VARIETIES.

The press, the pulpit, and the petticoat. The first spreads the news, the second spreads religion, and last spreads——all over the pavement.

SHARP AS A NEEDLE.—"Mr, D——, if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall be for ever indebted to you."—"If that's your game, it won't be done." said the tailor.

A OBJECTION OVERRULED.—"You are writing my bill on very rough paper," said a Wallsend client to his Grey Street attorney. "Never mind," said the lawyer, "it has to be filed before it comes into court."

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."—A Zebu chieftain, with great nonchalance, called upon Dr. Barth, requesting to be accommodated with some poison. The Doctor, instead, showed him a watch, and let him hear a musical box, which reconciled him to life.

RINGING THE CHANGES ON AN EXPRESSION.—"My dear," said a smiling spouse to her other half, "I'm going a shopping to-day, and want a little change." "Pooh!" responded the savage, "that would be no change at all; you go a shopping every day."

A HARD HEAD.—A negro passing under a scaffolding where some repairs were going on, a brick fell from above on his head, and was broken in two by the fall. Sambo very coolly raised his head and exclaimed, "Hollo, you white man up dar, if you don't want your bricks broke just keep 'em off my head!"

A TRADING EXCUSE.—A person called upon a combmaker, who was then at work, to let him know that he was drawn for the Militia. "I don't care," answered the combmaker, "I'm too young for the service." "Too young, and about thirty! What do you mean?" "No matter for that," rejoined the comb-maker; "I can prove that I am cutting my teeth!"

STRANGE WEATHER.—We once heard of a traveller at a Pensylvanian hotel, who rose from his bed at night to examine the weather, but, instead of looking out upon the sky, thrust his head through the glass window of a cupboard, "Landlord," cried the astonished man, "this is very singular weather; the night is as dark as Egypt and smells of cheese!"

READY WIT.—A practical joke was once attempted to be played on Mr. Erskine, as he went one day to Westminster Hall, with his ample bag crammed full of briefs. Some waggish barristers hired a Jew's boy to go and ask him if he had "any old col' to sell?" "No, you little Hebrew imp," exclaimed the indignant counsellor, "they are all *new suits*."

A Banker asked a young lady what kind of money she liked best. "Matrimony," she replied.

A NEAT DISTINCTION.—Father: "Well Charles, you have come up, I suppose, to keep your Christmas in town?" Clever Son: "No, Sir, not to keep my Christmas, but rather to spend it."—*Punch.*

UNDER THE MISLETOE.—Miss Gushington (an old maid sitting under the mistletoe intentionally): "Oh. don't you like Christmas time, Mr Brown, and all its dear old customs?" Brown (a young gentleman) don't seem to see it.—*Punch.*

"Jones," said a sympathyising neighbour to a bachelor friend about to marry, "What in the world put matrimony into your head?" "Well the fact is, I was getting short of shirt buttons."

A gentleman complimented a lady on her improved appearance, "You are guilty of flattery," said the lady. "Not so," replied the gentleman, "for I vow you are as plump as a partridge." "At first," said the lady. "I thought you were guilty of flattery only; but now I find you are actually making *game* of me."

An individual was invited to a party one evening, where there was music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said—"Well, how did you enjoy yourself last night?—were not the quartettes excellent?" "Well, really, I can't say," said he, "for I didn't taste them; but the pork chops were great!"

CURE FOR CURE.—An old lady, reduced in circumstances, applied to a physician to know if she might conscientiously sell some quack pills; the physician rather recommended that she should sell pills made of bread: observing that if they did no good they certainly would do no harm. The old lady commenced business, and performed many cures with her pills, till at last she herself had great confidence in them. At length the physician, whom she called her benefactor, became ill by a bone sticking in his throat, which he could not pass up or down; in this situation the old lady visited him, and recommended her pills in his own language, that if they did him no good they could not do him any harm. The physician upon this expression burst out laughing, and in the act of laughing brought up the bone.

