

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

## and Pictorial Times.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

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### MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN PECHELL, AT BRIGHTON.

AMONG the many gallant young hearts that were sacrificed for England during the war in the Crimea, the fate of none excited more interest than that of Captain Pechell, of the 77th Regiment, the only son of Admiral Sir George Pechell, who for many years has represented Brighton. Among the inhabitants of that town in particular, the sympathy in the sorrow of their much-respected representative was profound and general; and it was determined to testify their admiration for the gallantry of the young hero, and their respect for the family, by the erection of a monument to his memory, to be placed in the Pavilion at Brighton. The execution of the work was entrusted to Mr. Noble, the eminent sculptor, in Bruton-street, who has produced a composition which will add to his laurels, and form a lasting ornament to the town of Brighton.

The statue, an engraving of which we give to-day, is now all but completed, and will be erected in the Pavilion very early in January. It is seven feet high, and represents the young hero in the act of leading on his men, his right foot raised upon a rough piece of rock which has been partly shattered by a cannon-ball.

The whole composition of this work is very energetic; the costume is modern; the cloak floats carelessly back by the action of the wind; the body is thrown forward with great firmness; the right arm fearlessly uplifted, holding the sword aloft in a vigorous manner; the head combining life-like expression with the dignity of command.

The following is a copy of the inscription to be placed on the pedestal:—

WILLIAM HENRY CECIL GEORGE PECHELL,  
CAPTAIN IN HER MAJESTY'S 77TH REGIMENT,  
ONLY SON OF VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE BROOKE PECHELL,  
BARONET, M.P. FOR THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON,  
KILLED BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, SEPTEMBER 3, 1855,  
IN THE NOBLE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY, WHILE LEADING HIS  
MEN IN FRONT OF THE ADVANCED TRENCH NEAR THE REDAN.  
AGED 25 YEARS.  
ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

### LORD STANLEY AT ADDISCOMBE.

The half-yearly examination of the Military College at Addiscombe was held on Friday. The prizes were presented by Lord Stanley, who delivered an admirable address to the cadets. He remarked upon the opportunities for distinction which were being constantly presented in India, and instanced the cases of Havelock and Nott, to prove that even though old age should creep on, the opportunity for the display of great qualities will, nevertheless, be afforded. He animadverted upon that ignorance and unwise contempt for the Asiatic which has done Englishmen so much harm in the East; and he paid homage to the fidelity which had been displayed by many of the great princes of India, and the great body of the people. "Do not imagine," he said, "that your work has more than begun when you have acquired the necessary qualification of language. Examine the native habits, examine native ideas, examine native character, and you will gain at least this, even if you gain nothing else, that you will avoid that ignorant and unwise contempt for all that is Asiatic, which personally and politically does Englishmen so much harm in the East. (Cheers.) You cannot live, however you may attempt it, in a state of indifference to those who surround you. If you do not bear them good-will you will bear

them ill-will, and as it seems the law of nature between different races of men until they get acquainted a certain repugnance shall exist, so it is equally certain that by better knowledge will that repugnance be dispelled. (Cheers.) Were I addressing you this time last year I should have addressed a word of caution against the popular absurdity, for it is no less, imputed to 150,000,000 of mankind a participation in the atrocities of a few

criminals and fanatics. But that sort of feeling is over in England; it has almost come to an end. We are free from the influence of passion, and we have learnt to recognise in men like Scindia, like the Rajah of Pallenay, like the Nizam and his Minister of Salais, like Jung Bahadoor—aye, and like the gallant native recruits who have fought side by side with Europeans, with no unequal courage, against rebels and mutineers, and the

possessors of manly qualities, that may make us well content to recognise them as friends and supporters of British power. I have spoken to you as men who aspire to, and all are prepared to struggle for, the highest prize of life, and I hold it needless to warn you against the vulgar temptation of indolence, or extravagance, or pleasure. Others will tell you, and I believe it will not be in vain, how the brightest prospects may be clouded, and the most vigorous energies impaired by debts hastily contracted, and not for long years shaken off. Others will warn you, and I think you will take the warning, that in a climate not naturally congenial to Englishmen, the connexion between even a slight violation of temperance and disease of body and mind is far more invariable and certain than at home. I add only this: Remember, though to some of you it may have a startling sound—that for a European in India there is, strictly speaking, no private life. He is one of the ruling race—the few among the many—one of a population some 10,000 strong among more than ten times as many millions. There are—little as he may know or care about it—quick eyes to watch his conduct, and tongues ready enough to disparage his nation and his race. This is not merely a personal matter. A single officer, who forgets that he is an officer and a gentleman, does more harm to the moral influence of this country than ten men of blameless life can do good. (Cheers.) To you, therefore, in more senses than one, the honour of England is committed."

### THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS.

You have been informed in previous letters that the Empress has a great dislike to residing in Paris, owing to the repeated attempts that have been made in it to take her Imperial husband's life. "It is only in Paris," is her exclamation, "that the assassin's hand is raised, and I hate Paris!" In consequence of this sentiment her Majesty tried to postpone as long as she could the departure of the Court from Compiègne, and by her influence with the Emperor she obtained postponement after postponement. At last, Thursday, the 22nd, was fixed for the return; the Empress begged for another delay, but was told that it could not possibly be accorded. Whereupon her Majesty with her own fair hand drew up a petition to the Emperor, humbly supplicating for an additional delay of a week, or at the very least to Sunday, the 5th, and she based her prayer on three grounds: First, that the chamber of the Prince Imperial at the Palace of the Tuileries having undergone repairs was somewhat damp; second, that a new study made for the Emperor himself was unwholesome; third, that she herself and the ladies of her suite had not dresses "fit to be seen in," and must consequently get new ones made. This petition her Majesty signed, and all her ladies of honour, by her direction, signed it likewise. And when the Emperor was about to sit down to dinner, in swept a troop of chamberlains and lackeys, carrying a gigantic silver salver, on which was a document bearing an enormous seal. "What is that?" said the Emperor, greatly surprised. The Empress looked astonished, but demurely suggested that perhaps it was "a petition from some poor people." The Emperor broke the —read—smiled; and amidst a pleasant peal of laughter from the Empress and her ladies, graciously decided on remaining at Compiègne to Sunday. So the Imperial return took place only on Sunday last, and it was not accompanied with the pomp that some people expected. A



STATUE OF CAPTAIN PECHELL.



special train from Compiègne—a number of Court carriages—an escort of the magnificent regiment of Cuirassiers—and salutes, more or less cordial, from knots of people here and there—that was all.—*Correspondent of the Press.*

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

The QUEEN and Prince Consort walked and drove in the grounds at Osborne, on Saturday morning. The Royal children also took their usual exercise.

Her MAJESTY, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice and Princess Helena, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

The QUEEN walked out on Monday morning. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting. The Prince and Princess Leiningen arrived on a visit to Her Majesty during the day.

HER MAJESTY'S dinner party, on Tuesday, included the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Col. Foster (commanding the Engineers of the South-west District), and the Rev. George Prothero.

#### FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Marquis de Lavalette has left Fenton's Hotel for Paris.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who has been at Nice, is expected at Toulon.

Lord Ossulstone has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Countess Dowager of Meath has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Sennicott's, near Chichester.

The Earl and Countess of Cork will leave town in a few days, for Marston House, Somersetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough have arrived at Swithland Hall, Leicestershire, from Ireland.

Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall will leave town in a few days for their seat, Llanover, in South Wales.

The Hon. Philip Allen and Mrs. Allen and Mr. T. Poynton Ives have arrived at Fenton's Hotel, from Liverpool.

Lady Margaret Beaumont arrived in town on Monday, from Bretton Hall, near Wakefield, where her ladyship has been receiving a succession of visitors for some weeks past.

The Countess Castellac and family have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, from Paris. The Marquis d'Almay and the Baron Meyer have arrived at the same establishment.

Letters from Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, dated Oct. 10, give it to be understood that the conquest of Cochinchina will not be effected so speedily as was at first thought. A regular siege will probably be necessary before Hué can be taken.

Mr. and Lady Mary Craven are staying at Wimpole Hall, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke. They will leave on Saturday for Ashdown Park, to join the family circle, about to meet at that place for Christmas.

The New Prussian Chambers are to meet on the 12th January, being within three days of the time fixed by the constitution for their assembling after an election. The new elections, to supply the vacancies from the members having been chosen by more than one constituency, are now going forward, but the result will not alter to any extent the proportions of parties as they have already been announced.

Lord Carnarvon, at the Fishmongers' dinner, spoke of the Ionian Islands. He said the Government had never had the least intention of acting upon Sir John Young's despatch, and expressed regret that it had been made public. The broad and safe policy of dealing in a straightforward manner with all people, he added, was applicable to the Greeks, as well as to the others, and that was the policy of the Government.

The death of Captain Labbe, of the Engineers serving in Cochinchina, is confirmed. He died on the 29th of September, on board the Admiral's flagship Nemesis, in consequence of a fall from his horse while making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position. Admiral Rigault published an order of the day on the occasion, in which he announced that in order to honour the memory of the young officer the principal battery shall in future be called the Labbe Battery.

The Hon. Frederick Bruce will be the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Peking. Mr. Horace Rumbold will be Secretary of Legation, Mr. William de Norman First Paid Attaché, and Mr. H. St. Clair and Mr. G. Wyndham will be attached to the Embassy. Mr. Wade will fill the very important post of Chinese Secretary. Mr. Colquhoun, at present Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, will succeed Mr. Bruce as Consul-General in Egypt.

The Greenwich out-pension, vacant by the death of Commander Edward Burt, has been given by the First Lord of the Admiralty to Commander Henry Crease (1821), who received his first commission as lieutenant in January, 1806, and served as senior lieutenant of the Menelaus, in the Chesapeake, and succeeded to the command of the seamen and marines landed to attack a body of American troops, on the death of Captain Sir P. Parker in 1814. Commander Crease has received

the silver naval medal, and was gazetted in 1814 for his valuable services.

We are glad to be able to state that the attack of illness from which the Lord Mayor has been suffering has not been so severe as might have been inferred from a paragraph taken from one of the provincial papers. His lordship, when taken ill last week, never lost consciousness, and was able to walk to his carriage without assistance. We are happy to state that he is rapidly improving, and, it is hoped, will be able shortly to resume his official duties.—*Daily News.*

The members of the Cabinet either left London on Saturday, or are shortly about to take their departure from the metropolis. Lord Derby for his seat, Knowsley, Lancashire; the Earl of Hardwicke for his seat, Wimpole Hall, near Acerrington, Cambridgeshire; Sir Edward Lytton for his residence, Knebworth, Hertfordshire; General Peel and Mr. Spencer Walpole for their residence near the metropolis; Mr. Henley for Brighton; and the Marquis of Salisbury for Hatfield House, Herts.

The funeral of Lady Clementina Villiers took place on Saturday afternoon last, at Middleton Park, the seat of the venerable Earl of Jersey, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The mournful cortege left the hall shortly after one o'clock, and proceeded slowly to the village church, situate in the park, where several hundreds of persons were assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased lady. The expressions of feeling which frequently burst forth during the burial service clearly indicated the high estimation in which Lady Clementina Villiers was held by all classes of society.

The Edinburgh papers state that the late Miss Mary Barclay, of Carlton-terrace, has bequeathed her entire property, amounting, it is estimated, to about 30,000*l.*, to the Free Church. Of this the trustees are to apply 10,000*l.* for the purpose of building a Free Church in the New Town; but the will gives them power to allow that sum to lie in abeyance till it accumulates to 20,000*l.*, when the erection of the church may be proceeded with. The other 20,000*l.* is to be devoted to the education of the sons of the clergy. The *Limerick Chronicle* says: "The late Patrick Kiernan, Esq., of Rathurles, county Tipperary, who died in his eightieth year, in London, last week, has left 40,000*l.* to charities in England. His Irish estates descend to his nephew, J. Kiernan, Esq., Nenagh."

A letter from Berlin says:—"At the ball given on Tuesday evening by Lord Bloomfield, the English Minister, in honour of the Prince of Wales, there were present the Prince Regent, the Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William, Prince and Princess Charles, the Princess Frederick Charles, the Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, President of the Council, the members of the Ministry, the Diplomatic Corps, and a great number of other distinguished personages. In the course of the ball, at about half-past eleven o'clock, the corps diplomatique were presented to the Prince of Wales, who conversed with the chiefs of the missions. The Prince Regent and the Princess of Prussia withdrew after the supper, which was served at midnight. The Prince of Wales, who danced a great deal, remained until three o'clock. The Princess Frederick William continues in excellent health; but she does not appear in public, and was not present at this ball."

#### DEATH OF COLONEL PERCEVAL.

Colonel Perceval, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords, died on Thursday week last, at his house in Chester-street, aged seventy-two, after a protracted illness. The gallant officer formerly represented the county of Sligo in the House of Commons, having been returned for the county at the general election in 1831, and during the ten years he was in Parliament gave a zealous support to the Conservative party, having voted against the Reform Bill, the Municipal Corporation Bill, &c. In Sir R. Peel's short Administration of 1835 he was Treasurer of the Ordnance, and in 1841 he vacated his seat in the House of Commons to accept the appointment which he held up to his decease, on the present Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour resigning in order to take office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, on the formation of the late Sir R. Peel's Government. He married the eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. Lestrange, and was for some years Colonel of the King's County Militia. The office of Sergeant-at-Arms is to attend the person of the Sovereign, to arrest offenders of rank, and to attend on the Lord High Steward of England when he sits in judgment on traitors, also on the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and on both Houses of Parliament, and, if need be, on the Lord Mayor of London. Their number was limited to thirty by the 13th of Richard II., chap. 6. In old books they are called *virgatories*, because they once carried silver rods, gilt, as they now do maces. During the sitting of Parliament one is constantly in attendance in each house. The appointment is in the gift of the First Lord of the Treasury.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Agnes Byng, daughter of Lord Esfield, with W. Jolliffe, Esq., son of Sir William Jolliffe, will be solemnised, in the course of a fortnight, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.—The marriage of Miss Martin, daughter of Sir Samuel Martin, Knight, of Eaton-place, and one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, with a wealthy commoner, will be solemnised in the course of a week at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.—The marriage of Miss Stapleton, daughter of Lady and Sir Francis Stapleton, of Merryweather, rectory of Tonbridge will be solemnised in the course of a fortnight.

#### LADY CLEMENTINA VILLIERS.

The death of Lady Clementina Villiers has been a great shock, not only to a large circle of relatives, but to the whole world of fashion. Much surprise has often been expressed that Lady Clementina never married, and why she did not, will, perhaps, now never be known. We are perfectly well acquainted with the fact that more than one coronet was refused. The Earl of M— gave one of the most magnificent *filles* at his suburban residence that was ever witnessed, and there again renewed an offer which Lady Clementina had previously refused. The noble earl was in every respect a suitable match, even for a reigning belle, but he was a widower, and had a family by his first marriage, and it was said that this circumstance alone caused the rejection. A young earl, the heir to a dukedom, was also, it is well known, an unsuccessful wooer, and the rejection of other perfectly eligible suitors only made the fact of Lady Clementina remaining single still more remarkable. Her elder sister, Lady Sarah, made a brilliant alliance for the family in marrying young Prince Esterhazy, but she went abroad and died some years ago. The marriage of her younger sister, Lady Adela, had not the sanction of the Earl and Countess, and Lady Clementina was, therefore, the constant companion of her mother, the Countess of Jersey, for some years in all her visits, and her loss will be most acutely felt by both her noble parents.

#### BIRMINGHAM EDUCATIONAL PRIZE SCHEME ASSOCIATION.

The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the recent examination took place in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Monday. Lord Calthorpe, the President of the Association, occupied the chair. The floor of the hall was occupied by the boys from the competing schools, the girls being placed in the great gallery, while the recipients of prizes and certificates of merit were placed in the orchestra. From the report of the committee, read by Mr. Bunce, one of the hon. secretaries, it appeared that the number of pupils entered for competition this year was more than double that in 1857. Great improvement was observable in the general proficiency of the candidates, though there were certain branches of knowledge in which the children presenting themselves for examination were greatly deficient. In addition to the general prizes offered by the society, which consisted of books, there were special money prizes of one guinea, and half a guinea each, and the committee of the Birmingham Society of Artists presented each successful candidate with a free admission to their exhibition of modern works of art. The Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke moved a resolution affirming the principle of the prize scheme examination. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Mackenzie. The noble President congratulated the meeting, and the town generally, upon the success which had attended this, the second year of the society's examinations. While last year there were only 122 candidates who presented themselves for examination, this year the number exceeded 300. His lordship then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. Among the successful candidates for the special or money prizes were several of the children from the workhouse school, and two or three from the Free Industrial School. The proceedings terminated by the singing of the National Anthem by the children.

#### THE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

On Sunday night the third of the Special Sunday Evening Services was held in the Cathedral of St. Paul, in the vast area beneath the dome, which was more crowded than on either of the previous occasions. Upwards of 3,000 persons were supposed to be present, and by a closer arrangement of the seats and the addition of others, this large number were conveniently accommodated. As early as four o'clock the people began to assemble at the top of Ludgate-hill. At five the gates leading on to the esplanade in front of the great western entrance to the building were opened, and the space railed off was speedily filled. There the crowd patiently waited for an hour, and at six o'clock were slowly and gradually admitted into the cathedral. Shortly before seven o'clock, the Bishop of Ripon, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Milman, the Dean, the Rev. Canon Champneys, two of the prebendaries, the Rev. Thomas B. Murray, and the Rev. Charles Marshall, and the Rev. J. V. Povah, one of the minor canons, entered the cathedral, and the service began immediately afterwards. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. J. H. Coward, and the lessons for the day were read by the Very Rev. the Dean. The choir, numbering 500 voices, was again led by Mr. Martin. The prayers over, the Bishop of Ripon ascended the pulpit, and took for his text the 16th verse of the 3rd chapter of St. John—"God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The sermon was preached extemporaneously, and the manner of its delivery was so animated and striking that it commanded throughout the deepest attention. The Right Rev. prelate's voice, thin and somewhat shrill though it be, is not without melody, while it was so well managed that it seemed to extend to the remotest corner, awakening an echo which had now and then a curious effect. Raising by degrees the attention of his auditory to the highest pitch, he unexpectedly—almost abruptly—finished his discourse; and the effect in that respect was extremely striking. Mr. Goss, as heretofore, presided at the organ, which is played from the gallery erected on the western side of the screen on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, where it has since remained. At the conclusion of the sermon the hymn beginning

"Great God! what do I see and hear!" ascribed to Luther, and taken from Kluge's collection of 1535, was sung—the congregation joining—and the effect was exceedingly impressive. The Rev. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, will preach the sermon next Sunday evening.



#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOPHIA S. (Dover).—The lines hardly come up to our standard. An Arabic grammar will give the information she wants.

M. M.—When the Great Britain made her first voyage, she carried with her ten life boats. We earnestly hope that the Great Eastern, when she sails, will be provided with no smaller proportion of number.

