to Easter in the following year. The service will commence at seven o'clock. The public will be admitted at the two western side doors from the area facing Ludgate-hill. The north door will be closed, in order to give a fair trial to the warming process, not yet completed. The south door will be open to the Lord Mayor and the authorities of the City, the clergy of the cathedral, and the committee with tickets. The choir will be admitted with tickets at the south-east postern door, opposite to Watling-street. The sermon on the 28th of November will be preached by the Lord Bishop of London; that on December 5 by the Dean of St. Paul's.



## TRIESTE.

TRIESTE has lately been the place of meeting of representatives from the different railways which now traverse Germany. The line from Laybach to Trieste, which is now finished, is one of the greatest importance to Austria, and to Germany in general, since a direct line of communication is opened between the Adriatic and the Baltic. A further line is now proposed, which will open up the rich corn countries of Croatia and Hungary, and be a source of enormous wealth. Hitherto the riches of these countries have been completely locked up from the difficulties of conveyance, and the expense attending it, there being really no roads deserving the name in either of these parts of the Austrian dominions. In many parts, at a distance from the Danube, the crops of two and three years have been housed, without the possibility of the proprietors disposing of them, as also the exquisite wines of the country which are almost unknown out of it, from the damage they receive by the carriage over the tracts which cut up the country, and which tend rather to impede than promote exportation. A species of infatuation seems to have possessed the Austrian Government, until the accession of the present Emperor, with regard to these countries. The encouragement which the Emperor now gives to everything which tends to improve the trade of Austria will, eventually, render her one of the richest countries in Europe, and the port of Trieste will far outshine the glories of ancient Venice. The situation of the town is one of the most beautiful that can be conceived, and few places can vie with it for cleanliness. The whole town is paved with flagstones, and the greatest attention is paid to keeping the streets clean. There are several excellent hotels; of late years great improvements have been made, several magnificent buildings having sprung up. The bathing is very good, and the new baths afford every convenience for sea bathing. Lately a new theatre has been built, "The Armonia." On the heights around the town are several beautiful views, and latterly a handsome palace has been built, called the Ferdinandeum. Trieste is the principal station of the Austrian Lloyd Company, whose vessels run constantly between that city and all parts of the Mediterranean.

## MODERN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

The development of modern Russian literature dates from the second half of the last century; and in the period that has elapsed between that time and the first half of the present century, we may distinguish three different stages. The first stage is marked by the separation of the Russian book-language from the clerical Slavonian idiom. The chief promoter of this important work was Lomonosoff, a man of almost universal genius. It is due mainly to his efforts that the exclusively learned character of the language, and the multitude of foreign expressions introduced by the foreign culture of the 18th century, were assimilated with a more national element, and harmonised into a language in which, for the first time, the Russians learned to enjoy their native idiom. Even this, however, was not exactly the living language, not properly and typically Russian; and the Russian literature of the eighteenth century was still the monopoly of a few cultivated men, and had not yet acquired a marked influence upon society. It was reserved for Karamsin to reconcile the two till then hostile elements found in the books and in the popular tongue. His writings mark the second period in the development of Russian literature, particularly his grand work, in twelve volumes, on Russian history, which, beside this influence on the form of the Russian language, had also the intrinsic merit of drawing the attention of the people to the history of their country. Yet even in this second stage literature was still exclusively dependent on the throne; Russian poetry sang the glory of the Russian monarchs, and the cultivated social circles, more or less closely connected with the Court, alone enjoyed it. The year 1812 changed not only the surface of society, but introduced new elements of action, feeling, and expression into the very depths of the national life. The national enthusiasm which in that year inspired despotism and serfdom with equal ardour against the common foe, which found its most appropriate expression in the flames of Moscow, and was strong enough to pursue the invader to his own hearth even after it had secured its immediate aim—altered the condition of every class except that of the poor peasant, who returned to his slavery under the knout. Every other section of society had undergone a great change; new aspirations, new ideas were fermenting in the minds of the Russian youth. Secret societies with liberal tendencies, and, in the end, the conspiracy of 1825, were the result. Literature could not remain uninfluenced by the fresh current of ideas thus introduced; and we see it, in fact, henceforth develop itself upon a new and a larger basis. So far as we know, the literature of no other country has ever evinced so strong a desire for a strictly national expression, so great an anxiety to catch and preserve local tones and local forms—in short, to become a literature of characteristic national tendencies—as the Russian. This does not at first sight seem in accordance with the fact that Russian society chiefly received its culture from that of Western Europe. But it is easily explained when we remember that literature was the only asylum in which the awakening passion for national independence and personal freedom could find refuge; every other outlet for such feelings was closed, and even