The following hit at the water cure was made by Charles Lamb:—"It is," said he, "neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the Deluge, which in my opinion killed more than it cured."

A gentleman in America stepped into a store where none but mourning goods were sold, and inquired for slate coloured gloves. The polite clerk informed him that none but black goods were sold in that room; for slate-coloured gloves he must step into the mitigated affliction department.

Frenchman: Madame, you charge ver mooch too big price for zat room.—Landlady: Oh, you know, we at the watering-places must make hay while the sun shines.—Frenchman (indignantly): Madame, you sall nevare make de hay of me. You must not zinc zat because all flesh is grass zat you can make hay of me.

Body and mind have many points in common. An old epigram mentions one of these thus:—

The mind, just like the stomach, takes
Its food for pleasure, profit, use;
Reflection all the virtue makes,
And serves it for its gastric juice.

DISINTERESTED KINDNESS.—"May I be married, Ma?" said a little beauty of fourteen to her mother. "Why do you want to be married?" returned the mother. "Why, Ma, you know that the children have never seen anybody married, and I thought it might please them."

GOETHE'S IDEA OF RICHES.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* gives the following translation of an unpublished poem of Goethe:—

I'm rich indeed, to me is given
That godlike prize, that gift of heaven,
To be content, when these are mine:
A maiden with her kisses ready,
A conscience pure, friends true and steady,
And every day a flask of wine.

NEW YORK PROSPERITY.—Fond Parent (to his son)—"Yes, New York is the place to get on in. Look at James! he started without a penny, and has lately failed for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of course that's an extreme case. I don't expect you to do as well as that. Still, with honesty and industry, I see no reason why you should not, in a few years, fail for fifty thousand dollars.

THE WEDDING RING.

"And as this round
Is no where found
To flaw or else to sever,
So let our love
As endless prove,
And pure as gold for ever."—HERRICK.

LIGHT AIRS.—Luttrell, in one of his diaries, mentions a poetic midshipman, who described the weather in his log-book—"Light airs languishing into calms."

PLAIN ENOUGH.—"Madame," said John Wilks, to a lady to whom he wished to make himself agreeable, "I am a plain man." "Exceedingly plain, sir," rejoined the lady with a smile. John Wilks was silenced.

OLD BACHELORS.—Miss Tulip, in speaking of old bachelors, says—"They are frozen-out gardeners in the flower-beds of love. As they are as useless as weeds, they should be served in the same manner—choked!"

A letter was lately found in which one friend spoke so freely of another that it led to an irreconcilable quarrel. "I am surprised," observed W., "that such bitter hostility should arise out of so trivial a cause!" "I am not at all," replied J.; "it is quite natural—for a *friend* becomes a *fiend* if you drop a letter."

A girl who had become tired of single blessedness wrote to her intended thus:—"Dear Jim, cum rite off, if you are cummin at all; Ed Helderman is insistin that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so continually that I cant hold out much longer."

A Chinese woman, surprised by her husband, had just time to hide her gallant in a sack, and set it up against a wall. The good man coming in, asked, "What is there in that sack?" The woman was confused, and hesitated for a moment for an answer. The gallant, afraid she would blunder, called out from the inside of the sack, "Nothing but rice."

Police Intelligence.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.

(*Before E. G. Maynard and G. Heathcote, Esqrs.*)

Matthew Silcock, miner, for being drunk and creating a disturbance in Brampton on the previous night, was fined 5s. and costs.

THE PIGEON CASE.—Bernard Edward Clayton and William Simpson, remanded from the previous day, the former on the charge of stealing a pigeon belonging to Mr. Joseph Drabble, of Pratt Hall, Brampton, and the latter with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen, were again brought up.—Mr. Drabble having repeated the evidence which he gave on the 1st instant, and which we reported in our last impression, Mary Ann Addlington, housekeeper of the prisoner Simpson, was called. She had previously admitted to police-sergeant Milne that on Christmas-eve the prisoner Clayton entered Simpson's house with five pigeons in his pocket, which were deposited in the kitchen, and afterwards cooked; but in now giving her evidence she prevaricated very much, for the purpose, it was thought, of shielding Simpson, and the bench ordered her to be remanded in custody until Monday. The prisoner Clayton was remanded until Saturday, and Simpson was liberated, but bound over in his own recognises to appear on the same day to answer any charge which may be brought against him.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4.