DIANA.—The late Duke of Wellington had a hunting establishment at Cambray, during the time that the English army of occupation was in France. He took great pleasure in field sports, also in private theatricals, and was a promoter of all amusements.

LADY JANE.—The case may not have arisen from inhumanity. It is not considered desirable for a patient to remain in a hospital after the disease for which they are admitted is cured, even although their strength may be enfeebled, as, when recovering, they are more liable to infectious influences, and frequently take some fresh malady, which the system has not vigour enough to resist. It is on this principle that the excellent institutions, the convalescent, have been established.

A BACHELOR.—Coals, flannel, or a Christmas dinner are the most eligible gifts for the season. These are best bestowed in their own shape, rather than in money, which necessity often drives the poor to spend in other ways.

BOULOGNE.—In the latter part of the year 1836, the weather was so stormy that the communication between France and England was entirely stopped for a whole week.

MILLCENT.—At the Church of Saint Cross, in Winchester, in accordance with an old bequest, a piece of bread and a draught of beer is still given to all who ask for it. The custom has been continued for upwards of seven hundred years.

A CONSTANT READER.—Menzell Jemell, signifies in Arabic, "the beautiful resting-place." Travellers have noticed a curious custom in this village. The Arabs, who make it their "resting place," never provide themselves with more than their "daily bread," by which we mean just sufficient to last the day. Some one person hires an oven, which he heats every morning at about seven o'clock, when all the village bring their bread to him to bake, paying at the same time a certain trifle of money.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—The sort of tea considered the finest in flavour and the most rare, even in China, is known by the name of the monkey tea. It grows in situations inaccessible to the foot of man, and can be obtained only by the sagacious animal whose name it bears. These creatures are trained for the purpose of climbing and descending the high mountains, with the assistance of ropes, and gathering the leaves of the tea branches. The delicacy of this tea is pronounced to be beyond exception. Its value is necessarily very high.

A TRAVELLER.—The blessing of water is more appreciated even by what we call barbaric nations, than it is in England. The benefits and the luxury of the bath are only now beginning to be known, and are yet far from being appreciated by the generality of the population.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Attention shall be paid to this question as soon as possible, but we regret to say that some short delay cannot be avoided, as our list of promised articles is rather long. The desire of an invalid has always a double claim on our attention, and this shall not be postponed longer than is absolutely necessary.

H. P. E.—We regret that we cannot supply the patterns you request; but you will experience no difficulty in getting the cloak made from our illustration and description. Any clever dress or cloak maker will be able to make it with perfect facility, if you show them the number of the *Lady's Newspaper* containing the illustration.

A MOTHER.—At most of the public schools registers are kept of the students, their ages, residences, birth-places, and parents.

H. H.—In London there are twelve gas companies, which altogether represent a capital of three millions sterling, which return five hundred thousand pounds per annum.

SOPHIA.—The finest clay for making china within the British dominions is found in Cornwall.

ESQUIRER.—The case you mention is a peculiar and exceptional one, and therefore it cannot be expected that any precise rules have been provided to meet it. We recommend you to go to the Bank, taking with you the remaining half of the note. In the principal entrance there is a person, whose business it is to direct strangers to the several departments, to which they may have occasion to go. Or, if you prefer it, go into one of the offices, and address yourself to the first clerk you come to. Explain the matter, and the requisite information will doubtless be given with perfect readiness.

AUGUSTA LUCY.—A recipe for apple jelly.—Peel any kind of sharp apples, cut them in slices, and wash them in several waters. Then boil them in a covered pot with a good deal of water until it is much reduced and becomes glutinous. Strain it through a thin cloth, measure it, and add an equal quantity of clarified sugar. Boil the whole up and skim it. Boil it again until it quits the spoon clear by dropping from it.

FLOERZA.—The "Feast of Lanterns" is the most solemn of all festivals among the Chinese. It occurs on the fifteenth day of the first moon in the new year. On that day, every town, village, hamlet, &c., throughout the empire is illuminated with lanterns, covered with thin, transparent silk, on which are depicted in the most beautiful and vivid colours flowers, trees, landscapes, marine views, with sailing vessels, &c.

Q. N.—The oak attains a very great age, and is said not to reach maturity until it is one hundred years old. Some of the aboriginal oaks of this country have been known to exist for a thousand years. The oak against which the arrow of Walter Tyrryl struck before it killed William Rufus, was in existence about a century ago, and there is still seen at Torwood, in Stirlingshire, the oak under which the famous Wallace convened his followers.

The *Medical Times* says:—"The epidemic at Windsor, which has led to the departure of the Court for Osborne, and the clearing of Eton College, is and has been a true typhoid fever, with the characteristic rose spots and intestinal affection. Its dependence on bad drainage and impure drinking water has been made out most clearly. A number of very interesting facts supporting this belief have been brought before us."

The City of Paris has resolved that the Champs Elysées shall be converted into a large public garden, interspersed with trees and fountains, and other *agréments*. These plantations, on the side facing the quays, have already been completed; the works of the remaining portions will commence at once. The hideous Rue Basse du Rempart on the Boulevard des Capucines, is to be filled up, and the houses advanced to the level of the thoroughfare occupied by the houses up to the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.



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## THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

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THE  
**LADY'S NEWSPAPER**  
AND  
**Pictorial Times.**

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

### THE PACIFICATION OF INDIA.

We cordially congratulate our readers on the good news that every succeeding mail now brings from India. It was but the other week that we received information of the Queen's supremacy over India being proclaimed; an event which was most properly and gracefully seized upon to offer an amnesty to all natives implicated in the rebellion, who had not actually imbrued their hands in the blood of Englishmen; and already the effect of this humane and wise policy has become apparent. By the information telegraphed home in the course of the week, we learn that the amnesty is already accomplishing the work of the warrior; that the proclamation of mercy by the Governor-General leaves little work for the sword of the Commander-in-Chief. It must not be supposed, however, that the presence of the soldier is of no account to the policy of the statesman; on the contrary, we believe that without the presence of a numerous, powerful, and well-equipped army at his back, the Governor-General would find his proclamation laughed to scorn, his promises attributed to weakness, and his threats believed only to conceal his fears. But when the natives learn that on the very day after the amnesty was proclaimed Lord Clyde put his army in motion, leaving the vacillating chiefs no time to hesitate longer between resistance and submission, they feel that resistance and evasion are alike useless, and that the time has come for them unconditionally to lay down their arms.

Accordingly, we find that throughout the whole Indian peninsula, which at one time threatened to blaze up in inextinguishable rebellion, resistance has been damped down everywhere but at three points; and that at each of these points it has been reduced almost to a spark. Those three points are, the kingdom of Oude, the country lying between the rivers Taptée and Nerbudda, on the borders of the Nizam's territories in Central India, and the province of Behar, considerably nearer than either to Calcutta. With regard to Oude, there has always been a distinction made between it and the other unsettled districts. It had not been long under our control when the rebellion broke out. There was some sort of feeling for their chiefs, as they were fighting for their independence; and none of them we believe, not even those chiefs who took up arms against us, disgraced themselves by the massacre of defenceless men—still less of women and children. Hence the talookdars of Oude have nothing to fear; and accordingly we find that large numbers of them had volunteered their submission, those only standing out who have all along been robbers by profession, and who have their own reasons, therefore, for refusing to submit to regular rule, and some few whose pride of independence

causes them to persist in a hopeless contest. Against these the strong columns of Lord Clyde's army, marching from different points, and converging upon the stronghold of the recusants, have been set in motion, and we can have no doubt that their operations will be crowned with success. Indeed, as the natives have two months given them to consider the terms of surrender, it would still be competent for them at the last hour to lay down their arms and secure the privileges of the amnesty; and it is confidently anticipated that the resolution of the chiefs to resist will melt away as soon as they see the British flag displayed in front of their fortresses. With regard to the operations in Central India, the change there is still more manifest. A few months ago, the rainy season set in when the British troops were marching through the district in quest of the rebel leader, Tantia Topee, and his army, and at that time the feeling of the natives was unquestionably in favour of the insurgents; for the British troops could hardly obtain supplies. But now, when the cold season has begun, and the troops are again in motion, it is found that the insurgents have been compelled to shift from their old haunts, where the people were evidently weary of them, and to betake themselves to another district, where it is confidently anticipated that the peasantry themselves may be persuaded to rise against them. The cause of this is not difficult to discover. The track of the rebels is marked by plunder; the British are everywhere hailed as the restorers of law and order; their presence is associated with protection to life and property. Among the rebels themselves, the effect of the Royal proclamation is already apparent. One of the associated chiefs—the Rajah of Banda, has offered to surrender, and report adds, that the force is dispirited by their long fatiguing and aimless marches—fugitives and vagabonds in the land, instead of its sovereigns, which their tempters promised them they would be, to induce them to join in the rebellion. With respect to the proceedings in the Behar district, there, too, the rebels find their only safety in those jungly fastnesses which, to the discredit of the old Indian Government, remain to this hour in some of our oldest possessions. The rebels there have been so hotly pursued by Sir Henry Havelock—the worthy son of a worthy father—that there is little fear of their ever assembling in sufficient numbers again to cause alarm, while military strategy promises to do more for the country than regular government ever did; and there is a prospect at last of these jungles being cut down, of roads being made, and the country brought under the civilising processes of cultivation.

While our military operations are thus everywhere successful in trampling out the last sparks of rebellion, the proclamation of the Queen's supremacy has been cordially received by the natives. What vague dreams of future amelioration they promise themselves from this substitution of the Queen's name for the Company's, we do not know; but the fact of their delight at the change is borne witness to by those in all quarters of India who have best access to what passes in native circles. We trust that the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty may ever be associated, as it is now, in the native mind, with ideas of clemency, justice, and peace; that they may learn to think of her as a true mother of her people, ever anxious to promote the welfare of the inhabitants, and to develop the resources of the land. In this way India will become the brightest gem in the British Crown, and unborn generations in that distant land will hail the memory of Victoria as the Sovereign under whose auspices the seeds of civilisation and Christianity were first planted in Hindostan.

### WORK FOR WOMEN.

We referred, in our last week's publication, to the fact that science was restoring man to the dominion over the world, and the agencies of the world, of which the Fall had robbed him; and that every day new discoveries were made, which tended to elevate him from the condition of a toiling drudge, and made him to be the superintendent of those elements that were doing his work. This beneficent change has not taken place for the male portion of the creation alone. Woman, too, has her share in it. The advance-

ment of science kindly looks upon our toiling sisters, as well as upon our drudging brothers, and promises to open up for them means of employment suited to their sex, and capable of ministering to them a comfortable means of subsistence.

Anotable instance of this has just come to light. Did our lady readers notice the seven or eight closely-printed columns of the *Times* newspaper, on the morning of Saturday last, which contained the speeches delivered by Messrs. Bright and Milner Gibson at Manchester on the previous evening? Yes; we have no doubt they noticed them; but finding that, for the most part, they were stuffed full of politics, and those rather of an acrimonious character, they merely glanced their eye over the dense mass of type, and then passed it over as matter of little interest to them. We are mistaken though if they would have done this had they known at the time what was afterwards published in the columns of that journal, that the whole of that long report passed through the wires of the electric telegraph, and that the instruments at either end of the line were manipulated by girls. The *Times* gracefully adds, that, though women in general are not considered very keen politicians, yet the report, upon the whole, was most accurately transmitted. Let our readers pause over this announcement for a moment, for the feat is no common one. It involved the fact of these young women standing at their instruments from six or seven o'clock in the evening till long after midnight, decyphering the copy of the reporters, and flashing the words, as they spelt them, along the wires, while their sisters in London were as busily engaged in reading off and writing down the words as they were transmitted to them. When it is remembered that many of the topics treated of were uninteresting, and probably only partially understood by the workers; that the speeches abounded in figures and statistical details, and that their attention was stretched without intermission for so long a time, we can better appreciate the nature of their work, and the effort it must have cost them.

We cordially join with the *Times* in thanking these girls for the work they accomplished. Our contemporary, of course, rests his gratitude upon the excellent way in which his demand upon their exertions was responded to: we rest ours upon the benefit they have conferred upon the women of England, by showing amidst the general scarcity of work for women, that here is one kind of work which they can do, and which they do well. The demonstration of that fact is no slight service. It is easy to see that our telegraph system will extend every year; and it is in all respects most desirable that the task of superintending the instruments and of working them should be reserved for women. It fairly belongs to their sex; it requires little muscular exertion, it is clean, and it is removed from the public eye. In this respect we greatly prefer it to the work which we observe is already assigned to women on some railways, of giving out passenger tickets. A modest girl would have some reluctance in taking a situation which, of necessity, exposed her so much to the gaze of strangers; but no such objection can be made to the work done in the telegraph room. And in this case men will have no reason to complain that they are displaced by female labour: for the work is altogether new, and the field has not, therefore, been preoccupied by them. Unless the rougher portion of creation mean to monopolise all new descriptions of work that the progress of science may develop, they cannot complain that women should lay claim to the management of the electric telegraph.

### WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

There has been no lack of political manifestoes during the past week. The members of the present Government, it is true, still preserve the secrecy in which their plans for the ensuing session are shrouded; and Lord John Russell, with the small section that still adheres to him, appears to have taken up the same position with the remnant of the Peelites—that, namely, of spectators and critics of the battle of the factions; but Mr. Lowe has spoken out, and his utterance may be taken as an indication of the Palmerston policy; while Mr. Bright has spoken in his own name. Contrary to expectation, we

find that these gentlemen occupy antipodean positions in the matter of parliamentary reform.

The Indian intelligence, which was received on Tuesday night in London, is of a most satisfactory character. In Oude, the talookdars are tendering their submission. Forts are surrendered, arms are brought in. In this province every sign would appear to prove that in a few weeks we shall hear that the war is at an end. It is said that a mutiny had broken out in the rebel camp in another quarter. In Central India, Tantia Topee, one of the great rebel chiefs, is a fugitive, bearing with him his treasures, but without arms—in other words, he retains that which will invite the attack of the spoiler, but has divested himself of his means of defence. The Queen's Proclamation had given the greatest satisfaction, and the more so inasmuch as the natives, with that tendency to merge ideas in persons which is characteristic of the eastern mind, had arrived at the conclusion that Queen Victoria had hung the Company.

The Montalembert appeal remains still undecided. It seems certain that it will be brought before the Court; but the probability is that the counsel for the Government will rest upon the pardon as having cancelled the whole judgment, and that there is nothing from which to appeal. If that be the plea urged, it seems almost certain that the judges will maintain it to be the law. A feeling appears to be rising up in certain quarters in this country, that Montalembert has made a mistake in refusing the Imperial clemency.

The exposition of the French finances just made by M. Magne, the Finance Minister, is fitted to mislead English readers accustomed to the sober and severe estimates of our own Exchequer. We have not yet quite passed from the year 1858; and the French Minister presents us with an estimated budget for 1860. In such a long look forward it is quite a matter of course that the Minister should see everything through a rose-pink atmosphere. Troubles there may be, and distress; but why should we calculate upon them when it is so much more pleasant, by evading them all, to prefigure a course of brilliant prospects and a large surplus in the Exchequer? From the figures produced, however, it is quite clear that France is advancing in material prosperity, and that her progress since the unsettled days of the Republic has been extraordinarily rapid. Her expenses have increased in a like proportion, though of these less is said. The Minister sets prominently before us that for the last four or five years the sums voted for the year have never fallen short of the expenditure; but he says nothing of the fact that to attain this result large additions—some estimates make them as much as 10,000,000 francs a year—have been added to the permanent or, as we should call it, the funded debt of the country. At last it does appear that the produce of the taxes, without any aid from loans, will more than balance the expenditure, and the surplus is to be applied, not as we should expect, to the reduction of the debt, but to the increase of the salaries of those petty officials whose numbers and accessibility to Court influence have proved the bane of France.

A gross outrage committed by the Austrian police upon an English traveller in Lombardy occurred the other day, when our countryman was set upon in the middle of the night, his bedroom entered, and he was dragged before a commissary of police, only to be told afterwards that it was a mistake and to be refused all redress. The excuse for these unwonted—for it is due to the Austrians to say they are unwonted—proceedings is probably to be found in the feverish excitement of her Italian provinces. Every day brings forth some new rumour of war; and the Austrian Government cannot be expected to remain free from apprehension.

The Irish Government have made several arrests of members of secret societies. The Lord-Lieutenant thus shows that the proclamation he lately put forth against these illegal bodies was not a mere empty threat, though we confess we are rather disappointed when we hear of the crimes which the prisoners are said to have contemplated. After all we have heard of agrarian outrages—of gentlemen shot on their own premises, and tenants warned against exercising their own free will in the matter of paying their rents, of cultivating their farms, we find that the youths now in custody have been arrested on the high-sounding charge of high treason!





## A Woman's Bargain.

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

### CHAPTER XII.

As Mr. Seymour and Lionel Kendrick approached each other, stirring thoughts and agitated feelings made themselves felt and heard in the minds and hearts of both. Some mingling of the same blood was flowing in the veins of each; and, say what we will, there is something in relationship that cannot be quite got over, let people do what they may to forget or silence the evidence of Nature. At all events, it increased the excitement of the present moment: it made the feeling deeper and stronger; for what should have been love, was now like the strong wine turned sour.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Seymour with one of his withering smiles, "that you will not honour my poor mansion with your presence. Possibly for one half-hour—something less, perhaps, might have been lengthy enough for any conversation we might find it necessary to hold together—the same room might have held us."

"Your mansion! My mansion, you ought rather to have said. No, Sir, I do not cross the threshold of that house until I enter it as its master, and until you leave it, expelled by the justice of the law."

"Perhaps you are right," Mr. Seymour replied coldly; "the open air is best for a heated and distempered brain."

"It is only under the broad canopy of heaven that I will change words with you, Sir. We have no terms of courtesy to keep together. I will speak plainly. I hold you to be an injurious and a treacherous man."

"You do me honour, and will you please to inform me what is to follow that agreeable prelude?"

"It is because I know you to be as treacherous as you are injurious, that I have demanded this interview. You are perfectly aware that you involved my unfortunate father in a ruinous law-suit, dispossessing him of his natural inheritance."

"Which you carry on for your own amusement?"

"Which I carry on for the justification of his memory, and the restoration of rights which are now all centred in myself. A little time back, no later indeed than yesterday, I was inspired by the hope that I should one day make the woman of my choice the mistress of this mansion." Young Lionel broke off, mastered by his own agitation.

"You perceive that I have so far shared in your very worthy wish as to anticipate its fulfilment. I am to have the satisfaction of installing the lady of whom you speak in that very position which you imagine so suitable to her merits. Wonderful that our tastes should coincide on any subject! more wonderful still that she should prefer my poor pretensions to your lofty aspirations—my mansion on *terra firma* to your castle in the air!"