this was limited in the narrowest way by a severe censorship. A censorship, however, it was possible to evade by a thousand disguises, which enabled poets, in whose minds the grievances and wants of the people were reflected, to find for them a more or less adequate expression. Hence the predominant feature of bitter satire and irony which in literature always characterises epochs of political oppression, and which is significant of the revenge that genius takes on the brute force under which it groans. Hence too the tone of melancholy which pervades almost all the productions of Russian literature. At the beginning of the third epoch to which we have alluded, we meet with the man who is even now, we may say, the poet of the Russian people, the most universal, and at the same time the most national of its writers—Pushkin. It is of him that his countryman, A. Herzen, says: "As soon as he appeared, he became necessary; as though Russian literature could never again dispense with him. The other Russian poets are read and admired; Pushkin is in the hands of every civilised Russian, who reads him again and again all his life long. His poetry does not come from him as an essay, a study, or an exercise; it is his vocation, and it is with him an art that has reached maturity. The civilised part of the Russian nation found in him, for the first time, the gift of poetical expression."—*National Review*.

## A VISIT TO THE TOMB OF DAVID.

The following sketch, by Miss Barclay, is from Mr. Barclay's forthcoming work, "The City of the Great King." It gives an account of her perilous adventure in gaining access to the tomb of David:—  
"Early one morning, during the great Mohammedan feast of Rhamadan, I was called to the 'parley' room to see my friend Moosa. This little fellow having become rather a frequent visitor, I was at first inclined to excuse myself, but remembering he had lately hinted at the possibility of my gaining an entrance into the tomb of David, and in consideration, too, of the fact of it being their fasting season, the everlasting finjan of coffee and douceur of sweetmeats—those otherwise indispensable marks of Turkish civility—might now be dispensed with, I concluded to make my appearance. On entering the room my pleasing suspicions were confirmed by seeing him close the door and mysteriously place his fore-finger on his lips, in token of profound secrecy. He laid his ponderous

tassels and embroidery. My robe blue, and trousers of the finest Damascus silk, my girdle of cashmere, and tunic of light blue stuff, embroidered in silver flowers. My hands were already dyed with 'henna,' having undergone this process on the occasion of a former adventure in the Mosque of Omar, still retained the deep yellow hue; my skin

was deeply tanned, too, from a residence of several years under a burning Syrian sun, which was quite an addition to my Turkish appearance. The sheet, veil, and slippers came in due order; and having secreted my sketch-book in the folds of my girdle, we sallied forth, accompanied by Turfendah's favourite slave. The reputed tomb of David is just outside Zion Gate, hard by the Conaculum and American Cemetery. It is surrounded by an irregular pile of buildings, and surmounted by a dome and minaret. In the interior are some of the most grotesque architectural embellishments imaginable, on the capitals of some remains of the Crusaders' architecture.

Just think of the frightful owl occupying the place of the classic acanthus and the lotus! We passed the several halls, and corridors evidently of the style of the Quixotic era of the Crusaders' domination, before reaching the consecrated apartment, whose entrance is guarded by double iron doors. We found there on old dervish, prostrate in prayer, on the cold stone floor. Not being privileged, as we, to enter the sacred precincts, he was content with gazing at the tomb through the iron bars, for it is a rare thing for even a Mussulman ecclesiastic to gain admission—my companion and her family only enjoying this privilege because they are very near relatives of the curator of the tomb. Our slave was despatched for the key, which she had no difficulty in obtaining, on the plea that her mistress wished to pray on the holy spot. But what was my consternation on seeing another slave return with her. I confess that I trembled, and was thinking that I had best leave my awkward slippers behind in case of retreat, as they would greatly impede my progress, and might thereby cause me to lose my head. She peered under my veil, asked who I was, and seemed satisfied with the careless reply of Turfendah, that I was merely a friend of hers from Stamboul. She invited me to get upstairs to see the old keeper's harem, and Dehudeah (Moosa's little wife), who is always glad to exchange the purgatory of a residence with her lord and master for a visit of a few days here; for I can testify from personal observation that the offendi lords it over her in true