(*Before Wm. Hewitt, Esq., Mayor.*)

Thomas Wheatcroft, of Brampton, was charged with being drunk and damaging a window in the market place. on Saturday night last. The accused was discharged on payment of 5s., the amount of damage.

George Longden, who said he was a striker, and belonged to Sheffield, was brought up in custody of police-constable Newton, charged with having wilfully broken a window in the house of Mr. Simms, South-street. The officer stated that whilst he was on duty, shortly after one o'clock on Sunday morning last, the prisoner went up to him and asked if he could provide him with lodgings. The officer replied that he could not, when the prisoner said he could not remain in the street, and would break into some place. He was afterwards seen by the officer to throw a stone and break the window in question. In answer to the Mayor, the prisoner said he was penniless, and he broke the window in order that he might obtain a shelter. He was sent to prison for 14 days, with hard labour.

(*Before G. Heathcote, Esq.*)

Mary Ann Addlington was again brought up and ordered to be discharged from custody.

Charles Thacker was charged by police-constable Samuel Moore with having, on the 17th November last, at Brampton, rescued his brother, Anthony Thacker, from his lawful custody. The prisoner was sent to the sessions, at Derby.

William Hullas was committed to prison for 21 days, with hard labour, for having been found concealed in an outhouse belonging to Messrs. Briddon and Co., at Northwingfield, for an unlawful purpose, at a late hour on Saturday night last.

