

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



No. 624.]

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THE BOMBAY TRANSPORT.

The announcement of the arrival in Plymouth Sound of the missing transport ship *Bombay*, will have removed a very general source of public solicitude, and allayed the long-protracted anguish of many an almost desponding heart. The *Bombay* sailed from Gravesend as far back as the 9th of November last, with 300 troops on board for India. Her ultimate destination was Kurrachee; but she was under immediate orders to touch at Cork, where she was to take on board 190 additional men. She was an old ship, having been afloat just half a century. Fortunately her hull, which was teak-built, was thoroughly staunch and strong. Had not this been so, nothing but her floating timbers scattered over the Atlantic would have remained to tell the story of her catastrophe. Her rigging, as the men say,

and as the event seems to have proved, was by no means in the same seaworthy state as the hull. It is described as having been hastily set up, and not strong. Her registered burden was 1,270 tons. In addition to the baggage and munitions of the troops shipped at Gravesend, she carried stores and provisions for 500 men, and had on board, besides the full amount of her usual ballast, no less than 500 tons of railway iron, which was laid lengthways in the hold. It is stated, and seems probable, that this was a bad mode of stowage, tending greatly to increase the labouring of the ship in a heavy sea. The ship, thus heavily laden and clumsily stowed, sailed from Gravesend for Cork, there to take on board the 190 additional troops who were waiting her arrival. The consequences were disastrous. The *Bombay* made a

fair passage to Cork, and on the 10th was some fifteen miles off the harbour. Why she did not put in, as intended, does not clearly appear by any entry in the log-book or any other description of evidence that is yet before us. On the 11th commenced that long succession of north-easterly gales whose inclemency and violence even landsmen still hold in shivering remembrance. The icy tempest which on shore sowed broadcast the seeds of disease, and struck down age and infancy with the sudden chill of death, made wilder and more turbulent havoc on the ocean. The heavily laden *Bombay*, with her 300 troops on board, and with a mixed crew, the bulk of which was made up of a motley assemblage of Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Dutch, and Germans, was soon struck by the "over-taking wings" of the blast. The defects of her

stowage and rigging were at once found out. On the 11th (the first day of the gale) she is described in the log-book as "labouring most violently." That same night her main topsail was split into ribbons, and her main royal mast was carried away. The fury of the gale came to a climax on the 16th. On that day, according to the log, there was "a perfect hurricane with a tremendous sea running." In the afternoon, the chief mate and sixteen men—the flower of the crew—went aloft on the desperate service of endeavouring to furl the split main topsail. While engaged in this hand-to-hand grapple with the full stress of the tempest—

While the strained mast was quivering like a reed,
And the rent canvas, fluttering, strowed the gale—
A heavier sea than usual struck the heavily labouring ship; with one fearful lurch she carried away both



FUNERAL OF LORD LYONS, AT ARUNDEL CASTLE.—(See next Page.)

main and mizenmasts by the board, "throwing every one aloft into the sea, and smashing and rendering perfectly useless three of the boats." Of the seventeen hardy fellows thus flung out to the ocean in its fury, only six were, with the extremest difficulty, rescued. The men thus sacrificed were all English, being probably the only part of the crew who could be induced to undertake a manœuvre so hazardous. And now the Bombay went driving before the gale with only her foremast standing. In this plight she was seen on the 18th by the Emma—the first vessel that brought any tidings of her—"sailing W.S.W. before the sea," far out on the broad Atlantic. But worse was in store for her. On the 23rd, when she had been seven days in this plight, "the ship rolling tremendously, sent the foremast over the side, taking 'topmast and foreyard with it.' She was now a bare hull, her three masts gone by the board, weltering helplessly at the mercy of the waves. Those who remember that grand vision of the "Abandoned Ship," which the genius of Clarkson Stanfield has perpetuated on canvas, may form some notion of what the Bombay looked like, when, on the 27th, the Amazon caught a hurried sight of her, athwart the white waste of those desolate waters. There was one thing in the reality which was wanting in the picture. Clarkson's ship is a deserted hull; the Bombay was crowded with a living freight. Three hundred brave fellows, whose hearts never quailed, and whose discipline never faltered, were being borne along with her to what they must have regarded as momentarily impending death. The vessels that brought tidings of her, without having been able to furnish assistance, saw "many people" crowded on her rolling and sea-swept deck. Nothing can have been better than the conduct of the troops, or of their senior officer, Capt. Steel; their order, their exact discipline, their prompt and zealous aid, no doubt contributed greatly to the ultimate safety of all on board. It was not till the 3rd of December, after more than three weeks of this protracted and harassing suspense, that the means of safety were supplied to them. On that day Her Majesty's steamer Argus, which had been sent out by the Admiralty for their relief, hove in sight; and a hawser, after considerable difficulty, was passed from one vessel to the other; and finally the Bombay was towed into Plymouth Sound on the morning of Sunday last.

NEWS OF THE COURT, &c.

The QUEEN did not quit the Castle at Windsor on Saturday morning, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went to London by a special train of the Great Western Railway, attended by Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps and Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood. The Prince drove from Paddington to Buckingham Palace, and presided at a meeting at the Duchy of Cornwall office. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Smithfield Club Cattle Show in the Bazaar, in King-street, and returned to Windsor in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with Her Majesty, attended by Lady Fanny Howard. The Saxon Minister (Count Vitthum) and the Dean of Christchurch arrived in the afternoon, and also dined with Her Majesty. Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, and the Dean of Windsor, had the honour of receiving invitations.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Christchurch preached the sermon.

The QUEEN and Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle at five minutes past ten o'clock on Monday morning, for Osborne, attended by the Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood, Capt. du Plat, and the Master of the Household. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was at the railway station when Her Majesty quitted Windsor. The Dean of Christchurch took his departure for Oxford.

The QUEEN and Prince, and the Royal family, walked and drove in the grounds at Osborne on Tuesday.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD LYONS.

(See First Page.)

We noticed last week the death of this gallant and good nobleman, and to-day we present our readers with a view of the funeral procession as it moved off from Arundel Castle, the seat of his son-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk, where he died. Since the Norman Conquest great men have lived and died in the Castle of Arundel. Great men are entombed within the precincts of that old baronial residence; and Lord Lyons, another of England's glorious sons, was worthily laid among them. It could not be supposed but that a funeral of so illustrious a personage should partake of a somewhat public character. As soon as it was known that the gallant admiral was to be interred in the family vault of the Collegiate Chapel at Arundel, the Mayor and Corporation of the town intimated their desire to join in the procession, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. This spontaneous offer on the part of the local representatives was courteously accepted. The tradesmen of the borough closed their shops entirely during the ceremony, and the whole town seemed to participate in the solemnity of the occasion.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Lord Stanley left town on Tuesday for Osterley Park.

The Marquis of Hartington has left town for Vienna.

M. Luis de Potestad has left Fenton's Hotel for Paris.

The Dowager Lady Musgrave has left the St. George's Hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. Ramsay have left the St. George's Hotel.

The Prince Schabatoff has left the Clarendon for the Continent.

Lady Peel has arrived at her residence in Whitehall-gardens.

Sir Joseph and Lady Hawley have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunter have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Paris.

Sir Brook and Lady Bridges have left the Clarendon, for their seat in Kent.

Chevalier Miniato has taken his departure from the Brunswick Hotel, for Paris.

His Excellency the Saxon Minister has returned to town from the Continent.

The Bishop of Durham has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Auckland House, Durham.

Mr. T. N. Farquhar and family have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ellison have left the Clarendon for Sudbrook Holme, near Lincoln.

Mrs. Douglas Baird, of Closeburn, has left Claridge's for Aldenham Park, near Bridgnorth.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House, on Tuesday, for Broadlands.

Sir George and Lady Dashwood have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from West Wycombe Park, Bucks.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland are expected in town early next week, from Alnwick Castle.

Sir Charles Rushout and the Hon. Lady Rushout have left Fenton's Hotel for Sezincot, Gloucestershire.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Pierrepont have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Evenly Hall, Brackley.

The Earl and Countess of Darley have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Cobham Hall, near Gravesend.

The Earl of Beverley has left Portman-square for Torquay, having recovered from his late indisposition.

The Earl and Countess of Bective are on a visit to the Lord High Commissioner, Sir John and Lady Young, at Corfu.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris. He attended at the Institute on Saturday, when some scientific papers were read.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Verulam, at Gorbamby Park, Herts.

Sir Hamilton and the Hon. Lady Seymour have left town on a visit to Mr. and Lady Charlotte Egerton, at Mere Hall, Cheshire.

Earl Granville has joined the Countess at Rome. The noble Earl proposes to return from Italy by the first week in February.

The Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., have arrived at Montague House, from Boughton House, Northamptonshire.

The Right Hon. Frederick and Mrs. Peel have left town on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Shelley (of Avington), at Avington House, Hampshire.

The Earl and Countess of Litchfield have arrived at Baron's Court, county Tyrone, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

The King of Portugal has been laid up for some days past with an attack of measles, but is now much better, and is gradually getting well.

There has been a rumour of the possible visit of the Prince of Wales to Rome. In the circle where it would be first known it is considered most improbable.

His Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands has been confined to his residence, in Lowndes-square, for the last few days with an attack of rheumatism.

Baron Lichenstein has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, from Germany. The Baron Van Hagen has taken his departure from the same establishment.

Mrs. Simpson and the Misses Simpson have arrived at Wallace's Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, from Brighton. Mr. Vaughan has also arrived at the same establishment.

Lord John Hay, M.P., we regret to learn, is in impaired health, and doubts are entertained if his lordship will be able to attend to his parliamentary duties at the commencement of the next session.

We are glad to find that there is no truth in the report that was propagated in some of the newspapers to the effect that Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, sons of the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Westminster, and the Earl of

Shaftesbury, were massacred by a party of Indians, while travelling in Canada. Letters have been received from the young noblemen dated subsequent to the time when the massacre was said to have occurred.

We learn from the *Leicester Mercury* that a somewhat serious accident has befallen the Duke of Rutland the other day, when hunting. His horse in taking a very extensive leap, alighted in a grip, and fell with him, crushing his leg.

We (*Era*) are in a position to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour recently put forth by a fashionable weekly contemporary, to the effect that a noble duke, an ex-minister, who rendered important services to the country in the Crimean war, is about to be united to a member of the Royal family, whose hand has been sought for in vain by numerous foreign princes.

In a letter from Berlin we read: "Neither the Prince of Wales nor the Prince Frederick William accompanied the Prince Regent to the hunting party at Lizingen, as the stay of the Prince of Wales was drawing so near a close that his Royal Highness wished to spend all the time he could spare with his Royal sister; and the Prince Frederick William is now unwilling to be absent from Berlin when the condition of the Princess has rendered it necessary, according to the German custom, to order public prayers to be said for her safe and happy delivery. Her Royal Highness appears to be highly pleased with a beautiful pony phaeton and pair of ponies, which formed one of the numerous birthday presents lately received from Windsor, and though much use has not yet been made of them, they are likely to be in great request in spring and summer."

The will of Major-General the Right Hon. Lord Charles Wellesley, of Upper Belgrave-street, and Conholt Park, near Andover, who died at the latter residence on the 9th of October, formerly M.P. for South Hampshire, the younger son of his Grace the late Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington, was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 23rd of November, by the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G., the brother of the testator, and the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty, the executors. The personality was sworn under 60,000l.; which, together with 45,000l. under marriage settlement, left by his will, dated the 13th of February, 1846, for the use of his wife for life, and their children if attaining twenty-one; failing, to the present duke; and appointing Lady Wellesley residuary legatee.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE LADY'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK for 1859 is now ready, and will be forwarded from the office, 83 Fleet-street, post free, on receipt of twelve postage-stamps.

JANE B.—We regret we can afford no help in the matter.

A CONSTANT FRIEND.—The talents and learning of Lord Palmerston have never been disputed. The latter ought to be more than usually profound, seeing that three seats of learning have contributed their share to his education, namely, Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge.

A VALENTINARIAN.—The resting-place of John Wesley is a vault in the Wesleyan Chapel in the City-road, which he had prepared for himself, and those itinerant preachers who might die in London. He lay in state in this chapel dressed in gown, cassock, band, and clerical cap, with a Bible in his hand. The crowds that flocked to see him being too great for safety, it was thought more prudent to hasten the interment, which took place at five o'clock the following morning.

ISABEL.—The Spanish type of physiognomy is still very defined in the natives of Galway. There is a marked difference between them and the other portions of the population of Ireland.

A CADET'S SISTER.—The climate of India is often made to bear the blame of disastrous effects on the constitution, which ought more properly to be laid to the individual. If travellers would conform to the habits of the natives, with regard to diet, more than they do, many disorders would be prevented, of which we so often hear of their painful consequences.

PRUDENCE.—Be careful not to mistake obstinacy for decision of character. It is a sign of wisdom to change either when circumstances alter, or when we see them in some new light which we believe to be the true one. Weigh your decision well, since on it depends much of the happiness of your future life.

MARIAN.—The red berries certainly form the ornamental part. We appreciate the compliment.

LITTLE JOHN.—Lincoln's Inn takes its name from an Earl of Lincoln, who built himself a mansion there in the reign of Edward I. The gardens were laid out by Inigo Jones, about the year 1630. Lord William Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1683. It was only in 1737 that the square was enclosed with iron railings. This place, now best known as the abode of lawyers, inherits many other claims to interest.

M. A. U.—Covers for binding the LADY'S NEWSPAPER are issued half-yearly—in June and December. They are three shillings each, and will be sent free by post on receipt of thirty-six postage-stamps.

X.X.—In studying the habits of the different northern countries we find that they all appreciate the advantages of a bitter beverage. In the coldest habitable climes Nature provides its inhabitants with plants possessing this wholesome property. If pure beer could be obtained it would no doubt be of great value as a promoter of health, as the whole body is influenced in every atom by the nature of its beverage.

NOT A MILLIONAIRE.—The estates of the English nobility are in many cases extremely large, but the question is rather a difficult one. The Duke of Richmond has forty thousand acres at Goodwood, and three hundred thousand at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Devonshire owned ninety-six thousand acres in the county of Derby, besides his other estates. The Duke of Norfolk's park, in Sussex, is fifteen miles in circuit. The Duke of Sutherland owns nearly the whole of the county of that name in Scotland. The Marquis of Breadalbane rides out of his own mansion a hundred miles in a straight line to the sea, on his own property. These are only a few cases in point.

A SUBSCRIBER.—It will give us great pleasure to comply with this request; but we do not quite understand whether the article required is to be left loose, or stretched tight over the drawer. A little further information is requested.

SOPHIA.—The University of Oxford is composed of nineteen colleges and five halls. Christ Church is the cathedral. St. Mary's is the University Church.

D. L. A.—The sole lives on the spawn and young of other fish. When young it is itself the prey of the larger crabs. In many respects it resembles the plaice; but it is unquestionably much more delicate. The sole is a fish of the temperate rather than of the cold latitudes, and for this reason they are far more abundant on the southern parts of the British coasts than on the northern.

EDWIN.—The lady friends who have recommended the use of perfumes in your unfortunate case, must be best able to tell you what particular kinds are most desirable. For our own part we advise you to direct some one to dash cold water in your face without mercy whenever the fits come on, and to apply a bottle of very strong Preston salts to your nose. We have no doubt that these stimulating remedies will be found effectual.

A.—No doubt Photogenic would be a preferable term to designate the process in question. We know of no method that can be relied on without the use of the regular apparatus.

LUCE.—The Pistachio is the nut of the *Pistacia Terebinthus*, or Turpentine tree, which grows in Syria, Arabia, and Persia. The Pistachio nut contains a kernel of a pale greenish colour, pleasant to the taste, resembling the almond, and yielding very good oil. It is wholesome and nutritive.

A HOUSEWIFE.—We offer you the following recipe for oyster soup. Take a quantity of fish stock, about equal to the quantity of soup you intend making. Then beat two quarts of oysters, and beat the hard part of them in a mortar with the yolks of two hard boiled eggs. Add this to the stock; simmer it for half an hour, strain it off and put the rest of the oysters into the soup, simmer the whole for five minutes. Have ready the yolks of six raw eggs well beaten, and add them to the soup. Place the stew-pan on the side of the fire and stir it well one way until it is thick and smooth. Take care not to let it boil. Serve all together.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF

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THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1858.

THE DANGER OF CRINOLINE.

WITHIN the last few days, three female members of the British aristocracy have had their dresses set on fire, and two of them, sisters, have fallen victims to the devouring calamity. Such a series of fearful calamities, occurring within so short a period, gives rise to serious reflections, and suggests the thought that these terrible accidents have their origin in some common cause. That cause is not far to seek. It is traced to the modern fashion of giving enormous width to ladies' dresses, the perils of which are greatly aggravated by the modern style of our fire-grates. In both cases the old fashions have been cast aside—in the former we believe, for the worse; in the latter, certainly, for the better; but the two acting together have proved that they can produce the most disastrous results. The fire-grate in a modern room, instead of being placed so as to send half its heat up the chimney, is now put low in the room, and projecting forward, so that it may diffuse a comfortable warmth throughout the apartment. And, as if with the special intention to be attracted by this fire, the dresses of the wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters of England are made to project several feet from the person, so that a lady moving near the fire can hardly be expected to calculate precisely how far she ought to keep from it, in order to avoid contact. Add to this, that the light material of which female dress is now generally composed ignites at once, while its balloon-like shape and frame prevent the speedy application of that old-fashioned and most efficacious remedy for a burning dress, namely, to stifle it by wrapping the wearer in the carpet, hearth-rug, or other rough and non-inflammable substance. It is thus that, in every point of view, female life is exposed to this most shocking of all modes of violent death, and Fashion, like a modern Moloch, demands of its votaries that its victims should pass through the flames.