"Clothe it in what sarcasm of language may best please you, the true question is, does she prefer your pretensions to my just claims? That is the question I must and will have answered—aye, and truly."

"Must and will! These are large words, and somewhat presuming from your lips, young man. No matter; I make allowance for the bitterness of disappointed feelings. Since you are so bold, why should I spare you?"

"Spare! Did you ever spare a human being yet!" Lionel exclaimed with passion. Then he checked himself, for he saw what a hold he was giving to his adversary.

"It suits me to tell you, to open your eyes, to set this matter at rest for ever. I give it to you as medicine, not as mercy. You wish to rob me of what the law permits me to hold. You cannot believe that the law is just and right, and that you are wrong. You know possession is nine points of the law. I have got it, and I will keep it." Mr. Seymour ground his teeth after he had said this.

"We shall see," was Lionel's answer.

"We shall see. You shall see—and feel too. Then as to your other question of wonder: well, we will grant it to be rather astonishing that any young lady could prefer me to you; but as the fact speaks for itself, I can only, in all humility, appeal to that fact."

"But is it a fact? Hear me, Sir. It is because I know you to be treacherous, beyond all ordinary power of conception, that I am here to sift that question to the bottom. Does she prefer you?"

"Do you wish for an invitation to our marriage, that you may hear her swear it before the world with her own lips? I am sorry I cannot oblige you."

"Such strange things have been done in this world by means of art and chicanery, and this being one of the foulest and the strangest, I cannot help believing you are now doing me some infamous wrong, by means of base treachery, that I am resolved to sift it to the bottom; I demand from you, Sir, by what engines and what agency you have obtained your seeming power over this young lady?"

"My seeming power! Are you accusing her of treachery also?"

"I am considering her as your victim, Sir, with a hope of delivering her from your malignant power."

"I pardon everything to a disappointed and dismissed suitor. Nay, I even condescend to answer these insulting questions. The simple programme of the matter is, that she pleases me, and that I have had the good fortune to please her. Is it wonderful that our tastes should be alike, young Sir?"

"So wonderful as to be impossible. So wonderful that if Henrietta Mellish could prefer you I should cease to prefer her."

That was the first thing that touched Mr. Seymour. For Lionel to cease regretting Henrietta robbed the achievement of all its triumph.

"But no. I believe nothing on your evidence. That swoon—was that the result of gratified affection? No, no! that was far too deadly for any gentle joy of maidenly satisfaction. There was strong feeling in that, Sir, and I will know what gave it birth."

Again Mr. Seymour winced under the knife.

"I demand an explanation."

"You had better demand it of the lady."

Lionel Kendrick paused a moment and then said, "You are right, I will demand it of the lady."

What passed between Lionel Kendrick and Henrietta Mellish will appear in another chapter. Whatever it might be, it did not prove of sufficient weight to turn the current of events.

It was many days before Henrietta recovered her natural attractiveness of appearance. That golden tinge of her complexion which remained behind was grievously detrimental to her beauty. Some letters which passed between her and one in whom she had once thought herself interested, rather increased the saffron tint, but that passed away, and Henrietta resigned herself to her fate.

Resigned herself to her fate! What does that mean? Had she not accomplished the dearest wish of her heart? She was going to marry a mansion, a carriage, an establishment of servants, a handsome income, all the luxuries of life, its pomps, its shows, its splendours. The man was but the weight, the blot, the incumbrance, the nuisance. Everything was done just as she would have it. She had made her "Woman's Bargain," and everybody said what a capital bargain it was.

Once, indeed, Henrietta experienced a great fright. Some little quail rising up mistily out of the ocean of the memory of the past had made her to wander a little out of the line of wreathing smiles and murmuring soft answers in honeyed accents to the set phrases of her *financé*. Suddenly it came upon her that he who had been so warm and urgent in his solicitations was, what?—why, hanging back. Then Henrietta saw that it was quite possible for her to lose both those openings in life, that of love on the one hand and selfishness on the other. She perceived by that force of womanly tact which is all but unerring when it comes into play, that Mr. Seymour had no real affection for her; that, after all, it was only a marriage of convenience on his side also. Hitherto, she had believed herself adored—a mistake not uncommon to young ladies. Now, that pleasant delusion was abolished. Positively, she had to court the truant back again. What humiliation, what degradation! but, then, nobody knew it, and how ridiculous Henrietta felt that she should be if the marriage should happen to be broken off after all.

There was no mistake in this on Henrietta's part. Lionel Kendrick had thrown the seed into Mr. Seymour's mind, and had inspired the idea

that he should cease to value his first love if she could sympathise with any feeling he might entertain towards her. Those words, "if Henrietta Mellish could prefer you I should cease to prefer her," rang in his ears morning, noon, and night. Certainly, if anything less than breaking Lionel's heart were to be the result, the reward was scarcely worth the trouble.

But time went on, as it will and must, and the day of wedding-doom came. It had been one of Henrietta's former fancies to take apartments in the aristocratic purlieus of St. George's, and be married in a fashionable manner. Some of her friends who had lived in unmentionable out-of-the-world parishes had done that, and it breathed a remarkably pleasant odour in the newspaper. Mrs. Mellish would not hear of it. She was ill, she was miserable, she had ever so many debts to pay, her next half-year's income was all spent in advance. Henrietta had chosen for herself; she must think for herself, do for herself. Mrs. Mellish took no interest in any of the arrangements. She could not go to the church—neither her health nor her nerves would allow of such an exertion.

It is more than possible that the harassing cares of her present condition urged Henrietta on. She had to order the breakfast and the carriages, and furnish her wardrobe as she best could—all on credit—and so a new weight was added to Mrs. Mellish's troublesome burdens.

The day came at last. It was a miserable day, for the sun seemed resolved not to bless the unrighteous compact. In that suburban neighbourhood flowed a sea of mud, and the sky looked like a great yellow pall spread between earth and heaven. How incongruous looked the white wedding as the little company wended their way down the narrow garden path, catching sprinklings of the rain drops from the unshorn hedge, with the flowing skirts but ill-sheltered by a miserable umbrella. No matter. They got to the church at last, an edifice without pretension, built when funds were low and a population scanty. A couple of dead trees leaning against each other on the right hinted unpleasantness. The bridal train had to tread over the gravestones of those who were returning to dust under their feet, and the ceremony was performed by a young curate, whose voice sounded through the chill damp place like a lamentation according with the burial service. It happened that a large window of green glass surmounted the communion-table; and as its sickly tinge fell on the bridal group, everybody thought that everybody was dreadfully ill, and the pew-openers got a plentiful supply of cold water and *sal volatile*; and so, in the midst of all this, was concluded the "Woman's Bargain!"

(To be continued.)

### MELANCHOLY SUICIDE BY A LADY.

On Monday an inquest was held in Camden-town, touching the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Denny. The deceased, the wife of Commander Denny, R.N., it appeared, had suffered from mental aberration for some time before her melancholy end, and as she had made several attempts on her life, she was very closely watched. On the night before her death she seemed to be much calmer and better, and was engaged a great part of the evening in some crochet-work. Her attendant left her in bed, and then retired, owing to fatigue and indisposition, to obtain for herself a few hours' repose. Upon her proceeding at an early hour the next morning to the room of the deceased, she was horrified at discovering her mistress hanging behind the door by means of a towel, which was fastened tightly in a noose round her neck, and the other end secured by a clothes-peg on the other side of the door. The alarm was immediately given, and a surgeon having been quickly summoned, the deceased was cut down, but life had been extinct some time. The jury returned a verdict of Insanity.

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 Gatto, 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*.



## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Evening Costume*).—Robe of moire antique, of a bright tint of Azof green. The skirt has side-trimmings of rich Alençon lace. The berthe, which is formed of rows of the same lace, descends in a point to the waist both at the back and in front. The sleeves, very wide, are formed of rows of Alençon lace, and are gathered up in front of the arm by bouquets of eglantine. The hair is arranged in rolled bandeaux in front, and in loops at the back of the head. On the right side there is a bouquet of wild roses; and on the left side are two white feathers, fixed by an Italian pin, set with rubies and diamonds. Necklace and bracelets of rubies and diamonds.

Fig. 2. (*Child's Dress*).—The dress is made of fine jaconnet muslin, and has two skirts. The lower one is edged with a broad hem, and the upper one, which is open in front in the tunic form, is edged all round with a trimming of jaconnet muslin, consisting of a *froncé*, bordered on both sides by narrow vandyking. The corsage is drawn, and has revers formed of a *froncé* of muslin corresponding with the trimming on the upper skirt. The sleeves are in puffs, edged with the same trimming.

Fig. 3. (*Pelerine*).—The foundation is of net, and it is covered with three rows of Brussels lace, of a very rich and showy pattern, scalloped at the edge. The ends, which are crossed in front, are trimmed with the same lace, and the pelerine is fastened by a bow and ends of pink sarsenet ribbon.

Fig. 4. (*Pelerine*).—The foundation of the pelerine is formed of alternate rows of bouilloné, tulle, and runnings of blue sarsenet ribbon. The ends are very long, and have the rows disposed transversely. The trimming at the edge is composed of a plaiting of tulle, finished by a running of very narrow blue sarsenet ribbon. Over the runnings are placed at equal distances ends of richly embossed blue and white ribbon.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Some of the newest dresses of the season present varieties in trimming which may be considered to be deserving of mention. A dress of white *gros-de-Tours*, sprigged all over with daisies in rose-colour, has two skirts, the upper of which is edged with a flounce of Honiton lace, headed by a ribbon figured with small rose-colour daisies on a white ground. The corsage is pointed both before and behind, and has a berthe formed of ruches of tulle illusion, separated by narrow rows of rose-colour velvet and Honiton lace. The sleeves are composed of two puffs of tulle and two frills of the same, trimmed with ruches and narrow velvet. The upper part of the sleeve is covered by an epaulette formed of a double row of Honiton.

A dress of tartan satin, the pattern being green and blue, crossed by a very narrow stripe of white, is trimmed with buttons of black satin, encircled by narrow black lace. This trimming is disposed in rows up each side of the skirt in the form of *quilles*. The sleeves are wide, and terminate at the lower end in three points, trimmed with a ruche of black satin. They are lined with white satin, and a ruche of white satin ornaments the inside.

A very pretty out-door dress of laurel-green satin has just been made without any trimming on the skirt. The corsage is ornamented with *passementerie* of the same colour.

An evening dress of pink moire has the skirt ornamented with side-trimmings of black lace. The corsage is ornamented with a berthe of the same lace. With this dress a wreath of roses will be worn in the hair.

Velvet dresses are exceedingly fashionable. Many ladies of distinguished taste have recently adopted dresses of that rich and beautiful fabric. The corsages are trimmed with magnificent lace, jet, and *passementerie*.

Among the most admired novelties in bonnets may be mentioned one consisting of dark blue velvet, trimmed with black lace. On the right side there is a small tuft of curled ostrich feathers. The trimming in the inside consists of a quilling of blonde at each side, and a small wreath of white daisies passing across the upper part of the forehead.

## THE LIFE OF A SILKWORM.

Silk is another source of income in this favoured country. The rearing of silkworms (a delicate task, requiring constant care) is left to women. In the month of May they take the seed, wrap it in a fine linen cloth, and place it in their beds when they rise in the morning. This degree of animal heat is sufficient; but every door and window must be kept

placed above them; they seize on them voraciously. The quantity they devour and the noise they make in eating is astonishing. It is a curious sight to see whole rooms filled with these baskets, with the yellowish-white worms crawling on their green leaves, and raising and stretching their heads in search of food. When the worm is full sized, it is fed no more. The women take it away from their basket, and having ascertained, by drawing it backwards,

a fine white silk, which is the sort of down in which the chrysalis is enveloped; then, within that, they weave their shroud of pure white, or shining yellow. Round and round turn the unwearied little labourers; two sometimes unite, drawing the silk from their mouths with their tiny claws, and working it with mingled ardour and patience. Less and less distinct they become, until the last dim outline of their diminished body has vanished. But their task is not over yet—the outer garment is fashioned, it must be lined. It is only when their stock of silk is exhausted, that they know their labour to be perfect; then, wearied and exhausted, they cease, and sleep until the day of the waking. For some, alas! that day never comes. They are taken in their helpless state, and baked in an oven, or roasted in the hot noonday sun. At the end of Carmela's garden, close by the olive path, on the edge of the cliff, that seems to hang over the sea, there is a rude stone furnace, black with smoke, where their fate is consummated, for in the top of that furnace there is a hollow, in which an iron cauldron fits, and in the month of August, when the two crops of silk are in—the second begins in June—men come, light the fire in the furnace, put on the cauldron full of water, and, when it boils, throw in the baked and roasted cocoons. The boiling water loosens the silk; with great dexterity the men catch up the flying threads, and throw them on a large reel close by. Swift it turns, with a buzzing sound, unwinding the beautiful glossy silk, whilst the poor black chrysalide, like mummies in their swathings, cover the ground. But nothing must be wasted: they are gathered, and sold to bird-fanciers in Naples. Certain outlandish birds, of which I have not been able to ascertain the name, feed on this dainty, whilst the shining spoils of the victim travel all over the world, to adorn the beauties of every land. The destiny of the chrysalis that is kept for seed is less tragic, but almost as brief. After a sleep of two or three weeks, he awakens, finds himself provided with a pair of wings, but in a close prison. Immediately he sets to task—he moistens his silken house, works incessantly, and at length opens a round hole, without cutting the silk, and comes forth a dull white butterfly. At once a watchful hand seizes him by the wings, and places him on a figleaf. There he remains for a few days to perpetrate a race he shall never behold—and die. The grain-like eggs are carefully gathered, steeped in the reddest wine, to give the silk a bright colour, then sealed in a earthen jar, and sent to a cool grove in Castellamare. There is no place in Sorrento cool enough to preserve them properly.—*A Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies.*



Fig. 1.

securely closed, lest a chill breath of air should reach this dainty treasure, which, in the cheapest years, costs a ducat an ounce, and which, this season, rose to four. When the seed is hatched, the young worms are placed in a flat basket, lined with the youngest and most tender of mulberry leaves. Those require to be renewed day and night. The worms are never touched. The leaves are merely

that the silk issues from its mouth, they place it on a dry twig; there it is to weave the mysterious home in which its being is transformed. These little creatures take a long time to make up their minds. They wander restlessly from point to point of their twig—they stretch their heads—they turn round—they remain quiet—they move again—at length they begin. First of all, they throw around them

life governor) have each a nominee in this school, the foundation-stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

THE FIRST MEETING for the choice of assignees, in the case of Oliver, the convict stockbroker, took place on Tuesday. The principal creditor is Miss Dance, the poor lady who suffered so severely by the bankrupt's delinquencies.

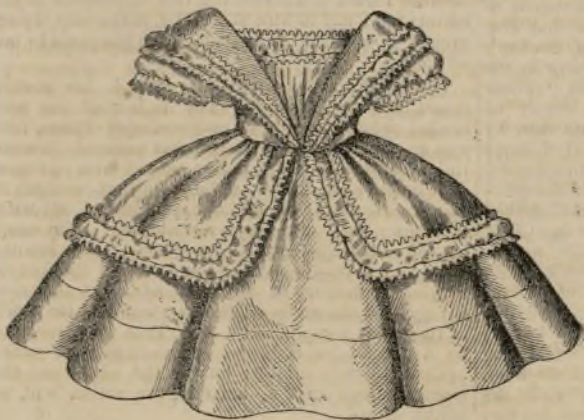


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

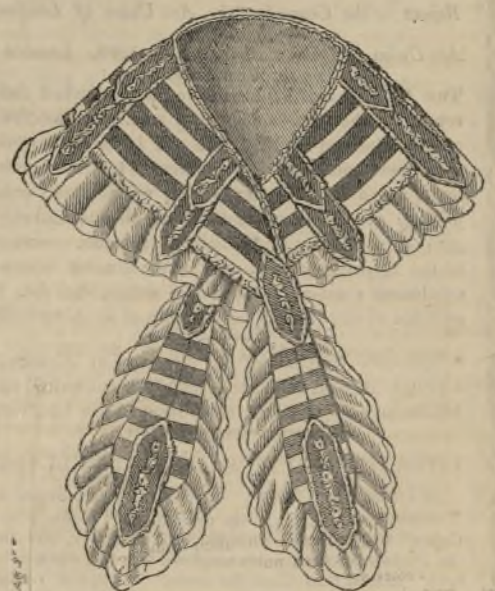


Fig. 4.



## POET'S CORNER.

## ANGEL VISITANTS.

Though angels long have left this earth,  
Their shadows still remain;  
Where all that's pure and good have birth,  
They seem to live again.  
In homes and hearts they play their parts,  
Where love and concord dwell;  
While o'er life's dreams they cast their beams,  
And weave a magic spell.  
Yes; earth has angels of her own,  
And not a few I ween,  
Though angels' visits man is told,  
Are few and far between.  
In every land, where'er we stray,  
'Midst those we chance to greet,  
When lo! we think, perhaps we may  
With some bright angel meet.  
For while full well the eyes can tell  
When beauty passes by,  
Yet angels may pursue their way  
Unheeded by the eye.  
O, yes, a veil may oft conceal  
An angel bright and fair,  
Whose virtues would adorn a crown,  
And shed a lustre there.

—John Edward Chalmers.

## LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review, should be addressed to the Editor, 33, Fleet-street, London.

*The White Doe of Rylstone*; or, the Fate of the Nortons. By WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. London: Longman and Co.

At this festive season, when families are reuniting their scattered members, and gifts and love-tokens are congenial with the blessed time, we doubt not many of our readers are at a loss to choose a gift for their friends, which shall be both ornamental and useful—one that will not disgrace them by its want of elegance, while at the same time it aspires to be something better than a mere Christmas toy, to be admired once, then flung away and forgotten. Messrs. Longman and Co. must, we should think, have had this class in their special view when they published this magnificent edition of Wordsworth's sweetest and tenderest poem, "The White Doe of Rylstone." Of the poet or the poem, however, we need say nothing here: those that are familiar with neither are, we fear, so hopelessly heretical on the subject of all that is beautiful and touching in poetry as to be beyond our efforts to reclaim; while the many—we are sure the great majority of our readers—who do know it, will at once feel that no more acceptable present could be offered to a friend of intellectual tastes than the moving tale which tells of the fate of the Nortons and the wanderings of the desolate Emily. And the casket is fit to enshrine such a gem. The binding of the volume is a superb specimen of the art; the typography is a perfect marvel; and the designs with which the volume is profusely illustrated, are by some of our first artists. We hardly know whether most to admire the view of Bolton Abbey, in the peaceful seclusion of its ruins, or the glorious representation of Durham Cathedral as it stands in all its pride and beauty, or the bare, desolate view of the Northern Fells, or—but in fact each of the illustrations is perfect in its beauty, and is brought out with a sharpness, clearness, and delicacy, even in its most minute details, such as show that the whole resources of the engraver and the printer's art have been brought to bear upon the subject. It is beyond all question the most elegant and the most richly adorned gift-book of the present season.