A DISHONEST RAILWAY PORTER.—Edward Bates was brought up on the 1st instant, before J. Sanders and R. Forman, Esqrs., at the police office. Derby, charged with stealing a great number of articles, the property of the Midland Railway Company. Two cases only were pressed against the prisoner, who is a goods porter, aged 35 years. To both of them he pleaded guilty, and as will be seen from our report he was committed summarily for three months with hard labour. Prisoner was first charged with stealing six bundles of worsted. George Marriott, of Westgale common, Wakefield, deposed—I am warehouseman to Messrs. Thomas Marriott and son, worsted spinners. On the 24th of December a truss of worsted was forwarded by railway to Liley and Cooper, Barnstable. I directed the truss myself, and a drayman took it away to the railway station. On Saturday, the 26th, I learnt by a telegraphic despatch that the truss had been broken open and part of the contents taken away. The six hanks of worsted now produced by Henry Grafton are part of the contents.—John Lloyd, a night watchman in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, was on duty at the railway station, Derby, about four o'clock on the morning of the 25th December. He observed the prisoner standing near a waggon laden with goods from Wakefield to Derby, and afterwards communicated to Henry Grafton something which he had seen.—Henry Grafton, an inspector in the employ of the company, received a communication from the last witness which caused him to go after the psisoner. He met prisoner in the porters' mess room, and charged him with cutting open a truss from Wakefield to Barnstable. Prisoner denied the charge, but witness told him it was no use denying it as he had some of the stolen property in his pocket. Witness then searched him and found in his pocket the six bundles of worsted produced. Prisoner then said that he had found the bundles in the waggon, and afterwards that he took them from the bundle, but that he did not cut it. Witness then delivered prisoner into the custody of William Bickley, of the county police. The worsted produced was of the value of 4s. 6d. and and was the property of the Midland Railway Company.—John Hickinbotham, warehouseman, also gave evidence.—In the second case the dishonest porter's plundering propensities had spoilt a Christmas dinner sent by a widow to her son, and marred the pleasure which the receipt of such maternal goodness ought to have brought with it. The charge was that of stealing a duck of the value of 2s., five plum loaves of the value of 10s., and one lb. of buiscuits of the value of 1s., the property of the Midland Railway Company.—Mary Young, of Tulford, Yorkshire, widow, said: On the evening of the 22nd of December I packed up in a hamper one duck, one loaf, one fowl, a quantity of biscuit, and other things. The hamper was securely fastened with a cord, and directed to my son, Mr. Young, Banbury. On the following morning I forwarded this hamper to the railway station, at York, to be forwarded from there to Banbury. On the 27th of December I received a letter from my son informing me that he had received the hamper, but that, with the exception of a small pot of jelly and a few biscuits, it was empty! The paper bag probuced by Sergeant Bickley is a similar bag to that in which I sent the biscuits to my son, and bears the name "R. and G. Ling, Fulford, biscuit bakers, 7, Sampson-square, York." The loaf now produced is similar in size, shape, and appearance to the one which I sent in the hamper.—Thomas Jeffrey, employed in the goods department, proved that on the hamper being brought into the warehouse it was 16lbs. short in weight; it had been cut open and part of the contents taken out.—Sergeant Bickley deposed to searching the house, and finding the goods produced, together with a great quantity of other articles.—The Bench committed the prisoner for one month upon the first charge and two months upon the second, hard labour being added to the sentence.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A GAMEKEEPER FOR POACHING.—On Tuesday, at the Wakefield adjourned quarter sessions, Mr. Blanshard called the attention of the bench to a case in which Abraham Haigh, gamekeeper to Mr. Bushfield Ferrand, was applicant; W. Walker, C. Hardy, W. Pollard, J. Murgatroyd, and J. Hollings, Esqrs., magistrates of the West Riding, were respondents. The applicant was a watcher for Mr. Ferrand, who is the lord of the manor. On the 8th of October last, Mr. Moses Briggs summoned the appellant before the magistrates at Bradford for being found trespassing on his land in pursuit of game. He was convicted, and fined 10s., the costs amounting to 16s. 10d. On the 10th, two days after, notice of appeal was given. Mr. Ferrand being the lord of the manor, the appellant was only on the land for the purpose of watching, and to see that no other person committed a trespass.—The bench quashed the conviction, thus reversing the decision of the Bradford magistrates.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

We have much pleasure in publishing an address upon the above subject, which has been forwarded to us by Mr. E. S. Pryce, Secretary of the Committee of the Reform Association, in London, convinced as we are, and as we have always been ready to advocate, that the representative system of this country is at once corrupt, unjust, and opposed to the well-being of its people. We maintain that it is the duty of every right-headed person to aid the cause of reform in whatever shape it may be introduced, and we hope that the measure we have been led to expect at the hands of Government during the next Session of Parliament will be such as to satisfy the demand so universally expressed in the country. To suppose that anything short of a wide, comprehensive measure of reform will meet with the approval of the masses would be to commit an error, and we trust that every one who regards his own welfare and that of his country will do his utmost in support of a movement which has for its object a real and an effective representation of political interests. The address is as follows:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Fellow-Countrymen,—Her Majesty's Government have led you to expect that they will lay before Parliament, next Session, a Bill for the Reform of the House of Commons. In that announcement you heard the echo of the determination you avowed at the late general election. It bids you speak again, and with more precision. That the promise may not be illusory, it behoves you to make known the sense in which you will accept it.

You seek Parliamentary Reform in order to insure Ministerial responsibility. No measure failing of this would answer your intent. Have you a right to anticipate that with this end in view, Government will spontaneously offer what you will be satisfied to receive? If disposed to help you, they will be glad of your instructions—if indisposed, it were well to let them know your demands. In any case, you are called upon to say what will content you— *or your silence will surely be construed into a lack of interest in the subject.*

The existing machinery for the constitutional expression of public opinion is inadequate, and, to a large extent, untrustworthy. The constituent body is needlessly restricted. Considerable portions of it are exposed to the disturbing action of illicit influences. A large majority of members is returned by a small minority of electors. The legal term of Parliaments is too long to insure the responsibility of representatives to the represented. These are the main defects of the present system. The results are class legislation, bad administration, financial extravagance, and a foreign policy always beyond your control, and often opposed to your wishes.