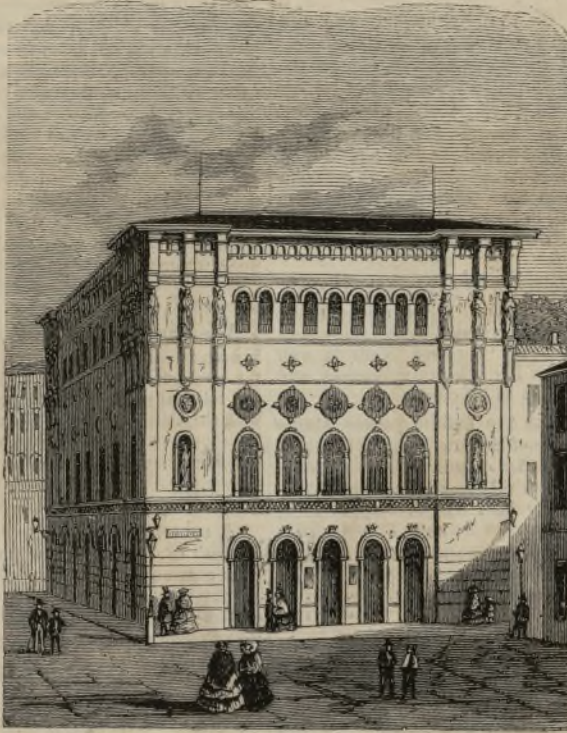
stone, and is covered with green satin tapestry, richly embroidered with gold: to this a piece of black velvet is also attached, with a few inscriptions from the Koran, and embroidered in gold. A satin canopy of red, blue, green, and yellow stripes hangs over the tomb; and another piece of black velvet tapestry, embroidered in silver, covers a door at one end of the room, which they said, leads to a cave underneath. Two tall silver candlesticks stand before this door, and a little lamp which is kept constantly burning hangs in a window near it: the wick of this lamp, though saturated with oil, and, I dare say, a most nauseous dose, my devotional companion eagerly swallowed, muttering to herself a prayer with many a genuflection. She then, in addition to their usual forms of prayer, prostrated herself before the tomb, raised the covering, pressed her forehead to the stone, and then kissed it many times. The ceiling of the room is vaulted, and the walls covered with blue porcelain in floral figures. Having remained here an hour or more, and completed my sketch, we left, and great was my rejoicing when I found myself once more at home, out of danger, and, still better, out of my awkward costume."