*Arithmetic for Beginners.* By the Authors of "Cornwell and Fitch's Science of Arithmetic." London: Simpkin and Marshall.

The merits of this little work are that it is simple and practical, and that it abounds with explanatory examples. It starts the learner with the first elements of numeration and carries him on till he has reached the rules of compound interest, when he may very safely be left to seek other aid, as when he has reached so far he can no longer be looked upon as a beginner in arithmetic."

*Report of the Council of the Art Union of London, for 1858.*

*Art Union of London Almanack for 1859.* London: 444, West Strand.

The Art Union of London have just published their report for the past year, and a small but tastefully got-up Almanack for 1859. In the latter little work, which every member receives, there is information not to be found in any other similar publication; comprising the days of meeting of all the Literary, Artistic, and Scientific Societies of London, members of the Royal Academy, and other similar bodies; exhibitions; dates of celebrated artists, &c. &c., in addition to all the usual information of an Almanack.

*Rimmel's Almanack of the Language of Flowers* is a pretty little scented book, richly illuminated, and will be an appropriate contribution to the boudoir.

## LITERARY AND FINE ARTS MISCELLANY.

A letter from Rome, in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, states that a translation from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has just been published in that city, but that the Protestant sentiments expressed in the work have been changed into Catholic ones. Thus, the reason assigned for the cruel whipping of Tom by the

ferocious Legree is, that Tom believed in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., has placed 100*l.* at the disposal of the council of the Society of Arts, to be awarded as a prize for an essay on marine algae, as applicable for food, medicine, and industrial purposes.

Another illustration of the abuses sheltered by the Austrian Concordat, has just occurred at Vienna. The *Gazette Ecclesiastique* contained a long article full of slanderous expressions directed against the *Presse* of Vienna. The editor of the latter journal lodged a complaint of libel, when it appeared that the writer of the offensive language was a priest, and consequently protected by the Concordat from the operation of the secular laws.

While the Burns festival at Glasgow and Sydenham are in agitation, we delight to see that the memory of a Scottish poet who has written certain things of a higher order than even the Ayrshire bard could reach—we mean the Ettrick Shepherd—is not to remain unhonoured. We read in the *Inverness Courier* that a subscription is raising for a memorial to James Hogg. It is a reproach that the author of the "Queen's Wake," "Bonny Kilkenny," and so many noble ballads of his country's history and legends, should lack his country's recognition.

Professor Faraday will give, during the Christmas holidays, six lectures "On Metalline Properties" (adapted to a juvenile auditory), at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. The *Athenaeum* refers to these lectures as "the very best news for boys and girls." The series will be followed by twelve lectures "On Fossil Mammals," by Prof. R. Owen; twelve lectures "On the Forces of Gravity," by Prof. J. Tyndall; and nine lectures "On Organic Chemistry," by Dr. W. A. Miller. Mr. J. P. Lucas will also commence a course of ten lectures on a literary subject, on Saturday, April 2, at the same Institution.

The Rev. C. B. Scott, M.A., head master of Westminster School, on Friday morning laid the first stone of the Crimean memorial subscribed for by old and present Westminsters to the honour of their schoolfellows who died in the Russian war, which is to be erected in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. The architect is Mr. G. G. Scott. The memorial will be in Gothic, and will harmonise with the adjoining abbey and the handsome range of buildings recently erected in the Broad Sanctuary leading to Dean's-yard. It will be an ornamented column, sixty-three feet in height, with a tapering spire. It will cost 2,000*l.*

## COMIC EXTRACTS.

[From PUNCH.]

DAMNING A BROOKE.

Bravo, my Lord Darby! There are so many James Brookes in the world—so many men looking out for pirate tribes to put down, and savage races to civilise, and straggling villages of a few hundred inhabitants to convert into well-ordered towns with their twenty-five thousands of population, and export trades to create out of nothing, and violence to extirpate by law, and heathendom to drive out by Christianity—that it is clear we must beware how we deal with one of this intrusive and troublesome sort, lest we should have a hundred on our hands before we know where we are. Undertakings such as Sir James Brooke's are certainly, as you say, "extremely inconvenient." Colonies are costly things. It costs a great deal to set one going, still more to keep it going. And as for dependencies, we have more than we know what to do with already. And yet here comes a man, who has made a capital and a trade, has got the sovereignty of a valuable territory, full of ores and dyewoods, of coal and antimony, of timber and spices, and the Lord knows what besides, and will insist on throwing it into the over-laden lap of poor Britannia, whose hands are so full already she doesn't know which way to turn. It really is "extremely inconvenient;" and then the whole thing has been managed so very irregularly; conducted (as one may say) with quite a shameful disregard of official ways and forms; no diplomacy, at least, none of our highly-paid, cut-and-dry, decorous, embroidered-coat-and-gold-lace-trousers diplomacy, properly accredited from Downing-street; no fighting, that is, no recognised, expensive, protracted, regular warfare; no overreaching, or destruction of savages; no official staff, governor, secretary, treasurer, and so forth; no correspondence with "The Office;" no despatches; no minutes; no blue-books; no red tape; nothing, in fact, but a resolute Englishman, with a sturdy yacht's crew, a strong will, a noble purpose, and a few six-pounders, going in the most unheard-of way, and establishing a Government, and building a town, and creating a trade, and attracting settlers; and doing all this quicker, and cheaper, and better, than "we" have any idea of doing it "in the Office." Really, you know, if this sort of thing is to be encouraged, there's no knowing where it may end. And then his title isn't quite clear. Of course Penn's was without a flaw; and our Indian titles, from that to Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, in the days of Clive, to that to Oude, in the days of Dalhousie, are free from stain or blemish. We are so very particular, you know. We never swallowed any camels, certainly not. And then, as for the coal your City people make such a fuss about—well, after all, you know, we don't know much about it, and we have lots of coal at home, and there's only the carriage of our Walstead and Welsh half round the globe, and this Sarawak coal mayn't be such very good coal after all. And as for the antimony, one really don't know what use antimony can be, except as an emetic, and there don't seem to be any want of it for that purpose just now. And as for the Dutch being eager to get possession of the island, and keep the trade to themselves; well, after all, the trade's no such great thing; only 300,000*l.* a-year, or thereabouts, just now; and what's that to a country like England? And then, as to the necessity of an intermediate telegraph station for Singapore or China; really, you know, it's quite premature to talk of that sort of thing; who knows if we ever shall have a telegraph in those parts? And if we have, I dare say we shall find means of laying it without Sarawak. And as to the protection of the British subjects who have

settled there; of course it was their own look out. And, in short, we don't like Rajah Brooke; and we don't mean to encourage this irregular, unofficial, "shirt-sleeves" sort of colonising, and civilising, and Christianising; and we rather agree, on the whole, with John Bright, that colonies are a bore, and an expense, and a nuisance; and we really can't be dictated to by Manchester, and Liverpool, and Glasgow, and Belfast, and places of that kind; and we have no doubt Rajah Sir James Brooke is a very estimable person, and all that sort of thing, but he doesn't belong to our party, and we don't see why we should go out of our way to be civil to him; and—and—in short, we prefer to wash our hands of Sarawak altogether, unless the House of Commons thinks otherwise; and, in that case, of course, we shall bow to the House of Commons, as we always do, you know.

THE PROPER NAME FOR CRIMINALS.—Fire-balloons. MISERABLE EXCUSE OF A LAZY CONTRIBUTOR.—"It was so profoundly foggy, I couldn't see to write."

TO MAKE GAME PIE.—To make Game Pie, procure your game from poachers, and then you will have it ready boned.

A CASE IN POINT.—Talk of introducing the "Pointed Style" into the Public Offices, said Bernal Osborne to Sir Benjamin the other day; "Look what a mess Bulwer Lytton has made of it!"

QUITE OUT OF THE QUESTION.—It is difficult to believe that the practice of calling the natives "niggers," and otherwise treating them with rudeness, can ever have prevailed among the Company's officials—at least, those who belonged to the Civil Service.

## INFANT MORTALITY IN AUSTRALIA.

The resident of Victoria, who wishes to feel the extent of infant mortality, can go to a graveyard. Last April, I walked through the Melbourne Cemetery, and read on the headstones names of little children by the hundred. The day was one of the few in the month of April when the hot wind blows with clouds of dust. Finding a grave with reclining slab conveniently placed under the shelter of a tree, I shrank from the heat of the sun, and rested there. Presently a woman approached, whose sad face and dust-whitened mourning dress told me that she came hither not for curiosity, but from her great love to some among the dead. Without observing me, she hastened to a grave not far from where I sat: it was one of those which had arrested my attention, because at the head, upon a simple tombstone, the deaths of four young children were recorded. I have witnessed many forms of grief over the dead, on land and far away upon the sea. But never before or since have I looked upon such agonising grief and hopeless sorrow as was in the face of this poor woman beside the grave, which had four times opened and closed over the objects of her love. She bowed her head, and believing the solitude unbroken, poured over the tomb of her children.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

## THE ONLY WAY TO PROMOTE ART.

Many of us, perhaps, are under the impression that plenty of schooling will do this; that plenty of lecturing will do it; that sending abroad for patterns will do it; or that patience, time, and money, and good-will may do it. And, alas, none of these things, nor all of them put together, will do it. If you want really good work such as will be acknowledged by all the world, there is but one way of getting it, and that is a difficult one. You may offer any premium you choose for it—but you will find it can't be done for premiums. You may send for patterns to the Antipodes—but you will find it can't be done upon patterns. You may lecture on the principles of art to every school in the kingdom—and you will find it can't be done upon principles. You may wait patiently for the progress of the age—and you will find your art is unprogressive. Or you may set yourselves impatiently to urge it by the inventions of the age—and you will find your chariot of art entirely immovable, either by screw or paddle. There's no way of getting good art, I repeat, but one—at once the simplest and most difficult—namely, to enjoy it. Examine the history of nations, and you will find this great fact clear and unmistakable on the front of it—that good art has only been produced by nations who rejoiced in it; fed themselves with it as if it were bread; basked in it as if it were sunshine; shouted at the sight of it; danced with the delight of it; quarrelled for it; fought for it; starved for it; did, in fact, precisely the opposite with it of what we want to do with it—they made it to keep, and we to sell.—*Ruskin's Lecture at Cambridge.*

## WALKING ON SNOW.

It is no easy work, the first attempt to walk on soft, yielding snow, each foot carrying with it its own flooring in the shape of a snow-shoe; and I varied the monotony of our first hour's tramp with an occasional frantic head-foremost plunge into the snow, where I would stick fast, in a condition like that of the man who attempted to walk high and dry across a river with corks on his feet, and discovered his mistake by finding himself hanging by his heels perpendicularly in the water. I was painfully conscious of cutting a most ridiculous figure each time that Joe, with a promptitude worthy of the Royal Society's medal, hauled me out of my self-dug grave by the blanket-coat which formed my shroud; but "ridiculous" is a relative term, and Joe would supply no correlative to it; and I am bound to state that, by word or deed, intentional or unintentional, I never more signally failed in rousing anybody's amusement than I did in the case of this bronze-visaged savage—bronze in colour and fixedness—for whom Campbell would have altered his description of the Indian Chief, and have written—"A stoic of the woods, a man without a grin." Such a silence it was! broken only by an occasional report like the crack of a rifle. "What that noise?" I inquired idiomatically of Joe the first time I heard it. "Oh! cold, you know: stick; bust!"—which is Joe's way of expressing that some enormous pine has cracked with the frost. It is wonderful what ease and lightness of voice one seems to feel in the general hush and the rarefied air;

a sensation of consciousness that one can be heard a mile off, which would be particularly pleasing to a popular preacher. A squirrel now and then struck in with the chatter; but I think I heard one bird only during the entire week. "Cheep-wees" is Joe's answer to my inquiry—"what bird that, Joe?" which word I have since discovered to be simply the Meleceet for "bird," so I presume the specimen in question had not been further classified by the naturalists of his tribe.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

## NEWS FROM WATERLOO.

As a matter of course, it was well understood by the Government that the despatch, whenever it arrived, would be taken in the first instance to the War Secretary, Earl Bathurst, and therefore several members of the Cabinet felt great pleasure, on the 21st, in accepting the noble earl's invitation to dinner, in order that they might be on the spot when the despatch arrived. They dined—they sat. No despatch came. At length, when the night was far advanced, they broke up. Yet, delayed by a lingering hope that the expected messenger might appear, they stood awhile in a knot, conversing on the pavement, when suddenly was heard a faint and distant shout. It was the shout of victory! Hurrah! Escorted by a running and vociferous multitude the major drove up. He was taken into the house, and the despatch was opened. The despatch contained not only the Duke's narrative of the "action," as he termed it, at Waterloo but a brief account of the campaign from its commencement, including Quatre Bras and Ligny. On a first and hasty perusal the impression received was somewhat indefinite; the great fact of the final triumph stood not forth in sufficient relief, and the Cabinet were at fault. It was now certain that an important victory had been gained on the 18th; but they could not exactly gather from a first reading of the despatch on what scale the allied armies had been triumphant, or how far the success was final and complete. They turned for information to Major Percy; but the gallant major was dead beat, much more disposed to go off into a doze than to answer questions. In fact, he was still feeling the effects, as it afterwards transpired, of hard fighting as well as of hard travelling; for in the interval between the two he had found no leisure for repose, having been occupied in attending upon his wounded friends and brother officers up to the moment when the Duke started him with the despatch. "What number of prisoners taken?" they asked. "I saw a column of 10,000." "How many of the enemy's cannon?" "All." Thus enlightened the assembled Ministers read on. Presently another question. No answer! The major was asleep! The above particulars of the scene at Earl Bathurst's were related to a most excellent and exemplary clergyman, the Hon. and Rev. R. L. Melville by a distinguished member of the Cabinet, who was present on the occasion—no other than the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards Lord Bexley. Mr. Melville was kind enough to repeat the particulars, as he had them from Lord Bexley, to the writer of these lines.—*Notes and Queries.*

## PICCOLOMINI IN TROUBLE.

An attack has been made on Piccolomini by a French paper in New York. Its nature may be inferred from the following statement made by the manager of the opera:—

"I seize the present opportunity to state that for over a year past I have been daily attacked in that paper in the most malicious manner. As the *Courrier des Etats Unis* is too insignificant to do either good or harm, I never would have noticed them; but these attacks are not confined to me—all my artists are assailed in the same public way, and the chivalrous editors have particularly singled out Mlle. Piccolomini, whom they not only insult in the grossest manner, but annoy her by sending the paper (in office wrappers) to her apartments. I have not the least doubt that this infamous conduct towards a young and amiable girl will be condemned by the public, and it is only just that this fact should be made known by me. The paper has been controlled by three hungry Frenchmen, and in their hands it has lost all its influence. These three hungry Frenchmen are—Trobriand, formerly a resident of Tours, in France; the other Masseras, half a Frenchman and half a Spaniard; the third, and, thank God, last, is Lassale, the proprietor, who tells everybody, with tears in his eyes, that Masseras, his paid editor, rules him with an iron hand; that he is bound by contract to let Trobriand write what he pleases; that he has to pay him 25 dollars a-week, and that he cannot get rid of him before next May. I have had the misfortune to displease all of them. Trobriand, because I will not permit my artists to sing at his sugar-and-water soirées, and to be black-mailed to the tune of a couple of airs and a duet per week; Lassale, because I did not advertise as largely in his paper as in the *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Express*, *Post*, &c.; Masseras, because I used to address the free admissions to the editors, and not to him alone—he personally being greatly in want of opera tickets, for purposes to me unknown."

One of the articles which produced this savage retort was as follows:—"The father of the pretended princess singer is only a simple citizen, like you or me, and he bore the modest name of Clementini, until the day the notion seized him to throw dust in the eyes of the public. On that occasion it was discovered that Madame Clementini, his wife, was descended, more or less remotely, from some branch of the Piccolomini family, and it was readily seen what advantage might be taken of this providential connexion. I ought to add that this discovery, and the mode of using it, was less the work of the artist herself," &c., &c. This was proved to be a gross falsehood, and proceedings were taken against the calumniator; but as the editor and the manager have made up matters, the action will, no doubt, drop.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LADIES' HEAD-DRESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

The following clever *jeu d'esprit*, we doubt not, will amuse our readers:—

Cheltenham, Dec. 7, 1858.

Dear Sir,—Excuse me for not acknowledging before this your reply to my letter on "Ladies' Head-dresses." A little prejudice may, perhaps, prevent you from assenting to the truth of my remarks, which you seem slightly to have misunderstood. I do not recommend any lady who is gifted with beautiful natural hair to replace the natural by the artificial; all that I want to see is that the peruke shall be recognised as an article of dress, as it was in the time of Charles II., and George I., II., and III. So many of our fair countrywomen are, from the artificial existence they lead, so stunted in "Nature's chiefest ornament," that it would be a real blessing to society if the peruke and *toupée* were restored to their original position as recognised articles of female costume.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you think that I am something like the fox in the fable, who, having his tail cut off in a trap, wished the other foxes to abscond their caudal appendages. This is not the case. I admire a head of beautiful natural hair as much as any one, but I cannot help admiring the same hair when woven by art into an additional head-dress for the adornment of those to whom Nature has been sparing. Of the superior comfort of the peruke fashion I can bear personal testimony, and I must say, that until I consented to adopt it I was as prejudiced as any one. I now know numbers of young ladies who wear perukes, many of whom I myself have induced to adopt the practice. What I particularly wish to enforce is, that if artificial hair is resorted to there must be no compromise. The head must be closely shaved if perfection is to be expected. And I am perfectly sure that no young lady who has worn a peruke for six months will ever wish to wear her own hair again. Allow me to state an instance in point. Within the last few weeks I have been staying in the country with a Mrs. G—, and her two daughters, Sophia and Amelia G—. Mrs. G—, a lady about forty, was much disfigured by a badly made front, one of those horrible inventions that ought to be consigned to the tasteless age in which they were invented. My altered appearance elicited the compliments of both mother and daughters, and I readily explained the reason. You may imagine their surprise. Nevertheless Mrs. G— asked my advice with respect to herself, and I recommended her to adopt the same course as myself. She did so; and very soon her head, shorn of its superfluous hairs, was crowned with an exquisitely made head-dress. At this time the family were going into mourning for a distant relation, and the neat appearance of Mrs. G—'s bands and parting, under her widow's cap, excited the admiration of Sophia. As the dear girl, though only six-and-twenty, had a few, very few, grey hairs, I pressed upon her the wisdom of adopting a course so successfully followed by her mother, who seconded my advice. She yielded in inclination, but demurred; she was afraid her sister, then absent on a visit of two days, would jeer at her. "Leave her to me," said I. Sophia was shaved, her head was fitted with a beautiful *toupée*, and with that and her handsome mourning she looked extremely improved. The formality of her English countenance became quite coquettish under its new framework. But Amelia—well, she came home, and I conducted her to the presence of her sister. "Do you observe the beauty of her head-dress?" I said. "Yes," said she. "Oh, I would give anything for my hair to look like that; I would follow your advice any way to make me look as well." "Will you promise my dear," I said. "I will," said she. I then revealed her secret, and after a long discussion, the dear girl resolved to adopt certain Art in the place of varying Nature, and, at the age of eighteen, to have her head shaved as smooth as the palm of her hand. Thus both the young ladies are now willing votaries of the peruke fashion; and I may say that they look as well as any girls in the district. Sophia B— thus expresses her sentiments: "I do not care who knows that my head is closely shaven, or that I wear an artificial head-dress. My appearance is infinitely improved, and my comfort increased. I wish that all young ladies would adopt the same fashion; they would suffer far less from headaches and general debility. My head is shaved every day if possible—always once a week." And Amelia thus expresses her sentiments: "I am sure that no sensible girl who has had her head shaved for six days, will ever feel comfortable with her own hair. I am only eighteen, and yet I should be sorry to let my hair grow again. I have four head-dresses, two with curls, and two plain bands and frizzettes, which I vary at pleasure. All the gentlemen of my acquaintance know that I shave, and they do not like me the less. Perhaps it is because I dress very neatly, and wear very nice gloves and boots, and my mourning is very handsome. (I do so love mourning.) All that I wish is that every young lady would follow my example." You, Mr. Editor, may be pleased to credit me when I tell you that artificial head-dresses were once universal in England. I could give you the actual names of three young ladies, who, about seventy years ago, at the ages of from sixteen to nineteen, were taken to the hairdresser to be shaved and peruked, that they might be in the fashion. "Good Queen Bess," Mary Queen of Scots, the Court ladies of Charles II.'s time, and those of the court of Louis XV. and XVI. followed it. Therefore you should not think me so very singular in adopting a custom once so universally in fashion.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,  
CAMILIA SMYTHE.