A Reform Bill that will remedy these defects will no doubt satisfy you. More anxious for a substantially true representation of your wants and interests than for a theoretically perfect one, you will not reject a machinery which promises to do your work because it is not scientifically exact. But whilst, on the one hand, you forbear to demand what, in the present state of public opinion, is plainly unattainable, beware, on the other, lest presuming on your inaction, the Government should force upon you a deceptive or inadequate measure. Should you permit yourselves to be defrauded of the advantage which the passing opportunity offers you, a quarter of a century may elapse before you are favoured with another.

Fellow-Countrymen, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, disclaiming all right or desire to dictate, but anxious to elicite a definite expression of your will, recommend you, waiving any question of abstract right, to insist upon the following leading features of Parliamentary Reform, as calculated to unite in support of them the largest number of voices, as capable of being attained by resolute and united efforts, and as promising, if adopted, to secure a real and effective representation of your political interest.

1.—The extension of the Borough Franchise in England and Wales to "every male person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity," who shall occupy, as owner or tenant in part or whole, any premises within the Borough which are rated for the relief of the poor; the extension of the County Franchise in England and Wales to all £10 occupiers at least; the assimilation, as far as possible, of the Franchises in Scotland and Ireland to those of England and Wales.

2.—Protection to the Voter by the Ballot, on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian colonies.

3.—A re-apportionment of seats, that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies as shall give, in the United Kingdom, a majority of electors.

4.—Abolition of property qualification for members.

5.—The calling of a new Parliament every 3 years.

Fellow-Countrymen, if this broad outline of Parliamentary Reform meets your views—if, in your judgment, it is adapted to the occasion—if it comprehends as much as you can hope to get, and as little as you could be satisfied to accept—it is for you to say so, and to say so in time. This business in yours, and if you wish it done, you must do it yourselves. On our part, we are ready to aid you, as best we may, in placing this sketch of Reform, properly filled in, upon the Statute Book of the realm.

The address bears the signatures of thirty-one of our most liberal and warm Members of Parliament in the cause of reform, and 209 other popular gentlemen resident in various parts of the country.

CURIOUS CASE.—The correspondent of the *Globe*, writing from Paris, on Tuesday, says:—"Mad, de Flemmern, an old lady (says the *Zurich Gazette*) blind for years past, and who had gone through a painful operation without benefit, was fondling a grandchild, two years old, at the door of her cottage; the baby gave her a violent thump in the eye, and she at once recovered perfect visual power."

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—A serious encounter has just taken place between the gamekeeper and watcher of Lord Bagot, of Pool Park, and four poachers, powerful men, armed with guns and cudgels, on the preserves of Coedoerllwyn, near Ruthen, Denbighshire. Undaunted by the odds of two to one, the keeper and watcher fought desperately, and a tremendous struggle took place. The keeper had nearly overpowered his man, when he was felled by a blow from behind; while at the same moment he received a gun-shot wound in the arm. Meanwhile the watcher had been struck down with the butt of a double-barrelled gun with such force as to break the stock of the weapon. Having beaten the poor fellow with their cudgels on his head and body, the men decamped, leaving the stock and barrels of the gun on the ground. These have since been identified as belonging to one of two guns burglariously stolen from a house in the neighbourhood, a short time ago. Though seriously hurt, the keepers are doing well, and will be able to identify the men by the marks they must carry of the affray.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF £3,111 AT THE MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE.—At the quarter sessions, Manchester, on Tuesday afternoon, Charles Browness, a foreigner, who, it will be remembered, was apprehended at the Newton Junction by Sergeant Shanley, on the 10th December last, in possession of a pocket-book and £3,111, the property of Mr. Frederick Thompson, corn miller, Wakefield, which was stolen from Mr. Thompson's desk, in the Corn Exchange, about half-past one o'clock the same day, was brought up for trial. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The Recorder said: The prosecutor has got back his money, but I have a public duty to discharge. You are a man of good appearance, and good manner, and I cannot doubt but you went to the Corn Exchange for the purpose of taking anything you could obtain. I cannot pass a lighter sentence upon you than imprisonment to hard labour, in the City Gaol, for one year.