Is this shocking state of things to go on? Is there to be no remedy? We are glad to observe that the awful catastrophes to which we have referred have awakened attention in different quarters, and that several persons are employed in devising a remedy. Many of the suggestions we have seen, however, appear to us to be wholly inadequate to the occasion. Recognising the fact, that it is not crinoline alone, nor fire alone;

that has been the occasion of these shocking calamities, but the union of the two, they proceed upon the assumption that it is impossible to interfere with the prevailing fashion; and as the only practicable remedy, they suggest that some alterations should be made in the construction or in the protection of the fire-grates. We utterly demur to a cure for the evil being sought in that direction. We do not object, indeed, to any plan that may be adopted to protect the dresses of the inmates of a house from fire; but we do object to resting upon those precautions, as if their adoption was all that remained to be done. We think it much more reasonable that the remedy should be sought in a reform of the ladies' dresses themselves. Surely these startling events occurring in the very highest society, should speak with a trumpet tongue to the ladies of England, calling on them to reconsider the whole question of the modern fashion in dress, and stimulating them to return to more rational ideas on the subject. It is not denied that in this matter we have wandered far from truth and nature. Prior's lines, which have so long been admired, and so often quoted as a graceful compliment to the female dress, are no longer applicable:—

No longer shall the bodice, aptly laced,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees and beautifully less;
Nor shall thy lower garments' artful plait
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double every charm they seek to hide.

On the contrary, the fashion has run riot altogether, and clothed the fairer half of humanity in a monstrous sack, where all grace and elegance of shape are completely lost; and the straight and crooked, the slender and the gross, have equally their proportions and their carriage lost in an undistinguishing mass of crinoline. Prior to experience, we should have supposed that the origin of this absurd fashion would have operated as an effectual bar to its general adoption. That the Empress of the French at a given period of her married life should wish to disguise her appearance, was natural and reasonable; but, we imagine, she must have been astonished to find how readily and how perseveringly that fashion has been kept up, not only among matrons, but among the young and the unmarried. We do not remember any fashion that has been made the butt of ridicule so much as this; but the shafts of our modern satirists have fallen powerless against it. When we remember that a fashion very similar, in the reign of Queen Anne, was put down by a few good-humoured papers in the *Spectator*, we are constrained to the conclusion, either that our modern fine ladies are less perversive to the shafts of ridicule than were their great grandmothers, or else—what perhaps is the right conclusion—that our modern satirical censors have lost the wit and humour which shone so conspicuously in that Augustan age of our literature. But, though modern satire is powerless, we trust our ladies are not above listening to the warnings of a sad experience. We have sacrificed life enough at the shrine of this grotesque fashion; ladies among the fairest and noblest in the land have fallen its victims; and who shall say that its demands are even now satisfied? It will be a poor consolation to a family, when they are called to mourn over the loss of a loved one, that she met her death while attired in the extreme of the fashion, and that her dress was of the full expansion which modern folly prescribes. The phrase of "strong-minded women" has lately passed into a proverb. Surely we have among us women strong-minded enough to brave the singularity that would arise in being the first to reform this state of things, and to reduce the skirts of their dresses into reasonable limits. We trust there are many so minded; and let them be cheered by the thought that this reform only needs a beginning, and that those who make that beginning will be entitled to the credit of being in no mean sense the saviours of their sex—in delivering them from the tyranny of a foolish and dangerous custom.

THE WORKING INTELLECT OF ENGLAND.

NEVER, in the history of England, was it more apparent than now, that the education of our working classes is an actual necessity for their success in life. There was a time when brut-

force was considered the best inheritance of the labourer; when a man was valued according to his "thews and sinews;" and when it did not matter, so far as his daily bread was concerned, whether he had received the rudiments of education, or was as ignorant of letters as a Hottentot. That time has passed. The introduction of machinery has changed the conditions of labour. Every day the steam-engine is brought to become more the drudge and slave of man, while man himself is either elevated by education to be its regulator and guide, or, if he remains unfurnished with any nobler faculty than mere brute force, he is crushed in the hopeless competition with this giant power. Science, alone, would grind the working classes to the earth; science, accompanied by education, raises him to his true position, as having dominion over God's works on the earth; and thus intellect is gradually working its glorious way back again to the precincts of that paradise from which Adam was sent forth an alien.

The noblest feature of this regeneration is the progress of education among the working-men of England, a class to whom we owe all the substantial blessings of our lot. Of what use would be the grandest schemes of the most lofty invention, if strength were wanting to carry them out? The most magnificent edifices imagined by the architect would be only as castles in the air, unless there were strong hands to dig stone out of the quarries, strong arms to pile up the parts one on the other, and skilful handicraft men to do their share in the great national works. Our bridges, our breakwaters, our wooden walls, our dwellings, our clothing, our very food, are all as benefactions bestowed by the working on the thinking classes; or, rather, they are the fruits of that sentence which contained the germ of man's restoration to his lost estate—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

Education among the working part of our community is as a new inspiration, changing the whole order and aspect of things. Labour is no longer a routine, passed through mechanically from day to day, enforced by the strong law of necessity, so endured as that the drudgery gradually quenches and tramples out the faint spark of divine intelligence which marks separation between man and the lower orders of the creation. It is now the coadjutor of the intellect. It makes the difference between labouring in the dark and labouring in the light. It shows where the ladder of life is placed, and frees the foot from the clogs and the shackles which prevented it from being lifted up to the first step.

This principle is now largely at work, and we have been led into these observations from noticing the report of the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutional Association, held in the Free Trade Hall, at Manchester, to distribute the prizes and certificates awarded at the recent examination. Mr. Charles Dickens presided, and in his opening speech told the audience that the Association consisted of the union of one hundred and seventy-four institutions combined for the purpose of mutual support, and for providing the best means of carrying out the given objects to the desired end, organising the system of oral teaching, and the most beneficial idea of itinerating libraries. The examination papers show that that solid groundwork of education which gives the mind a sure footing as its starting-point can now be as securely gained and held as the best landed estate by its title deeds. We will not run over the list of acquirements. It is sufficient to say that they fit the mind for any course that may open in future life. Looking over the list of those who have been the recipients of the well-earned honours, we find that even the most bare, undecked, unpainted, unadorned recapitulation touches such chords of the heart as vibrate with mingled sentiments of pain and gladness. Here are two brothers working in a coal pit, who, after toiling all the day, walked eight miles a night three nights in the week to attend the classes. Two poor boys, who began life, the one with a shilling, and the other with eightpence a-week—one of these the son of a father of whom it was his duty to be proud, for he had founded the very institution at which his son had entered himself as a pupil, though he was afterwards torn to pieces by the very machinery at which he worked for his daily bread. Here is a plasterer,

a waggon-maker, a chain-maker, a moulder in an iron-foundry, working all day before a furnace, and yet rising at four o'clock in the morning for study. Here is another working man, who could not read at eighteen, and at thirty is arithmetical teacher in the very institution which has made him what he is, being well versed in Euclid and in algebra, and an excellent French scholar. The drawing classes at Stockport are taught by a working blacksmith; but time would fail us to go through the list of those who have won prizes and gained certificates, and we must content ourselves with having thus cited a few out of the honoured number.

The working of this Institutional Association is doing its part for the regeneration of the human mind. Learned ease may be a very enjoyable condition of existence, but let it look to itself lest it degenerate into learned dulness, while the working man asserts the intellectual rights of his manhood. In one sense his class have the vantage ground. Nature requires the practice of all the faculties she has bestowed, as the condition of their preservation. Hitherto the working man has worked too much and thought too little. On the other hand, the educated man has studied too much and laboured not at all. It has been a vast exertion for men worn out with bodily toil to shake off the claims of nature for due rest, and to work vigorously with the mind and the will. What may we not expect from men capable of such energy? Being practical, they will become inventive. Inductive science will lead them on like a second nature. The world has other prizes beyond those of the Institutional Association, and among these competitors are some who will never rest till these are won.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

On Thursday last the English public were informed by telegraph that on the morning of that day an announcement had appeared in the *Moniteur*, declaring that the Emperor had condescended to pardon M. de Montalembert, on consideration of the anniversary of the 2nd of December. On the same day—his movements quickened, no doubt, by the insult offered him in the guise of a mercy—M. de Montalembert proceeded to the judicial office and formally tendered an appeal to a higher court from the sentence pronounced by the Correctional Police. The appeal was lodged within the time prescribed by the law, and the folly of the Imperial advisers lay in their attempting to cancel a sentence before it could be said to be legally pronounced, which it was not, so long as there remained a chance of its being annulled on appeal. All this might have been avoided had the pardon been delayed till the time for appeal was passed; but as it is, the Emperor has given the prisoner an opportunity, of which he has not been slow to avail himself, to repay scorn with scorn, and, in the undignified contest, the Emperor has sustained a defeat; for we are told that, after deliberation, the Council of State has decided to allow the appeal of Montalembert to take its course. It is the first time, we believe, that the proceedings of Louis Napoleon have been chafed by the operation of municipal law. One can hardly hope that this victory will be followed up by the Appellate Court reversing the sentence, but the consequences to M. de Montalembert are as nothing compared with the discovery thus made, that there is, after all, something in France superior to the personal will of the Emperor.

A semi-official paragraph in the French papers may be regarded as an Imperial warning to the journals of that country to abstain from the insertion of articles that would provoke an ill-feeling against Austria. The warning was not unnecessary, for of late the French papers have been filled with speculations as to the future of Italy, the basis of all being the expulsion of the German power from Lombardy. It was there taken for granted, that France and Russia—neither of whom have any good will to Austria—would unite in expelling the Austrians from Upper Italy, and annexing the territory to the dominions of the King of Sardinia—a favour for which, no doubt, a return in kind would be expected. But now another light appears to have broken in upon the French Government, and their journals are prohibited from deal-

ing with that question, as a short while ago they were prevented from discussing the abstraction of the Jew boy from his parents. In fact, it is hard to say what question is open for French discussion, unless it be the abuse of England. That subject is always left open to them. But with regard to Italy, it is right to remember that the peace of the country does not hang upon the interference or the apathy of foreign Powers: the discontent of the people themselves appears to be fast reaching its climax, when further toleration becomes impossible. Austria did make some feeble efforts at conciliation, but her advances were not responded to; and the attempt has been given up in despair. In Naples the attempt has never been made. It is doubtful in what part of the fair peninsula the mine may first explode; but in no place can it burst forth without involving the whole of the peninsula—it may be the whole of Europe—in a conflagration.

Mr. Gladstone has made his appearance before the Ionian Legislature, has announced his high mission, and invited the Ionians to co-operate with him in removing those embarrassments which impede the free working of the Constitution. Nothing can be more conciliatory than the style of his address. Warned probably by the unlucky publication of Sir John Young's despatches, he takes care to make it clear at the outset that the severance of the islands, or any portion of them, from their dependence on the Crown of Great Britain, forms no part of his mission; that all he can do is, to listen to the complaint of grievances and carry them to the foot of the throne, with a reasonable hope of obtaining redress. From their connexion with England he cannot undertake to absolve them; but short of that, there is nothing in reason they can ask which he would be disposed to refuse. Unluckily, there is every reason to believe that the one thing Mr. Gladstone cannot grant is that on which the Ionians have set their heart. It is not anything connected with the English rule of which they complain—it is the English rule itself; and that, not because it denies them freedom, but because it has touched their pride.

The news from India during the past week is more than usually interesting and important. With the return of the cold season our troops have taken the field in Central India, and carry all before them. The enemy never attempts to encounter them in the open field; it is only by stratagem and out-marching that they can be brought to an engagement, and the engagement is in every case the preliminary to a rout. The movements of Lord Clyde with the grand army in Oude are more tardy; his plans require greater combination, and are thus subjected to considerable delay; but it is not doubted that, when he does take the field, he will thoroughly clear the country of the insurgents. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that the present campaign will finish this, the most formidable resistance to British power that India has yet witnessed. Still more important is the fact, also brought by the mail, that the sovereignty of the Queen over India has at last been proclaimed at the three Presidencies, and in all the great cities. The terms of the proclamation in which the assumption of sovereignty has been announced to the inhabitants of India will be closely scanned both there and at home. The amnesty with which it is accompanied is as full and free as it could possibly have been made with any regard to the stability of our Government at all; and though its terms are extended to classes that only a few months ago most Englishmen would have doomed to death, we do not believe that now, in the cooler moments of the country, any one will quarrel with its provisions on that account.

The spread of secret societies in Ireland has attracted the attention of the Government, and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, warning the people against the illegality of those bodies, and offering rewards for the detection of those engaged in them. The policy of offering these rewards, and thus creating a lucrative trade in the discovery, real or pretended, of course may be doubted; but it shows the alarm entertained by the Government with respect to those societies, and the difficulty they have in grappling with them by the operations of ordinary law.



A Woman's Bargain.

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

CHAPTER XI.

LIONEL KENDRICK had presented himself at the gate of the little suburban cottage full of pleasant hopes, cheerful spirits, and bright views of life. Mrs. Mellish's dear little note had been his companion all the day, its contents proving a perfect elixir of delight. It is true that the hours seemed longer than usual at the dull government office, but then the rebound made his heart sing merrily for joy, and when he approached the hard, cold stones, pressed times without number by Henrietta's foot, he was so perfectly buoyant with expected happiness, that he might almost be said to walk on air.

But the gate was locked, and it was not until after repeated ringings that the door was opened, and the moody maid came down to him; not to give him entrance, but to tell him that her mistress had been again seized with sudden illness and was unable to receive any visitor.

In vain he pleaded, and half-crowned the maid, to entreat Henrietta to see him for ten minutes, five minutes, one minute. She had done this on other occasions, but now she knew it was impossible, for she had just left both the ladies with faces seared, and seamed, and scalded with red hot tears, and eyes burning with the fire of angry passions. Ah! could Lionel Kendrick only have looked into that little room up to which he looked so lovingly, surely he would have been disenchanted of all tendency to romance for the whole future term of his natural life.

As it was, he went away after much solicitation, feeling such disappointment as only lovers in earnest can know, and for the next four-and-twenty hours the world was a very abominable world to him, and richly deserved every disagreeable thing that had ever been said or sung against it from the beginning of the creation.

Exactly at the same hour the next evening Lionel Kendrick stood on the same spot. This time affairs worked differently. He was admitted, Mrs. Mellish's appearance proved that the illness had been no pretence. Haggard lines were written on her face, such lines as the world may read without much study of the alphabet of the

passions. Lionel's manner had in it such a kindly touch of sympathy, that the poor invalid, worsted with fighting against her troubles, could scarcely choose but feel a yearning towards him in return. How different was the frank, honest, open-hearted, comforting, few, unstudied words, to that sardonic blending of the bland and the bitter which characterised Mr. Seymour's politeness! The time had come when Mrs. Mellish could appreciate the value of Lionel's genuine feeling and true sincerity, and there was no reservation in the warmth with which she now gave him a welcome.

But where was Henrietta? Ah! where indeed was Henrietta? She had gone out for a little air, and Mrs. Mellish expected her back every moment. She had already been longer than—Stay. A carriage drew up to the door—the eyes of both were fixed upon it. Not a word more was said, but the expression of those two pairs of eyes revealed a multitude of feelings, which it would be an amazing folly and waste of time and trouble to attempt to put into words. Intense feeling can only be hinted at by a grand silence. The lady and the gentleman stood up at the same moment at the instance of the strong internal emotion.

What is it that affects Mrs. Mellish and her visitor so powerfully? As we have said, a carriage drew up; that carriage was Mr. Seymour's. Out of it got the gentleman; then, with abundance of demonstration of assistance on his part, came the newly-betrothed. Then the complacent cousin, nodding and smiling, was driven away, and Henrietta, held by the hand, as though she belonged to him, was led in by Mr. Seymour. It took a long time to walk up the little garden path, but at last they got into the room. Then the four individuals, whose doings most affected each other in this world, stood confronted. What an antagonism of passion was working in the heart of every one of them! What hate, what fear, what sickening triumph, what dark dependency!

Mrs. Mellish had been taken by surprise. She had by no means expected this winding-up of affairs. Although she had told Mr. Seymour of her daughter's attachment to Lionel Kendrick, she would not for all the world, if that could have been given to her, have hinted to the latter that such a person as Mr. Seymour ever crossed their threshold—still less that even attentions,

much less proposals, were possible things. Overwhelmed with the conviction that a crisis had overtaken all her hopes and plans, bringing with it inevitable disappointment, she made no effort either to avert it or conceal her feelings.

Hypocrisy had not now time to work. Young Lionel stood silent, his fine figure drawn up to its full height, his handsome face full of indignant sorrow and wonder. But there was no tearing a passion to shreds in him. He was a man, in the noblest meaning of that word.

Of all the four it was Henrietta who was the craven. There she stood, pale amber-colour. She was not prepared for this confronting. She felt as if it would have been a relief for her to have sunk into the earth, if it would only have been kind enough to open. But living graves are not dug in that way. They do very well for figures of speech, but fact is altogether a different thing. Many a felon at the bar of justice would be much obliged to mother earth for the summary process; but it is necessary for the good of society that the culprit should have no covering but the mantle of shame.

Henrietta stole but one glance at her two lovers. She had never before seen them together. The comparison was fearfully disproportionate. Both were tall, with some faint lines of family likeness in feature and figure. Beyond that, they were the antipodes of each other. Young Lionel stood with noble bearing, clear eyes, integrity stamped on every lineament, the work of the divinity strong upon his humanity. His rival confronted him, every line and wrinkle of his face a written document of the craft of his life.

At that moment Henrietta saw the utter folly of her "Woman's Bargain." At that moment her heart spoke with a force not to be contradicted or gainsaid. If she could only have undone the work of the last few hours! But no. The grasp of those thin, bony fingers was on her arm—was the room turning round?—now, that arm was round her waist—what right had he?—was the light waning?—what had come to her?—was some demon clutching her?

They laid her on the sofa. For the first time in her life Henrietta had fainted. This was none of the fine lady swoons which some of her friends indulged in when they found themselves contradicted about a ball or a bonnet; or when they happened to be sustaining the cruel injury of neglect at a party where nobody spoke to them. No, it was nothing dainty, and delicate, and rather inclining to the sentimental and agreeable. First came the inexplicable prostration; then the passage resembling that of death, and that so closely, that fainting fits like these are as deaths repeated as often as they are passed through.

But the recovery was infinitely more appalling. That struggling back to life, how terrible! Had our poor heroine really been buried alive? Was she really in her coffin? Oh, for a breath, a breath, and but the power of the slightest movement! They had opened the doors and the windows, but still she was not suffocating, but suffocated. Tons weights pressed down every part of her body. Oh, if they would only lift off their hands—the weight of those hands crushed her, held her down like stone or iron—surely no death was ever like this—the atmosphere was all lead—could she breathe lead? Oh, for one breath of the pure air! Or was this the thing they called death? And did death leave consciousness without power of action? Oh, if they would only lift off the cruel weight of those hands! If they would only chase her, or if they would only stand away, and let her live if she might, or die if she must!