It is authoritatively announced that Mr. Bright will address a public meeting in Glasgow on the 21st instant.

## THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The news from India is the best that has reached England for many a day. The dates from Bombay are to the 25th of November. The Foreign-office despatch reports that the Queen's Proclamation has given general satisfaction throughout India:—

"In Oude the talookdars are tendering their submission, and surrendering their forts and arms. Rajah Loll Mahdoo Sing surrendered himself and his fortress of Amety on the 10th November.

"The fort of Simree, in Oude, was taken by Brigadier Evelyn on the 9th, with the loss of only two Europeans killed and three or four wounded."

An official telegram from Indore says:—

"The Nawab of Barga has separated from the rebels, and is gone to General Michel's camp, en route to Indore. He states he comes under the Queen's Proclamation."

Another from Sawan Twarree states that the remaining rebel leaders have given themselves up to the Government.

A message received at the India House, dated 1st Allahabad, Nov. 16," contains some miscellaneous details of importance:—

"Oude.—On the 29th of October, Beni Madho, with 20,000 men, made a determined attack on our force at Poorwa. The rebels were beaten off, and lost two guns. No casualty among the Europeans. On the 30th of October the rebels, under Mehadee Hossein, were defeated near Suddarganga, losing five guns and one elephant. No loss on our side. On the 3rd of November, Brigadier Wetherall took the fort of Ramore Kupia by assault, and found five guns in it. He lost thirty men: the loss of the rebels was severe. On the 9th of November Brigadier Evelyn took the fort of Jemree. Two Europeans were killed. The fort of Amethee was surrounded by Loll Mahdoo Sing on the 9th of November, and on the 11th of November was occupied by our troops. Sixteen guns found—more believed to be in the fort."

"CENTRAL INDIA.—On the 31st of October and the 1st of November, Tantia Topce and his followers, without guns, but with a number of elephants, crossed the Nerbudda, forty miles up stream from Hoshangabad, and are believed to be making towards the Deccan. They were last heard of as crossing the Chundwara hills. They have plenty of money, but are short of ammunition. General Michel was at Hoshangabad on the 7th, and Brigadier Parke expected there on the 8th. The Resident at Hyderabad and the Commissioner of Nangpore are watching the rebels, and are prepared for them."

"BENGAL.—Nothing particular has occurred during the last fortnight. The rebels, it is expected, will try to break away, and make in the direction of Mirzapore. A mutiny is said to have occurred in the rebel camp. Umur Singh is reported to have fled, and Darkishan Singh to have been killed."

In a supplementary telegram from Bombay Castle, the following is added:—

"CENTRAL INDIA.—The rebel force under Tantia Topce remained in the Sindwara districts of the Nagpore province for four or five days. On the 8th of November they passed twenty-five miles south-east of Baitool, and continued their course *via* Saunair and Meil Ghant towards Boorhanpore. On the 14th they crossed the Taptee River, and proceeded in the direction of Manirud and Dhar to the Nerbudda. They reached Acharpore, on the south bank of the Nerbudda, on the 21st. All the forts on the north bank of this river are guarded. The British forces are in close pursuit. Troops have been concentrated at Sindwara and Chupra to prevent the enemy entering Candeish. The Banda Nawab has left the rebel camp, and is on his way to Major-General Michel. Adil Mahomed and his party have separated from Tantia Topce, and are now with Mann Singh near Seronge, pursued by the columns under Brigadiers Lockhart and Smith. Mann Singh was surprised on the 14th at Koondige by Brigadier Smith, and defeated with the loss of 600 men."

"SAWUNT WARREE.—The rebel leaders Baba and Dummant Dessees have surrendered to the Goa government. The Bombay Presidency is quiet. Intelligence just received from the magistrate of Candeish that Tantia Topce had left Kurgam yesterday morning, and taken the road to Chupra, *via* the Dowlabaree Pass. This place is guarded by 1,200 men of all arms. The Poonah Horse Artillery will be at Chupra to-morrow. Captain Abbott will be there this day with the two regiments of Beaton's Horse. The Bhel chiefs are harassing Tantia Topce's flank. The feelings of the population of Candeish are excellent."

The fort of Amaty, surrendered by Loll Mahdoo Sing, is said to be the strongest fort in Oude. As described in a letter from General Sir Hope Grant's camp, its enormous area was enclosed on two sides by an impervious jungle, while the other two were defended by a loop-holed wall. Within this wall was a large space, also covered with a jungle, interspersed with huts, in which about 10,000 troops were lodged. Beyond this jungle were two successive lines of rampart and ditch, the last enclosing the private dwelling of the Chief.

Mr. Montgomery had issued a proclamation for the disarmament of Oude, threatening severe penalties upon all who should fail within one month to give up their arms.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* speaks of the favourable impression produced among large classes of Europeans by the Queen's Proclamation, and says that native feeling is still more strongly pronounced.

"The people understand an 'Empress,' and did not understand the Company. Moreover they have a very decided notion that the Queen has hung the Company for offences which must have been great, and that fact gives them hope of future justice."

Lastly—I am speaking of the masses, and repeat actual opinions uttered in my hearing—they think Her Majesty inconceivably, and I am afraid a little ridiculously, honest for accepting her predecessor's debts. Immediately after the Proclamation appeared a *Gazette Extraordinary*, announcing a change in the form of the promissory note which, completed native satisfaction."

The Indian papers report the public and ceremonious reading of the Queen's proclamation at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, and other important stations. At Allahabad a rostrum and platform had been prepared; from the front of the former a piece of crimson broad cloth, on which the royal arms were embroidered, was suspended. In the fore part of the rostrum was a golden chair for the Viceroy, overhead was a crimson canopy, and above all the flag of England floated. A large body of troops was on the ground. Seats on the platform had been provided for a large number of respectable natives, but not more than a dozen appeared. The crowd numbered probably 1,500 Europeans and 2,500 natives. Lady Canning arrived in her carriage, from which she did not alight. Lord Canning rode to the platform in court uniform, on a black charger, with the Commander-in-Chief at his side—a crowd of peons in red livery, with silver rods, attending his steps. When the Viceroy had taken his place, Mr. Edmonstone read the English proclamation; an Oordoo translation was subsequently read for the benefit of the natives. In the evening an exhibition of fireworks took place.

## EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

Some further extraordinary proceedings are reported in connexion with St. Pancras. It is stated that the assistant-surgeon of the workhouse, a young man, seduced some of the female inmates, and with the view of concealing his conduct, resorted to proceedings which resulted in the removal of one of the women to the infirmary. He then took to flight, and in his concealment was visited by the Rev. Mr. Pugh, the chaplain. The reverend gentleman, refusing to give up the address, has been dismissed, and three months' salary given him in lieu of notice. The circumstances under which the visit was paid are detailed in the following letter addressed by Mr. Pugh to the vestry, with a view to avert his dismissal from office, as recommended by the board of directors:—

"St. Pancras Workhouse, Dec. 8, 1858.

"Gentlemen,—I beg most respectfully to memorialise you as to the subject of my dismissal from the chaplaincy of the workhouse, which was yesterday resolved on by the directors of the poor, and will be brought forward to-day for the purpose of being confirmed by you. The facts of the case are as follow:—On Saturday last I received a letter from Mr. Muskett, requesting me as his minister to repair to him, as he was hindered by circumstances from coming to me, to console his disturbed mind, and to give him spiritual aid in his indescribable sorrow. Being led to the belief that the sins he adverted to were not of a darker character in the calendar of crime than misdemeanour, and noticing from the strain in which he wrote that he was in the lowest state of despondency, and fearing that if led unadvised in such a state of mind he might be led on to commit a crime that would preclude his repentance and acceptance with God, I hastened, as instructed by himself in a secret manner, to obtain his address. Here again I was enjoined to keep his address a profound secret before I had obtained it. I then called upon the penitent, and afforded him the required administration. On Monday evening last I was requested to attend Mr. Wyatt at the workhouse, which I did, and was asked by that gentleman to give up Mr. Muskett's address. Considering the obligations I was under as a minister of the Gospel, I felt the impossibility of complying with the request. I then left him, and consulted our judicious and respected vicar, who is also rural dean, and the proper ecclesiastical authority to afford advice on such an occasion; and after he had learnt all the particulars of the case, both from a secret letter which I produced and other particulars from myself, he has given me permission this day to inform you that he fully concurs in all the steps I have taken. I have also been privileged with the opinions of two of the most eminent barristers in the profession (which opinions I read to the directors yesterday), who also approved of my proceedings. These being the best authorities, both ecclesiastical and temporal, which I could under any circumstances procure, I fully hope and trust you will defer to their authority such a measure of your consideration as their position in their respective spheres merits. I beg, in conclusion, to assure you that I regret exceedingly the circumstances in which I find myself reluctantly placed, my profession and promise pledging me to keep the secret of Mr. Muskett's address inviolable, and the directors on the other hand wishing me to betray the secret. I shall only just observe, that from you, gentlemen of the vestry, I obtained my appointment, and I implore you to protect me in the same.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
THOMAS PUGH.

"To the Vestry of St. Pancras, Middlesex."

It is stated that Mr. Pugh has laid the whole matter before the vicar of St. Pancras, the Rev. Thomas Dale, as rural dean, who has in his turn laid the subject before the Rev. John Sinclair, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and the Bishop of London; and that they all three concur in the propriety of the course which he has pursued in this matter.

A letter from Florence states that the King of Prussia's health has not improved there, and that the air of Florence does not seem to agree with him. He never goes out, and the Queen is seldom seen in public.

## ANOTHER FRENCH MILITARY PORT.

The Emperor has ordered some experimental works to be made at St. Jean de Luz, in order to ascertain the possibility of making a great military port there. It is said that at the Châlons camp his Majesty remarked some fortifications made with chalk, sand, or any sort of earth that could be had on the spot, and bound together by a new kind of cement, upon which a saving of sixty per cent. was effected. The Emperor asked the inventor whether he would undertake to execute the works projected at St. Jean de Luz, the expense of which has been estimated at thirty millions of francs. The engineer answered that he would do the works for six millions, but that he could not say without experience what might be the effect of sea-water upon his cement. The Emperor thereupon granted him 10,000 francs from his private purse, to make an experiment, and in pursuance of the Imperial wishes, this gentleman, accompanied by several workmen from Paris, has lately arrived at St. Jean de Luz. The Emperor will inspect the experimental works himself when next he goes to Biarritz. It is rumoured in Paris that the new cement stands a great chance of being adopted for the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

On Friday an alarming accident happened on the Caledonian Railway, near Ecclefechan, but fortunately no human life was sacrificed. It appears that the express train which was due at Carlisle about one o'clock, was telegraphed from Beattock as being four minutes late; but when allowance was made for this delay, and the train did not arrive, the telegraph was set to work to inquire the reason. It then turned out that the express was delayed near Ecclefechan, in consequence of an accident which had taken place about a mile on the Carlisle side of that village. From inquiries made, it seems that about half-past twelve o'clock, a ballast train was standing on the line at the place named, when a heavily laden special cattle train from Aberdeen came dashing down the railway. The engine man was immediately signalled to stop his train. He shut off the steam, reversed the engine, and the breaks were applied with all promptness; but in consequence of the descent which the line at this place takes towards Carlisle, he was unable to avoid the collision which shortly afterwards followed. Seeing the imminent danger, the engine man jumped from one side, while the fireman jumped from the other. In another moment the engine dashed into the ballast waggon. Nearly twenty of them were thrown off the line, and many smashed to atoms, while the engine went spinning off the rails, through a hedge, and landed in an adjoining field. It was much broken in front, but strange to say, it alighted on the wheels in the field. One of the bullocks in the train was killed on the spot, and several were more or less injured; the rest got dislodged from the trucks, some of which were thrown off the rails, and ran scampering about the field. The rails were torn to pieces, and a scene of the greatest confusion was presented. The fireman, in jumping from the engine, was caught by some of the waggon, and had one of his toes cut off, and the rest on the left foot bruised. We understand another toe has since been taken off at the infirmary. As soon as the intelligence reached Carlisle, the locomotive engineer, freighted a special train with a large number of workmen, and proceeded to the scene of accident. The express train was got upon the other rails, and sent forward to Carlisle, while the debris were got out of the way. So quick was the work of re-construction, that the cattle-train passed through the Citadel station at six o'clock in the evening.

**WOMEN RAILWAY CLERKS.**—In taking a ticket the other day at the Edinburgh station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, we were pleasantly surprised on being waited upon by a blooming and bonnie lassie, who, along with an activity quite equal to, exhibited a politeness very rare in railway clerks of the literally ruder sex. We observed that the department was entirely occupied by women, there being another giving out tickets, and a third telegraphing. This innovation thus far north is rather startling; but, instead of objecting to it, we think it highly commendable, and hope to see the employment of women in light occupations rapidly extended. The only inconvenience we can see is that good-looking and intelligent girls like those in the Edinburgh railway-office will not book many passengers before they are booked themselves for the life-long journey of matrimony, so that the company will soon lose their service. We wish them all for that journey first-class tickets!—*Scottish Press*.

**TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.**—It is only an act of justice to the Electric and International Telegraph Company to mention the celerity and accuracy with which our report of the proceedings at Manchester, on Friday night, was transmitted to the *Times* office. The first portion of the report was received at the telegraph office at Manchester at five minutes to eleven on Friday night, and the last at twenty-five minutes past one on Saturday morning. It may be added that the whole report, occupying nearly six columns, was in type at a quarter to three o'clock on Saturday morning, every word having been transmitted through the wire a distance of nearly 200 miles. Some of our readers may be surprised to hear that this report was transmitted entirely by young girls. An average speed of twenty-nine words per minute was obtained, principally on the printing instruments. The highest speed on the needles was thirty-nine words per minute. Four printing instruments and one needle were engaged, with one receiving clerk each, and two writers taking alternate sheets. Although young girls in general do not understand much of politics, there was hardly an error in the whole report. Altogether the transmission was very satisfactory.—*Times*.



## THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADEMOISELLE ROCHE.

SUMMER revels in her flowers, but Winter glories in his evergreens. The first exhale their fragrant breath, and die; the last defy the ice and the snow, the rain and the storm, the sweeping blast and the joyless fog, and, after enduring all, can throw off their mantle of snow, and show that they were formed to adorn the most honoured season of the year. It is well, then, that we should take Nature's own product for those decorations of home which seem so expressly designed to throw a grace over the august commemoration, and we therefore resume our suggestions of hints for what we consider as their most favourable appropriation.

The hoop is still one of the most useful foundations for the next class of decoration of which we shall speak. Two of these, the one being considerably smaller than the other, are to be bound round with green calico, and then the points are to be covered with sprays of evergreens, the more varied the better, to produce a good effect. These two hoops are to be hung against the wall, the one within the other, being suspended by bows of the brightest coloured calico, having a border of quicksilver paper pasted on each edge.

And here we must mention another fanciful idea that has been adopted with very good effect, and is equally eligible for the Christmas Tree. It consists of taking a few of the figures from the coloured illustrations of fashions, cutting out the upper parts of the engraving with as much care as possible, and dressing them in wide skirts, with every variety of style, and mode, and form, so producing a troop of fairies. The materials for these costumes are easily



BORDER.

procured—tissue paper, white and of showy colours, are the principal; these, enlivened by borderings or fringes of gold and silver paper, with little pieces of bright-coloured satin ribbons, answer the purpose admirably. One of these fairy figures placed here and there among the foliage of the double hoop we have just described, produces a pretty fanciful effect. They are also excellent for scattering among the branches of the Christmas Tree.

The Prince's Feathers are another of the articles quite suitable for Christmas decorations. These scarcely require explanation, their grace depending on the taste which guides the combining hand. When

the curves of the feathers and their drooping curling ends are well expressed, the Prince's Feathers show extremely well when placed in an appropriate situation.

The same may be said of the Crown. This is formed of a straight piece of wood, having two half-circles placed above, and the framework being decorated with choice sprays of evergreen.

Two more articles will complete our list. Although we have thought it desirable to suggest a variety of forms for Christmas decorations, these produce a really elegant result, either separately or together, without addition.

For the first of these, it will be necessary to make a large number of roses in tissue paper of as many shades of colour as possible, including a good proportion of white. These are done so quickly that one happy family, devoting a few mornings and evenings to the pleasant labour, can easily produce a considerable number. A little tuft of yellow wool in the centre does equally well for all the different colours. These are to be fastened on a string at regular intervals, having sprays of evergreens, especially the laurel, intermingled between each flower. These strings are to be fastened up round the top of the room at regular intervals, hanging down in festoons between each point of division, and on this point is to be placed a large bow with very long ends of red or pink glazed calico, the colour being, of course, according to taste, and having a border of quicksilver paper just within its edge. This border looks much better if passed through a crimping machine.

Our last suggestion is one of the prettiest of those ideas carried into practice in France. It consists of two hoops, attached to each other by strings, the smaller one being under, the larger one being suspended from the ceiling by six cords. Between each of these cords is placed a socket, holding a wax light, and all over the frame-work flowers and evergreens—some natural, some artificial—are twined so as to produce a really elegant effect. Fanciful clusters, long hanging sprays, mixed foliage, bright berries—all are combined to produce an ornamental floral chandelier, worthy of a most joyous commemorative festival.