SHOCKING MURDER BY A FEMALE SLAVE.—A most shocking murder has been committed upon the body of the wife of Basil Hall, residing in Alexandria county, Virginia, about five miles from this city. According to her deposition, her husband was walking over his farm, and the rest of the whites of the family were at church, when a slave woman named Jenny—the property of Hall—put an armful of dry plank on the fire, which Mrs. Hall ordered her to take off. She did so, but quickly put it on again. Mrs. Hall again ordered her to take it off. The negress then seized her, and forcing her head down between her (the assailant's) legs, backed her into the fire. Three times, according to Mrs. Hall's deposition, she managed to break loose from the fiend, who as often seized her and placed her back on the fire. On the last occasion her screams brought others of the family negroes and her husband to her rescue. Mrs. Hall died last night at midnight. The murderess, before committing her dreadful crime, took the precaution to send a small negro girl, who was in the room, to the spring for water. The negress, who has of course been committed to the gaol, denies the crime, alleging that her mistress fell into the fire. It is most fortunate for the ends of justice that Mrs. Hall survived sufficitntly long to make an *ante mortem* deposition. Hall tried to shoot the woman ere she was conveyed to prison, but was prevented from accomplishing his object. He and his family were considered, by respectable persons in the neighbourhood, as being hard on servants; and not very long since he had a portion of his farm buildings burned by some of his own servants.—*Washington Star.*