Then came that frightful sensation of numbness pierced by millions of acute needle-like stabs all over the body. The poor, feeble heart strove mightily in its weakness to cast off the mountain of lead that crushed it down, and by degrees the faint pulsation seemed to heave away, if we may be allowed the expression, the metal weight of atmosphere which crushed it down.

It was consciousness that gave the horror to this living death. Henrietta knew what they were doing, long before those around her believed her cognizant of what was passing. At length she opened her eyes. Both her suitors were standing over her. She looked from one to the other. Do we not all know that there are some momentary scenes of life that haunt us to our dying day, never to be dimmed in their slightest colouring, or feature, and still less to be

forgotten? Such a moment was present with Henrietta. Lionel Kendrick's face with its existing expression was in that one glance so engraven on her heart, that never more could she look into that secret chamber without meeting the eyes of that portrait full of a pity almost sublime, mingled with a condemnation without passion, and a sense of bitter wrong and deadly injury without reproach.

Henrietta closed her eyes again in an agony of misery. The iron had entered into her soul. She made no more effort. If they would only go and leave her to her wretchedness! And yet that was the day of her betrothal—the day of her success—the day on which she had succeeded in arranging her "Woman's Bargain."

Lionel Kendrick was the first to feel that his presence was an intrusion. He spoke a few low words to Mr. Seymour. Nobody heard them but themselves. A bitter smile of malignant triumph wreathed the lips of that gentleman as he dropped a word of answer. Then Lionel Kendrick went his way.

Mr. Seymour waited until he was fairly out of sight. Then, stooping down, he kissed Henrietta's hand, as though it were a thing that belonged to him, and, whispering that he should soon see her again, he also relieved the little cottage of his presence.

The next morning saw Lionel Kendrick on his way to the Hall by an early train. No carriage met him at the station, but he went on as though he knew every jot of the path, either by force of instinct or some old reminiscence. Presently, leaping over a fence, he found himself among a grove of fine old trees with a garden seat in the front and some of the outbuildings of the mansion in the distance. "And here," he said to himself, "I used to play when I was a boy. On that seat I learned my lessons, and in that hollow tree I used to hide myself when they called me. I think I see my mother even now, trying to chide me with a voice full of tenderness and eyes full of love. This lawsuit killed my father, but I must fight it out to the end, since it was the only inheritance he had left to bequeath to me; and this man—this man—he has taken away my birth-right, and now he robs me of the woman I had chosen and won out of the whole world. Strange mystery of destiny! Can we who are thus pitted against each other love the same object? There are a few questions to be asked, and here he comes to answer them."

As he thus soliloquised, Mr. Seymour approached.

(To be continued.)

PRESENTATION TO MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

On Saturday evening the inhabitants of Coventry entertained Mr. Charles Dickens at a public dinner, held at the Castle Hotel, in that city, at which they presented him with a valuable gold watch, of their own manufacture, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Charles Dickens, Esq., by his friends at Coventry, in testimony of his kindness to them, and his eminent services to the interests of humanity." In December last year Mr. Dickens favoured the Mechanics' Institute with a gratuitous reading of his "Christmas Carol," and it was in acknowledgment of this service that the above presentation was made. Mr. Charles Wren Hoskins occupied the chair, and there were present many of the most influential inhabitants of Coventry. The presentation was made after dinner by the chairman in an able speech highly eulogistic of Mr. Dickens's eminent services to his country by the development of his literary genius. Mr. Dickens briefly replied. He assured them the watch they had presented to him would be deeply prized by him, and should be his companion in all his sedentary workings at home and his restless wanderings abroad; it should never be absent from his side to count, he hoped, the hours of many laborious days. When he had done with time and with its measurement, that watch should belong to his children, and as he had seven boys, and as they had all of them begun to serve their country in various ways, or were to be trained to do so, and as they had begun to elect into what distant regions they should seek their fortunes, he had great pleasure in imagining that it was not only possible, but very probable, its little voice might be heard years hence telling the time in some unfounded city in the wilds of Australia, or, who knew, it might be in Coventry-street, Japan. (Laughter and cheers.)

An application having been made to the Lords of the Admiralty to grant the hulk of a war frigate for the purpose of turning it into a sailors' chapel on the Tyne, their lordships have informed the applicants that the Rattlesnake will be placed at their disposal. It is intended to fit it up by private subscription, and it will be used for services conducted by a minister of the Established Church.

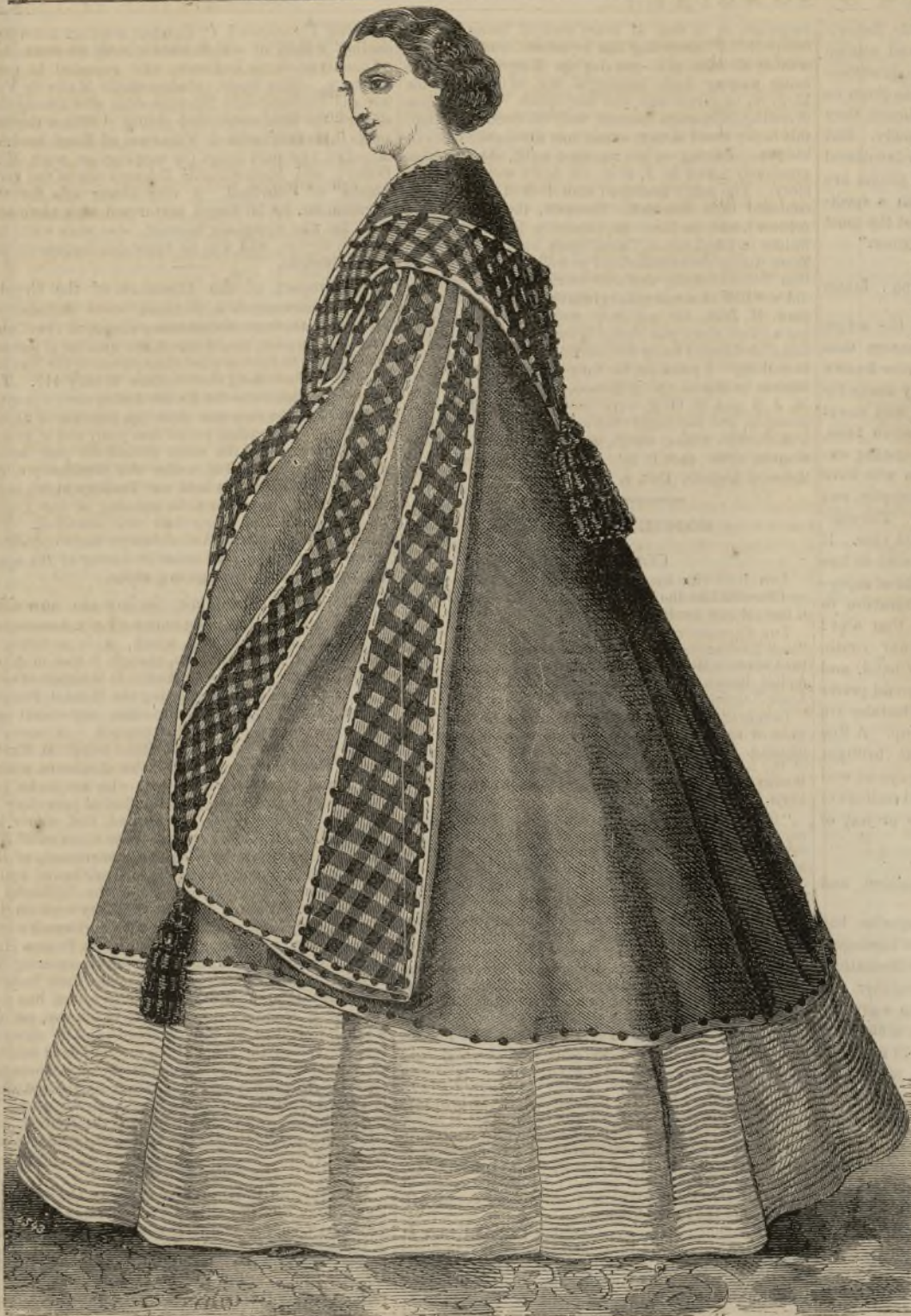


Fig. 1.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Cloak of common brown cloth, with side trimmings composed of crossings of velvet of the colour of the cloak. These crossings of velvet are disposed in a lozenge pattern, and are edged round with passementerie. The long pointed hood has a deep trimming of crossed velvet, corresponding with the side trimmings, and is finished with a long silk tassel. The cloak is of a circular form, and to the two ends in front are attached tassels similar to that at the point of the hood. Dress of mohair, having horizontal stripes of brown on a pale grey ground.

Fig. 2.—Cloak of black velvet, with side trimmings of very rich chenille passementerie. The hood is trimmed with



Fig. 3.

passementerie and fringe, and is finished at the point with four very rich chenille tassels. Dress of blue moire antique.

Fig. 3. (Head-dress suitable for Dinner or Evening Costume.)—This much-admired novelty is formed of a deep bavolet of black lace falling over the back part of the hair. It is attached at the upper part to a plaiting formed of rouleaux of groseille-coloured velvet. Two bows, with flowing ends, of groseille velvet are fixed low down under the edge of the lace bavolet.

Fig. 4. (Morning Cap.)—The material is clear white muslin. The borders are formed of quillings of muslin edged either with scalloped needlework, or with narrow Valenciennes lace. Long lappets of muslin, edged either with needlework scalloping or with Valenciennes, in accordance with the other parts of the cap. Bows with long flowing ends of blue sarsenet ribbon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

In the present and several past numbers of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER, we have given illustrations of the most fashionable cloaks: some intended for plain walking dress, and others suitable for a superior style of out-door costume. In addition to the various cloaks of which we have already furnished designs and descriptions, we may mention that in Paris many ladies are wearing large shawls of velvet, trimmed with broad black lace, and covered with rich embroidery in silk and jet. These shawls frequently have hoods of black lace. Velvet cloaks are trimmed with fringe, passementerie, and jet; and, as we observed last week, cloaks of black satin and black silk are becoming highly fashionable.

Terry velvet is a favourite material for out-door dresses. One recently made

is black, spotted with dark blue. The skirt is quite plain, and the corsage is buttoned up the front, from the waist to the throat. It has no basque; but the waist is encircled by a narrow ceinture of blue and black ribbons, fastened by a gold buckle in front. The sleeves are of moderate fulness, and plaited at the shoulders and at the wrists, where the fulness is confined on bands, over which are turned-up cuffs of worked muslin.

Another out-door dress, suited to the promenade or carriage drive, is composed of silver-grey poplin. The corsage has a Polish basque—that is to say, it is pointed before and behind. At each side the basque is set on in large box plaits. The sleeves are wide, slit open in their whole length, and the openings are confined by ornaments of passementerie. The skirt is double, and the upper one is ornamented at each side with passementerie.

An evening dress, in a somewhat novel style, has white and green flounces disposed alternately. The skirt is of plain green silk. The corsage is plain, and pointed at the waist, both in front and at the back. The short sleeves are composed of two puffs. Between the upper and lower puff there is a ruche of white ribbon, and at the bottom of the lower puff there is a ruche of green. Over the corsage is a fichu of white tulle, crossed in front, and with long ends linked together at the back of the waist. This fichu is covered with several rows of beautiful blonde lace, separated alternately by ruches of green and white ribbon. The coiffure consists of a bavolet of blonde, from beneath which flow two long blonde barbes. Across the upper part of the head, a bandeau formed of a plaiting of white and green velvet. On each side of the head a white rose, with drooping sprays of grass. This elegant dress has been prepared for a lady of distinguished fashion and taste, and is greatly admired.

THE LORD MAYOR is confined to his private residence at Lewisham by an attack of illness brought on, it is said, by over exertion since his advent to the chief magisterial chair, and has been interdicted by his medical attendant from taking any part in public business for some little time to come.



Fig. 4.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Saturday a concert was given at the Crystal Palace, in commemoration of the death of Mozart, which took place on the 5th of December, 1791, when he was only in his thirty-fifth year. The programme was chosen by Mr. Manns, from the composer's dramatic and instrumental works. The attendance was not so good as usual at these concerts, but better than might have been expected, considering the state of the weather.

BARON ROTHSCHILD has purchased Sir F. Kelly's mansion, adjoining his own house, and both houses are to be thrown into one mansion.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—In several towns steps are being taken to induce the tradesmen to extend the approaching Christmas holidays a day longer than usual, in order to afford a more convenient opportunity to persons engaged in trade, whether principals or assistants, to visit their friends and enjoy a seasonable relaxation. For this purpose it is proposed to extend the holiday, which will commence on Christmas-day, until Tuesday, the 28th, thus suspending business for three days.



Fig. 2.

POET'S CORNER.

IDDO AND ST. LOUIS.*

BY JOHN ROBERTSON.

O King, I heard a holy friar
Preaching the new crusade;
Mass! how the people's hearts took fire;
Mass! how he preached and prayed!

He told us of the Holy Land
To which the knights were going—
A spiny land, by zephyrs fanned,
With milk and honey flowing.

There the good knight, Sir Joshua,
Great fame and honour won;
Mary—such grace he had with her—
To steady him, stayed the sun.

The maids are fair, and soft the air,
And broad lands will be given,
And each Crusader dying there
Strays on kind breeze to heaven.

Then all the people prayed for strength
The miscreants to slaughter,
And I, long listening, felt at length,
My mouth begin to water.

And with one voice we praised the Lord,
Who orders all things well,
Who gives his knights a rich reward,
The Turks a burning hell.

But then came rushing through the crowd,
A dame with furious face,
And as she went she cried aloud,
"Give place, false loons! give place!"

The townsfolk knew the crack-brained thing:
Her right hand held a pan
Of burning coals; her left, Sir King,
Carried a water-can.

The people cried, "What means the pan
Thy right hand bears, good mother?
What mean'st thou by the water-can
Thou carryest in the other?"

"What means my pan? what means my can?
Ye do well to inquire:
To burn up Paradise the pan,
The can to quench hell-fire.

"When there's no heaven to inherit,
Nor hell to suffer in,
God shall be loved for God's own merit,
And feared for man's own sin."

Long mused he at the dame's mad jest,
Louis, of France the pride,
More dear to Christ than pope or priest:
And thus the saint replied:

"Meseems the dame and you, Iddo,
Were both alike abroad,
She parting God from bliss, Iddo,
You parting bliss from God.

"For He in bala can bless, Iddo,
And He in bliss can ban,
And small need of the coals, Iddo,
And small need of the can."

LITERATURE.

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

David and Samuel. With other Poems. By JOHN ROBERTSON. London: Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

This is not, we believe, the first appearance of Mr. Robertson as an author, though we are not aware that he has before challenged the admiration of the public in verse. We are not of a mind with Dr. Johnson, that a man of undoubted abilities would equally distinguish himself in whatever labour he chose to engage. We hold that there are innate propensities to which the mind addicts itself, and in which it achieves success with less effort, and to a much greater extent, than it would in any other. The reasoning powers and the imagination represent different spheres of intellect. Dickens would hardly succeed as a professor of metaphysics; and we fear the late Sir William Hamilton would have made wild work if he had attempted a continuation of "Vanity Fair." But there are men whose conceptions are so clear and vigorous—who so thoroughly understand and see the bearings on every side of the subject on which they write—that it amounts in them to a lesser but still an efficient kind of imagination, and whose poetry, therefore, though not of the highest, is still of a high order. Such a man is Kingsley, and such, we may add, is the author of the poems before us. His fame, we imagine, will rest mainly on his prose writings; but no admirer of his prose will willingly allow these poems to be forgotten. The first in the collection, and the longest, is a poetical version of the memorable visit of Samuel to Bethlehem after the rejection of Saul, and the choice of the new King of Israel. Mr. Robertson laboured under the disadvantage of having the incidents of that visit pretty fully set forth in the sacred narrative; but, with a poet's tact, he has contrived to introduce matter from other portions of the history, which he has interwoven in a judicious manner, showing great powers and fertility of resources. After the soft, smooth, and unmeaning flow of verse to which we have for some time past been accustomed, it is quite refreshing to turn to Mr. Robertson's vigorous style; every line seems instinct with life. Many of our readers may, however, prefer his specimens of versification of the Psalms. Those who have paid attention to the history of English devotional poetry know with what questionable success all former attempts to turn the Psalms of David into English verse have been attended. We have no hesitation in stating

* This ballad is built upon a very confused recollection of a story told by Jeremy Taylor in one of his sermons. Iddo, the rude knight, should have been Ivo, Bishop of Chartres.

that in the few specimens here inserted, Mr. Robertson has come nearer to the majesty and solemn grandeur of the original than any of his predecessors; with only this drawback, that he has given us poems, not hymns; and that, in consequence, they are not adapted to congregational psalmody. But no man can read them without having his devotional feelings quickened. The miscellaneous poems are of an equally high order. We have given a specimen, chosen not because it is the best, but the most adapted to our purpose, in the "Poet's Corner."

The "Golden Rule" Story Books. London: James Hogg and Sons.

UNDER this attractive title, Mr. Hogg, the active and enterprising publisher of the magazine that originally bore his name, and which is now known as *Titan*, has issued a series of little story books for the use of children, in which religious and moral instruction is enforced by short attractive tales, chiefly of boys and girls, but not altogether excluding the history of those great men who have made the world better, and wiser, and happier, and more free, from their having lived in it. The children of our day are certainly a favoured race. If there is anything for which we should wish to live our childhood over again, it is for the sake of enjoying those charming introductions to literature in the shape of nice pretty story books that alas! were all but unknown in the days of our youth. Now, they multiply around us on every hand, and among them all we know none that we would prefer to Mr. Hogg's "Golden Rule" series. The tales are all interesting, and they are nicely got up. A fine open type, beautiful paper, with stout brilliant colours—everything that can delight the eye as well as open the mind and cultivate the moral feelings of the child. We heartily wish this new project of Mr. Hogg success.