In conclusion, let us remind our readers, that when the Princess Royal's marriage was celebrated, the decorations were all of this character, though varied in detail. If we have recommended strips of



TOILETTE TABLE DRAPERY.



bright gay calico instead of ribbon, those introduced on the occasion were merely strips of white satin, made to personate ribbon also. If economy be good in the palace, surely the example is worthy of imitation.

If we have done anything towards adding, in the very smallest degree, to the festive aspect of this joyous season, and uniting families more closely in the dear, common, happy interests of home, we shall feel that the reward would be worthy of the best efforts of the highest faculties, and that our own humble exertions have been far overpaid.

## TOILETTE TABLE DRAPERY.

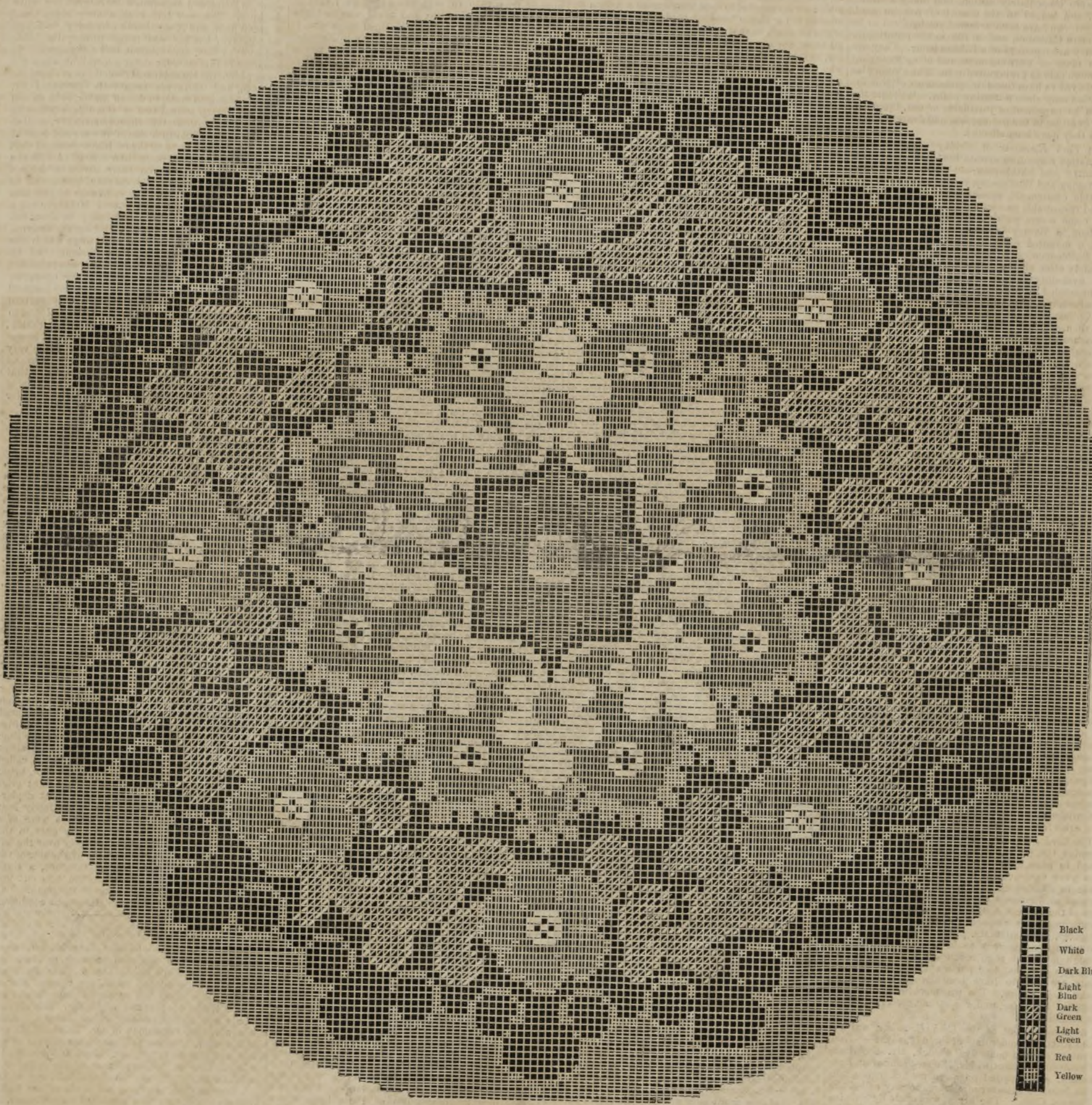
Of all the articles which adorn "my lady's chamber," the toilette table is the one which has received the most careful decoration from the earliest periods of civilisation. The Roman lady, who adjusted her plaits and braids in classic taste, arranged the artistic curves by the aid of a metallic mirror. Those august maids and matrons gave to the sculptor such modes and fashions of the hair as, when copied in the marble, have made the fame of both imperishable. Successive ages have all been perfectly satisfied with the fashion of those days, however much the present

one may cavil at the existing taste. Yet the toilette table of the Roman lady seems to have been equipped with most of those implements modern luxury demands as necessary, with perhaps a few other articles of which the uses have passed into oblivion.

Coming down the stream of time to later ages, the toilette table has still been a sort of point of artistic attraction. Many an old picture displays the favoured object, with its tasteful draperies, its looking-glass revealed between the opening of the flowing veil, and all the little articles of luxury and taste which are accumulated upon its snowy covering.

This fashion of an elegant toilette table is one that never appears to decline, and therefore we have supplied a design for the drapery, which we hope will be acceptable to our subscribers.

To commence. The loops of one vandyke must first be counted in our design, and multiplied by its own number, so as to form a sufficient length for the table which is to be thus draped. Net the length thus determined until the proper depth has been attained; then dividing it into the numbers which form the vandyke, net each portion backwards and forwards, diminishing every row until there is only



DRAWING-ROOM FIRE-SCREEN.



one loop left. The proper cotton for this purpose is No. 12 of Messrs. Walter Evans and Co.'s superior Boar's Head Crochet. The darning must be done in the same makers' No. 10, Knitting Cotton.

## DRAWING-ROOM FIRE-SCREEN.

Christmas would lose much of its festive charm, and the dear word *home* would lose much of its national English meaning, if our dwellings no longer were brightened and cheered with the light and warmth of that most beautiful object, a blazing fire. It is a blessing which sheds its cheering influence throughout the length and breadth of

England, most especially at this season of the year, and brightens and transforms the humblest cottage of the labourer into a little palace of cheerfulness and joy. Proposals have arisen to deprive, by various means, this social comfort of life of its dangerous power, but as they would all have a tendency to lessen the cheerful aspect of home, we think that an elegant screen would answer the purpose equally as well, and be much more simple and ornamental than most of the plans proposed. We have given a design for one which is extremely beautiful when completed. It is worked in beads on canvas. The different colours are very distinctly illustrated in our engraving, and reference to the scale will, we

hope, make the work perfectly easy. The brightest-coloured beads must be selected. They are now manufactured in all colours and many sizes, expressly for this very beautiful style of work, at present so much in fashion. This Screen, when worked, must be mounted in a circular ornamented frame, and will be found an extremely rich production of the work-table.

The rumour (denied at the time) that Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, was the author of the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," is confirmed by the new British Museum catalogue.

Hans von Bulow, son-in-law and scholar of Liszt, has been appointed pianist to the Prince Regent of Prussia.

On Saturday evening, a young lady named Julia Cox, living with her parents in Nelson-square, was in the act of crossing Friar-street, Blackfriars-road, when she was knocked down by a horse drawing a waggon filled with grains, and before she could be extricated the wheels passed over her body. She was immediately placed in a cab and conveyed home, where all that medical aid could suggest was promptly done; but death terminated her sufferings in a few hours afterwards.



## THE RIBBON CONSPIRACIES IN IRELAND.

On Sunday evening considerable excitement was caused by the general report that a ribbon lodge had been captured in Belfast. The facts are as follow:—At six o'clock, a party of constabulary, fully armed, surrounded a public-house in Cromacstreet, kept by a woman named McKee, and arrested some fifteen persons, who were there assembled, on the charge of being members of an illegal society. The prisoners were immediately marched to the police-office, where Mr. Tracey, resident magistrate, and the inspector and sub-inspector of constabulary, were in attendance; the committal was made out, and the men were immediately marched off under a strong escort, and lodged in the county of Antrim gaol. The men who have been arrested are believed to be all Roman Catholics, and of course the report goes that they are members of a Ribbon lodge. They are of the class of working men, and of ages ranging from mere lads to grey-haired men. The authorities are believed to have been in possession of this information only since Saturday night. Whether the arrests be expedient or justifiable or not, there can be no question of the promptness and dexterity with which they have been effected.

The *Cork Examiner* of Friday contains some information respecting arrests that have been made at Bantry and Skibbereen:—"These towns were, on Tuesday and Wednesday, made the scene of considerable excitement, arrests having been made of several respectable parties for an alleged connexion with some secret political organisation. A correspondent in Bantry informs us that on Tuesday night a mounted policeman arrived in that town from Skibbereen, at about eight o'clock, when immediately after all the police who are not laid up from over-duty turned out, with fixed bayonets, and proceeded to the rooms occupied by the Young Men's Society. Two young men, named McCarthy and Cullinane, who were reading in the room, were then arrested. The police then proceeded to the house of a widow Sullivan, and, it is stated, refusing to assign any reason for their conduct, arrested her eldest son. On Wednesday morning the parties were sent off at daybreak to Cork gaol, escorted by a large force of armed police. All these young men, who are about twenty years of age, are exceedingly respectable in their line of life as shopkeepers, and bear most unexceptionable characters. Our correspondent refers to some smashing of glass and burning of a small quantity of hay in that town, and gives an explanation which throws rather a ludicrous light upon the importance assigned. However, as the matter is likely to become the subject of legal investigation, we should prefer not entering further into it at present."

A despatch from Cork says:—"Fifteen young men have been committed to the Cork county gaol, on a charge of being connected with an illegal society, called the 'Phoenix Club.' They are principally from Skibbereen and its neighbourhood, and all seem to belong to classes above the common peasantry, being well-dressed, intelligent-looking, and apparently well-educated. Three of them are said to be clerks to a well-known solicitor of high standing in Skibbereen; and another is a clerk in a brewery; and all of them of some occupation or pursuit which indicates the possession of at least a good English education. What the nature of the evidence against them is has not transpired, as whatever investigation took place has been private, but there seems to be little doubt that, in the western point of the county of Cork, this illegal club or society counts a great many members, and the authorities there have been for the last few months on the *qui vive*. It appears also that the prisoners are charged with illegal drilling with fire-arms, pikes, and other weapons, so that their designs, however foolish and insane, must be of a treasonable and wicked character, and require the exercise of energy and vigilance on the part of the authorities to suppress them before serious mischief may arise from them."

The *Cork Daily Reporter* states that on Saturday morning the police, acting upon information supposed to have been supplied by the same approver who gave evidence upon which the arrests were made in Skibbereen and Bantry, apprehended nine persons at Kenmare on the charge of being members of the Phoenix Association. They are mostly young men of a respectable class, such as clerks, shopmen, and assistants. The capture was made with the same secrecy as in the former instances, though not with such complete absence of observation but that two parties against whom warrants are said to have been issued managed to make their escape. The prisoners were duly despatched to Tralee, under a strong escort of police, for committal.

A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from Killarney under date of Sunday, says:—"Last evening, at half-past five o'clock, Mr. Lawrence O'Sullivan, assistant to Mr. Richard Linnegan, apothecary, was arrested on a warrant charging him with being a member of a secret society called the 'Phoenix Club.' The arrest was made by Sub-Inspector Colombo alone and without the least noise or excitement. At a subsequent period of the night the following arrests were made:—Patrick Cronin, assistant to John Martin, grocer; Daniel Murphy, assistant to Mr. Cogglin, grocer; Joseph Murphy, assistant to Mr. Lewis. It is said several other arrests will be made this evening, in number about twelve, making sixteen in all. The above are all about twenty years old."

An accident occurred, a few days ago, on the Lyons railway, near the Thomery station. An engine ran into a passenger train. Two of the company's servants are seriously injured, and two others and several passengers have received slight contusions.

## FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

Another of those terrible disasters which ever and anon are painfully brought before the public, in connexion with the procuring of coal, took place on Saturday at the Tyldesley Colliery, a few miles north-west of Manchester. The colliery which is worked by Messrs. Green, Holland and Co., had only been in operation some few years, but has always been reported as dangerous. At the time we have stated an explosion of fire-damp took place in the down brow, running south, and then forming a right angle to the west. The most remote point is said to be exactly under Tyldesley Church, and the inflammable air is supposed to have been ignited at a distance of some ten or eleven hundred yards from the bottom of the pit shaft, so that no report was heard on the pit brow, nor any destruction done to the head-gearing, as is often the case on such occasions. A miner who was below has stated that the report was equal to a clap of thunder, and that if it had taken place on the surface it would certainly have been heard in Manchester. With very few exceptions, all the colliers and drawers who were working in the different bays and other places in the brow have been killed. At first there was much uncertainty as to the number, but it has at length been ascertained that twenty-four men and boys, the greater proportion being married men, some of whom have large families, have fallen victims.

Immediately upon the first sensation of horror subsiding, the utmost exertions were used and the most daring risks encountered in order to ascertain as early as possible the real extent of the calamity. But the workings were found to be so densely charged with sulphur that the men employed could proceed only a very short distance from the pit shaft. Indeed, four or five hours elapsed before they could penetrate far enough on the jig-brow to find the first evidence of the real state of the case. One lifeless body was then found, but it was nearly two hours after before any more corpses were discovered. It was nearly six before the whole of the jig-brow had been explored, and then seven dead bodies had been found. They were conveyed to the pit eye, to be ready for removal up the shaft, but in order not to retard the efforts of those who were working at great risk to reach the numerous persons whose condition was as yet unknown (though few doubted their fate), they were suffered to remain below until late in the evening. From this time other dead bodies were found in rather quick succession, until by a little after nine o'clock the whole number recovered was fifteen. At 10.17 p.m., the first was drawn up, and the winding up of the whole fifteen occupied till 11.30. Out of that number all appeared to have lost their lives by the after or choke-damp, except a man named Hugh Aspinall, who was much mutilated by the force of the explosion. The reason assigned for the shattered condition of Aspinall's body, is that he was running from the place where his own work lay to give the alarm of the foul air having ignited. All the bodies, except his, were conveyed to their respective homes in carts. During the whole of the night unabated efforts were made to reach the other sufferers, and the best means of ventilation were actively employed. As the searches proceeded, by little and little, towards the extremity of the workings, they found their progress impeded by considerable masses of debris. Strong and willing hands were at work all night in removing tons of material which had been displaced, as by a stupendous shot of blasting gunpowder; here and there the labourers picked up a leg, arm, or some other portion of a human body—the sickening sign of a catastrophe which they had themselves but narrowly escaped. Before morning they succeeded in finding three other bodies, all completely dismembered. Their condition was such that it was deemed impossible to identify them. They were described as being literally blown to pieces, and truly shocking to behold. Another was discovered on Sunday. As to the immediate cause of the explosion nothing positive is known. It has been conjectured that the gauzework of a safety-lamp must have burst, and thereby a naked light have become exposed, but no one is left to tell the tale.

## THE CASE OF FRANCES JOHNSTON.

On Saturday afternoon, in consequence of an advertisement which had been issued, stating that Robert Johnston would answer the charge of unnatural conduct to his children, a meeting was held at the Auction-rooms, in Gracechurch-street. It will be remembered that some time since Johnston was taken before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house Police-court, charged with refusing to maintain Frances Johnston, whereby she became chargeable to the parish. At that examination Frances Johnston, who was seventeen years of age, gave evidence as to her father's conduct to her and her sisters and brothers, telling them to go on the streets, and to become thieves to support themselves. She also said, in answer to the Lord Mayor, that she attempted to destroy herself by throwing herself off London-bridge, on account of the conduct of her father.—Mr. Dunbar was called to the chair, and said that the gentlemen who had interested themselves in calling the meeting were anxious that Mr. Johnston should be heard.—Mr. Cleghorn then addressed the meeting at some length, and said that he had looked at all the points in the case, and he believed that Johnston had not been fairly treated. Johnston married, and from motives of humanity, allowed his wife's sister to live in the house. He wished to bring up his children, seven in number, in habits of industry and economy. They were, however, indulged, and encouraged by their aunt to disobey him and rebel against him. He was entirely excluded from their society. Then it was said that the children had not been educated, but the fact was, that Johnston supplied the money for the purpose. What he was stated to have said about his daughter going on the streets was not the

fact, as they would hear from Johnston himself. Mr. Cleghorn concluded by saying that, in his opinion, Johnston had been hardly dealt with, and that he should, at all events, have been allowed an opportunity of proving his innocence of the charges brought against him.—Mr. Johnston, in answer to the questions put to him by several gentlemen present, said that he and his wife could not agree, and that he had admitted his wife's sister to the house, because she was without any protection whatever. After he put her into the house, however, there was no peace, and he had no control over his wife and children. His children had left him, and had stolen goods from his house to a large amount. The expenditure upon the family and himself, from 1849 to 1855, amounted to 1,424*l.* in household expenses alone, and there was no truth in the statement that he treated them unreasonably.—Mr. Buckingham: Did you ever say to Frances, "If you don't mend your ways you will come to the streets?"—Mr. Johnston: Yes; but he had said that to her merely as a warning. He never advised her to go on the streets. When he heard that she had thrown herself off the bridge, eighteen months had elapsed.—Other questions having been put to Johnston, it was unanimously resolved, "That this meeting is of opinion that Robert Johnston never said anything to his sons or daughters which justifies the construction of advice to get their living by a course of infamy."—After which, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

## DISPUTED POLICY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, an action was brought by Mrs. Hutton to recover the value of a life policy for 2,500*l.*, effected by her late husband in the Waterloo Life Assurance Company. The defendants pleaded fraud and false representations by the assured.—Mr. James, in stating the case to the jury, said the deceased formerly carried on business as a wine-merchant, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, and resided at Dalby-terrace, Islington, and effected a policy under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The company, which designated itself the Waterloo Life, Educational, Casualty, and Self-relief Assurance Company, carried on its business in the Strand, and the deceased having, through Mr. Bishop, the chairman, been accommodated with a loan, was called upon, according to the mode of business adopted by this office, to insure his life with the company as a collateral security. He did so in April, 1854, for 2,500*l.*, and paid the premiums up to the time of his death in November, 1856, but the policy was not executed by the company till after Hutton's death, and on being called on to pay the amount the company refused, on the ground that the deceased deceived and committed a fraud on the company with reference to his answers in the form given him to fill up that he was of temperate habits.—The learned counsel having examined several witnesses, called Mrs. Hutton, the plaintiff. She deposed that her husband was of temperate habits up to 1853, and after that to the time of his death. She had had ten children by her late husband, six of whom are now living. In June, 1853, her husband absented himself for about three weeks. She employed the police to find him, and they found him at a house at West Ham. He was brought home to her intoxicated. After that his habits became retired and temperate up to the time of his death.—Mr. Ranger, steward of the Carlton Club; Mr. Bucknoll, retired cork manufacturer; and other gentlemen, were called, and spoke to the temperate habits of the deceased.—Mr. Serjeant Shee contended that the deceased had wilfully misrepresented his habits to the company, and that, so far from his being temperate, he was an habitual drunkard. He called witnesses to show that this gentleman, who had contracted an intimacy with a woman who resided at West Ham, was there found by the police in bed insensibly drunk, with the remains of a bottle of brandy by his side. He was in the habit of keeping up a sober appearance by day, and of giving way to his intemperate habits at night.—Eliza Gaby deposed: I was in the deceased's service about five years up to 1854. He was irregular in his habits. I had to wait up for him, and have let him in at two, three, four, and seven o'clock in the morning; sometimes he did not come home for the night. After 1853 his habits were worse than before. I have seen him drink brandy in the morning, but never before breakfast—sometimes two glasses in a morning; when home for the day, he used to go sometimes into the pantry and drink brandy.—Several other witnesses having been examined, the learned judge summed up, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the policy, 2,500*l.*

The great medical cause which has been so long pending at Paris between the allopathists and the homoeopaths, has at length terminated, to the discomfiture of the latter. The case, in a word, was simply this:—The *Union Médicale* some time since stigmatised homoeopathy as a pretended science, and its professors as charlatans. Upon this twenty-four homoeopaths of Paris brought an action for libel. M. Emile Olivier did his best for them, but the court, after a hearing of several days, has dismissed their action with costs.