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—During the past week great progress has been made in St. James's Palace in the preparations for the great coming event, the marriage of the Princess Royal, under the direction of Mr. Phipps, of the Office of Works, and Mr. Cantrell, the clerk of the works for St. James's Palace. A complete metamorphosis has already been made in the old palace, at least as far as it was possible to subserve it to modern taste. Some two or three hundred workman are constantly employed; and the works proceed with marvellous rapidity. The corridors in front of the private garden entrance, by which the royal parties will arrive, were roofed in and glazed on Saturday, and will be completely decorated in the course of the week. The new entrance and corridor, made especially for the royal visitors, to accommodate the present fashionable style of costume, is also nearly completed, and will be a vast improvement. The staircase, which last week looked almost hopeless, presents quite a different aspect, and if it could only be made a little wider, would look remarkably well. The Queen's withdrawing-room, or buodoir, will be very beautiful. Instead of the old satin hangings, a chaste gilding of the doors, windows, and wainscot, and cornices is brought out by the introduction of a light paper. The gloomy aspect of the throne and reception-rooms has been completely changed. What with dusting, washing, sweeping, and re-gilding where required, no one would recognise these truly noble rooms. The armoury is now nearly completed. The different weapons with which the walls are garnished have all been thoroughly cleaned and brightened, and instead of this room bearing the somewhat sombre hue it did last week, it now forms one of the most attractive of the series. The principal staircases, along which the procession will pass, instead of wearing that cold, cheerless aspect which they have exhibited for some time past, now look remarkably bright and cheerful, the whole of the walls and pillars having been covered with marble paper and varnished. The monster corridor in the square is also rapidly approaching completion, and as it is intended to decorate it in the same style as the palace itself, the general effect will be very good. The great transformation, however, is in the Chapel Royal. At all times a most inconveniently small and ugly building, it has taxed the ingenuity of the Board of Works to the utmost to render it in any way worthy of the all-important ceremony; and it is but justice to those gentlemen to say that they have made the very most of the scanty materials at their command. Judging from what has already been done, it will be quite a *bijon*. The galleries which have been built are a great improvement, and the imitation oak carvings and gilding which have been introduced harmonise agreeably. The pillars which support these galleries are to be of a deep blue colour, and the pedestals and capitals are to be of gold. The workmen in the course of next week will have fitted the enlarged window over the altar with stained glass, which will materially improve the general aspect of the edifice. In fact, so altered will be the Chapel Royal for the better, that it will be a national disgrace if the ornaments and the fittings are removed. There are, in fact, many places of worship used even by Dissenters which far surpass in beauty that in which the Queen of this great country has been in the habit of offering up her devotions. It has not yet been quite determined whether the bridal train will leave this country from Gravesend or not, as was prematurely announced. The local authorities of that port have not yet received any official information on the subject. It is understood that there should be a general illumination on the night of the nuptials, and the subject will be brought formally before the corporation of the city of London in the course of next week. The principal guests will arrive in this country on the 15th inst., and from that date until the end of the month there will be a series of Court state entertainments and rejoicing. As might be expected, the approaching royal marriage will have a marked influence upon the metropolitan tradesmen; it will come most opportunely to their aid, and will do much to enable them to overcome that feeling of oppression and gloom which recent financial events have created. Amongst the principal milliners, it is stated—and we give it for the information of the metropolis—that the fashionable colour for ladies' dresses on this occasion will be blue. We believe (says the *Court Journal*) that the Princess Royal will be attended to the altar by eight bridesmaids, selected from the maidens of high degree who are honoured by her royal highness's friendship, and most closely connected by household claims for this great distinction. Rumour mentions the following—Lady Cecilia Lennox, Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Lady Susan Murray, Lady Catherine Hamilton, Lady Emma Stanley, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Lady Constance Villiers, and Lady Sarah Spencer. The death of the Earl Spencer will doubtless cause a substitution of another name for that of Lady Sarah Spencer. The costume chosen for this bright bevy the Princess herself designed, and had one made to judge of its effect. The *artiste* to whom this important task was confided, while literally executing the command, made another robe, with some slight alterations and additions, which she thought would heighten the effect. Both dresses were then submitted to the Princess for approval, and a combination of the two was finally determined on; so ne of the clever and tasteful suggestions of the accomplished *modiste* were unreservedly adopted. The result is a costume of striking beauty, though, of course, in due subordination to that of the dress of the Royal bride herself. Viscountess Palmerston and the Countess Clarendon will, it is understood, give some brilliant entertainments in honour of the nuptials of the Princess Royal.

CHANGED AT NURSE.—The *Trieste Gazette* relates the following mysterious story:—One of the noblest families of Verona has just learnt that it has been the victim of an audacious fraud. The young heir to the propetry having many years ago been put out to nurse, it so happened, one day, that he fell from a chest of drawers and broke his arm. Soon after the mother arrived to visit her infant. The nurse, afraid of revealing the truth, presented her own child instead of the little sufferer. The fraud succeeded, and the idea then struck her that she had better allow it to continue. The young peasant, accordingly, received the education of a noble, and the nobleman was brought up to follow the plough. It was but a few days ago that the nurse, on her death-bed, confessed her crime. The peasant, her son, is now married to a noble lady and it is not konwn how the interests engaged in the matter can be fairly conciliated.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

JANUARY, 1858.

LEEDS TO LONDON.

DEPARTURE.	Times
Leeds	[illegible]
Normanton	[illegible]
Swinton	[illegible]
Sheffield	[illegible]
Woodhouse Mill	[illegible]
Beighton	[illegible]
Eckington	[illegible]
Staveley	[illegible]
Chesterfield	[illegible]
Clay Cross	[illegible]
Stretton	[illegible]
Wingfield	[illegible]
Amber Gate	[illegible]
Belper	[illegible]
Duffield	[illegible]
Derby	[illegible]
Nottingham	[illegible]
Loughboro'	[illegible]
Leicester	[illegible]
Rugby, arrival	[illegible]
London arrival	[illegible]

LONDON TO LEEDS.