The Family Economist. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

THIS entertaining and instructive magazine has completed another year, and now forms a handsome volume, in which amusement and information, wisdom and wit, are happily blended together. A more enjoyable volume, or one containing a greater amount of readable matter, it would be difficult to find. True to its name, our fair readers will find in it an immense amount of valuable matter, relating to almost every point that is interesting in a family; while there are stories for the young, and short pregnant extracts, replete with sound suggestions, for those that are of a more mature age. The large circulation which the *Family Economist* has secured is, after all, the best test of its notice, and the extent to which its contents are appreciated by the public.

LITERARY AND FINE ART MISCELLANY.

The three judges to adjudge the Burns' prize poem at the Crystal Palace are not yet named. Mr. Thomas Carlyle is said to have been asked, and has declined; he is too busy with his "Frederick."

The *Athenæum* notices that Mr. J. Maurice Solomon, a member of the Jewish race, has taken honours in four out of the five sub-divisions of the degree of B.A. in the University of London, being the first time such a thing has been done.

The French sculptor, M. Leval, who has executed the statue of Napoleon the First for the city of Cherbourg, has now received orders from the Emperor to execute a second statue of Napoleon the First, which is to find its place at Longwood, St. Helena.

Mr. Pepper (formerly lecturer and scientific experimentalist at the Polytechnic Institution) has commenced lecturing at the Crystal Palace on the various fine art courts, and their contents. These lectures are illustrated by dissolving views taken from the original objects by photographic agency. The Egyptian Court is the subject at present under illustration.

Mr. Redgrave, of the Royal Academy, is making a full and precise catalogue of the pictures in the several Royal collections. Mr. Redgrave recommends that Mr. Scharf, the secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, should commence a catalogue forthwith of existing portraits of eminent English worthies, with measurements and other matters of moment immediately connected with them.

The statue of Handel, in aid of the funds for which the Sacred Harmonic Society of London some time since subscribed, is now ready for casting. The sculptor is named Heidel, and his work is intended for Halle. The figure is attired in the costume of the period in which Handel lived; the left hand rests on the side; the right, in which is placed a roll of music, rests on a small desk before him, on which lies the score of the *Messiah*. The figure has much firmness and character; the head is raised, and the attitude is such as if he were about to give the signal for the commencement of the oratorio. The likeness has been obtained from the statue by Roubilliac in Westminster Abbey, for which Handel sat to the sculptor. The statue will be cast at Berlin, and forwarded to its destination next summer.

One very rainy day, when the poor Empress Eugénie (who is to be pitied because her *canni* is

perpetual, as is that of every created being who is incapable of occupying him or herself, and is always craving amusement)—one day the Empress Eugénie being passing dull, betought her of sending for M. J. S., to divert her and her ladies. Now, a less diverting personage cannot well be conceived than this heavy novel writer, whose sole agreeability lies in his pen. Putting on her sweetest smile, the Empress graciously asked M. J. S. to sit down and tell her a story. The much honoured man looked rather more confused than charmed. However, the request was repeated, and the Empress, assuming the part of the Sultan in the Arabian Tales, again begged for one of those stories the narrator told so well. I verily believe that Scheherazade, who told stories to save her life, did not feel in a more disagreeable position than did poor M. J. S., for not only was he to tell a story, but a ghost story, *par dessus le marché*. What he told these fair dames I know not, but he ended by telling them something. I presume, for they were satisfied enough therewith to repeat the infliction, and next day, both M. J. S. and M. O. F. were bidden to the Empress's presence, and requested then and there to manufacture a *charade en action*, which, with the greatest possible trouble, they ended by doing.—*Correspondent of Literary Gazette*, Dec. 4.

COMIC EXTRACTS.

[FROM PUNCH.]

AND JUST THE RIGHT TIME.—Q. Why is the *Morning Chronicle* like the Inner Temple clock?—A. Because it has got new hands upon it.

THE CLEMENCY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Jones, of the Stock Exchange, conversing with Brown, remarked that the Count de Montalembert was a "great gun." "Yes," replied Brown (who was a wag), "and you see that Louis Napoleon has let him off."

IMPERIAL MASONRY.—The French press has been ordered to be silent on the Mortara case of Papal kidnapping. The object of this decree is the consolidation of the Empire, which, it is hoped, will be effected with Roman cement. France would, perhaps, prefer plaster of Paris.

"GIVE YOUR (MONEY) ORDERS, GENTS."—The employees of the Post-office are getting up a library and reading-room, and appeal far and wide for subscriptions and contributions. A gruff official in St. Martin's-le-Grand refuses to give a rap, declaring that the Post-office has quite enough men of letters already.

A STATIONARY BAROMETER.—A French newspaper indulges in the following strain. We fancy it must be intended for satire:—"It is very well known that the receptions of Lord Cowley are an excellent barometer of our foreign relations." It is a barometer, then, which, as visitors punished by those same "receptions" say, invariably points to "dry."

"ONE AT A TIME, GENTLEMEN!"—*Les Lionnes Pauvres*, a comedy now performing in Paris, has been forbidden at Madrid, because of the plain-spokenness with which it exposes immorality. At the same time, *Tartuffe*, till now prohibited on the Spanish stage, has been performed by permission of the authorities. This is surely inconsistent. On the principle of respect for the Sovereign, we can understand the prohibition of any exposure of immorality on the theatrical boards, while pleasure reigns paramount in the Royal boudoir; but how tolerate at once *Tartuffe* on the stage and triumphant Jeunivry in the closet of the Prince Consort?

A DANGEROUS ALLUSION.—During the festivities at Compiègne, one of the great successes in the Imperial Theatre has been the vaudeville of *Les Deux Ménages*. How comes it that the Emperor should have tolerated the performance of a piece so suggestive of awkward comparisons? Everybody must have been reminded of the contrast between two other ménages: the ménage of that happy couple, John Bull and Lady Victoria, and the troubled one of their neighbours, Mons. Louis Napoleon and Madame La France. The first ménage is known to be one of the most harmonious, orderly, and yet free and easy, households going. For an account of what the other is, apply to M. de Montalembert.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The second of the Cattle-show concerts took place on Wednesday night, and was even better attended than the first. The selection was precisely of the same character as its precursor the day before, with the additional attraction of Mr. Sims Reeves. The great English tenor, though only partially recovered from his recent severe indisposition, came forward manfully sooner than disappoint the public a second time, and was received with a storm of cheers and plaudits. He gave Mr. Balfe's very popular setting of "Come into the garden, Maud" (Tennyson), in such a manner as to raise the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch. Encored, as a matter of course, he recommended it without hesitation; for in this instance hesitation would have only amounted to false modesty. The same honours awaited him in the elder Braham's once familiar duet, "All's Well," in which he enjoyed the spirited co-operation of Mr. Weiss. If Mr. Sims Reeves was the hero of the concert, Miss Arabella Goddard was the heroine. As our great singer was cheered, so was our great pianist. Though Miss Goddard played four times, instead of twice, the genuine heartiness of the public admitted of no denial, still her admirers were hardly satisfied. They would fain have made her repeat "Home, sweet home," which she substituted on being recalled after the late Fumagalli's elegant fantasia entitled "Clarice," and "The Last Rose of Summer," which she played in response to the unanimous encore awarded to Thalberg's *Don Pasquale*. But enough was as good as a feast, and these brilliant solos, however fluently executed, tax the physical force no less than the mechanical dexterity of the performer. Miss Dolby, too, was in high request, and was compelled, by undisputed verdict, to go twice through a graceful song by Mr. Duggan. Equally fortunate was Mr. Weiss, in a new ballad of his own composition, and the Swedish singers, in their in-

spiriting *Trummarsch* ("Hor hur glattigt trumman skalar"), both of which were stoutly re-demanded by the demi-rustic audience, and repeated in consequence. Miss Poole, Mademoiselle Marie de Villar, and Mademoiselle Behrens were also among the singers, the first mentioned giving "Where the bee sucks," Mademoiselle de Villar one of Mendelssohn's beautiful two-part songs (in conjunction with Miss Dolby), and Mademoiselle Behrens one of the racy "lieder" of *Vaterland*. A very clever solo for the harmonium, by M. Engel, performed with taste and skill by the composer himself, also met with the utmost favour, and was an agreeable feature in the entertainment.

The report of the Directors of the Crystal Palace recommends a dividend to be declared at 2s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares of the Company. According to the report, the number of persons who appear to have availed themselves of the Sunday opening by becoming shareholders is only 417. The number of visitors to the Palace during the six months embraced in the accounts shows an increase of 21,000 over the corresponding period last year, and of 48,000 as compared with the same period the year before that.—A public meeting, under the presidency of Sir Joshua Walsley, was held on Tuesday night, in St. Martin's Hall, to promote the opening of the Palace on Sundays. The large hall was crowded. The *Morning Star* reports that although some opposition was attempted, the resolutions in favour of the opening were adopted by large majorities.

The Sacred Harmonic Society are now deep in their preparations for the centenary commemoration of the death of Handel, which, it is understood, will take place in June next, though it was in April, 1759, that the great master died. It is expected to be on a scale of vastness surpassing the Handel Festival of last year; and, indeed, surpassing any choral performance that has ever been attempted. A series of choral rehearsals have already been begun at Exeter Hall. On Friday evening all the choristers, professional and amateur, in London, who are to be employed at the festival—to the number of seventeen or eighteen hundred—were assembled, and, under the direction of Mr. Costa, rehearsed the choruses of *Belhazzar*; not with the view, we understand, of this oratorio being performed at the festival, but of training and exercising the singers for the fulfilment of their duties. We may presume that they were singing at sight, for *Belhazzar* has not been performed within our memory save once (we think) at Exeter Hall, more than twenty years ago. If we remember rightly it was then badly executed, and made little impression. But though its dramatic construction, like that of some of Handel's other works, is clumsy, yet the music is worthy of his mighty genius, and the choruses especially, contain some of the master's most sublime conceptions. We may add, that the chorus-singers showed a surprising degree of readiness in sight-singing; and there is no doubt that a steady course of such practice, from this time to the festival, will effectually prepare them for taking the field.—*Daily News*.

MR. ALFRED B. RICHARDS AND THE COMMERCIAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.—We understand that this gentleman, so well known in the periodical literature of the metropolis, and by his various writings on politics, *belles lettres*, the resources of the British colonies, &c., is about to give courses of lectures in Ireland, with a view to stimulate the commercial enterprise of the sister country in several directions of external trade. We know no one more competent to the task, or equally able to make it one of pleasure and profit to his audience.—*Liverpool Albion*.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE, MUSWELL-HILL.—A deputation had an interview by appointment on Thursday with Lord Brougham, at his house, Grafton-street, to explain to him the educational features of the proposed Palace of the People on Muswell-hill. His lordship entered fully into the subject, expressed himself highly satisfied with the contemplated arrangements, and agreed to accept the office of President of the proposed Council of Education in connexion with the institution. The deputation consisted of Sir Charles Fox, the Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., Mr. Owen Jones, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Charles Ratcliff, of Birmingham, Mr. H. Masterman, Mr. Chamerovowzow, Mr. Scott, F.H.S., Mr. Bell, and Mr. Stevens. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. Alderman Wilson, and other gentlemen, were prevented attending the deputation by special business.

DEATH OF THE SISTER OF ROBERT BURNS.—Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of Robert Burns, the poet, and the sole surviving child of that family circle of which he was the elder brother, expired quite unexpectedly at her cottage, near Ayr, on Saturday morning, at half-past eight o'clock. Isabella Burns, or, as she was more familiarly known, Mrs. Begg, was born at Mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th of June, 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday, would have completed her 88th year. She was the seventh child and third daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown. About the year 1794 or 1795 she was married at Mossburn, Mauchline, to John Begg, who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow, in 1813, and whom she thus survived for the long period of forty-five years. A few years since, interest was made with the Government, and a pension of 10*l.* was obtained for Mrs. Begg; in 1842, by the kind exertions of Mr. Robert Chambers, a sum of 400*l.* was raised by public subscription, part of which was sunk in an annuity for Mrs. Begg, and which dies with her, 160*l.* being reserved for her two daughters. The proceeds of Chambers' life of the poet, which amounted to 200*l.*, also fell to the daughters, and the late Sir Robert Peel, when in power, granted them a pension of 10*l.* each, so that in coming to reside in the neighbourhood of Ayr, the united sums of mother and daughters made up about 75*l.*

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

The Royal Proclamation, announcing the direct sovereignty of the Queen over India, was read on the 1st November in Bombay, from a platform erected on the steps of the Town Hall. "At five o'clock in the afternoon," says the *Times* correspondent, "the Governor and public functionaries assembled in the Durbar-room. By the side of the brilliant uniforms of the Staff mingled the snow-white dresses of the Parsees and the Musselmans, the gay turbans and scarves of the Hindoos, and the dark habiliments of the clergy, among whom appeared not only the European ministers of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths, but the dusky forms of native converts, with shaven heads and black scalp locks. A procession having been formed, with less attention to the etiquette of each one's rank than would have been possible in the days of Osory and Charles II., Lord Elphinstone and the Secretaries of Government advanced to a platform erected on the steps of the Town Hall, and proceeded to the business of the occasion. The scene presented from the spot where Mr. Young, the Chief Secretary to Government, stood, holding in his hand the Royal Proclamation, was not without its peculiar characteristics. To the right and left of the principal actors in the scene stood the beauty and fashion of Bombay. On the steps below the platform was a choice assemblage of native gentlemen, and on the Green, or crowding onwards from the 'side streets abutting upon it, waved to and fro a turbaned crowd, the variegated hues of whose dresses, full of that harmony peculiar to the East, gave a marked character to the scene. The houses, in themselves sufficiently mean, were decorated with flags, and preparations for the coming illumination. The roofs were filled with spectators, whose scanty clothing allowed their long thin limbs to be seen in relief upon the deep evening sky. The circular road round the Green was kept by the regiments of the garrison. A flagstaff stood at the foot of the Town Hall steps, another erect on the point of the cathedral, awaiting the unfolding of the standard of England, which was to wave for the first time over the city of Bombay. In the midst of the deepest silence, Mr. Young read the Proclamation in English, which was afterwards delivered in Marhatti by the chief interpreter, Mr. Wassewdeo. The troops saluted, the bands played 'God save the Queen,' and the Royal standards rose simultaneously to the summit of the flagstaffs, that hoisted on the cathedral expanding at once to the breeze and showing the lions of England. On the lower flagstaff the Royal standard hung listlessly, and it was not till the troops had begun to move, after the cheering and booming of the Royal salute had been heard, that the emblem of English sovereignty was found to have been hung upside down. There was a pang in the breast of the superstitious at that moment, who consoled themselves, however, with the thought that a similar accident had not happened to the flag on the cathedral." The following is a copy of the Royal Proclamation:—

"ALLAHABAD, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General has received the commands of Her Majesty the Queen to make known the following gracious proclamation of Her Majesty to the princes, the chiefs, and the people of India:—

"PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL TO THE PRINCES, CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for us by the Hon. East India Company:—

"Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in our names and on our behalf.

"And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our First Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

"And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honourable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

"We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

"We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and, while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own

subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

"We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

"We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports, and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field; we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty.

"Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—

"Our clemency will be extended to offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects.

"With regard to such the demands of justice forbid exercise of mercy.

"To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but in appointing the penalty due to such persons full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

"To all others in arms against the Government we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

"It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the first day of January next.

"When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful ministry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant unto us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

The proclamation of the Viceroy on Her Majesty's assumption of authority was as follows:—

"PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"Foreign Department, Allahabad,

"1st November, 1858.

"Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is her gracious pleasure to take upon herself the Government of the British territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

"From this day all men of every race and class who, under the administration of the Honourable East India Company, have joined to uphold the honour and power of England, will be the servants of the Queen alone.

"The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in her Royal proclamation.

"From the many millions of her Majesty's native subjects in India, the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a Royal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

"By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India. "G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General."

In the evening, there was a grand illumination. The *Times* correspondent says:—

"Evening was closing in when the ceremony was completed, and as the crowd dispersed from the Town Hall the first signs of the illuminations were visible in the increasing gloom. Triumphant arches had been thrown across the streets, not only of the Fort, but of the native city. Thousands upon thousands of lights gave out in fire the outlines of colonnades, windows, curious gables, and quaint devices. Queen Victoria's name was everywhere—as 'Queen of India, Empress of Hindostan.' There were 'Farewells to the East India Company,' new hopes for the future of India emblazoned on more than one edifice. Crystal chandeliers were hung from house to house amid festoons of light, and throughout the streets glaring yellow, blue, and green in the obscurity of a moonless night; crowds of people in every walk of life flung gaily along and enlivened the scene. The gates of the Fort, the bastions, and ravelines were embroidered with flame, the ships in the harbour shone out in the darkness amid the blaze of blue lights. Bombay had never seen such a celebration, nor had its population, fond as Orientals are of glitter and glare, ever enjoyed so much of it. Of the fireworks exhibited on the occasion I need only say that they were as good as it was possible to produce with the means at our command. The results of similar demonstrations at Madras, Agra, Delhi, Karachi, Poonah, and other presidency towns, have already been made public here; none vied with Bombay in their demonstrations and rejoicing."