## WATT IN THE LATEST YEARS OF HIS LIFE.

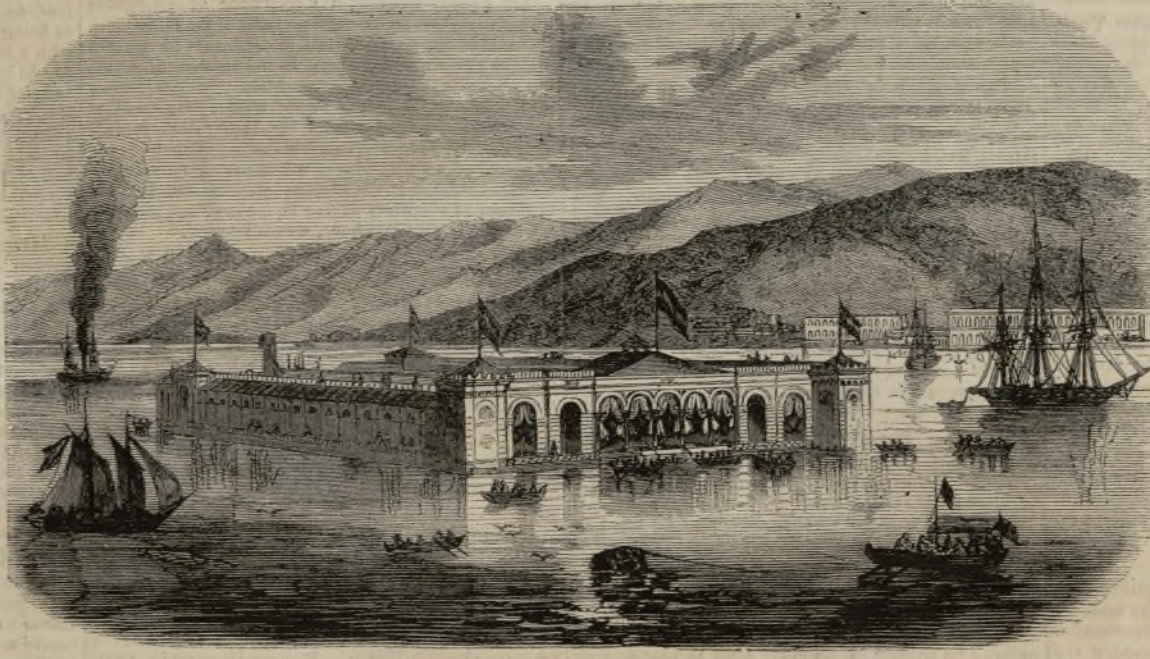
Towards the close of his life, Watt was distressed by the apprehension that his mental faculties were deserting him, and remarked to Dr. Darwin, "Of all the evils of age, the loss of the few mental faculties one possessed in youth is the most grievous." To test his memory he again commenced the study of German, which he had allowed himself to forget; and speedily acquired such proficiency as enabled him to read the language with comparative ease. But he gave stronger evidence of the integrity of his powers. When, in his seventy-fifth year, he was consulted by a company at Glasgow as to the mode of conveying water from a peninsula across the Clyde to the company's engines at Dalmarnock—a difficulty which appeared to them almost insurmountable—the plan suggested by Watt proved that his remarkable ingenuity remained unimpaired by age. It was necessary to fit the pipes through which the water passed to the uneven and shifting bed of the river, and Watt, taking the tail of the lobster for his model, forwarded a plan of a tube of iron similarly articulated, which was executed and laid down with complete success. A few years later, when close upon his eightieth year, the aged mechanic formed one of a party assembled in Edinburgh, at which Sir Walter Scott was present. He delighted the northern literati with his kindly cheerfulness, not less than he astonished them by the extent and profundity of his information. "The alert, kind, benevolent old man," says Scott, "had his attention alive to every one's question, his information at every one's command. His talents and fancy overflowed on every subject. One gentleman was a deep philologist—he talked with him on the origin of the alphabet, as if he had been coeval with Cadmus; another, a celebrated critic—you would have said the old man had studied political economy and belles-lettres all his life; of science it was unnecessary to speak—it was his own distinguished walk." The vast extent of his knowledge was remarked by all who came in contact with him. "It seemed," says Jeffrey, "as if every subject that was casually started had been that which he had been occupied in studying." Yet though no man was more ready to communicate knowledge none could be less ambitious of displaying it. "He was," says Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, in the vivid portrait she has drawn of him in her Autobiography, "one of the most complete specimens of the melancholic temperament. His head was generally bent forward or leaning on his hand in meditation, his shoulders stooping and his chest falling in, his limbs lank and unmuscular, and his complexion sallow.