DEPARTURE.	Times
London	[illegible]
Rugby	[illegible]
Leicester	[illegible]
Loughboro'	[illegible]
Nottingham	[illegible]
Derby	[illegible]
Duffield	[illegible]
Belper	[illegible]
Amber Gate	[illegible]
Wingfield	[illegible]
Stretton	[illegible]
Clay Cross	[illegible]
Chesterfield	[illegible]
Staveley	[illegible]
Eckington	[illegible]
Beighton	[illegible]
Woodhouse Mill	[illegible]
Masbro'	[illegible]
Sheffield arrival	[illegible]
Swinton	[illegible]
Leeds, arrival	[illegible]

CHESTERFIELD POST-OFFICE.

The office opens at 7 a.m. and closes at 10 p.m. on week-days, and on Sundays from 9 to 10 a.m. Letters delivered in Chesterfield at 7·30 a.m., and at 3·0 p.m. Messengers leave daily for villages in the neighbourhood.

Bags are made up and letters despatched as follows:—9.15 a.m. for Mansfield and Notttingham; 10·50 for Milford Junction and places far north; 1·30 p.m. for Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and the north generally; 6·15 p.m. for Derby, North Wales, Chester, Manchester, all Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Ireland, and nearly all Scotland; 10·15 a.m. and 10 p.m. for London, Derby, and all places south of Chesterfield; 11·0 p.m. for Sheffield, Rotherham, Manchester, and all the north; 12 p.m. for Bakewell, Buxton, and Baslow.

On Sundays there is only one delivery. Money orders are issued and paid from 9a.m. till 6 p.m. No money order business is transacted on Sunday.

Office: Market-place; Postmaster: John Roberts.

TRANSMISSION OF THE "DERBYSHIRE TIMES" ABROAD.—This paper being now registered at the General Post-office for transmission to the British Colonies and foreign countries, it can be forwarded abroad by having the postage to which it is liable represented by adhesive postage stamps, or paid in money. The period allowed for posting newspapers intended for transmission beyond the limits of the United Kingdom is now extended from 7 to 15 days after the date of publication. The following table shows the rate of postage, which will be chargeable in this country upon newspapers sent to the following places. These rates must in all cases be prepaid either by stamps or in money as above. The more extended and official list (from which the subjoined is extracted) can always be seem at the offices:—

Africa, West Coast	1d	Papal States	1d
Australia, South & West	2d	Poland, via France	1d
Baltic, H....fleet in	2d	Portugal	1d
Belgium	1d	Prussia, via France	1d
Black Sea, H..fleet in	2d	Russia, via France	1d
California via Chagres	2d	——— via Belgium	Free
Canada via U.S.	3d	St. Helena, privte ship	Free
Canada via Halifax	1d	Sardinia, via France	1d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Saxony, via France	1d
China via Marseilles	3d	Scutari, via France	1d
——— via Southampton	1d	Scutari, by French Mediterranean packet	2d
East India, via Marseilles	3d		
East India, via Southamp	2d	Sicily, via France	1d
France	Free	Spain, via Southampton	1d
Gibraltar	1d	——— via France	2d
Hamburgh via France	1d	Switzerland	1d
Holland	1d	Syria, by French packet	2d
Madeira	1d	Turkey, by direct pckt.	1d
Malta via Marseilles	3d	——— by French packet	2d
——— via Southampton	1d	United States	1d
Mexico	1d	Van Dieman's Land	1d
Naples, via France	1d	Victoria	1d
Newfoundland	1d	West Indies, British and Foreign each	2d
New South Wales	1d		
New Zealand	1d	White Sea, H.M. fleet in	1d
Nova Scotia	1d	——— via Christiana	1d

On newspapers forwarded *via* Belgium and Prussia Smyrna, Trebizond, and Varna a foreign rate of one penny per paper.

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