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Lord Clyde, meanwhile, is in motion to execute his plans for the reduction of Oude. Towards the end of October he was advancing on Shunkerpore to attack Beni Madho, the great Zemindar. Much importance is attached to the destruction of this man's power, as it is by fear of him that a large number of the Zemindars in Oude are restrained from making their peace with us. Beni Madho disposes immediately of a force of 11,000 infantry, and 1,500 cavalry, with ten field pieces, and likewise commands the support of Foggaj Singh Nazim, who has with him 8,000 infantry, and 1,000 irregular horse. It is calculated that Beni Madho would have no difficulty in raising his force to 25,000 men should he think it advisable to defend himself in his entrenched jungle at Shunkerpore. While the Commander-in-Chief advances on Beni Madho's fortified seat, the Fattyghur and Shahjehanpore brigades of the army of Rohilcund move eastward, the first clearing the country along the left bank of the Ganges down to the Cawnpore and Lucknow road, and the second sweeping the north-eastern face of Oude in the direction of Lucknow. It is hoped that by these movements the enemy may be compelled to stand and fight, when the result of one or two battles would doubtless decide the great body of landowners in our favour. The *Times* correspondent, writing from Bombay, on the 9th Nov., says:—

"Columns from Fattyghur and Shahjehanpore have already made rapid strides in the direction traced out to them. The Fattyghur column, having crossed the Ganges, occupied Palee and Sandee without opposition, and marched south. Roheea, where the life of Adrian Hope was sacrificed, has been taken (October 27th) from Nerput Singh, who abandoned the place after setting fire to it. From Shahjehanpore Brigadier Colin Troup advanced, on the 21st of October, to Pargaon, and is proceeding to drive the rebels from the upper frontier towards Lucknow. On the southern border a column from Azimghur has been in motion to drive the insurgents east and north up the angle formed by the Gogra and Goomtee. General Grant having placed two regiments of his Shahjehanpore force midway between the Gogra and Goomtee, to prevent the enemy from forcing their way downwards into the Jaunpore district, Lord Clyde, taking with him Her Majesty's proclamation, would leave Allahabad, I believe, on the 1st inst., to sweep the country on the north bank of the Gogra, and reduce Lall and Beni Madho. I do not expect that they will fight, though, if we believe their boasts, they intend to hold out to the last extremity. Oude, you will see, will be a field for the exercise of police duties in a few months. The Begam asks but to surrender. Many strong forts have lately fallen into our possession. Sundella had been captured by Brigadier Barker, when I last wrote. Birwa, ten miles from it, has since been reduced. On the 21st October, Brigadier Barker, with the 88th, the Rifles, some Irregulars, and guns, assaulted the place, and stormed it, losing twenty killed and eighty wounded, and killing numbers of the defenders. Mahmedi Hoosein, thinking Sultanpore weakened by the despatch of regiments to Dostpore, thought fit to approach with 6,000 men, among whom were our old friends the Nusseerabad Brigade. He was met on the 20th of October by Brigadier Horsford with 1,000 men, and completely beaten, with the loss of two guns—the same that our Bombay Lancers lost so many men at the outbreak of the rebellion in attempting to capture. The fort of Mendowalee has been taken and destroyed. Another attack on Iabrowlee has been repulsed with loss to the enemy. A detachment from Duriabad has taken possession of Arunda. All these victories achieved, with the exception of the capture of Birwa, without any loss on our part, confirm me in the belief that Lord Clyde will meet with but feeble resistance."

THE CAMPAIGN IN OUDE.

The following is Lord Clyde's Proclamation on taking the field:—

"OCTOBER 26.—The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oude that, under the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, he comes to enforce the law. To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people. The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed

in the towns and villages. But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves. Their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered. This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest Ryots. The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well-disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence. "CLYDE."

DEFEAT OF TANTIA TOPEE.

Tantia Topee, with all his talent for running, has been brought to earth, and has requested to be allowed to surrender. How he remains yet at large, how he has been reduced to his present state, the *Times* correspondent thus proceeds to tell:—"After the battle of Sindwa, which, as you know, took place on the 19th of October, General Michel, who fought that action with Lockhart's Infantry and the Sales's Cavalry Brigades, was led falsely to believe that Tantia Topee had fled to the north, in the direction of the Betwa. The line taken by the rebels in their flight should have prepared him to mistrust that information, for the rebels were pursued towards the Jamni river, on a road entirely opposed to that of the Betwa. However, General Michel marched in pursuit to Lullapore, on the latter river, and Tantia Topee fled in the opposite direction, towards Malthowe, bent on plundering the rich and open town of Bhilsa and the undefended city of Bhopal, which he had reason to believe he would find completely undefended. Michel, however, though tardily apprised of his real movements, made up by repeated and rapid marches for the time he had lost in following a wrong track, and returning from the vicinity of Lullapore through Malthowe, he came up with Tantia Topee at Korrai (on the 25th of October), killed 500 of his men, took all his guns, and cut his army in two. The smaller division fled off to Khimlassa, and has, no doubt, been accounted for by either Scudamore, Liddell, or Whitlock—either of whom, from the vicinity of Chundaree, Tehree, or Chutterpore, may have fallen in with him. The main body, under Tantia and the Rao of Banda, pursued its journey towards Bhilsa, which it still hoped to plunder. Fortunately, Parks's Rajpootana Brigade had marched from Seronj, crossed the Betwa, and covered Bhilsa, so that, after a slight skirmish between the vanguards, Tantia Topee was obliged to turn off and make for the Nerbudda. Michel's force only reached Bhilsa on the 28th, and Parks's Brigade retired to Bhopal; but Kerr, with his Mahratta Horse, had, in the meanwhile, reached Hosungabad, on the Nerbudda, and I hear, on excellent authority, that Tantia Topee, hard pressed by this vigorous partisan, sent in a message to him, asking on what terms he would be allowed to surrender. Kerr replied that he would preserve his life until he had conferred with the competent authorities for instructions, but warned him that if he caught him in the field he would certainly have him hanged. When you consider that Kerr had with him but 600 men, natives, but well known throughout India for their boldness in action, you will be convinced, as I am, that if the intelligence I have now given is confirmed, we have nothing more to fear from this notorious freebooter. It is known, indeed, from prisoners who surrendered after the battle of Korrai, that the followers of Tantia, though still numerous were weary and footsore, that they have no guns, and scarcely any small arm ammunition. Without these, it is needless to say, Tantia Topee could no longer fight. It was stated positively enough yesterday that Tantia Topee had crossed the Nerbudda, whence he threatened the Deccan, and the despatch of a battery from Ahmednugger, with troops eastward and northward from Ellichpore and Jaulna, the sudden departure of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons from Poonah, and of the 17th Lancers from the neighbourhood of Goona towards Bhilsa, seemed to justify this belief; but intelligence of Tantia's desire to surrender has, I am told, been since received by telegraph."

Turning from Central India to Behar, we find results somewhat similar produced by the movements of Brigadier Douglas, and the various detachments from Buxar, Arrah, and Sasseram towards the jungle strongholds of Ummer Singh. Driven from Jugdespore to the eastward, as it were cornered in the angle formed by the Soane and the Ganges, unable to cross either of those rivers, they were, on the 21st of October, apparently on the eve of destruction. But Ummer Singh and his men again slipped from our detachments, fled to the westward, were caught and severely handled at Sacreeta, on the road to Sasseram, but made good their retreat at last to the Rohtas hills.

In the Punjab all his quiet; the same may be said of Rajpootana. With the exception of some trifling demonstrations by Rohillas in the direction of Barrampore, which some Europeans from Malligann and the 23rd Native Infantry from Dhoolia have been sent to put down, North Candeish is quiet.

INSURRECTIONS IN SYRIA.

The following telegram, dated Marseilles, Wednesday, Dec. 8, has been received in London:—

Advices have been received from Lebanon to the 25th of November. Notwithstanding the death of several of the insurrectional chiefs and the submission of the Syrian tribes, disagreements and disorder increase continually, and the inhabitants of Syria implore the protection of the European Powers. A fight has taken place near Damascus, with a horrible slaughter of the Mutualis (a Syrian tribe), by the Nomades.

At the meeting of the Army Contract Commission, on Tuesday, Mr. Elliot, an inspector at the Tower, gave a point blank contradiction to the charge that he had received bribes during the Crimean war. Mr. Peter Tait, a Government contractor, gave testimony as to the value of steam in the manufacture of soldiers' clothes.

THE WORK-TABLE.
CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS FOR HOME.

CHRISTMAS brings with it many joys and pleasures.

One of the greatest is the gathering together round the parental hearth of those young scions of the family who are among Heaven's best blessings. The boys from their country schools have come half wild with delight. The girls, less frantic, but not less joyous, echo their merry laughter. The father rejoices in his girls, the mother is proud of her boys; loving eyes brighten and glisten; an atmosphere of gladness breathes round the domestic hearth, and for the time-honoured season trouble and anxiety and care are as shadows expelled by common consent.

Last week we commenced our instructions for Christmas decorations of home, and we now return to our task, glad to find that our suggestions are acceptable.

The medallion is another of the pretty decorations designed to hang against the wall. This, also, has for its foundation a small hoop, over which is stretched a piece of crimson calico, so as to form a surface-ground. All round the edge is carried a

border composed of little sprigs of evergreens and the bright red holly berries. In the centre a handsome bunch is fastened, among which a pretty variety of paper roses are intermingled—white, pink, variegated, and down to the deepest shades. These

equally effective. It has for its foundation either a small piece of wood, or a very diminutive hoop. Branches of evergreens are arranged so as to represent a six-pointed star. The stems meet in the middle, but the outer points require exact and corre-

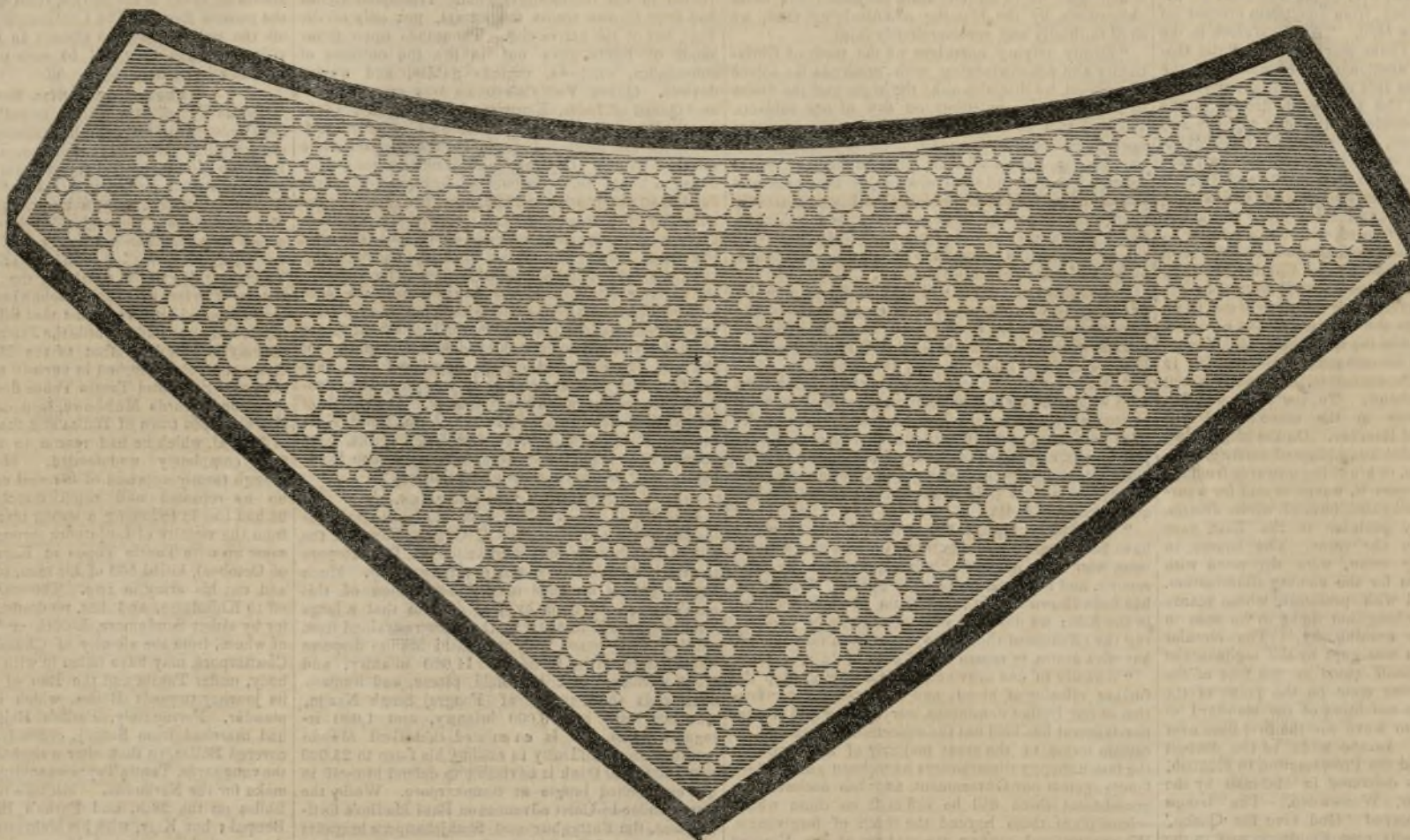
These allow a great diversity of fancy. They may be made of any foliage, either mingled or alone.

Arches over doors are especially striking. For these, the half of a large hoop forms the best foundation. They look the best when they are rich and bold, being composed of compact masses of leaves, as well as of twigs of the pretty box, and the independent little shoots of the fir. The variegated laurel, and the bright, shining, prickly holly, with all the large family of beautiful evergreens, mingle admirably together. Above all, the coral red of the holly berries come out in rich relief, and should be forgotten in none of the decorations we have described.

RICH BORDER FOR A CHILD'S DRESS.

It is a great satisfaction and encouragement to believe that the Work-Table possesses an influence beyond that of helping to adorn and gladden the face of home. We attribute to it a much wider and more extended power, and hold that it has a

mental improving capability reaching up to a high point of morals. It is the medium of much kind feeling in the numberless interchanges of the different productions of the needle. Among the most valued mementoes of affection or friendship, some



CUFF IN VELVET AND BEADS.

are tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom; if not with ribbon, a strip of coloured calico, having a border of quicksilver paper pasted on, looks even more striking.

The Flower Star is another variety of ornament

spondent similarity of proportions. In the centre, a circular bouquet of flowers is to be placed, made with regularity, and having the appearance of being laid on, or of rising out of the centre of the star.

Garlands, also, are always extremely elegant.



BORDER FOR CHILD'S DRESS.

article, which has been worked by the hand of those whose absence we mourn, is always the most treasured; it seems to contain a sort of shadow of the departed; something which cannot be described, but which we know is always felt, and which never loses its influence. "And his mother made him a little coat, and sent it up from year to year," is thought worthy of being recorded in Holy Writ. May we not lay claim to these words in support of our theory?—they contain a tenderness and depth of love too strong for any one to gainsay. So much might be said on this subject, and we receive so

much confirmatory evidence from experience, that it is a real pleasure to make every exertion to meet the wishes and the tastes of our subscribers, and present them with the greatest possible variety of articles, that all may find in our pages some which may be appropriate to the many different relationships of life. We have this week given a design of extreme richness for a child's frock skirt. It is both light and handsome. To make it especially elegant, two rows may be formed into a double skirt. The lower border is worked in well raised satin-stitch. The upper portion is in buttonhole-stitch, with

guipure threads. The combination of the two kinds of work produces a very striking effect. The material on which it should be worked is fine cambric muslin, and the proper cottons for the different parts of the embroidery are Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s *Perfectionne*, Nos. 20, 24, and 40, for the guipure thread.

OTTOMAN COVER,

IN NETTING AND DARNING.

One branch of usefulness connected with our Work-Table affords us heartfelt satisfaction; it is the knowledge that through its means the weary

invalid often finds some new object of interest to beguile the sad hours of pain and weakness. Those who have had the sad experience of either seeing or feeling the effects of long and painful illnesses, know how valuable and important, and yet how difficult it is to excite an interest in outward objects, and to win the mind to some light amusement which will divert, without fatiguing it. This is not of trifling importance, as some agreeable occupation will frequently act as a stimulant, and greatly aid the physician's highest skill in restoring health to the sufferer. But this occupation must on no account re-



OTTOMAN COVER, IN NETTING AND DARNING.

quire much attention or any mental calculation; it must be perfectly easy, so that it can be laid aside on the slightest feeling of fatigue, and resumed whenever rest becomes wearisome. On this account, crochet and fancy knitting, if not perfectly understood, are, of all light works, the most objectionable. Even in health, they often prove the most tiresome of human occupations, requiring as much time and thought to understand them as would accomplish the mastery of some useful science, but in sickness

they are sometimes a positive injury, exciting instead of soothing the mind. There are no such objections to the very pretty style of work, netting and darning, which is capable of producing really elegant results without the slightest mental exertion more than would be required for the most simple operation of the needle. The netting may be prepared by any of the fairy fingers of the family circle, all ready for the darning; or it may be purchased, woven by machinery, the former being certainly much

superior to the latter. Our illustration, then, has only to be consulted, and the design darned according to the lines, and an extremely handsome ornament will be produced worthy of any drawing-room. A fringe of six or eight thicknesses of the same cotton as that used for the darning, forms the finish, tied in a knot through every loop. The proper cotton for the netting is Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s No. 12 Boar's Head Crochet, and for the darning the same makers' No. 10 Knitting Cotton.

CUFF OF VELVET AND BEADS.

The seasons are the most arbitrary rulers of fashion; and at their bidding all the varieties of fancy quickly make their appearance, whether it is in the form of the lightest of gossamers and gauzes, or the warmest of furs and flannels. From them there is no appeal, and the most tyrannical votary of fashion never dares to disobey their rules or hesitate to submit. The present order of rigorous

winter has introduced a very comfortable and cheerful-looking under-sleeve of scarlet merino, improved from the last winter by the addition of a black velvet cuff, combining the useful properties of warmth and durability as well as a high degree of taste. These cuffs are now worn ornamented with beads, and have an extremely pretty effect. A reference to our illustration will enable any lady to execute the design given. It is composed of white beads of two sizes. The largest, surrounded by the smaller, form the flowers; the branches are composed entirely of the small beads. If the white beads are considered too striking, black may be substituted, as the effect of either is very pretty. This cuff terminates a full merino sleeve, and is most appropriate for winter wear.

EARTHQUAKE AT BAYONNE.