His utterance was slow and unimpassioned, deep and low in tone, with a broad Scottish accent; his manners, gentle, modest, and unassuming. In a company where he was not known, unless spoken to, he might have tranquilly passed the whole time in pursuing his own meditations. When he entered a room, men of letters, men of science, nay, military men, artists, ladies, even little children thronged round him. I remember a celebrated Swedish artist having been instructed by him that rats' whiskers make the most pliant painting-brushes; ladies would appeal to him on the best means of devising grates, curing smoking chimneys, warming their houses, and obtaining fast colours. I can speak from experience of his teaching me how to make a dulcimer and improve a Jew's harp." What Jeffrey said of the steam-engine may be applied to the conversation of its parent—that like the trunk of an elephant it could pick up a pin or read an oak.—*Quarterly Review*.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—On Saturday afternoon the coroner for West Surrey held an inquest to inquire into the death of William Wilson, 279 P. who was found dead in the Surrey Canal on the previous Thursday. Joseph Ashley, police-sergeant 455 A, was on duty on Sunday night as patrol-sergeant, and saw deceased at twelve o'clock, also in pursuit of his duty; he appeared quite sober, but very heavy about the eyes, which witness mentioning, the deceased replied that he was, but that he was all right; the witness then told him to proceed on his beat. He saw him subsequently at half-past one, but not afterwards. The coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of Accidental Death by drowning.



THE "ARMONIA" THEATRE, TRIESTE.



NEW SEA BATHS, TRIESTE.

turban on the divan beside him, doffed his slippers, crossed his legs, and then disclosed the nature of his errand. In short, I was informed that his sister was ready for adventure; and, as I was too, we were not long in reaching Turfendah (his sister), who immediately commenced operations. My hair was taken down, and braided in scores of little plaits. A red cloth cap with a blue silk tassel, was placed on my head, and around it a gauze turban with gold

Oriental conjugal style. Turfendah regretted she could not accept her kind invitation, and, as she was so much exhausted from fasting, she would prefer deferring it to another time. The slave then left, to our mutual relief, and, having dismissed the old dervish, the doors were closed and doubly locked. The room is insignificant in its dimensions, but is furnished very gorgeously. The tomb is apparently an immense sarcophagus of rough



## JAPAN.

At length the Empire of Japan seems to be about to enter into the family of the nations; the monopoly of the Dutch has ceased. America has had the start of us, but the great feat was reserved for Lord Elgin, to approach and enter the city of Jeddo as Ambassador to the Emperor of Japan, and to obtain for English merchants the liberty of trading with this hitherto exclusive people. We are not much given to boasting of ourselves, but we may safely say, that few other people would have acted in the off-hand way that we did, and which has been attended with such surprising success. We have had a few descriptions of travels in Japan which have put forth the civilisation of the people, but we were hardly prepared for the high state of culture which exists there. The letters received describing the visit of the Earl of Elgin are more like a romance than reality; the parties forming the suite must have been surprised at the friendly reception they met with, considering the treatment which the Dutch have always received at the hands of the Government of Japan. The opening up of this country is certainly the most extraordinary event of our days; and, with proper caution, what great advantages may not be derived from it! We may fairly hope to see the Gospel introduced, and the people brought to the knowledge of Christ. That ought to be the first consideration; and could it now be done, with a people whom all who have travelled amongst represent to be moral in their conduct, and free from the vice of drunkenness, it would make rapid strides. Unfortunately the Portuguese whose missionaries there in the seventeenth century would not confine themselves to their duties, and were the cause of great bloodshed in the country. What the productions of the country are we have yet to learn, for our neighbours have always studiously held back all information on that point, with the hopes of retaining in their own hands the exclusive trade, and to retain that trade have been willing to submit to the greatest indignities at the hands of the Japanese officers. They were confined to a small factory in the town of Nagasaki, where they were shut up every night, a guard being placed to keep strict watch over them. The Americans were more fortunate, and experienced better treatment. We give an engraving of the neighbourhood of Hakodade, with its beautiful bay. The town has the appearance of a large European village. It is situated at the foot of a mountain three thousand feet high, clothed almost to the summit with luxuriant vegetation. There is a custom-house at the entrance of the town, built of wood, with windows composed of oiled paper, window glass being unknown in Japan. The stranger enters the town through a large wooden gate. In the town are a great number of temples, and many excellent shops; the temples are ornamented with a profusion of carved work and gilding, and a host of images and pictures of the gods. In the interior of these temples, a space is separated from the other part in which are small gilt tablets bearing the names of deceased persons. Almost every temple and every house has a small garden well kept, in which quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised. The town is also provided with plenty of baths, but in Jeddo it appears that the people do not always trouble them, contenting themselves with a bath in the open air, regardless of the passers-by. The most conspicuous shops are fishmongers, fish being the only creature that has life allowed to be eaten. Several horses ready saddled are to be found in every street for the accommodation of the public, and the charge is about sixpence an hour. Small cows and oxen are also there, but for the purpose of ploughing. Fruit of all kinds abound. The people are of the Mongolian type, with a yellowish complexion and black hair. A curious custom obtains among them; when a girl is married, she has to pluck out her eyebrows and stain her teeth black. Hitherto the Government or the officials have regulated what merchandise is to be sold to strangers, and whenever anything is forbidden, it is instantly cleared out of the shop and carried away, but this does not always prevent it from finding its way out of the country. They are fond of shows and feats of strength; and we beg to close our notice with an encounter between two paid prizefighters. The men entered the ring, which was well laid with sawdust; they were two huge fellows, with plenty of muscle. They began by seizing each other beneath the shoulders, and butted each other with their heads, each endeavouring to force his opponent over the ropes. This continued to the great delight of the spectators, for some time, until at last one of the combatants was worsted. One of our engravings shows the dress of the women. The figures are portraits of a woman and her daughter at Simoda.