A Vienna letter in the *Prussian Gazette* says: "The French Government has demanded an indemnity for the care bestowed on indigent Austrians who had fallen ill in France, and had been received into the hospitals. As there has existed for more than ten years a treaty between France and Austria, in virtue of which necessitous French invalids were to be treated gratuitously in Austria, and Austrians the same in France, this demand made suddenly by France has caused some surprise, and it is regarded as a step towards the speedy revocation of the treaty in question."

## A SAILOR'S LEG AMPUTATED BY A SHIPMATE.

The following interesting communication has been forwarded to the Royal National Life-boat Institution, stating the particulars of a successful amputation of a leg by a sailor:—"The Eastern City, of Glasgow, Capt. Drombia, having encountered a very heavy gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, shipped a sea, which washed the spars and long-boat to leeward, the wreck striking a seaman named John McIntyre, and shattered his leg dreadfully. The captain bound up his limb as well as he could. In about a month afterwards the ship spoke the Dutch ship Admiral, bound to Batavia, and her surgeon came on board and amputated McIntyre's leg below the knee. The poor fellow soon after complained of great pain, and it was found necessary to loosen the bandage; the leg was found to be quite black and cold; in fact, mortification had commenced. It remained in this state for about a fortnight, when the lower part of the leg separated from the part above the bandage, and McIntyre constantly entreated Mr. Sharp, the second mate, to cut off his leg, or he should die. Mr. Sharp waited two or three days before he would consent to undertake the responsibility, until at last the sufferer told him that if it were not done at once, they would have to throw him overboard that evening. The second mate then consulted with the captain and crew, and on their advice he ordered the joiner to sharpen the carving knife, and to bring his best saw, and the sailmaker to give him some silk thread. He then placed McIntyre on a plank, and commenced the operation; in about ten seconds he had cut off the leg, tied up the arteries, and bound it up, and in eight days after which the young skin was forming on the wound. On the ship's arrival at San Francisco the leg was examined by several surgeons, who said that the operation could not have been performed better in any hospital in Great Britain. When the Eastern City arrived in London, McIntyre came to the Sailors' Home, to receive his wages, which he remitted to Kirkcaldy, where his wife and family were residing; he appeared in perfect health and strength. It is very remarkable that Mr. Sharp had never seen an operation performed before in his life, except that by the Dutch surgeon. This is another instance of the self-reliance and ability of the British sailor when placed in difficult and arduous positions."

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A most savage attack was made on Friday night, within two miles of Worcester, by two men, upon a farmer, named Baylis, who was returning from the fair, between nine and ten o'clock. The robbers not only took from him about 30*l.* in money, but inflicted such injuries upon his person that he now lies in a most precarious condition. The facts are as follow. Baylis had dined with a friend whom he left at nine o'clock in the evening, apparently sober. The night was very dark, and he had not proceeded above a mile on his road homewards on horseback, when at a dark part of the road, where it runs in a hollow, he observed two men staggering in front of the horse. He drew his horse on one side to be out of their way, when one of the men seized hold of the bridle and the other caught Mr. Baylis, and, pulling him off his horse, struck him numerous violent blows about the head and face with an instrument which appeared to be a life-preserver, at the same time demanding his money. Mr. Baylis begged for his life, and told them where his money was, which they took, all but a 5*l.* note, which he afterwards found in his waistcoat pocket. The robbers then left him lying in the road apparently dead. After some time Mr. Baylis partially recovered, and crawled along the road to the nearest house—a roadside inn, called the Sandpits—where he lay down at the door, being unable to open it. The inmates hearing faint cries for help, went out and found him in a most deplorable condition. Surgical aid was immediately sent for, and it was found that his wounds were of a serious character. He had seven deep cuts in the face: One over the left temple, another over the left eye, a third under the eye, a fourth by the side of the nose, a fifth on the right side of the face, a sixth over the right eye, and his upper lip was cut upwards to the nose, showing some of the teeth. The injured man now lies in a very dangerous condition.

## THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

By the African mail advices have been received from the steamship Sunbeam, attached to the Niger expedition, dated off Rabba, Oct. 6. The Sunbeam entered the Niger on the 30th June, reached Ebo on the 18th July, where she remained a month, and arrived at Rabba on the 2nd of October, with the loss of only one European—the cabin steward. After embarking the collections of Dr. Baikie, R.N., and his assistants, she was to leave on her descent of the river, and may be expected to arrive at Fernando Po in December. A great portion of her native crew had deserted the steamer on the second day of her entering the river, carrying off some of her boats; but notwithstanding this untoward circumstance, no opposition or difficulty was experienced from the natives either in the Delta or the upper part of the river, and the different trading factories established last year were in full operation. Dr. Baikie and the Government members of the expedition were in good health after their twelve months' encampment on the banks of the Niger, during which period there had not occurred the slightest disagreement with the natives. The comparative impunity from African diseases, whether among the crew of the Sunbeam or the party at the encampment, is to be ascribed to the free use of quinine, with which they were abundantly supplied. The Rainbow was daily expected at Rabba, having been heard of above the Brass, and the river having abundance of water.



## MISCELLANEA.

A letter from Italy states that the father of young Mortara has, with his family, quitted the Papal States, and is now at Florence. He proposes to settle in France.

A detachment, consisting of two officers and eighty non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, has left Woolwich to fill up vacancies in companies at present on service in India.

At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Kochanowsky, the Russian Baron, and two alleged confederates, were committed for trial on the charge of being in possession of three engrossed plates, intended for the manufacture of forged Russian notes.

Two sleighs intended to be used in the conveyance of the mails in the northern counties, on the occasion of a snow storm, have been landed at Wick. They are both light and elegant conveyances, and are said to be admirably adapted for the purpose.

The Gallican party in the French Church, realising a desire long entertained, have, it is said, made definitive arrangements for starting a new religious journal in opposition to the *Univers*. The new paper will be called the *Union Religieuse*.

M. Boulet, the First President of the Imperial Court of Amiens, dropped down dead on Thursday, in an apoplectic fit, just as he was leaving his private room to take his seat in court. The deceased was formerly a peer of France.

The big bell, the gift of Cardinal Wolsey, and the pride and boast of Sherborne, has terminated its career. As the ringers were ringing for service the other Sunday, it cracked, so that it is no longer fit for use.

Private George Drower, 81st Regiment, who a short time since deliberately shot off his right leg at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, in order to obtain his discharge from the service, has since died at the garrison hospital from the effects of the injuries.

A letter from Rome in the *Gazette de Liege*, states that the Sacred College at Rome has resolved to prevent the recurrence of any case similar to that of Mortara in future, by directing that Christians shall not in future be allowed to enter the service of Jews.

Higgins and Davis, who are charged with attempting to defraud and swindle Mr. C. Grunberg, proprietor of Ashburnham Nursery Grounds, Chelsea, underwent another examination on Tuesday, before Mr. Paynter, at Westminster Police-court, when they were committed for trial, the magistrate offering to accept two substantial securities of 50*l.* for each of the prisoners.

The Madrid journals are indirectly making the worst of wars against Papal influence, for they are publishing the most atrocious crimes committed by the Inquisition. A few days ago one of the most influential papers published an account of the terrible *auto de fe* which was celebrated in the Plaza Mayor for the pleasure of King Charles II., under the title, "The King amuses himself."

It is stated in a report addressed to the Minister of Marine by Captain Protet, commanding the French squadron on the coast of Africa, that a fresh difficulty has arisen out of the question of the importation of free negroes into the French colonies, a vessel so engaged having been overhauled by the English cruisers, and forced to reland the immigrants, although the operation was perfectly regular.

A lad, named Abraham Galvin, seven years of age, whose parents reside near the Charlton station of the North Kent Railway, was about crossing the line by means of a gate by the side of the railway, when the buffer of an engine of a passing train struck him in the head, and hurled him a considerable distance. When picked up he was in an insensible state, and expired within five minutes afterwards as he was being conveyed home.

The *African* of Algiers states that an enormous lioness, supposed to be twenty years of age, was lately killed at Chemorra, twenty-five miles from Batna, by M. Chassaign, a proprietor in that town. The same intrepid rival of Gerard lately fell in with four lionesses in one night, who were assembled round the same carcass. He killed two of them on the spot, and wounded the other two, who got off. One of the latter was, however, tracked and despatched by some Arabs, and the other was found dead several days after.

Two sergeants of a regiment of dragoons in garrison at Dijon fought, on Saturday morning, a duel with swords; after a few passes, one of them, named Galbois, received the point of his adversary's sword in the breast. He fell into the arms of one of his seconds, exclaiming, "It is nothing!" but he died on reaching the hospital, to which he was at once carried. The duel took place with the permission of the officer commanding the squadron to which the men belonged, but the cause of it is not stated. The deceased was the son of a general, and twenty-seven years of age.

"It may be remembered," says the *Paris Union*, "that three years ago Soulouque suddenly invaded the territory of the Dominican Republic. He was beaten, and a short time afterwards an armistice was concluded between him and Santana, under the guarantee of France and England. That armistice expires on the 15th of February next, and Soulouque has already denounced it to the Government of St. Domingo. War is therefore considered probable, and Santana is said to be very actively preparing for it."

The Royal Commissioners on Army Clothing and Contracts met on Tuesday, at Committee-room

No. 11, in the House of Commons. The chief point of interest was the evidence of Mr. Colburne, of the storekeepers' department, who stated he had accompanied Davis and Crawford, the viewers charged by Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham, with having received a sovereign each by way of douceur. They went to Mr. Johnson's house at Birmingham, and that gentleman, he was sorry to say, had immediately recognised each. The men, however, in a very calm manner, declared they had no recollection or knowledge of Mr. Johnson—that they had never seen him before. The Chairman observed the matter now rested between Mr. Johnson and themselves. The Commissioners then adjourned.

The Rev. Alfred Poole, as will be remembered, took proceedings against the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Baring, with a view to obtain a public investigation into the charges brought against him. The solicitors of Mr. Poole, it appears, recently made an application that the writ served upon Mr. Baring should remain in abeyance until it was known whether the rule nisi obtained against the Archbishop would induce his Grace to investigate the case. Were that done, Mr. Poole's advisers said there would be no necessity of another investigation in a court of law. This proposal was, however, declined by Mr. Baring, but upon a hearing at Chambers time was granted upon the plea.

An evening contemporary publishes the following letter: "Foreign-office, Dec. 9.—Sir,—Lord Malmesbury's attention has been attracted by the publication in your paper of this afternoon of a statement said to have been received from Naples by letter at Mr. Reuter's office, and which contains three paragraphs purporting to give the substance of a despatch written by his lordship, in answer to an overture made by the King of Naples to Her Majesty's Government. I am directed by Lord Malmesbury to acquaint you that he has written no such despatch, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to publish this contradiction in your next edition.—I am, &c., E. HAMMOND."

The old laws of the feudal times against r3-grating and forestalling, which were thought obsolete and absurd when Blackstone wrote, are now often acted upon in France. The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux states that game having lately become very scarce in that market, and consequently dear, the attention of the authorities became directed to the fact, and they instituted an inquiry. They soon discovered that certain individuals bought up all they could find, and kept back a large portion from the market in order to raise the price, even at the risk of a great part of it being spoilt. Proceedings are to be immediately taken against the offenders for an infringement of the municipal regulations.

Much attention is at the present time being paid to the introduction of game and song birds, natives of England, into the Australian colonies. Mr. James Austin, of Geelong, an old and valued colonist, at present staying in this country, shipped last month, in the *Pioneer*, ninety-two partridges, sixty-four pheasants, six hares, besides a goodly number of blackbirds and thrushes, for his estate at Darwon Park, thirty miles from Geelong. An experienced gamekeeper has gone out in charge of them. Several private shipments have lately been made, and there can be no doubt that gentlemen of private fortune are in every way able to accomplish their successful introduction to the antipodes.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

A letter from Pavia, in the *Opinione* of Turin, contains the following anecdote: "A society has been formed here for improving the breed of horses. The gentlemen composing it being desirous of purchasing a stallion of the purest Arab breed, empowered one of their number to enter into negotiations on the subject with the director of the King of Sardinia's studs. But the King, on being informed of the transaction, ordered the animal selected to be sent to the society as a present. This circumstance becoming known at Pavia, the disaffected resolved to take advantage of the arrival of the horse to make a political demonstration. The police, however, getting wind of the matter, caused the horse to be brought into the town at night, and thus disconcerted their plans."

At the last Worcester Quarter Sessions, a barge-owner of the name of William Halling, living upon the banks of the Severn at Apperley, near Tewkesbury, was convicted of stealing a tarpauling, the property of the Midland Railway Company, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Subsequently facts were brought under the notice of Lord Ward, which induced him to re-investigate the case, which resulted in his lordship's laying the particulars before the Home Secretary, who, after making the requisite inquiries, has felt justified in recommending Her Majesty to grant a free pardon, and poor Halling, who there is every reason to believe is perfectly innocent of the crime laid to his charge, has been restored to liberty.

A pleasant incident enlivened the usually grave and serious *cours* of Dr. C.—on Friday last. When the lecture was finished, the doctor, instead of making his usual bow, and retiring from the *estrade*, was heard to call out in a loud voice, "Let all whose hearts are free stop and listen." In an instant there was a check to the rush which was making towards the door, and amid the general astonishment, the doctor, drawing a letter from his pocket, proceeded to read it with the greatest gravity. It was from a patient in the provinces, requesting him to look out amongst his band of medical students for a husband for his daughter—"a beautiful girl, with a handsome dot." Of course, one general cry of deprecation rose from the assembly, which Dr. C.—who has dissected the human heart with even more minuteness than the human body, suffered to subside, then, resuming his discourse, he added, that the particulars of the dot would be confided to any gentleman applying for them at his house on the morrow. The old

satirist needed not to be told the next day that more than two hundred applications had been received by his secretary, in spite of the cry of indignation with which his proposition had been received.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a report to the Emperor on the question of emigration in France. It appears that France has hitherto remained aloof from the movement which has been so actively going on in Great Britain and in Germany. During the last ten years the number of emigrants from England amounts to 2,750,000, and from Germany 1,200,000, while France stands in the list for less than 200,000. In 1856 the number of French emigrants was 17,997, of whom 9,433 went to foreign countries, and 8,564 to Algeria. In 1857, 10,817 went abroad, and 7,992 to Algeria. Foreign countries, therefore, scarcely take from France 10,000 individuals a-year, the remainder going to her African possessions. Alsace and the provinces next to Spain furnish the great proportion of emigrants.

The great Christmas cattle market was held in London on Monday, and as usual there was a splendid display of that which goes to the making up of the roast beef of Old England. The return of beasts shown, as compared with the last few years, was an average one, and so may we say of the relative position of prices. Graziers have no reason to complain that prices either go down or become unremunerative. It is certain that the quality of their stock increases in value; and when we read of 400 beasts being in the market from abroad as compared with the 6,000 from home, it must be obvious that foreign competition in such stock cannot affect the British farmers. So of sheep, for while 23,000 were on sale on Monday from our own grazing-lands, there were only 2,500 from abroad.

A deputation from the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society had an interview, on Friday, with the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the Government in providing pensions and an hospital for worn-out and disabled merchant seamen. The Duke of Marlborough introduced the object of the deputation. Mr. Henley said that it was a most important object the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society had in view, and that he thought, as the society had full powers to act, it should go on, when it would be seen by the numbers of seamen who were willing to subscribe whether it assumed anything like a representation of the body before the Government could pledge itself in any way respecting it. As for himself, whether in office or out of office, he would be glad to help so desirable an object.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* of Brussels says: "A despatch has, it is said, been received at the Ministry of Marine which makes known a very serious act on the part of M. Sabbatier at Djedda. The French commissioner, in consequence of the investigation which he had made, felt fully convinced that the principal instigator of the assassinations was the Governor himself, Namick Pasha. Acting on that conviction, M. Sabbatier, and the captain of the English frigate, accompanied by a detachment of French and English sailors, went to the Governor's palace, and arrested him in the midst of his staff. No resistance was offered to this bold proceeding. Namick Pasha was conveyed on board the *Duchayla*, where he is detained a prisoner, until instructions are received from the French Government. The news of this arrest, if it be confirmed, will produce a considerable sensation at Constantinople, and will most probably lead to remonstrances from the Porte."

Crinoline catastrophes are now as frequent as railway accidents. The *Memorial des Pyrenées* mentions the case of a lady who set fire to her dress. The hoops kept the flames at such an enormous distance from her person, that her legs remained uninjured in the midst of flames; but when the fire reached her waist, she felt herself horribly burnt. Several women, alarmed by her cries, approached; but they themselves were all enveloped in yards upon yards of petticoats, and were unable to render any service. The victim in despair rushed to the kitchen, where she found a bucket of water, which she threw over herself so adroitly as to extinguish the flames. At first she fancied she was but slightly injured, but on undressing her it was found that she was dreadfully burnt all over her body. She now lies in a state of dreadful suffering, and there is very little hope of saving her life.