A letter from Bayonne, of the 30th November, gives the following account of an earthquake experienced there and in the neighbouring districts: "About half-past twelve yesterday afternoon some violent shocks of an earthquake were felt at Bayonne, and lasted from eight to ten seconds. The oscillations proceeded from the south-west to the north-east. The phenomenon was accompanied by a dead sound similar to that of a waggon passing over a paved road. The weather, which had been rainy for some days previously, was hot, and the atmosphere heavy at the moment. A violent storm broke over the town at half-past three, but did not last long. The information received from various quarters respecting the effects produced by the phenomenon, some of them rather serious and some extraordinary, is too voluminous for publication. The motion was less violent at Bayonne than at St. Esprit, where the population were greatly alarmed, and where the church bells began to ring during the shock. At Bayonne the kitchen utensils were tossed about, and it is said some chimneys were seriously damaged. One of the ceilings of the Academy gave way, and cracks are visible in the walls of that ancient building. At the time the earthquake was felt the animals in the town exhibited symptoms of profound terror. The oxen lowed, and the pavement in several streets was displaced. On the rampart of Lachepaillet the earth was twice raised up and fell again with a violent noise; the neighbouring houses, however, were not injured. Notwithstanding the public buildings in the town were shaken with violence, no loss of life is to be deplored. The earthquake was extremely violent both at Biarritz and at Anglet, particularly in the low grounds; doors were shut with a loud noise, persons were thrown down, and numbers fled from their houses, fearing to be buried under the ruins. A herdsman, seeing his oxen lifted up several times, sought safety in flight. Some labourers, who were dining under a tree, felt the ground under them rise three times, and were dashed against each other as if by a violent wind. At that moment the weather was suffocating, and the heat was insupportable. The accounts received at Bayonne from St. Palais and St. Jean Pied-de-Port state that the shock experienced there lasted from eight to ten seconds. At three-quarters past twelve a violent shock, accompanied by a noise resembling the sound of distant thunder, caused a universal panic among the population of St. Jean Pied-de-Port assembled in the market-place. The violence of the commotion was so great that one chimney was thrown down, as well as the tiles from the roofs of the houses. The most solid buildings cracked as if about to fall, and the furniture in the interior of the houses was tossed about. During the oscillations a noise was heard similar to that of a heavy ball falling down six steps of a staircase step by step. The pedestrians, who were numerous, in consequence of the fineness of the weather, imagined that the ground was about to open under their feet. For some weeks past earthquakes have been frequent at Pau, St. Jean Pied-de-Port, and Madrid. Bayonne has not been visited by a similar phenomenon for the last eight or ten years."

The following letter from St. Ubes gives an account of the recent earthquake there: "On the 11th instant, at 11.36 A.M., I was suddenly aroused from my slumbers by the sensation of a most violent shaking. I sat up, but was so terribly frightened that I could not leave my bed, whilst it seemed as if every moment the walls and ceiling must have fallen on me. Books, crockery, and in fact all that was not positively fixed in the house, came down in quick succession. It lasted from ten to fifteen seconds, but the sensation I experienced was most unpleasant. I first jerked backwards and forwards, then sideways, and finally had a good up and down shaking—it then ceased, and all was quiet; but alas! the shrieks which now reached me from the distance told me the melancholy tale. On looking out, a melancholy spectacle presented itself before me. The whole of that part of the town known as Buirrodo Traino was a complete mass of ruins. Walls and roofs were falling in all directions, threatening those who had fortunately been spared with a living tomb. A continued stream of terror-stricken human beings hurried forth into the square through every opening, and now the scene was really impressing and solemn. Men, women, and children knelt and joined in one common prayer of gratitude to the Almighty for their miraculous deliverance. This holy thought filling their minds protected the usual feeling of natural modesty which exists between sexes towards each other—for alas, there were many whose only garment consisted of a night-dress. There we stood in dread of a repetition, so imagine our great terror when at 10.25 A.M. we again experienced another shock, which lasted six seconds. Oh! it is frightful to behold the dreadful destruction of property which this caused; I shudder to think of it. Fortunately, Lisbon has escaped without much damage, but the towns of Alcazar, Grandola, and Sines have suffered terribly. The number of vic-

tims—very numerous, has not yet been ascertained; and it is heartrending to hear the laments of those who, through the mercy of God, have been spared, but have lost all their friends and all their property. The Lord have mercy on us in the midst of this scene of desolation and misery, for it requires a stout heart to face it."

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

In July, 1859, an examination of candidates will be held. Forty candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these twenty-five will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, eight for that of Madras, and seven for that of Bombay. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the civil service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May, 1859, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's-yard, London (S.W.), a certificate of his birth, showing that his age on May 1, 1859, will be above eighteen years and under twenty-two. A certificate, signed by a physician or a surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the civil service of India. Satisfactory proof of good moral character. A statement of those of the branches of knowledge in which he desires to be examined. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *visu voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. In July, 1860, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place. In this, as in the preceding examination, the merits of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the further examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

THE BELFAST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE GALWAY LINE.

(From a Correspondent of the Beacon.)
Mr. John Orrell Lever, accompanied by Mr. Cantwell (of Dublin), Mr. Pliny Miles (of New York), and Mr. A. B. Richards (of London), had an interview, by special invitation to Mr. Lever, with the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday afternoon, in order to discuss the advantages likely to accrue to Ireland from the establishment of an Irish line of Transatlantic steamers, and the expediency of urging the Government to recognise the claims of Ireland to at least an equal share of encouragement with that granted to any English line. As the conference was strictly private we are unable to report the conversation that took place; but the result was that the Chamber determined to call a special meeting at Belfast on Thursday, the 9th inst., to which Mr. Lever and his friends are invited. The feeling in Belfast towards the Galway Line is one of warm satisfaction and approval at the earnest given and the promise afforded that Ireland will ere long assume the commercial standing to which she is entitled in due proportion to her population, as well as in relation to her resources and her geographical position, as to the frontier of Western Europe, and her consequent greater proximity to the markets of the Western and through them of the Eastern world. It is felt that the Galway Line must command the sympathies of the Irish people, as well as the good wishes of the United Kingdom and its colonies, and although Mr. Lever may consider that he has yet effected nothing in comparison with future results and benefits, yet it must be owned that he has every reason to feel proud of his merited success in establishing the fact that an Irish line of steamers to America can successfully compete with the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by English lines. No investment can be made by Government more remunerative than a postal subsidy to an Irish steam line from Galway to America, which will shortly lead, in the judgment of practical men, to the trebling of the revenue paid by Ireland into the British Exchequer.

DEPUTATION UPON CHURCH RATES FROM BIRMINGHAM.—A deputation to present a memorial on Church-rates, from Incumbents and Churchwardens of Birmingham, had an interview with the Earl of Derby, at his official residence in Downing-street, on Thursday last. The deputation consisted of the Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, Rural Dean; the Rev. G. S. Bull, Rector of St. Thomas's; the Rev. W. Cockin, Rector of St. George's, and Charles Ratcliffe, Esq.

CUTTING OFF A LADY'S CRINOLINE.—A the Liverpool Sessions, on Wednesday (which for this special occasion were held in St. George's Hall, being the first time it has ever been used for judicial proceedings), William Huntingdon, a baker and flour dealer, was charged with having assaulted two young ladies in Prince's-park, Liverpool, and cut off the crinoline of the elder one, at the same time exclaiming, "These hoops, these hoops, I cannot tolerate them," or words of similar import. Shortly after the prisoner's examination before the police magistrate, when he attempted to prove an *alibi*, his friends asserted that the real perpetrator of the outrage, an Irish lunatic, who had escaped from Newry, had been captured in Liverpool and immured in a local *maison de santé*. Another curious fact connected with the affair is, that one of the local papers contained a lengthily verbose report of a second "Crinoline case," but as the alleged facts could not be proved, it was generally suspected that the affair was but a ruse of Mr. Huntingdon's more zealous friends, to draw off public attention from the charge against him. The case occupied the entire day, the great hall in which the trial took place being crowded, large numbers of ladies being assembled in the gallery. It was not concluded when our Liverpool parcel was despatched.

GENERAL INGLIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

On Saturday afternoon the heroic defender and present Governor of Lucknow, Major-General Sir J. Inglis, took his departure from Southampton for India on board the steam-ship Ceylon. The Town Council had agreed to present the gallant General with an address, and on his arrival at Southampton he proceeded to the town-hall, which he reached at twelve o'clock. He was accompanied by Lady Inglis, Lady Chelmsford, Mrs. Higgins, and Mrs. Tilling. They were met at the foot of the staircase by the Mayor and Corporation in their official robes, and conducted into the hall, where a large and select party of ladies and gentlemen had taken their seats, being admitted by tickets. The presence of the General and his party was the signal for a round of cheers, which continued for several minutes. The ladies were then conducted to seats set apart for them, whilst the gallant General, with Captain Tilling, occupied a seat at the right of the Mayor. Silence having been restored, the Mayor, in an appropriate speech, in which he alluded with much feeling to the heroic devotion displayed by Lady Inglis during the siege of Lucknow, then presented the address. On the address being handed to the gallant General by the Mayor, he rose to reply, and was received with great applause. Three hearty cheers were then given for Lady Inglis and Lady Chelmsford, they with deep emotion, bowing their acknowledgments.

General INGLIS then said: Mr. Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town and county of the town of Southampton.—The very kind reception you have given me here, on the eve of my departure for India, calls forth my warmest and sincerest gratitude. You have been pleased to express in the highest terms your admiration of my conduct since I entered the army in 1833, throughout which period I have been actively employed, and I trust as far as lay in my power have maintained the honour of my Queen and country wherever the duties of the service called me. I held, as you know, owing to the melancholy death of Sir Henry Lawrence, a responsible position during the siege of Lucknow, and was enabled, under God's providence and the assistance of the gallant little band composing my garrison, to withstand the repeated efforts of the enemy to carry our weak position, until reinforced by the persevering and brave Generals Outram and Havelock and their heroic troops. (Cheers.) I must now, as our time is short, once more express my heartfelt thanks for the high honour you have paid me, and I may add Lady Inglis also, this day, which has made, and I can assure you will ever make, a deep and lasting impression on our hearts (cheers), and I take leave of you, Mr. Mayor, aldermen, and all here present, with an earnest wish that every happiness, prosperity, and success in life may attend you. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. FALVEY, on the invitation of the Mayor, addressed the assemblage, and in conclusion begged, in the name of the people of Southampton, to wish Sir John and Lady Inglis a safe and prosperous voyage to India, and when they again returned to their English homes he hoped they would be spared in the evening of their lives to enjoy many years of health and happiness. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Sir JOHN INGLIS again returned the sincere thanks of himself and Lady Inglis for the way in which they had been received. He bade them all farewell.

The party then left the hall amidst the most deafening cheers, which were taken up by the assemblage outside, and the gallant General proceeded to the docks and embarked on board the Ceylon, being saluted by the guns of the Platform Battery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

On Friday morning a fire broke out in the mansion belonging to Sir Thomas Wilson (but in the occupation of Mr. J. Anderson), West-end-lane, Hampstead. The fire was discovered in the hot plate room. All hands in the building were summoned, as well as many of the neighbours, and exerted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner in endeavouring to remove the valuable furniture and to extinguishing the fire, but the flames speedily assumed a most threatening aspect, rushing through the flooring into various rooms. The engine of the parish soon arrived, and it was set to work from a pond, but was of little avail. A messenger was therefore despatched to London for the brigade, several engines of which arrived, but were unable to make any impression on the flames until the range of buildings were at least two-thirds destroyed. The contents of the buildings were insured. Whilst the above fire was raging, the firemen received intelligence that another fire had broken out in Heath-street, Hampstead, at the manufacturing premises belonging to Mr. G. Dearman, a builder and carpenter. The flames commenced, from some unknown cause, in a building upwards of sixty feet long, filled with material used in the trade, and also containing the principal portion of the men's tools. Owing to the inflammable nature of the goods in the place, the fire spread with unusual swiftness, and it quickly extended to the private residence of Mr. Charles Eagle. The firemen at once set their engines to work, but the flames were not extinguished until the building and all it contained were destroyed, and the premises of Mr. Eagle considerably damaged by fire and water.

On Monday morning, shortly before three, a fire, attended with fatal consequences to two persons, occurred in Old-street, St. Luke's. The building in which it originated was in the occupation of Mr. H. Pound, a coffee-shop and lodging-house keeper, who carried on business at No. 128, three doors from the police station. The escape started as soon as possible for the scene, but before the conductor reached the spot, the fire had taken such a firm hold of the lower part of the building as to be rushing through the front windows. The brigade engine from

Whitecross-street station arrived about ten minutes after the discovery. During the time thus necessarily lost the inmates of the house had all been aroused and made sensible of the danger. Mr. Pound made an attempt to get his wife and daughter downstairs, but the moment he opened the second floor bed-room door, in which they were, the volumes of smoke and a large sheet of flame which then ascended the staircase made it impossible to get down. Mr. Pound, therefore, made for a trap-door at the top of the house, telling his wife and daughter to follow. He at once procured a table, and placed it under the trap-door, but it was not high enough. He next procured a chair, which he placed upon the table, and by that means was enabled to get upon the roof, expecting that his wife and daughter, who had taken refuge in the third floor front, would follow him. This they appear to have attempted, but before they could get upon the table the fire overtook them, and Mr. Pound, in his endeavours to pull them up, got terribly burnt about the hands. The poor woman and her daughter, whilst in a state of frenzy, ran back again into the third floor, where they soon perished. The fire-escape conductor, it is only right to say, tried all he possibly could to get to the unfortunate persons, but as he was in the act of ascending to the third floor the flames shot forth and caught the top of his apparatus. All further efforts to save the occupants then became utterly useless. Mr. Pound had managed to pass over the roofs of the intervening houses, and took refuge on the roof of the police station. The escape was therefore taken to that place, and he was brought down in the machine. The firemen, by great perseverance, managed to confine the fire to the building in which it commenced, but they could not get the ruins cooled for some hours. Search was then made for the missing persons, who were found in the third floor, the woman lying on the fender, and the child about four feet from her; both, of course, were dead, as a third of the roof and the same quantity of the flooring were burned away. The woman was dressed, and the girl partially so. Mr. Pound, when he escaped, was also dressed.

A REVEREND DENOUNCER OF CRINOLINE.—On Sunday night the Rev. Mr. Rees, of Tatham-street Chapel, Sunderland, fell foul of the present rage for huge proportions in ladies' dresses. His chapel is generally well attended, and he had observed lately that where females were seated more space was taken up than the chapel could afford them, and so he spoke out, and told them in good set phrase that the chapel was free; that all who came could enter any part they pleased; but that each pew was intended to hold so many, as they could see plainly marked in figures; and that persons for the numbers so marked must go in, if they presented themselves. The sittings, he said, were not arranged for "the present exaggerated proportions of the ladies;" yet he could not see that these "proportions" should be the means of excluding people from the chapel, or of hindering the devout worshipper from hearing the Gospel.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

A Milan letter says there is much talk of the discovery of extraordinary waste and fraud in the management of the archduke's household. Five of his servants turn out to have been old thieves, and have been arrested. An author named Salari—having received from the archduke a diamond pin in return for a presentation copy of a book—found that the diamond was false. He returned the pin, thinking the archduke had been cheated by his jeweller. The intendant of the palace has sent no answer. Another similar case is cited.

The London returns still show an excessively high mortality as the effect of the recent severity of the weather. The weekly deaths rose in the latter part of November from 1,487 to 1,802; in the week ending last Saturday they were 1,738. In the first of these three consecutive weeks the mean temperature was 35.5 deg.; in the last it was 46.3 deg. A rate of mortality as high as that which has prevailed during the last fortnight would deprive the population of its natural increase; for, in the two weeks taken together, the deaths, which are usually much below the births, slightly exceeded them. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths was 1,175, but, as the deaths now returned occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average after the latter is raised in proportion to the increase,—a correction which will make it 1,293. The comparison shows that the deaths of last week exceeded by 445 the number that would have occurred according to the average rate of mortality.

A new room has been opened to the public in the British Museum, containing an extremely interesting collection of foreign plants and seeds—sections of the trunks of trees, showing their structure, and specimens of woods, British and foreign, polished and unpolished. These objects represent, principally, the vegetation of southern climates. All who have visited the workshop of a maker of Tunbridge ware must have been surprised at the great number of common English woods which are brought into use in forming the patterns on this very beautiful manufacture; but the present exhibition displays to a great extent the variety and beauty of grain of the woods of our own country, with the addition of a vast number of specimens from New Zealand, California, British Guiana, South Africa, Van Diemen's Land, Brazil, Ceylon, and even the ruins of Nimrod. One table displays cabinet woods and deals, and the woods used by the North-Western Railway in the construction of their carriages; another, what may be termed the curiosities of botany—such as the efforts made by a tree to cover a wound—the primitive representation of a gallows cut in the bark of a tree, and visible in the interior of the wood—a spike-nail embedded in oak, and covered over with many subsequent layers of wood, &c. The glass cases on the wall also contain a large collection of models of English fungi.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE NORTH-LONDON RAILWAY.

On Monday evening, shortly before six o'clock during the thickest of the fog, a frightful collision took place on the North London Railway, at the Hackney station, causing very serious injury to a large number of passengers. As may be known, the passenger trains run on this line every quarter of an hour to and from Fenchurch-street. There is also a considerable goods and coal traffic, and as they have to run between the quarters allowed for passenger trains great care is required in signalling them past the several stations. The fog of Monday afternoon in the north-eastern suburbs of London was one of the densest that had been experienced in those parts for some years, and as the running of goods trains in such weather was involved in great risk, it was thought that they would have been stopped until the passenger traffic of the day had closed. This precaution, however, was not adopted. Owing to the fog, most of the trains were late during the day, and a passenger train which should have left Hampstead-road station for the City did not start for some time after its proper period. It arrived at the Hackney-station a few minutes before six o'clock, and was standing still, putting down and taking up passengers, when an engine was heard approaching the rear of the train. The density of the atmosphere prevented all view of the head lamp of the engine until it had reached within a few yards of the station. Red signal lamps were waved, and the driver was shouted to, and it is said he did his best to stay his speed, but as he had been travelling at a rate of between ten and fifteen miles, very little could be done to slacken his progress, and he ran with fearful force into the rear of the train which was standing at the station. The last carriage was a second class in which were seated several passengers, and this was shattered to almost a complete wreck, the bottom, sides, and roof were driven apart over the permanent way, and the unfortunate occupants became entangled in the wreck. The next carriage was a first class, which also suffered, as did the third from the rear, another second class. The scene that ensued is described to have been one of the most painful character. The screams of the passengers for help were loud and piercing, and the darkness which prevailed added to the terror and confusion. The engine which caused the mischief was got away with all expedition, and the most prompt means were taken to extricate the injured passengers. An elderly lady named Mrs. Squires, residing at Back-lane, Leytonstone, was found to be very seriously injured. She was removed to the German Hospital, and her case is stated to be a most critical one. Mr. Francis Bates, of Woodford, sustained fractured legs, and he lies at the residence of Mr. Pye Smith, surgeon, at Hackney. There was scarcely a passenger in these carriages who escaped injury; some with cut faces and heads, and others with serious contusions. All the medical aid that the neighbourhood could supply was in prompt attendance, and the police-station being near, stretchers were soon procured to convey the more serious cases to the hospital at Dalston. Others had their injuries attended to at the station, and after they had somewhat recovered from their alarm calls were procured and they were sent to their respective homes. Immediately after the collision the usual precautions were taken to stop all the up and down trains, and a confusion ensued at the numerous stations that almost baffled description. The severity of the evening had made the people more anxious to get home; and as the return-ticket-holders living at Hackney, Highbury, Kingsland, &c., kept flocking into the Fenchurch-street-station, and as they waited for hours in expectation of the train, the hubbub and confusion became most bewildering. The engine which ran into the train was what is called a heavy goods "pilot." The driver had taken a goods train to Camden-town, and was returning for the purpose of assisting another goods train, which was to leave Haydon-square goods department at six, up a steep bank near Bow.