MOTHER AND DAUGHTER AT SIMODA, JAPAN.

THE NEWLY-ESTABLISHED "SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS" is rapidly maturing its plans, and will, we understand, come before the public with a detailed programme in the course of a few days. It speaks well for its prospects that it has the Earl of Carlisle for its president, and that amongst its vice-presidents are the names of the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Feversham, &c. The inaugural meeting will take place towards the end of the month, or on an early day in December.



HAKODADE, IN JAPAN.

## MARRYING FOR MONEY.

The case of the Rev. Henry Marchmont and his Roman Catholic wife came before the Divorce Court on Saturday, the wife suing for a judicial separation on the score of cruelty. Mr. Marchmont is described in the report in the daily papers as an Independent minister, but the *Patriot*, a Dissenting journal, states that "many years have elapsed since he was recognised by the Congregational Board as a minister of that body." On the 17th of October, 1857, he married his present wife, an elderly person, the widow of a successful hotel-keeper, who had settled a fortune of 50,000*l.* upon her. They were bound in wedlock at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, on the very day Mr. Marchmont's mother was dying. According to Mrs. Marchmont's evidence in chief, given *viva voce*, the honeymoon had not elapsed before he commenced a series of ill-treatment and cruelty towards her, for the sake of extracting her money from her, or, at least, of getting half of her fortune placed at his disposal. The relations between them became the scandal of the neighbourhood, and not long since, after a scene of violence, she applied to a magistrate for protection. She stated that she had lent 900*l.* to her husband's father before the marriage, and he had obtained 2,000*l.* from her in cheques varying from 50*l.* to 250*l.* each. There had been several temporary separations; but matters had been made up at his urgent entreaties. Many of Mr. Marchmont's letters were read, and the extravagant and foolish expressions with which they were full convulsed the auditors with laughter. The whole of the sitting of the Court on Monday was occupied with her cross-examination, which made it pretty apparent that she was exceedingly stingy, and not very choice in her language or actions either. The case occupied the Court the whole of Saturday, Monday, and two following days.

## WHAT PRECIOUS STONES ARE MADE OF.

And first, as to the diamond—which, though the king and chief of all, may be dismissed in two words—pure carbon. The diamond is the ultimate effort, the idealisation, the spiritual evolution of coal—the butterfly escaped from its antenatal tomb, the realisation of the coal's highest being. Then the ruby, the flaming red Oriental ruby, side by side with the sapphire and the Oriental topaz—both rubies of different colours—what are they? Crystals of our commonest argillaceous earth, the earth which makes our potter's clay, our pipe-clay, and common roofing slate—mere bits of alumina. Yet these are among our best gems, these idealisations of common potter's clay. In every 100 grains of beautiful blue sapphire, ninety-two are pure alumina, with one grain of iron to make that glorious blue light within. The ruby is coloured with chromic acid. The amethyst is only silica or flint. In 100 grains of amethyst ninety-eight are simple pure flint—the same substance as that which made the old flint in the tinder-box, used before our phosphorus and sulphur-headed matches, and which, ground up and prepared, makes now the vehicle of artists' colours. Of this same silica are also cornelian, cat's-eye, rock crystal, Egyptian jasper, and opal. In 100 grains of opal ninety are pure silica, and ten water. It is the water, then, which gives the gem that peculiarly changeable and iridescent colouring which is so beautiful, and which renders the opal the moonlight queen of the kingly diamond.