At the adjourned Michaelmas sessions for the West Riding of Yorkshire, held at Leeds, the chairman (Mr. Greenwood), in charging the grand jury, said that crime seemed to be gradually decreasing in the Riding. At this time last year there were altogether, including summary convictions, seventy-eight cases which might have been cases for trial, while now there were but sixty-three cases, or nearly thirty less than the average number—ninety-one. He thought that one circumstance operated very much in keeping down crime—viz., the diminution in the number of little boys available as assistants in the commission of petty larcenies, many of whom were shut up in reformatories and schools. The old thieves could not work without the instrumentality of boys, and as these were now only rarely to be had, it was to be hoped that most of those small crimes which were tried at the sessions would be prevented.

An account was given some months back of a complaint having been laid before the Tribunal of Police against some persons for having pirated a patent for making steel springs for crinoline petticoats, which fastened in a peculiar way, and were flat in front, but it was dismissed. At Lyons, three days ago, a dressmaker of the name of Tavernier, cited three tradesmen of that city before the Tribunal, for having violated a patent which she possessed for making a steel framework for ladies' wear, and the Tribunal, after hearing her explanations, came to the conclusion that the defendant

had pirated her patent, and fined them 50*l.* each. It, moreover, ordered a quantity of the steel frameworks which they had made on her system to be confiscated.

The nobles of Moscow are, it is said, by no means inclined to emancipate their serfs without receiving full indemnification, and they do not attempt to conceal from the Imperial authorities their disinclination to obey the instructions which they received from his Majesty. It is said that the nobles hold secret conventicles, and publicly decry the newfangled ideas which have been introduced into Russia. To the west of Moscow, however, no one dares openly to express disapproval of the projects of the Czar, "who is idolized by the lower classes."

## MARKETS.

MARK-LANE. Monday.—The arrivals of English wheat are small, but they are still liberal from abroad. The small quantity of English enabled factors to clear off the supply at nearly the rates of this day week; demand for foreign wheat was quite restricted, and we quote no alteration in value. Flour met a dull sale at the prices of Monday last. Of barley the supply is liberal, and prices in general are 1*s.* per qr. lower. Beans and peas were dull, and 1*s.* cheaper. The supply of oats is again large and in excess of present demand. The scarcity of granary room has a further depressing influence on the trade, which was heavy this morning at a decline of 6*d.* to 1*s.* per qr. There are but few cargoes left on the coast, and both Indian corn and wheat maintained late rates.

LEADENHALL POULTRY MARKET. Monday.—Turkeys, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*; geese, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; ducklings, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*; tame rabbits, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; wild, 8*d.* to 1*s.* 12*d.*; pigeons, 6*d.* to 9*d.*; large Surrey fowls, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.*; chickens, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*; barndoor, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.*; leverets, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; hares, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; goslings, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; pheasants, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; partridges, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; woodcocks, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; snipes, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; teal, 8*d.* to 0*s.* 10*d.*; wild ducks, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*; widows, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; plovers, 7*d.* to 0*s.* 9*d.*; guinea fowls, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*; roasting pigs, 3*s.* to 7*s.* each. English butter, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. English eggs, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*; French ditto, 10*s.* 0*d.* to 11*s.* 0*d.* per 120.

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

## COAL MARKET. Wednesday.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Tanfield Moor Butes	12	6	Bate's West Hartley	14	0
Wylam	15	6	Hetton	19	0
Lambert's West Hartley	14	6	Whitworth	15	6

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &amp; DEATHS.

BIRTHS.  
BRADFORD.—December 10, at Great Yarmouth, the wife of Edward Bradford, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, of a son.  
BRADLEY.—December 11, at Greenwich, the wife of R. H. Bradley, M.D. and R.C.S., of a son.  
BROWNE.—December 11, at Exmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Browne, Military Train, of a daughter.  
BYRON.—December 12, at Stoke Talmage, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, prematurely, of a daughter.  
CHETWYND.—December 12, at Springfield, South Queensferry, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd, of a son.  
CHOLMONDELEY.—December 11, at Adlestrop Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. H. P. Cholmondeley, of a son.  
CRAUFORD.—December 12, the wife of Capt. F. A. B. Crauford, R.N., of a son.  
FRASER.—December 10, at Woolwich, the wife of Capt. G. H. Fraser, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.  
NICHOLAS.—December 13, at Lewes, Sussex, the wife of Major Nicholas (retired full pay), of the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, of a son.  
POOLEY.—December 13, at 2, Cullenswood-terrace, Ranelagh, Dublin, the wife of J. H. Vignoles Pooley, Esq., of the Quarter-master-General's Department in Ireland, of a daughter.  
TERRY.—December 9, at Dunmer, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Stephen Terry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.  
DUBRETON—HALL.—December 9, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. H. Swale, and afterwards according to the rites of the Catholic Church (having been previously married before the Consul at Boulogne), Jean Louis Dubretton, Captain in the Corps Imperial d'Etat Major, eldest son of General Dubretton, of Versailles, to Ada Caroline Anson, second surviving daughter of John C. Hall, Esq., of Boulogne.  
HORSFALL—OGILVY.—December 9, at St. Michael's Church, Coventry, by the Rev. S. H. Widdrington, vicar, and the Rev. C. Bickmore, D.D., of Christ Church, Learnington, Thomas Marsh Horsfall, Esq., 15th King's Hussars, eldest son of Thomas B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P., to Emily Sarah Lingard Ogilvy, daughter of James Ogilvy, Esq., M.D., of Coventry.  
IRWIN—CHANDLER.—December 9, at St. Barnabas, South Kensington, by the Rev. Charles Kemble, incumbent of St. Michael's, Stockwell, the Rev. John J. Irwin, Colonial Chaplain at Hongkong, to Emma Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Alfred Chandler, of Wandsworth Road.  
LLOYD—DURNFORD.—December 8, at St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, Dublin, by the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, A.M., Col. Lloyd, Royal Engineers, to Annabella Barbara, eldest daughter of Col. Durnford, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, in Ireland.  
TIDY—EDWARDS.—December 11, at St. James's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Edward Harston, Vicar of Sherborne, Col. T. Holmes Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-General, Jamaica, to Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Edwards, Receiver-General of Jamaica.

DEATHS.  
BARRETT.—December 9, at the residence of his nephew, Sir John R. Blois, Bart., Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, John George Barrett, Esq., in his fifty-seventh year, eldest son of the late Rev. John Barrett, Rector of Inneskeel, county Donegal.  
BOWER.—December 9, Anne, second daughter of Major Bower, High-grove, Cheshire, Cheshire.  
BUDD.—December 12, at his brother's house, Norfolk-crescent, Major George Bower, Esq., late 3rd Bengal Cavalry, regretted by all who knew him.  
CATTERMOLE.—December 6, at Boulogne, after a few hours' illness, the Rev. Richard Cattermole, B.D., Vicar of Little Marlow, in his sixty-fourth year.  
CHARLTON.—December 13, in London, aged eighty, Barbara H. Charlton, relict of Captain James Wolfe Charlton, of Curraghmore, county Meath, Adjutant of the Royal Meath Militia.  
DU CANK.—December 9, at Brighton, Louisa Du Cank, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Du Cank, formerly Vicar of Coggeshall.  
HAYWARD.—December 7, at Kensington, aged eighty-three, William Hayward, Esq., Deputy Commissioner-General.  
MUGGERIDGE.—December 11, at High Ashurst, in his fourth year, Edward Victor Emmanuel, third son of Sir Henry and Lady Muggeridge.  
NIXON.—December 7, at her residence, Doyle-road, Greensey, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Henry Nixon, 44th Regt., in her eightieth year.  
MARVIN.—December 8, at Blackheath, Marian, only daughter of Major W. Marvin, Royal Artillery, aged twenty years and seven months.  
RAFFLES.—December 12, at Highwood, Sophia, the widow of Sir T. Stamford Raffles, aged seventy-two.  
ROOPER.—December 10, at Uppingham Hall, John Francis, eldest child of Capt. John Rooper, late of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and formerly of the Rifle Brigade, aged fifteen.  
SMITH.—December 8, at Welton Garth, near Hull, John Smith, Esq., one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for the East Riding, aged seventy-one.  
TURNOR.—December 12, at 3, Curzon-street, Mayfair, Major-General Turnor, aged seventy-nine.



## THE FRESCATI RAILWAY.

Rome has at length its railway. It runs between Rome and Frascati, the favourite summer resort of the Romans. The distance, about eight miles, is travelled over in twenty-five minutes, which formerly took two to two hours and a-half to get over. The station is just outside the Porta Maggiore, the old Porta Prenestina, one of the most imposing of the gates which formerly adorned the Queen of the World. The building is but mean, and it looks still more so, surrounded as it is by many remains of the grandeur of ancient times. The railway runs for the first four or five miles by the side of the most important of the aqueducts which administered to the comforts and luxury of the ancient Romans, viz., the Acqua Claudia, as far as Porta Furba, where it passes under the aqueduct and crosses the road from Porta St. Giovanni to Frascati. The railway at this point begins to ascend, and the incline is somewhat steep. A most beautiful and extensive view breaks upon the traveller. On one hand, the city of Rome lies stretched out, whilst the distant mountains on the Lake Bracciano and the still remoter Monte Soracte and Monte Leoinessa form a background. On another side is the long range of the Salabine mountains with their fantastic forms. Tivoli can be plainly seen, and in the extreme distance Palestrina. The railway now passes through the ruins of villas and aqueducts, among them the celebrated villa of Lucullus. Intermingled with these are the ruins of several castles of the Middle Ages. The land is waste, and burnt up by the sun, and is only fit for cattle and sheep, which here find a scanty pasture. The railway passes through a tunnel cut through the basalt, and on emerging the olive-yards appear again, and the air becomes fresher: to the south-west, the eye ranges over the dreary Campagna, till it rests upon the blue ocean. Further on, the Mountains of Albano come in view, with their towns and villas, and the beautiful verdure which covers their sides. Above them rises the highest points of the Monte Cavo. Further on, it passes the Rocca de Papa; and in the valley are seen the Castle of Gandolfo, Puarino, Grotta Ferrata, and at length Frascati appears. The view of Frascati from hence is very beautiful, surrounded by its villas and gardens. At a distance is the bare height on which formerly stood Tusculum. The railway now reaches the station, which is situated in a deep cutting. Omnibuses are in attendance for the accommodation of travellers as the town lies nearly a mile further on up the mountain. In the neighbourhood are several villas well worthy a visit, as the Villas Torlonia, Aldobrandini, Rufinella, &c., with their beautiful grounds and views. The site of the ancient Tusculum is also well worthy a visit to see the theatre, which is in a very good state of preservation. Another place well deserving a visit is the Abbey of Grotta Ferrata, with its fortifications. Here Julius II. resided, as Cardinal della Rovere, before he was called to the throne. On his elevation, he caused these fortifications to be built. In the Abbey Church are the magnificent frescoes, by Dominichino, illustrative of the life of St. Nilius. These are considered as the finest productions of that master.

Lord Brougham has left Paris for his seat at Cannes, where his lordship purposes remaining until shortly before the opening of Parliament.



FRESCATI RAILWAY: THE STATION AT FRESCATI.

## MR. SPURGEON'S NEW CHAPEL.

The *Building News* says: The subscription for Mr. Spurgeon's new chapel having reached a sufficient sum, designs for a new tabernacle are advertised for. The building should be remarkable for the extent of the auditory and for the acoustic arrangements, so that the popular preacher may gather as large a body of hearers as he can, and compete with his rivals at St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. The premiums are 50l., 30l., and 20l. The conditions provide that the drawings shall show a plan of each floor and gallery—longitudinal and transverse sections—and elevations, drawn to a scale of eight feet to one inch, and tinted in light brown Indian ink. The building to contain on basement floor (which is to be five feet below the level of footway) school-rooms, twelve feet high, for boys and girls, and lecture-hall to seat 800 persons. The chapel above to seat 3,000 persons, and standing room for not less than 1,000, and with not more than two tiers of galleries; each sitting to be not less than two feet six inches by one foot seven inches. Gothic designs will not be accepted by the committee. The plan of the Surrey Music Hall has proved to be acoustically good, and will be decidedly preferred. Provision to be made for baptistry, six vestries, &c. The total cost, including architect's commission, warming, ventilation, lighting, boundary walls, fences, paths, fittings, and every expense to be about 16,000l.

## THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT BETHNAL-GREEN.

The Bishop of London preached on Sunday morning, at St. Peter's Church, Hackney-road. The church has been for some time under repair, and the interior has been entirely renovated. The Bishop took his text from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th verses of the 11th chapter of St. Matthew: "Now, when John had heard in prison the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples, and said unto Him,—Art thou He that should come, or do we look for another? Jesus answered and said unto them,—Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see." The lessons for the Sundays immediately preceding Christmas were taken from the portions of Scripture that

described the life of John the Baptist as the prophet who prepared the mind of the Jewish nation for the teaching of Christ. The same season had also, from a very early period, been set apart for the ordination of those taking on them the ministry of God's Word; and in the ensuing week, on the Ember days, the congregation would be asked for their prayers on behalf of those about to be ordained. In the diocese of London about 100 clergymen are ordained in each year; there were altogether 1,000 clergymen in the diocese, thus in ten years nearly the whole body underwent a change. When they reflected on the influence the teaching of the young men who would next Sunday, at St. Paul's, be ordained to the ministry must have on the souls of their flocks, he hoped they would be strengthened in their work by the prayers of all who were anxious for the preaching of the Word of God. The passages of Scripture relating to the Baptist were then explained and applied; as John preached the necessity of repentance to the Jews before they could receive Christ's teaching, so there must be repentance in the individual before he could obtain the assurance of salvation through Christ. And, as shown by the text, even John, when his life was drawing to a close, in the dungeon of Herod, doubted if Jesus was the Christ, whose kingdom he had expected to see with his own mortal eyes, and sent to ask, "Art thou he that should come?" so the best of mankind might be assailed by doubts and misgivings in their Christian course. And the remedy for those doubts could only come from the same source as that pointed out to John—a contemplation of the life, the actions and the teaching of Christ himself. A collection towards the repairing fund was made at the close of the service.

BARON HUMBOLDT has received a communication from the English Consul-General at Tripoli announcing that every endeavour will be made in accordance with the orders of the English Government to ascertain the fate of Dr. Vogel. In making this circumstance known to Dr. Vogel's family, Baron Humboldt adds, that the King of Prussia is greatly concerned respecting Dr. Vogel.

## MEN OF LITERARY GENIUS.

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was either taciturn or satirical. Butler was sullen or biting. Gray seldom talked or smiled. Hogarth and Swift were very absent-minded in company. Milton was very unsocial, and even irritable, when pressed into conversation. Kirwan, though copious and eloquent in public addresses, was meagre and dull in colloquial discourse. Virgil was heavy in conversation. La Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse, and stupid; he could not speak and describe what he had just seen; but then he was the model of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's conversation was slow and dull, his humour saturnine and reserved. Corneille in conversation was so insipid that he never failed in wearying; he did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. Ben Jonson used to sit silent in company and suck his wine and their humours. Southey was stiff, sedate, and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a stiff and reserved silence. Fox in conversation never flagged, his animation and variety were inexhaustible. Dr. Bentley was loquacious, so also was Grotius. Goldsmith "wrote like an angel, and talked like poor Poll." Burke was entertaining, enthusiastic, and interesting in conversation. Curran was a convivial deity. Leigh Hunt was "like a pleasant stream" in conversation. Carlyle doubts, objects, and constantly demurs.—*The Interview.*

## FATAL AFFRAY AT WINDERMERE.

No little consternation was manifested at Windermere, last week, on its being reported that a man had been murdered at the Ferry; and though the case was not quite so bad as rumour made it, it was bad enough, for a young man had met his death in a most untimely and shocking manner. It appears that two of the servants, Robert Robinson, ostler and cab-driver, and Samuel Davish, boatman, had had a difference and commenced fighting near the kitchen door. In the end of the struggle both went down, and it being about ten o'clock and very dark, a light had to be procured before they could be separated. Robinson was found undermost, and Davish holding desperately by the necktie, so firmly, indeed, that several persons failed in making him release his hold till they had cut the neckerchief with a knife. On Robinson being taken up it was found that he was dead. The deceased, at the time of the encounter, was quite sober, but his opponent was labouring under the influence of liquor. Davish was apprehended the same night. An inquest was held on Thursday, when the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Davish.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, William Hudson Guernsey, alias Wellington Guernsey, was indicted for stealing ten pieces of paper (the Ionian despatches), the property of the Queen. The Attorney-General, in his opening address, said the prisoner was charged with stealing a confidential despatch, or state paper, from the library of the Colonial-office. He gave a short history of the prisoner, and then called several witnesses, who underwent a long examination; after which, Mr. Serjeant Parry having made an able speech for the defence, the learned judge (Baron Martin) summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.



FRESCATI RAILWAY: THE STATION AT ROME.





ABBEY OF GROTTA FERRATA, NEAR FRESCATI — (See opposite page.)

#### THE WAITS.

CHRISTMAS is near at hand. The Waits will not let us forget the fact, even if we were disposed. In their rusty habiliments, not always, we fear, fitted to keep out the weather, and with their homely instruments not always in tune, they ramble on from street to square, and from square to street, through the livelong

night, and often till after daybreak. If music is not its own reward with them, we fear they must be poorly remunerated for their untiring exertions: few windows are thrown open to bestow a copper, and the charities of the chance passengers at such hours are precarious indeed. There is even a talk among some of our hard-hearted municipal authorities to prohibit their

minstrelsy altogether: we should not be surprised if that suggestion were adopted, and the poor Christmas Waits numbered among the things that were. For our parts, we have a liking for all old customs and institutions; and if the Waits must go, we thought it would be but fair to give a sketch of them before they take their final departure. Our artist has been rather fortunate in his group. Rambling about one

of our more retired squares, they gather under the shadow of the solemn old trees, while the cabman checks his horse to listen to the music; and even the policeman lends them an ear while he turns his bull's eye upon the houseless wanderer that skulks off behind the tree. Those Waits have, no doubt, their inconveniences, but they are never wholly unwelcome; for do they not herald in the advent of Christmas?



THE WAITS.



## Advertisements.

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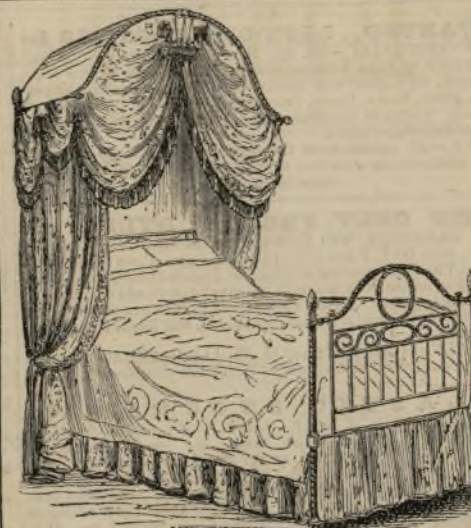
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