Amongst the varied and beautiful specimens of late designed for presentation there are few articles, we think, better adapted for the purpose, and none more worthy of admiration, than those displayed in the show-rooms of Messrs. Parkins and Gouto, of Oxford-street. We direct particular attention to the superior specimens of mediæval mounted work, as applied to cases for writing materials, inkstands, blotting-paper, books, and to the mountings for Bibles, prayer-books, &c. The public will be gratified also to observe the great improvement in the manufacture of Morocco and Russia goods, such as desks, despatch-boxes, and those attractive carriage and travelling bags so conveniently fitted. One circumstance connected with this firm, and upon which they very justly pride themselves, is the fact that every article in their extensive stock is exclusively of British manufacture. —Morning Post.

The long list of fatal accidents which has had from time to time to be given during the year, in connection with the collieries of South Wales, has again to be supplemented by another alarming and destructive explosion of fire-damp, which has occurred at the Seaburn Colliery, and by which two unfortunate men have lost their lives. The precise cause of the calamitous occurrence has not yet been ascertained, but it is feared that it will be found to have arisen, as has too frequently been the case with similar accidents, by recklessness on the part of one of the men, in exposing the naked flame of his candle whilst working in one of the headings. So soon as the fact of the explosion became known to the parties connected with the works above ground, the most prompt assistance was rendered, and three of the hands were brought out severely burnt and otherwise injured. Medical attendance was forthwith obtained, but two of them, Howell Jones, aged twenty-eight years, and Matthew Cousins, have since died from the effects of the injuries they had received.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE, MUSWELL HILL.

(See Page 381.)

London grows wider and wider every day. Shooter's Hill and Highgate Hill are now nearly connected by an uninterrupted chain of buildings. To secure places of healthy recreation becomes an incumbent duty on all who value the moral and physical welfare of their fellow-citizens. Spots of land easily procurable now, in the course of a year or two become unattainable from increased value. From a feeling of this growing necessity, a few friends of education have conceived the idea of providing for the teeming population of the north of London the advantages now enjoyed by the south. It is a remarkable fact, that nearly all the places of healthy mental recreation are situated on the south of the metropolis. To supply this defect, it is proposed to purchase 450 acres of well-wooded and park-like land at Muswell Hill, within five miles of the crowded metropolis. Anything like purity of air can only now be reached by railway. Here it is proposed to form a People's Park, with the Great Northern Railway running by it, and connected by rail with all the principal railways of London. In no spirit of rivalry, but to carry out the best purposes of the Sydenham Palace, it is proposed to erect a kindred institution for the millions, who can hardly, from their situation, command the advantages of Sydenham. One feature, however, the new Palace of the People proposes to secure, both novel, and at the same time most important. It is proposed to make the mere recreative portion of the scheme support the educational. If England is to support her present high position among civilised nations, it can only be by developing the rich vein of native talent she possesses. She must foster her native Stephensons and Watts. The life of Stephenson has shown that however great may be the native genius of a man, that genius must be developed by culture and education. Had not Stephenson been possessed with gigantic strength of mind and energy of purpose, he could never have educated himself amid the difficulties which then surrounded the acquisition of knowledge. He worked and toiled, and every portion of England bears testimony to his labours. Why should not the means of self-education be brought nearer to the thousands of earnest looking men thirsting for knowledge? This we do know, that no true clear display of the secrets of nature or an exposition of their laws can be brought before the working-classes of England without meeting their warm appreciation. The veteran leader of the educationalists, Lord Brougham, has entered warmly into the scheme. Dr. Booth and kindred spirits, true friends of moral advancement, are working hard to arrange the details; and we hope soon to announce a scheme which shall secure to the working-classes—and in the working classes we include all, from the merchant to the toiling clerk and laborious artisan—a palace, which shall be at once a University for sound knowledge, and a means for securing healthy recreation for mind and body, for the overworked millions of the great metropolis. We wish it success, and heartily hail the project.

MISCELLANEA.

Last week the births of 898 boys and 865 girls (in all 1,763 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1,570.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, the action which Mr. Mobray Morris had instituted against a Mr. Capron, a solicitor, for an assault committed upon him the day before his marriage with Miss Delane, was postponed until the next sessions. Mr. Capron alleged that he had not had sufficient time to prepare his defence.

At the Bow-street Police-court, on Tuesday, a postman named Philp, who had been twenty-three years in the service, was charged with having removed new stamps from letters which had passed through his hands, and substituted for them stamps which had already been used. He was convicted and fined 40s. He will, of course, lose, in addition, his character, his situation, and his superannuation allowance.

The *Lancet*, in allusion to its rumour that Sir B. Brodie was about to be elevated to the peerage, says: "The report of the elevation of Sir Benjamin Brodie reached us through what we had a right to consider a reliable source, and as such we gave it to our readers. We can only say that if the current rumour be not true, it ought to be true, and medical men should at once take the necessary steps to urge on the head of Her Majesty's Government the propriety of conferring the honour of the peerage on the legitimate chief of our profession."

About five o'clock on Saturday morning, a woman, aged sixty years, named Janet McIntyre, residing in Charlotte-street, Port Dundas, was discovered in her own house, to which the neighbours had been attracted by a smell of burning, lying dead on the floor, in front of the fireplace, her clothes being entirely burnt off, and her body roasted to a cinder. It appears there had been no fire in the house, but a small oil lamp was found beside the remains of the deceased; and as she had been very drunk the previous night, it is supposed she had lain down on the floor, with the lighted lamp near her and that the flames had ignited her clothes.

The *Turin* journals relate a strange affair—the condemnation to death, by the Court of Appeal of that city, of a certain Baron Profumo, on the charge of having attempted last Christmas to poison, by means of bonbons, a French gentleman named Hinard, who had been sent from Paris to supersede him, on account of certain irregularities of his as manager of the Credit Mobilier. The condemnation took place by default, the baron having fled to England. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that in order

to deceive M. Hinard, the poisoned bonbons were placed in a box which bore the name and address of a well-known Parisian manufacturer of bonbons.

The death at Versailles of a mysterious personage who for years had been known by the name of Mdle. de Lavalette de Lange, who turned out to be a man, was announced about six months ago. Among the effects left by this person was a magnificent counterpane, in old guipure, bearing the arms of France, the initials of Louis XIV. and Queen Marie Thérèse, and the arms of princes and princesses of the blood. As this object was known to have belonged to the palace at Versailles, and to have disappeared in the great Revolution, it was taken possession of by the Director-General of the Museums, and is, by order of the Minister of State, to be exhibited in the Museum of Sovereigns in the Louvre.

A large number of fictitious bills of exchange on London seem to be finding circulation on the Continent, where they are probably given to hotel-keepers and others by practised swindlers. On Saturday five of these bills were presented at one joint-stock bank, at which the acceptors, whose names and addresses were false, had pretended to make them payable. The amounts ranged from 50l. to 200l., and in most cases the names used as those of the drawers and acceptors were made to bear a resemblance to such of the London mercantile houses as are best known on the Continent. Each of the bills had evidently passed through many respectable hands before presentation, and consequently bore a number of genuine endorsements.

The *Builder* describes a remarkable gravestone, being that lately set up over the remains of John Britton, the archaeologist, in Norwood Cemetery. It was Professor Hosking who suggested the erection of an upright stone, similar, in notion, to those at Stonehenge. The monumental block is three feet six inches by two feet four inches, or thereabouts, at the base; eleven feet high, diminishing slightly on all sides; and is about five tons weight. The upright stone—the monument—is not wrought, but is as it were cut out of the quarry, with no mark of a tool upon it beyond that of the spalling-hammer, which was used to throw off some rougher irregularities. There is no other inscription than the dates of birth and death, cut into the base of the wrought plinth, nothing whatever on the upright block itself.

Saunders announces the death of "the Father of the Irish Turf," Mr. George Watts, which event occurred at his residence, Jockey Hall, on the 30th ult. Mr. Watts had been for many years a celebrated veterinary surgeon; he, as the partner of the late Mr. Peile, introduced the scientific veterinary system into Ireland. He was a most successful breeder, having raised Blackfoot, Whitefoot, and Magpie, Chit Chat, Chatterer, and Chatterbox; and last, though not least, the Baron, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger; and afterwards as a sire having attained to European celebrity, his son Ratanplan the foremost in the van. Her Majesty's guineas have often fallen to his lot than any other man on the turf; but two-year-old engagements were his fancy, and the larger the sum the more certain he was to subscribe.

The *Northern Whig*, speaking of the yield of the potato crop of 1858, says that, as a whole, it has been one of the finest raised in Ireland since 1840, that is five years before the fatal pestilence developed itself. It adds: "The quality of this season's growth is excellent, and there can be no ground of complaint from the grower as to price. Whatever fluctuations may have taken place in the rate of bread-stuffs, transactions in potatoes have been unquestionably remunerative; and even granting that one-fourth of the gross produce were unfit for food, growers will still pocket 50 per cent. above the amount realised in days previous to the existence of what the croakers call the 'destructive malady.'"

On Friday Mr. Charles Alder, who during the present reign, and whose father during the reigns of George III., George IV., and William IV. had been employed at Windsor Castle as hairdresser &c., to the Royal establishment, put an end to his existence by placing the muzzle of a horse pistol, loaded with ball, to his breast, and shooting himself through the heart. This melancholy occurrence took place at his cottage residence, in Spring-gardens, Windsor. At a coroner's inquiry, held on Saturday, before Mr. T. Martyn, it appeared that anxiety occasioned by pecuniary difficulties had at the time of his committing the rash act deprived him of his reason, and a verdict to this effect was returned by the jury. Mr. Alder had been left a handsome income by his father.

Mr. John Burton died at East Barkwith, Lincolnshire, on the 2nd instant. The deceased was born on the 25th of June, 1760, and thus lived in the reigns of George II., III., IV., William IV., and Victoria. For seventy-five years he was tenant of the glebe farm under six successive rectors of East Barkwith. He was a man of remarkable strength and industry, being known, even after he was an old man, to work in the fields all day and remain up nearly all night threshing corn for the market. When more than ninety-six years of age he would walk to church and back, a distance of nearly three miles, and less than two years ago he took the plough and ploughed for about two hours. His hair was still black at the time of his decease, and his eyesight was so good that he could read smallprint, in church always following the service and joining in the responses with great precision. He was married, and leaves three children, born with an interval of ten years between each.

At an early hour on Monday morning a dense fog settled down upon the metropolis, and continued throughout the day and evening, causing all the usual annoyances, and materially impeding the transactions of business. Towards the evening the omnibuses from Hackney to the Bank gave up running, as did also those from Kingsland to Camberwellgate, and if any vehicles ventured a journey it was

necessary to have link boys in front to guide the horses. On the different railway lines fog signals were placed on the rails, which were heard continually exploding. There were frequent collisions on several of the roads, the consequence of which was that much damage was sustained by them. In the Hackney-road some daring assaults were committed by persons who, there is no doubt, had recourse to them for the purpose of robbery, the occasion affording a very favourable opportunity for such pursuits. There is little doubt but that many persons have received serious injuries. The fog was also very dense on Tuesday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday.—The supply of English wheat was small this morning, but imports from abroad are liberal. The demand is inactive, and prices have a downward tendency, the business in both English and foreign being at a decline of 1s. per qr. since this day week. Flour meets a dull sale, and is 1s. per sack lower on country flour. Barley is 1s. per qr. lower on fine qualities, but feeding qualities meet demand at a slight reduction. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. Of oats arrivals continue large, and we have the trade dull at a decline of 6d. per qr. There are liberal arrivals of carcases on the coast, and both Indian corn and wheat are selling daily at late rates.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET, Monday.—Turkeys, 4s. 0d. to 10s. 0d.; geese, 4s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; ducklings, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 0d.; fowls, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.; wild, 8d. to 1s. 1d.; pigeons, 6d. to 8d.; large Surrey fowls, 6s. 0d. to 10s.; chickens, 5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; barndoor, 3s. 0d. to 5s.; leverets, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; hares, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; goslings, 4s. 0d. to 6s.; pheasants, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 9d.; partridges, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 4d.; woodcocks, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; snipes, 0s. 9d. to 1s. 0d.; teal, 0s. 7d. to 0s. 9d.; wild ducks, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d.; widgeons, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 3d.; plovers, 6d. to 0s. 10d.; guinea fowls, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; roasting pigs, 4s. to 7s. each. English butter, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. English eggs, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.; French ditto, 11s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per 120.

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

COAL MARKET, Wednesday.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Tanfield Moor Butes	12	6	Hastings Hartley	14	6
Wylam	15	6	Hetton	18	0
Cassop	17	6	Heugh Hall	17	0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD.—December 8, at Florence Cottage, Sidmouth, the wife of Captain E. K. Barnard, R.N., of a son.
DUNDAS.—December 8, at Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Major Dundas, of a daughter.
FISKE.—December 3, at the Vicarage, Boughton Blean, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Fiske, of a son.
GRIMSTON.—December 4, at Pembroke, the wife of Capt. Grimston, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
JENYNS.—December 3, at Melbourn Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Jenyns, of a son.
JEBB.—December 1, at Wickersley Rectory, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Henry Gladwin Jebb, of a daughter.
JOHNSTON.—December 7, at Hampton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Edward Johnston, of a son.
MAUDE.—December 6, at Onslow-square, the wife of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., of a son.
MONCRIEFFE.—December 3, at Moncrieff House, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncrieff, of a daughter.
MURRAY.—December 4, on the Common, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, of a son.
PHILLIPS.—December 5, at Herworth Villa, York, the wife of Captain Phillips, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
PILKINGTON.—December 3, at Osmonds, Stoke Canon, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. R. W. Pilkington, late 20th Regt. Bengal N.I., of a daughter.
PROBYN.—December 2, at Esher-place, the wife of the Rev. Julian Probyn, of a daughter.
RAVEN.—December 3, at Great Fransham Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Vincent Raven, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEST.—December 2, at St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, by the Rev. Robert Browne, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Wells, W. Maudslayi Best, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Caroline Georgina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Fairfax Best, Esq., formerly of Chilton Park, and of Winton, Kent.
GORDON.—December 2, at Benly, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. W. Hampson Walter, M.A., Curate of Sedgfield, county Durham, Robert Gordon, Esq., of Tyne Hall, Benbridge, Isle of Wight, Capt. L.W.A., to Cecilia Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. Weaver Walter, M.A., Vicar of Benly, Rural Dean and Prebendary of Lincoln.
HODSOLL.—December 2, at St. Paul's Church, Hodson, Esq., of New-cross, to Rosina Annie, youngest daughter of J. R. Davidge, Esq., of Stoke Newington.
NIGHTINGALE.—December 2, at St. Mark's, Surbiton, by the Rev. Thomas Nightingale, M.A., Rector of St. Clement's, Hastings, nephew of the bridegroom, Clarissa Ann Atkins, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Surbiton, daughter of the late Richard Atkins, Esq., late of West Field Lodge, and of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to James Nightingale, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames.
RYAN.—December 2, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. A. B. Whatman, LL.B., Edward Tenison Ryan, Esq., R.N., only son of the late Rev. Philip Ryan, M.A., of Mountmellick, Queen's County, to Fanny Hutton, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Heron, of Waverley, near Liverpool, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Hutton, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.
TOLLEMACHE.—December 2, in the Chapel of Galloway House, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, assisted by the Rev. T. Wildman, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Galloway, Wilfrid Frederick Tollemache, Esq., eldest son of John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. for Cheshire, to Lady Emma Georgiana Stewart, second daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

DEATHS.