The garnet, the Brazilian—not the Oriental—topaz, the occidental emerald which are of the same species as the beryl, all these are composed of silica and alumina. But the beryl and emerald are not composed exclusively of silica and alumina: they contain another earth, called glucina—from *glucos*, sweet, because its salts are sweet to the taste. The hyacinth gem is composed of the earth, not so long discovered, called zirconia—first discovered in that species of hyacinth stone known as zircon. The zircon is found in Scotland. To every 100 parts of hyacinth seventy are pure zirconia. A chrysolite is a portion of pure silicate of magnesia. Without carbonate of copper there would be no malachite in Russia, or at the Burra Burra mines; without carbonate of lime there would be no Carrara marble; the turquoise is nothing but a phosphate of alumina coloured blue by copper; and the lapis lazuli is only a bit of earth painted throughout with sulphuret of sodium.—*National Magazine*.



## MARKETS.

**MARK-LANE, Monday.**—We had a short supply of English wheat this morning, and only moderate arrivals from abroad. There was greater firmness in the trade, and the English wheat sold at the full prices of Monday last. Business in foreign is still very limited, and we quote no alteration in prices. Flour met improved demand at rather better prices. Barley was quite as dear, and a fair sale. Beans and peas remain without change. Oats have recovered from the extreme depression, and sold freely at an improvement of 6d. per qr. from the rates of this day week. There are but few cargoes remaining unsold on the coast, which are held at late rates, contrary winds having prevented further arrivals.

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

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

## COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

Tees	19 0	Cassop	18 0
Wylam	15 6	Hetton	19 0
Holywell	15 6	Kelloe	18 6

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**BEAUCHAMP.**—November 15, at Devonshire-place, Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Beauchamp, of twin daughters.  
**DURBIN.**—November 18, at Folkestone, the wife of Commander George Durbin, R.N., of a daughter.  
**FANE.**—November 21, at Avon Tyrol, Hants, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Henry Edward Fane, of a son and heir.  
**GORDON.**—November 20, at South View Lodge, Southsea, Hants, the widow of Captain W. G. Gordon, 91st (Argyllshire) Regt., prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.  
**MCLAUGHLIN.**—November 18, at Portland-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Edward McLaughlin, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.  
**MELLISH.**—November 22, at Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Mellish, of a daughter.  
**SMITH.**—November 23, at Grosvenor-street, Lady Smith, of a daughter.  
**SUFFIELD.**—November 21, at Gunton Park, the Lady Suffield, of a daughter.  
**THYNNE.**—November 24, at Linwood Lyndhurst, the Lady Edward Thynne, of a daughter, stillborn.

## MARRIAGES.

**ANDERSON-D'ARCY.**—November 18, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Capt. Anderson, 78th Highlanders, to Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel D'Arcy, R.A.  
**KOE-SMITHWICK.**—November 18, at Castletown Arca Church, county Tipperary, by the Right Hon. Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killarney, J. Heber Pemberton, son of John Herbert Roe, Esq., Q.C., of Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, to Mary Ada, eldest daughter of William Blazby Smithwick, Esq., of Toulough House, Nenagh.  
**WALKER-ANDERSON.**—November 17, at Faversham by the High Vicar, the Hon. of Moray and Ross, in St. John's Chapel, George Warren Walker, Capt. Madras Engineers, to Margaret Jessie, daughter of the late John Anderson, Esq., Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.  
**WIRGMAN-MUNTZ.**—November 17, at Northfield, Worcester-shire, by the Rev. Augustus Wirgman, M.A., Vicar of Hartington, Derbyshire, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Henry Clark, M.A., the Rector, Theodore Wirgman, Esq., Captain 8th Hussars, to Mina Eliza, fourth daughter of Philip Henry Muntz, Esq., of Selly Hall, Worcestershire.