ASHLEY.—December 1, at Windsor, the Hon. Henry Ashley, in the fifty-first year of his age.
BIDDULPH.—December 3, at Fitzroy-terrace, Regent's-park, Colonel Edward Biddulph, C.B., late Bengal Horse Artillery, aged seventy.
BRIDGEMAN.—December 3, at Weston-under-Lizard, the Lady Lucy Bridgeman, eldest surviving daughter of the Earl of Bradford.
BUTLER.—December 2, at Hastings, the Hon. Lady Butler, widow of the late Hon. Sir Edward Butler.
CLOUGH.—November 25, at her residence, Lostock Gralam, in her seventieth year, Jane, beloved wife of John Clough; her loss is deeply felt, as she was an affectionate mother and sincere friend.
COLVILLE.—December 2, at Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Louisa Mary, widow of the late Andrew Colville, of Ochiltree, Esq., in the seventy-first year of her age.
HADDINGTON.—December 1, at Tynningham, the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Haddington, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.
MUSGRAVE.—December 6, at Barnley Park, Gloucestershire, Sir James Musgrave, Bart., in his seventy-fourth year.
NORTON.—December 4, at Wyvota Court, Swallowfield, aged sixty-two, Rosalind Elizabeth, wife of George Norton, Esq., late Advocate-General of Madras.
SHELLEY.—December 2, at Streatham, John Nichols Shelley, formerly of Epsom, Surrey, surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.
STUART.—December 2, at Eaglescliffe, Haddington, N.B., aged seventy-eight, the Hon. Charles Francis Stuart, youngest and last surviving son of Alexander, 10th Lord Blandyre.
TOWSEY.—December 3, Mr. Stephen Towsey, of Nottingham-place, late of Her Majesty's Customs, aged seventy-six.
WRIGHT.—December 3, at Lambeth, Honoria, wife of the Rev. John Wright.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

There is a good deal of difference of opinion as to the merits of this year's show, some persons contending that it will not bear comparison with last year's and much less with that of the previous year, while others are equally strenuous in asserting that, although the number of animals exhibited is less than on the last anniversary, quality this year makes up for quantity, and a higher general level of excellence is obtained than on any previous occasion. The number of entries in the different classes was as follows: Short-horns, 42, the same as last year; Herefords, 26; Devons, 28, both considerably less than last year. Of cattle of cross or mixed breed there was a large increase, there being no less than 23, or three times the number shown before. The other breeds amounted to 52, not quite so many as on the last occasion. Sheep muster about the same number of entries as last year—namely, 126; and there were 58 pens of pigs, about equal to the previous show.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has carried off the head prizes both for young and aged Devon steers. The steer is a very compact animal, with a good back, flank, and thigh, and a handsome head. The Earl of Leicester's second prize steer will be considered superior by many; Mr. Far-

thing's has a larger frame, but is not equal to these in quality. Mr. Farquharson's ox is of great size for a Devon, but is no less than seven years old. His Royal Highness's prize ox is a very handsome beast, with a fat back, but certainly does not possess a first-rate loin and rump of beef. Mr. Overman's second prize ox in the same class is very evenly fed and especially handsome. Mr. Heath, of olden fame, takes only a commendation for an ox of great fame, very deep and heavy; but not having the extraordinary touch and quality of flesh of some others. Among the Devon cows Mr. Gibbs's is certainly wonderfully well fed—her quality of flesh first-class. Mr. Heath gains the prize for Hereford steers with an animal of unusual merit, Mr. Niblett's and Captain Peplow's being but little inferior. His Royal Highness is fairly beaten in this class, and wins only a commendation in the class of Hereford oxen, which formed a fine feature in the show. Mr. Swinnerton's prize ox is the second prize ox of the Birmingham show, and a very good animal it is. Mr. Heath's would have stood a chance of victory had it been somewhat better furnished behind the shoulder. Mr. Aldworth's, Mr. Oakley's, Mr. Shaw's, and the Earl of Darnley's are exceedingly good beasts. The Hereford cows are meritorious as a class, some of them particularly fat. Mr. Hill's and Mr. Higgins's are both good.

Mr. Fisher Hobb's cow is also very handsome and nicely fed.

The shorthorns were so far superior to those of the Birmingham show that the prize animals of last week have now been altogether eclipsed, except, indeed, that Mr. Stratton's magnificent steer which took the first prize in its class there is now honoured with the gold medal. The Earl of Radnor's and Colonel Pennant's, in the same class, are also of considerable merit. Mr. Marriott's prize ox is remarkably fine; and, indeed, Earl Spencer's, the Earl of Radnor's, the Marquis of Exeter's, and several other extremely good beasts make the short-horn ox class very grand indeed. Mr. Brown's heifer winning the gold medal for "the best cow or heifer" justly merits her honour, but was, unfortunately, affected by a contagious distemper rendering necessary her removal from the yard. The short-horn cows were wonderfully fine, as they always are. Mr. Swinnerton's cow is beaten by the splendid animal of Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Barnett's is a great beauty.

The Sussex cattle made a good show. The Scotch classes were, as usual, indebted to the Duke of Beaufort for some good specimens, Mr. Martin and Viscount Hill being also successful exhibitors. In the mixed breed classes are many good beasts, principally crosses of shorthorns and other breeds.

The show of sheep was uncommonly good. Mr. Jordan takes the gold medal for his Leicesters. Mr. Foljambe, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Berners, Mr. West, and Mr. Hower, showing particularly good sheep. Mr. Overman's beautiful cross-breeds are successful in two classes; the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Rigden, and Lord Walsingham take prizes with their most beautiful formed and handsome Downs. The show of pigs was also uncommonly good, it being impossible to find any ordinary animals among them.

The implement division of the exhibition comprises the steam-engines and thrashing-machines of our principal makers, and the usual dense accumulation of chaff-cutters, mills, pumps, clod-crushers, &c., and the conspicuous stalls of seeds and roots, tastefully arranged. The principal novelties were Burgess and Key's new American grass-mower for cutting hay more closely than the scythe, Samuelson's American reaping machine, with a self-acting rake to deliver the cut corn in sheaf bundles, and an American corn-dressing machine for separating grain on an entirely new principle—an "exhaust" being combined with a blast and riddle. Models of Fowler's steam-plough and of Romaine's steam-digger are exhibited, and Mr. Smith showed some specimens of mangolds grown on his steam-tilled farm at a wonderfully low cost for cultivation.



CATTLE SHOW AT BAKER-STREET.—HANDLING THE PIGS.

The prizes for cattle, sheep, pigs, and extra stock were then awarded.

The show was opened to the public on Tuesday, and was well filled throughout the day, but there was no crowding or inconvenience of any kind.

The annual meeting of the club took place in the Committee-room of the Bazaar, at one o'clock. Lord Berners, in the absence of the noble President, the Duke of Richmond, occupied the chair. Mr. John Beasley's resolution to define by the rules what is and what is not a pure-bred animal, or how many crosses constitute a pure-bred beast, and what qualifies it to be shown in the pure-bred and what in the mixed classes, was agreed to; as was also Mr. Sanday's motion, "To appoint three more judges—viz, three for cattle, three for long-woolled sheep and pigs, and three for short-woolled and cross-bred sheep;" as well as a motion by Mr. Backley, "That there be two medals instead of one in extra stock—viz, one for steers or oxen, and one for heifers or cows." The meeting, which was numerously attended, ultimately adjourned till Thursday. The sales effected during the day in the cattle classes were exceedingly slow but in the sheep and pig classes the reverse was the case.

The annual dinner of the members and friends of the Smithfield Club took place on Wednesday evening,

at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, when upwards of 100 gentlemen participated in the festivities of the occasion. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President, occupied the chair, and was supported by Lord Berners, Vice-President; Mr. C. T. Tower, the Father of the Club; Mr. Alderman Meech, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. C. Barnett, Mr. R. Millward, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. K. Westbrook Baker, Professor Simmonds, Mr. Sanday, Mr. Torr, Mr. Quartly, Mr. Jonas Webb, Mr. John Hudson, Mr. Druce, Mr. B. E. Bennett, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, the Honorary Secretary, and a large number of eminent agriculturists.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, Messrs. Davidson and Gordon, who have recently suffered a long term of imprisonment for fraud, appeared before Mr. Commissioner Goulbourn to obtain their certificate. The proceedings excited great interest, as the certificate meeting has been adjourned that the evidence of Mr. Chapman, of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., might be examined. Mr. Chapman was examined at great length with regard to all the transactions which his firm had had with the bankrupts. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to the 18th inst.

THE CAREER OF WELLINGTON GUERNSEY.

Wellington Greville Guernsey, alias Wellington Hudson Guernsey, now waiting his trial for stealing from the library of the Colonial Office a copy of the Ionian despatch, is by no means an ordinary individual. He began life as a shop-boy to Rogier, the well-known Dublin music-seller. He afterwards commenced, and failed, in business on his own account. Coming to London, he took up his residence in the classic regions of Soho, supporting himself by contributions to the press and the management of concerts. He composed, too, some of the most popular of the "Nigger" songs. He then became manager of the Panopticon, in Leicester-square, and continued in that capacity until he was gazetted a quartermaster in the Crimean Transport Corps. Having speedily mastered the Turkish language, he was transferred to the Turkish Contingent, being appointed deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, and afterwards provost marshal. His rencontre in the churchyard of Kertch, when he displayed some excellent revolver practice upon some Turks who were pillaging, will still be in the memory of our readers. The next public appearance was in a rifle match at Paris, when he thoroughly beat the first marksman of the whole French army. He, thereupon, challenged the world

as a rifle shot, but was left "all alone in his glory." He now undertook to hand over to one of the South American republics a thousand of the desperadoes of our foreign legions. After performing this dangerous service, he was commissioned to build some forts in South America. He is now in England to purchase gunboats and coals, for, we believe, the Brazilian Government. The self-taught master of seven or eight different languages, the composer of our most popular negro melodies, one of the first marksmen of Europe, is, we regret to say, supposed to be the cause of the mysterious publication of the Ionian despatch. "The more's the pity" that one of so much natural and varied ability should be in gaol on the charge of theft. —*Newcastle Chronicle*.

Information has been issued by the police that William Paterson, station master at Gorebridge, on the North British Railway, has absconded from Edinburgh on Thursday with 400*l.* or 500*l.* Paterson is described as about forty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and stout, with square shoulders, dark hair and whiskers, mixed with grey, shallow face, Scotch accent, mild voice, and has an agitated appearance when speaking. He was dressed in dark clothes.

THE EVENING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

On Sunday night the second of the special Sunday evening services was held in the Cathedral of St. Paul, in the area beneath the dome, which was crowded, as on the previous occasion, though perhaps not quite so densely. In the comparatively limited space reserved for ticket holders in immediate contiguity to the pulpit there were a few vacant seats here and there, and in some parts the general audience did not appear so closely packed as on the preceding Sunday evening. A much more satisfactory arrangement was made than on the first occasion for the admission of the congregation, and the result was completely successful in maintaining the most perfect decorum among the great crowd which assembled outside the cathedral before the service began, and in passing them into the building and seating them when the doors were opened. Instead of keeping them, as on the first afternoon and evening, standing in a mass for hours together in the open thoroughfare at the top of Ludgate-hill, and stretching far down the street, swayed about by the passing carriage traffic, and engaging every now and then in unseemly altercations with policemen and omnibus drivers, the people were permitted to assemble within the spacious area immediately in front of the great

western entrance to the cathedral, and there they quietly awaited the time of admission, without in the interim forming any obstacle to the traffic in the adjacent street. By a judicious contrivance, too, the crowd was split into two sections, which greatly lessened its pressure upon itself, and upon the point of common entrance to the edifice. A space about eight feet wide was railed off, right and left, from the entrance gate at the top of Ludgate-hill, along the inner side of the iron palisading, to the flight of steps which leads to the western entrance; and across these two avenues barriers were thrown at intervals to lighten the weight of the crowd, while a strong body of the City police was posted at various points to maintain order.

At four o'clock the gates leading into the esplanade were opened and the people allowed to pass in, as they arrived, without hindrance. Some there were who had assembled in the street at even an earlier hour, and a considerable part of the crowd were content to stand penned up within the barricades for nearly two hours in a raw December day. Shortly before six the doors were opened and the people allowed to enter gradually. By this means there was no unseemly rush or disorder, and in half-an hour afterwards every individual in the vast congregation was comfortably seated. The cathedral being filled, a notification to that effect in

large letters was exhibited outside; and those who had been unable to gain admission quietly dispersed, without any ebullition of feeling such as displayed itself to some trifling extent on the previous Sunday evening. The whole arrangement was creditable to all concerned in it.

The interior arrangements of the cathedral were precisely the same as at the first special service, with the exception of a large sounding board—improvised as an experiment—being projected over the pulpit, with the view of carrying the sound of the preacher's voice to the remotest part of the building. A few minutes before seven, the hour appointed for the commencement of the service, the Bishop of London, followed by the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Canon Melvill, and the Rev. Charles Marshall, one of the Prebendaries, entered the cathedral in procession, and took seats in the space assigned for the Dean and Chapter, in the immediate vicinity of the pulpit. Lord John Manners, the First Commissioner of Works, was among the company who occupied places adjacent to those of the Dean and Chapter. The Lessons for the evening service were read by the Archdeacon of London, and the prayers by the Rev. J. V. Povah, one of the minor canons. The choir, numbering 500 voices, was again led by Mr. Martin, the master, by whom they have been trained and organised;

Mr. Goss presided at the organ, as before; and the responses and the Psalms for the evening were chanted as usual, as were also the *Magnificat*, after the first, and the *Nunc dimittis*, after the second lesson. A hymn was sung after the third Collect, and again immediately after the prayers.

The Rev. Dr. Milman, the Dean, preached the sermon. Taking for his text the words, "I will arise and go to my Father," from the 18th verse of the 15th chapter of St. Luke, the reverend gentleman said—That single sentence of itself, even when detached from the rest of the apologue to which it belonged, comprehended the whole of Christianity, indicating, as it did, God revealed as the Father of mankind, and man rising from ignorance, sin, misery, and death, approaching Him in that capacity, and then advancing to his highest moral and intellectual condition on earth, resulting in the assurance of immortality in the world to come. That elevation of human thought, he contended, was possible in the humblest peasant or artisan as in the most gifted of God's creatures; and just in proportion as mankind arose from ignorance and sin, there was hope that they would arise simultaneously from the misery of conscious degradation. None could deny the indissoluble connexion between a low physical and intellectual condition. The heart might be intoxicated into a passion for inhumanity or lapse



SCENE ON MUSWELL HILL.—(See page 379.)

into a sullen apathy; but every un-Christian vice might be followed to its inevitable results, strife and hatred, the extinction of the social and domestic affections, the too-often wasted body, and the precociously decrepit mind sinking into decay and early death. The preacher proceeded to draw a vivid picture of the wretched condition to which the world would be reduced if even the indirect and traditional influences of Christianity alone were erased from the heart of man—that condition being reflected in barbarous manners, a corrupt social system, degraded morals, and the ruin of domestic virtue, and he concluded by exhorting his audience to cherish a spirit of penitence for past sins, and to follow a virtuous and godly life.

The sermon was listened to throughout with deep attention, though its delivery lasted upwards of three-quarters of an hour. It was a written discourse, and in that respect unlike that preached by the Bishop of London on the previous Sunday evening. The audience, judging from its general appearance, included a larger number of the artisan class than on a former occasion, and in the reserved seats there were fewer people of rank and station. The comparative paucity of women was a noticeable feature in the general congregation; but that is, no

doubt, referable to the unwillingness to encounter the delay and difficulty of obtaining admission. The Bishop of Ripon will preach the sermon next Sunday evening.

CATCHING A THIEF.

At the Worship-street Police-court, on Monday, Thomas Williams and Robert Frost, one a blacksmith, the other a hawker, were charged with the following offences: Between two and three o'clock in the morning of Tuesday week, a constable of the N division, named Evershed, was passing the residence of a lady named Bowers, in Victoria Park-road, Hackney, when he noticed a light on the first-floor landing, and feeling satisfied that none of the inmates were up, he watched, and saw a man with a candle in his hand descending the stairs, who, it was manifest from his dress and action, was a thief or some other intruder. He immediately hastened round to the back of the house, scaled the party-wall, and, seeing the kitchen-door partly open, quietly entered the room, and there found a second man sitting in a chair, apparently waiting for the other. He quickly seized this man, who started up, and a violent struggle ensued between them, in the course

of which the officer flung the man to the ground, and would have got the better of him had not the second man entered, with the candle in one hand and a life-preserver in the other. From the surprise depicted in this man's face it was evident he did not know the constable was in the house, and the officer, seeing no time was to be lost, relinquished his grasp of the first man, ran to the second, and before he had time to act dealt him such a blow upon the head with his truncheon that he knocked him down. The constable was immediately, however, seized from behind by the confederate, and both then set upon him, beat him so shockingly that they left him senseless, and finally got off with what property they could conveniently lay their hands on. How long the officer lay there he did not know, but on recovering his senses he went into the road, sprang his rattle for assistance, and another officer who came up led him to the station, where he gave such an exact description of the thieves that Evans and Clark, two other constables went to a public-house in Holywell-lane, Shore-ditch, on Saturday evening, and there apprehended the prisoners, who precisely corresponded with the men described by Evershed. Evans identified Williams as having been brought up, about three weeks ago, on the charge of having housebreaking

implements in his possession, for which offence he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but so contrived to manage matters with another man, who was sentenced to only a fortnight's incarceration, that the latter consented to change names and offences with him, and Williams consequently got liberated at the end of the fortnight. Both prisoners denied the charge, with the exception of the statement of Evans with regard to Williams, which the latter did not deny, and Inspector Williamson having asked for a remand, on the ground that Evershed, who had been incapacitated from duty ever since, would not be able to attend and give evidence for another week. Mr. D'Eyncourt acceded to the request, and both prisoners were therefore remanded, with liberty to put in bail to a heavy amount, if they were able to find it.

The Ethiopie, with the West African mails, arrived on Tuesday. The Niagara had arrived at Liberia with the 200 negroes captured from the slave brig Echo. The Liberians had sought and obtained protection against a French slaver from the Alecto and the Niagara. From the Gold Coast we learn that the war against the Crobbes had terminated, they agreeing to pay a heavy indemnity.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On Sunday morning, a man named Abraham Ashworth, about forty years of age, living at Halifax, attempted to murder his wife, and afterwards committed suicide. The deceased was a woolsorter, in the employ of a Messrs. James Akroyd and Son, and occupied a cottage in Scott's-row, Back Foundry-street. For some time past he had been troubled with asthma, and, about three weeks ago, he became so much worse as to be unable to attend his work. He was married, and had seven children, who were provided for, after his illness incapacitated him from labour, by the sick society connected with Messrs. Akroyd's works. He had an impression that he should never recover his health, and this depressed his spirits. On several occasions he threatened to kill himself, but afterwards begged his wife to say nothing about it. This injunction she obeyed, but she watched her husband closely, and put out of his reach anything calculated to aid him in carrying out that determination. About a week ago she found in bed a razor, which he had borrowed from a neighbour. Afterwards she lent him his own razor to shave with, and he secreted it in the cellar till he employed it in the execution of his bloody purpose. It is quite evident, from a remark which he made a day or two prior to the fatal occurrence, that he intended to kill his wife as well as to destroy himself. It is equally clear, however, that his intellect had been so affected that he was not in a fit state to be at large. The deceased retired to rest a little after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, his wife following him in about ten minutes, when he appeared to be asleep. On Sunday morning, between four and five o'clock, she was awake by her husband cutting her across the abdomen with his razor. She cried out "Murder!" and policeman Spencer, who was on duty in Northgate-field, about 100 yards away, immediately proceeded to the house, where he found the poor woman standing near the fireplace in a dreadful state, her bowels protruding from the wound inflicted by her husband. When questioned by the officer, she exclaimed, "O Lord, have mercy upon me!" and directed his attention to her husband, who was still in bed, and who was then cutting his throat with a razor. The officer instantly withdrew the man's hand from his throat, and struck the other with his lamp, causing the razor to fall upon the bed. A surgeon was promptly in attendance, but Ashworth died before his arrival.

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