## DEATHS.

**AGASSIZ.**—November 19, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Robert Agassiz, aged fifty-eight.  
**ANDERSON.**—August 30, at Persepolis, Upper India, the beloved wife of Surgeon F. Anderson, M.D., 4th European Light Cavalry, aged twenty-seven years.  
**BARLOW.**—November 18, Philip Bockett Barlow, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister, aged fifty-four.  
**BRANDTETH.**—November 18, at the Rectory, Standish, Anne, wife of Rev. W. H. Brandteth, daughter of the late Peter Bourne, Esq., Liverpool.  
**CECIL.**—November 18, at Hastings, Lord Henry Poyntz Cecil, aged two mths, fourth son of the Marquis of Exeter.  
**CLAY.**—November 21, at Lansdowne-terrace, Leamington, after a few days' illness, the Rev. John Clay, B.D., of Preston, Lancashire, aged sixty-two.  
**FANSHAW.**—November 22, at Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, Lieut. General Fanshawe, C.B., Royal Engineers, in his seventy-fourth year.  
**HUNT.**—November 16, at his residence, Blechynedd-terrace, Southampton, Colonel Robert Hunt, late of H.M.'s 49th Regt., and upwards of thirty-six years in H.M.'s 57th Regt., in the eightieth year of his age.  
**LYONS.**—November 23, at Arundel Castle, Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, aged 83 years.  
**MARTIN.**—November 17, at Great Cumberland-place, Edith, youngest son of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., of Leeds Castle, Kent, aged sixteen.  
**WALLACE.**—November 16, at his residence, Stockwell-park-road, Stockwell, Professor Wallace, A.M., late Editor of the "Popular Educator," "Public Instructor," and numerous other works.

## Advertisements.

## TEETH.

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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.

(Signed) H. J. and D. NICOLL,  
 REGENT-STREET and CORNHILL, London.

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F. WHYERS'S, 320, REGENT-STREET, nearly opposite the Polytechnic Institution. Bonnets unequalled at 18s. 6d., 1 Guinea, and upwards. Ladies' Caps from 8s. 6d., upwards. Dresses made in the newest style and fashion at 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.  
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Respectfully announce that they have just completed an extensive purchase of Silks, consisting of the following lots, which will be sold about one-third less than the regular price:—

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. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per yard.  
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 230 Pieces of REAL IRISH POPLIN, in all Colours—Plain, Figured, and the various Clans—46s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. the Dress—lengths from twelve to fifteen Yards, wide width—worth 5s. 9d. per yard.  
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 HAVE JUST BOUGHT A VERY LARGE LOT OF THE RICHEST  
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 WITH FLOUNCES OF BROCADED VELVET,  
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 LATE HODGE AND LOWMAN.

Beg respectfully to inform their Patrons and the Public, that their  
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 Are replete with every Novelty suitable for the present Season.  
 N.B.—A large assortment of Goods for charitable purposes, at very Low Prices.  
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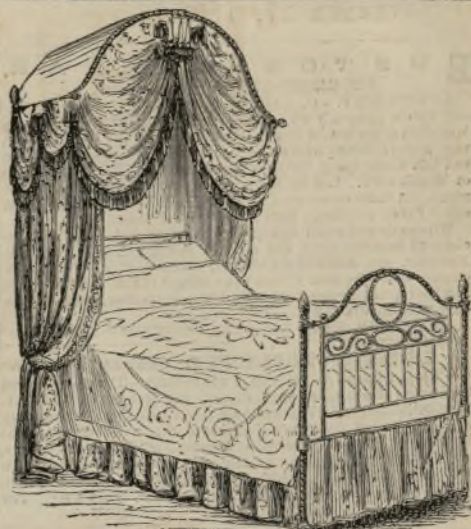
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